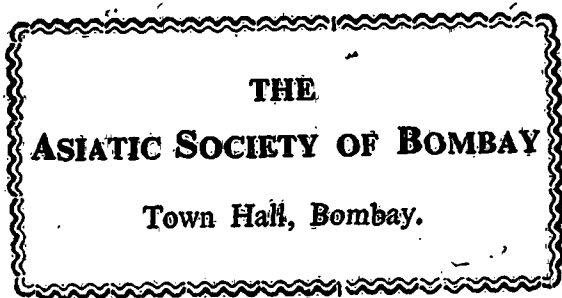




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TRAVELS

IN

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK

HANOVER,

GERMANY, NETHERLANDS,

&c.

85684

BY

WILLIAM RAE WILSON, Esq. F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

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TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK

AND ALBANY,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

HAVING paid some attention to the government and political institutions of the countries forming the subject of the volume which I have now the honour to present to Your Royal Highness, I venture to express a hope that it will not be found altogether unworthy of your notice. Your attachment to our own noble and excellent constitution, which must ever endear your name to every true patriot and well-wisher to his country, has induced me to offer this token of the high respect I entertain for the character of your Royal Highness, in the hope that you will be interested in seeing other states adopting nearly similar prin-

principles, — principles which, while they form the safeguard of the subject, shed a moral dignity around the monarch, which despotism must ever remain an utter stranger to. The great interests of humanity and justice have, on all occasions, found a warm advocate in your bosom, and will not permit you to be an unconcerned spectator of whatever may have for its object the welfare of mankind, the extension of liberal and humanizing opinions, the prosperity both of rulers and their subjects.

In the following pages your Royal Highness will find sketched the characters of individuals who stand as eminent for their patriotic virtues, as for their exalted rank; and no one, I am sure, is either more competent to appreciate, or will be more ready to admire and to sympathise with such illustrious examples, than yourself.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your Royal Highness's

most faithful and devoted

humble servant,

WILLIAM RAE WILSON.

P R E F A C E.

WHILE the scientific traveller is laudably engaged in exploring unknown regions, and in describing their moral and natural phenomena; in gratifying the innate curiosity which prompts us to take an interest in whatever concerns our globe and its inhabitants; it is, perhaps, hardly a less profitable or less interesting occupation to study the manners, the political institutions, and the national power of countries, which, as being less remote, and as forming a portion of the great European family, are more intimately connected with our own, either by rivalry or friendship. It was with the latter purpose that I was induced to direct my attention to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as a portion of the continent comparatively little known to my countrymen; although there is much, both in their natural scenery and in the character of their inhabitants, to render them congenial to Englishmen: and whether I have succeeded or

not, in collecting information for others, I shall never regret having visited countries where I found so much to admire in almost every respect, and which is consolatory and gratifying to the philanthropist. That man's patriotism must be of a very questionable species who can behold, without sympathy, nations emulating our own in the domestic and humanizing virtues, in the mild and equitable spirit of their laws, in moral character, and in benevolent institutions. It is truly cheering to perceive that we have rivals in both public and private felicity, to whom we may cordially hold out the hand of brotherly affection. To know this will but excite a generous emulation, and stimulate to greater exertion, on our part, in the cause of those virtues which ennoble nations far above wealth and political power. In the Swedish character, I can confidently aver, that there is much to admire, and worthy of imitation. In their monarch we behold a singular example of one called to that high station by the voice of the people; and proving himself worthy of their choice, both by the moderation with which he bears his high fortune, and by the public and private virtues which he exhibits. The welfare of his subjects appears to be the chief object of the ambition of Charles John, who has given a striking proof of the real elevation of his mind, by the manly nobleness of his conduct. Far from following the example of Napoleon, who, like himself, a soldier of fortune, rose to sway the destiny of millions, till his reckless and insatiable avarice of empire precipitated him from his giddy

eminence, this monarch may justly be styled the model of a patriot king.

Nor can we refuse the tribute of our admiration either to the amiable sovereign of Denmark, or to the brave and virtuous people whom he governs. I would, also, call the attention of my fellow-countrymen to both Sweden and Denmark, as highly deserving to be visited, presenting much that is worthy of their study and observation, and as affording much to delight the lover of romantic and picturesque scenery, — many of the most beautiful features of nature on the grandest scale.

It merely remains, for me to say a few words respecting the tone of my observations; for to some it may appear that I have indulged more than was necessary in moral and religious reflection, but I trust that the generality of my readers will hardly impute this to me as a fault. Each traveller has some favourite object which engages his attention; and mine, it will be seen, was directed, in a great degree, to inquiry into whatever was connected with the state of religious feeling and worship in the countries through which I travelled; and although I must confess that I saw some things to reprobate in this respect, I also observed much to commend. Although, too, such subjects will not render my book more attractive to those who seek almost any kind of instruction save that which pertains to religion, I am confident that this circumstance will not operate to its disadvantage with a large class of my countrymen!

In the Appendix, among other matters, will be found some important, and, I hope, not uninteresting documents, relative to the political constitutions of the countries which form the subject of this volume. I have likewise omitted no opportunity of giving such statistical information as it was in my power to collect, from individuals well qualified to furnish me with accurate details of this nature. In this respect it has been my uniform endeavour to be as accurate as possible, and I hope, therefore, that they may have some claim on public attention.

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 _____, in the year _____. From the inn are to
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 for the accommodation of travellers), horses for travel-
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TRAVELS

IN

SWEDEN, NORWAY, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Object of the journey. — Letters of recommendation. — Passport. — Departure. — Remarks on travelling. — Spring. — Reflections. — King Charles's restoration. — Rejoicings. — Harwick. — Improvements there. — Custom-house regulations. — Embarkation. — Observations on leaving our native land. — Passengers prohibited from carrying sealed letters. — Voyage across the North Sea. — Decorum of crew on Sunday. — Mackerel fleet. — Weather. — Dogger Bank. — Sea-sickness. — Want of light-houses in Jutland. — Hints to Danish government on this subject. — Appearance of that coast. — The Scaw. — Swedish coast. — Sun-set at sea. — Reading at midnight. — Reflections. — Castle of Elfsburg. — Salutes. — Views. — Arrival. — Landing at Gothenburg. — Hotel, &c.

FOR a series of years I have found both occupation and pleasure in travelling through foreign countries, and in studying the manners and customs of their inhabitants, the state of their arts and sciences, and their progress in civilization; fully impressed with the justice of this observation, namely, “That a volume of adventures may be grasped within this little span of life, by him who, having eyes to see what time and chance are perpetually

holding out to him, as he jòurnèyeth on his way, misses nothing he can fairly lay his hands on." Formerly I had occasion to visit the Holy Land and Egypt, and latterly my peregrinations have been extended to the southern part of Europe, including Spain, Sicily, the Ionian islands, Greece and Turkey. Having examined and described all the objects most worthy to be seen and known in these quarters of the globe, I felt a desire to visit the north of Europe, which affords a strong contrast, as much by the manners of its inhabitants as its situation, to those parts of our continent I had before examined. Scandinavia appears also by the ruggedness of the soil, as well as the nature of its climate, and that wide separation in which it is placed from the more favoured parts of Europe, to be beyond the limits of ordinary tourists, and less known than the countries I had before visited. It therefore offers a large scope of observation; and, under these impressions, I resolved to proceed to Sweden, and made the necessary preparations.

This leads me to observe, that although travelling may have its inconveniences, yet there is no medicine more effectual against all tediousness than variety of places and seasons. With this the life of man is nourished and fed; and he that cannot be filled with the quality of things will, at least, admit he ought to be satisfied with their variety:—

“ We travel and expatiate ; as the bee
 From flow'r to flow'r, so we from land to land :
 The customs, manners, policy of all
 Pay contribution to the store we glean.
 We gain intelligence in every clime,
 And, at our return, we'll spread the honey
 Of our research.”

On application to the Right Honorable George Canning, secretary of state for foreign affairs, I was honoured by him with letters to the British ambassadors at the different courts of the north of Europe. From friends also I obtained several recommendations to distinguished individuals who were likely to facilitate those objects I had in view. Having completed my arrangements, and obtained a

passport from the Swedish consul, with additional letters, I left London “buried in smoke,” for those places “where freshness breathes;” and on Thursday the 29th May, 1824, I proceeded, by way of Romford, Chelmsford, and Colchester, to Harwich, where I intended to embark.

It may be laid down as an incontrovertible principle, that the very features of nature conversing with man in all the nature and varieties of the species, can alone impart that genuine knowledge which invigorates the understanding, enriches the fancy, gives it the true spring of genius, and besides warms, elevates, and expands the heart. This is held to be the grand acquisition to be gained by travel: it compensates for every vexation; and in spite of every disagreeable incident, is a perpetual spring of pleasure, even to minds the most torpid and peevish. During my journey the day was fine and lengthened. All nature seemed in rapture; and joyful were the feelings associated with the delightful fragrance of those sparkling robes and beauties, with which the surface of the earth was now again beginning to be covered; while the notes of the feathered tribe appeared as if chaunting praises and gratitude to the great Author of all. In other words, it was the splendid raiment of lovely spring, that queen of beauty, who was now “advancing with her flow’ry train,” and also that month of flattery and promise, that herald of happiness, which brings so many wishes, and exhibits all those objects delightful to the gazing eye:—

“ Now young-ey’d spring, on gentle breezes borne,
 ’Mid the deep woodlands, hills, and vales, and bowers,
 Unfolds her leaves, her blossoms, and her flowers,
 Pouring their soft luxuriance on the morn.
 O! how unlike the wither’d, wan, and worn,
 And limping winter, that o’er russet moors,
 And splashy fields, and ice-incrusted shores,
 Strays, and commands his rising winds to mourn !”

It happened to be a holiday, in consequence of the anniversary of one of the most interesting periods in the annals of this country, viz. the restoration of King Charles; and

the people were indulging in the festivity of traditional loyalty: their own mirth added to the charming state of the weather, and the gaiety of the scene shed a blush of delight over the whole, which reminded me of one of the holidays of an Italian spring. The houses were ornamented with branches of that gigantic tree, which has justly been denominated the monarch of the wood. The bridles of the horses, and the coaches were all garnished with twigs of it, as if even the animals and inanimate objects were sharers in the general joy. Flags were waving in the air, to hold up to the heavens that gladness which had taken possession of the heart of man; and the merry bells, as they pealed forth the same note, encouraged the people to still louder merriment. It afforded me a double gratification to be a spectator of all this joy, from reflecting on the cause of it, since it seemed to be expressive of gratitude in a two-fold point of view; namely, thanks for the success of legitimacy over the evils of usurpation, and gratitude for the triumph of a return of laughing spring over that sullen frown and deadliness of surly winter's rage, which had now fled.

I remained two days at Harwich, but saw nothing remarkable, except a pleasing scene of continued and cheerful industry. A great number of vessels arrived and departed with every tide; and many brought stones, which were cast into the harbour at high water, and removed when the tide receded. These stones, I was informed, are employed in the operation of making Roman cement; and are even conveyed from Harwich to the neighbourhood of the metropolis. They are broken into small pieces, burned like lime, and then easily pulverized; and, when mixed in a state of powder with water, it is the property of this stone to dry into a firm compact mass, which is substituted for hewn stones, and employed to face or polish buildings, giving them not only the appearance but durability of stone.

Harwich, which is a remarkably clean town, appears to be built on a point of land washed by the German ocean on the east, and on the north side by the junction of the rivers Orwell and Stour with the sea. The inhabitants,

who are 4010, consisting of 1,685 males and 2,325 females, are distinguished for their politeness to strangers, and seem to partake of the urbanity of their representatives. This place, which was constituted a borough in the reign of Edward II., is connected with the treasury, and at present is represented in Parliament by Mr. Canning and Mr. Herries. These gentlemen are too well known to require any notice from my pen; in fact, they are above every eulogium my feeble powers could express. From all that I could learn, the freemen are perfectly satisfied with their choice, and do not think of other candidates. In addition to other improvements, an elegant church, with a chime of bells, has been lately erected at an expence of nearly £20,000, to which his Majesty, whose very name is a tower of strength, with his distinguished liberality, love of religion, and knowing "whose minister he is," has largely contributed.

This place, I apprehend, would form a commodious residence for those valetudinarians, to recruit their health, who are not inclined to remove at a very great distance from the metropolis; as the warm baths are good, and well regulated; the neighbourhood of the town is pleasant and healthy, and the scenery on the river, which pursues its course to Ipswich, is marked with peculiar beauty.

There is a circular fortification on an artificial elevation near the town, in front of the entrance to the harbour. The barracks for the troops seem to have been intended only for a temporary purpose, being formed of wood; at the same time they are extensive and comfortable; and persons who are not accustomed to garrison towns, may find pleasure at hearing the approach of night and morning regularly announced by the firing of a gun; and in witnessing the proud and triumphant flag of the island of Albion waving in the bright air during day, and disappearing at the sound of the evening report, as if this also must have its period of repose.

There is one light-house in the town of considerable height, and built of brown brick; and a second on the beach, painted white. These stand in particular situations to form guides to

mariners in the channel. From the great inundations and encroachments making by united streams on one side of this country, and by the sea on the other, I can entertain no doubt that in time these may effect such a junction, that Harwich will be considered as situated in a small island.

There is, unfortunately, a great want of fresh water in the town, in consequence of which rain water is principally used. A sum of £500 has already been expended in digging for water. There is no theatre. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen. The children here are as numerous as I have had occasion to see in any place of the kind.

On Saturday the 1st of June, I took a passage for Gothenburg, on board of a vessel bound for that port, and paid £11. 2s. 6d. After the packet agent had given me a receipt, my baggage was examined at the custom-house, and a certificate stated that I was a British subject; so that it will be observed, a man travels with a kind of manifesto in his hand, of the place of his growth and manufacture, proving that he is not a prohibited commodity, or infected with any moral pestilence. After this had been regularly signed, it was delivered on board of the vessel by a custom-house officer, to whom I had to pay a fee of five shillings, and also to give an additional one shilling and sixpence for my conveyance on board. The boatman also charged sixpence for every package I carried with me, even an empty hat-box, which increased the fare considerably: one lady and gentleman, besides myself and servants, were the only passengers; so much less is the communication between Harwich and Gothenburg, than between Dover and Calais. This vessel, I should remark, was one of the regular packets which are established for the conveyance of letters between Sweden and England. These are generally capable of carrying from 60 to 80 tons burthen, and are stoutly built. The one I embarked in had cost £3,000 sterling, and her crew consisted of nine seamen. Each of these packets is hired at the rate of £50 per month, one-half of which is paid by the English, and the other half by the Swedish government; and every packet performs about

twelve voyages in the year. Here it may be proper to caution travellers against carrying sealed letters with them, as a penalty of £5 is imposed on any person found with such in his possession. The captain and crew are further liable to pay a fine of £50 if they are even privy to passengers or other persons carrying letters to the injury of the revenue.

At two o'clock, P. M. anchor was weighed, and the vessel stood out to sea, when unfortunately the wind was contrary. Perhaps we never separate from those with whom we have long associated, with the intention of proceeding to a distance, but especially to foreign lands, and in the view of remaining absent for a considerable time, without experiencing a sensation of more than ordinary intensity when a train of reflections irresistibly press upon our minds, on departing from our native land; and whether it be for the first time, or not, such feeling often encreases to a high degree of melancholy. All that we love, and to which we are attached by sentiment, reflection, habit, and even by prejudice, and the weakest, or least durable, source of our attachments, is left behind. We are going we hardly know whither, although certain of being exposed to inconvenience and dangers, on that unstable ocean which the landsman probably never attempts without a sense of alarm. Slowly in fact, but swiftly are we in imagination wafted from the spot we hold most dear; and the mind still returns, and lingers about its home. The bonds of affection are twined more closely round the heart as we recede; and we become pensive, and sad, as we think that we may never again behold those in whose society alone we have enjoyed existence. The inhabitants of that country to which our course is bound are viewed by us as foreign in their manners and customs as in their language; and it appears as if no kind of sympathy could exist between us, because their words have no meaning for our ear, and never have been associated in our minds with tenderness and affection. The trackless flood, and the unknown land, seem equally threatening: a strange climate may be at war with our health, and followed by sickness; while no familiar and affectionate hand is to be found to smooth our pillow, and

bear with the peevishness of disease. Again, we may be hurried off this stage of existence by accident or otherways in one moment, and it prove the dispensation of Providence that none shall be at hand to witness our departure from the world: —

“ On the bare-earth exposed he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes.”

Our ashes may be dispersed in a soil not our own, and that air where we drew our first breath may not receive our last sigh: in vain shall the tomb of our fathers be opened for us. These are the moments when the heart is tried, and the observation of the wise man will forcibly occur, “ that as a ship that passeth over the waves of the water, which, when it is gone by, the trace thereof cannot be found, neither the pathway of the keel in the waves, so even in like manner we, as soon as we were born, began to draw to our end.”* A thousand other considerations will rush upon our minds, which would be found altogether insupportable; and in short, no enterprize of any kind would ever be undertaken, were not the principles of religion called forth to console and encourage us by her holy assurances, that we are in the hands of that Almighty Being to whom the issues of life belong. In this view, a traveller is prompted to exclaim,

“ Should fate command me to the farthest verge
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
Flames on the Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me,
Since God is ever present, ever felt,
In the void waste as in the city full.”

No professed cooks being on board for dressing victuals at sea, this proves a circumstance extremely disagreeable to some passengers; and it is a general remark that the very dirtiest sailor is selected for every culinary operation. Hence arises a well-known proverb, which requires no repe-

* Wisdom of Solomon, v. 10. 13.

tion. Knowing, however, that the keen air at sea, and that particular motion received by the rolling and pitching of the vessel, have the effect of creating a sharper appetite than could be acquired on land, passengers ought to be contented with such provisions as are served up, and accommodate themselves to existing circumstances. During long voyages, however, and where any marked prejudice exists against marine cooking, they might supply themselves with a lamp and boiler, and by the application of spirit of wine prepare such articles of food as they find most palatable.

After beating about some time, Harwich gradually disappeared; and the next morning, being Sunday, we found ourselves to be off Lowestoff. The solemnity observed on this sacred day was highly honourable to the crew. They performed their duty with unusual quietness, no unnecessary work was performed, not a single improper word escaped from their lips, and even their very walk on deck shewed a kind of reverence for it. When not required to labour, they had recourse to the improvement of their minds by reading the Volume of Inspiration, the Prayer Book, or some religious tracts, with which they appeared to have been well supplied. On this occasion I was led to think their example was worthy of imitation on the part of those who "go down to sea in ships, and see the wonders of the Almighty in the great deep."*

It is a curious circumstance to observe the exertions made by man to gather bread, or at least food, from the salt wave. The North Sea, so celebrated for its shoal of cod, haddocks, whiting, soles, &c. is not at the proper season destitute of the migratory tribes of the finny race that rove through trackless paths of the mighty deep. This brings to our recollection the words of the Psalmist, descriptive of their forming part of those mercies which are so liberally conferred on man by a bountiful Providence. † The

* "Sing his praise from the end of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein, the isles and the inhabitants thereof." Isaiah, xlii. 10.

† "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands, fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea." Psalm viii. 6. 8.

mackerel makes its appearance about this period of the year, and gives employment and subsistence to a great number of persons. We saw to-day a fleet of at least one hundred boats, lugger-rigged, engaged in the mackerel fishery, and from all of these nets were spread out at sunset. The fishermen began to labour at the time we were thinking of rest, for on board it is only the *watch* who mark and contribute to enliven the hours. As the dew of heaven had begun to fall, and the still evening silently closed on the solemn day, we retired to enjoy repose.

On Monday, at ten o'clock, we sounded in 17 fathoms, being off the Wellbank, and in a part of the North Sea, which, in consequence of the various currents and large sand banks occasioning a sort of interrupted motion in the waves, called by the sailors a "short chopping sea," is considered in some degree to be dangerous. The depth of water, with the colour of the soundings, may be considered as the polar stars of the North Sea pilots, who guide their vessels by them almost without any reference to the compass. We had now a strong breeze, and ran by the log nine miles an hour. Towards four o'clock the gale increased very considerably; and as the wind was variable as well as violent, with a heavy sea, our situation was by no means comfortable; and although we landsmen became rather apprehensive of our personal safety, yet we looked up to that Great Power who is the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are on the mighty deep. The morning, however, brought better weather; and by twelve o'clock on Tuesday we were off the Doggerbank, as memorable in the annals of fishing for its constant supply of cod and haddock, as in the records of history, in consequence of the distinguished battle which had been fought in the year 1781 between the English ships under the command of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and the Dutch fleet. As evening came on the weather improved, and we sailed at the rate of six miles per hour; and at ten o'clock were off the sand bank known by the name of the "Little Fisher."

The sea continuing to be high, it occasioned a heavy rolling of the vessel, and the wind was still strong enough to whistle

among the rigging, and disturb us with its noise. As I lay restless, and heard this, it reminded me of the first lines of the old air, so popular in Britain :—

“ Ye gentlemen of England, who live at home in ease,
How little do you think of the danger of the seas.”

The apprehensions I entertained, whatever these might be, were aggravated by sea-sickness. Like the tooth-ache, this pain seldom meets with any commiseration; and most likely for the same reason,—because neither of these lead to any fatal consequences. On the one hand, it may be added, that although the *maladie de mer* produces extreme pain at the moment, and sometimes leaves behind it a serious degree of debility, yet it is astonishing how soon those who labour under it recover in fine weather, and on their getting on shore. In short, it seems to me rather to renovate than weaken the constitution.

On the 4th, when the weather became moderate and fine, we saw part of Jutland. It appeared to be flat as we coasted along, and particularly reminded me of that low bare line of sand which I observed on approaching the coast of Egypt. The first object that presented itself was a narrow plain church, neatly white-washed, and without any spire attached to it.

As such low land, with the shoals and rocks lying off it, must necessarily be peculiarly hazardous, it is to be lamented that proper light-houses have not been established on the Danish coast. For instance, along the extensive line from Heligoland on the South, to the Scaw Point on the North-east, entering the Cattegat, a distance of 270 miles, there does not appear to be a single light-house. If there is in fact any one situation more than another where lights should be displayed, it is upon the Holmen, or head-land, which marks an entrance to what is called by English seamen the “Sleeve,” and by the Danes the “Skagerack,” where there are 18 fathoms water near the shore. Near this are several sunk rocks; and it was off this spot that the English line-of-battle ships the *St. George* and

Defence were wrecked. Bovenbergen, and the whole coast of Jutland, in fact, is in a most neglected state. The same observation applies to the coast of Norway; since there also will be found no light-house from the Naze Norway to what receives the name of the Bite of Christiana or Fader Island. Let any one now turn to the chart, and see the distinguished attention paid by the British government to these particulars, there being substantial light-houses established from the extreme point of Orkney, called Ronaldsha, along the coast of Aberdeen, Firth of Forth, and all along the English coast, down to Plymouth. Considering, then, that both lives and property may be saved at so small an expence, it is surely a most imperative duty to erect light-houses wherever these can be of service. The Danish government lays a tax on all vessels passing the Sound; and the funds it thus collects from the merchants cannot, it is conceived, be more legitimately employed, as the whole would be in a greater state of security, and invite, by such means, the vessels of other nations. I humbly trust this hint will not be neglected by the Danish or Swedish governments, and they will not suffer themselves to be outstripped or vanquished in the great race of humanity and usefulness, but set down proper lights, which will be found as "stars to every wandering bark," and prevent being heard

" The groans
Of agonizing ships from shore to shore."

On the evening of the 4th the heat became perfectly oppressive, and continued till four P. M. next day, when the wind shifted in an instant. We then had a very heavy gale accompanied by rain, and such excessive cold that it was with difficulty I could hold my pen to write. I had occasion to know, from having witnessed squalls in the Mediterranean, these were frequent in that quarter; but I was not aware that such sudden and violent changes were also common in the northern latitude. This leads me to mention that, in the Mediterranean, I have seen a vessel sailing gaily along with the whole of her canvass spread out, and her very image re-

flected in the water as in a mirror, when, in an instant afterwards, the sky became dark as at midnight, and the vessel was hurled on her side, nay nearly laid on her beam ends, by the force of the storm, and would have inevitably been buried in the deep, had not the velocity with which her canvass was furled been almost equal to the rapidity of the hurricane. These are the moments when the heart is tried:—

“ Nor lives the man with conscience e'er so clear,
But feels a solemn reverential fear;
Feels, too, a joy relieve his aching breast,
When the spent storm hath howl'd itself to rest.”

When such weather is accompanied with extreme cold, as it sometimes happens in these seas, nothing but the iron frames and manly hearts of British seamen can bear it. In the Mediterranean there is always a congenial temperature; but here, during the winter months, cold is excessive; the sails are frozen so stiff, as to resemble sheets of glass; the decks are so slippery, that it requires a peculiar art to stand upon them, although these are covered with ashes; the rigging freezes or glues the hand on grasping it; and even the very jackets of the crew harden as they get drenched, until they actually become a cake of ice; and when taken off stand alone! This reminds us most forcibly of a remark of the royal writer, in allusion to the power of the Almighty over the elements.*

In the morning we had a favourable breeze; and at eight o'clock were off the Scaw, on which is placed a light-house, sixty-three feet in height. It stands close to what has been called the new town, which consists of low wooden huts, roofed with wreck, having, from a distance, a most miserable appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, who seem as much exposed to the fury of the elements as those on the water; since the wind is so violent, and the drift sand so great, that the doors of their houses are blocked

* “ He casteth forth his ice like morsels. Who can stand before his cold?”
Psalm cxlvii. 17.

up, and they are thus held in a complete state of captivity. The old town is about six miles to the westward of the lighthouse, and the habitations are similar to those of the former. The church, resembling a modern house, and roofed with red tile, appears to be the only neat and pleasant object that fell under observation. The inhabitants seem to follow their occupations assiduously, and are the means of supplying Gothenburg with fish, which is situated at the distance of forty-six miles.

In the calculation of sailors, the Scaw is considered a very dangerous part of the coast, not only on account of the reefs of rocks in that direction, but the strong and variable currents which set in and out of the C ttegat in the direction of the wind, which throw them into doubt and uncertainty as to their real situation.

“ The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forced back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn’d with different blows ; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff’d she stops, and sleeps again.”

The hull of a large vessel was still lying on the rocks, exhibiting evidence of their destructive nature ; but this was only one of the vast number which have perished there, not only involving in ruin the man who trusted his fortune to the winds and waves, but occasioning the total loss of himself, and sending forth to the sympathy and benevolence of the world his disconsolate widow and fatherless children.

“ Ocean ! thou dreadful and tumultuous home
Of dangers, of eternal war with man,
Death’s capital.”

Fortunately, however, at this time, the wind drove us away from these terrible signals of destruction ; and at eleven o’clock we came within sight of Cherigon, a small town on the coast of Sweden. Some of the people were passing over to Jutland in a boat, not larger than a small wherry, with a sail that resembled an empty extended sack.

Shortly afterwards we observed a number of vessels, of different nations, with some British ships of war, which it

has been well observed, "speak all languages," and we also spoke a government packet bound for England. Towards afternoon the weather became again squally, and we were tossed and tumbled about more than was perfectly agreeable to our feelings. Nothing appears to be too adventurous for the hardy race of this bleak rock-bound coast; one of the small boats found its way alongside of us, when an abundance of fish, just caught, was offered for sale.

The wind abated as the day declined, and at sunset we had a profound calm. The evening was beautifully clear, and we had the pleasure of beholding that most brilliant of all sights, a sun-set at sea. Travellers, who have not an opportunity of drawing near to the ocean, are recommended to ascend the highest mountain, to enjoy the gratification of beholding this luminary ascend to run as a giant his diurnal course, or depart to illuminate distant worlds, unobscured by the mists of the earth. On the ocean*, in particular, this sight is frequently enjoyed, than which nothing can be conceived more splendid and sublime. I think there never will be effaced from my mind the view I beheld on the pinnacle of Mount Etna, when the sun arose with a glory that altogether exceeds description. Grey-eyed morn crept into day, when it brightened into splendour, till the well-defined orb, the source of light and life, rose into view, and although it be at first distinctly seen, and may be gazed on, soon dazzles or blinds us with its living glories, so that we behold only its bright effulgence. Nor can I forget the view that I have enjoyed in some parts of the east, in seeing this luminary after it had shed its bounties, and finished its diurnal course, gradually diminishing his brightness, and gliding gradually into the bosom of the western wave, surrounded by an infinite number of shifting or mantling clouds of variegated colours, so brilliantly illuminated by his radiance as to resemble showers of the purest gold, and the declining

* A calculation is made that the ocean, with all its bays, islands, and seas, covers an area of 145,600,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the surface of the whole globe.

rays appeared actually to float upon an abyss of fire; — in short, visiting the other hemisphere with the same life and glory of which we are promised to be only deprived for a season.

“ Parent of good ! thy works of might
I trace with wonder and delight,
In them thy glories shine ;
There's nought in earth, or sea, or air,
Or heav'n itself, that's good or fair,
But what is wholly thine.”

The calm yet strong current compelled us to anchor near the Polson rock, at eleven o'clock at night. At midnight it was so light, although the sun had been some time set, that I could read, and actually did peruse very small print. This kind of twilight has the clearness but not the glare of day.

From this anchorage we perceived the castle of Mans-trana, which is set apart as a prison for convicts. There is a beacon on the summit of the hill, which is lighted during winter.

At two o'clock A.M. the following day we again got under weigh; and at eight, finding we had not made much progress, and the captain being apprehensive of the vessel getting upon the rocks in the Bay of Vingoe, we again anchored. At this time there was a profound calm, all nature appeared hushed as it were to rest, and a frown or dark gloom was thrown by the rugged rocks over the glassy waters, forming a deep shade or contrast to the clear light that shone around:—

“ It was an evening bright and still
As ever blush'd on wave or bower,
Smiling from heaven as if nought ill
Could happen in so sweet an hour.”

Nothing, in truth, can exceed the beauty of a northern summer evening; or rather, as it may be termed, the noon of night.

At two o'clock P.M. we had a favourable breeze, and again weighed. After running through among the number

of small scattered picturesque islands, we entered the river Gotha, leaving on our left hand the castle of Elfsburg, on a small rocky island, which is fortified, and commands the entrance. The British flag was hoisted on board of the vessel, as a mark of respect on passing it; when the compliment was returned by the Swedish colours being displayed, the drums were beaten, and the guards turned out. At this time we appeared to think of ourselves and our own country, for we congratulated each other on our safe arrival, and had the honour to drink to the health of our gracious Sovereign George the Fourth.

On our proceeding up the river, the hills formed a beautiful amphitheatre of the most delicate verdure, crowned by dark rocks. In the language of inspiration "the tender grass now showeth itself."* If the inanimate part of the scene was to be considered beautiful, in the animated there were great bustle and activity. On the right bank, at the Admiral's wharf, some ships were undergoing repairs, and others building, while mariners were exercising in the gun-boats on the river, which I was told was a duty they were called upon to perform weekly. The houses being formed of wood, painted a red colour, and standing each by itself, with a kind of air of independence, or as if there were here no want of room, looked as if they were so many huts planted on the rocks. The whole contributed to make the scene perfectly picturesque; which, with a clear sun, the ships lying at anchor, boats moving to and fro, vessels arriving and departing, and the operations of carpenters in repairing others, had the effect of exciting a pleasing impression; and we now expressed to each other the gratification we experienced on account of the country where we had arrived.

On finally casting anchor, the captain went on shore, dressed in his Sunday clothes, taking the mails with him; when a custom-house officer came on board, to prevent any of the passengers from landing without receiving an official authority. A short time after the captain returned, bring-

* Prov. xxvii. v. 25.

ing with him a written permission to this purpose, when our luggage was examined by the officer in a polite and pleasant manner, and we then were happy to escape from our captivity, or the confinement on board a ship, which no attention, however unremitted, on the part of a crew can ever render perfectly agreeable to passengers. Our waterman, who was a native of Italy, had a smattering of the English language, and appealed to our generosity, through our patriotism, by boasting of the services he had performed in the British navy. In order to effect a landing, we entered a canal, which runs in a direct line through the town, and is similar to those in Holland. We lodged at the British hotel, kept by Tod, a Scotsman; and, as I was at this time ignorant of the language of the country, which he perfectly understood, from a long residence in Gothenburg, I was happy to avail myself of his information and assistance, in making some of the necessary arrangements for prosecuting my journey through Sweden.

CHAP. II.

Etymology of Sweden. — Permis de sejour. — Founder of Gothenburg. — General appearance of it. — English residents. — Fires. — Improvements in the mode of building. — Watchmen. — Houses. — Furniture. — Shops. — Streets. — Public buildings. — Barracks. — Pay of soldiers. — Religious worship. — Clergy. — Churches. — Town Council. — Law of evidence. — Education. — Schools. — Reflections. — Provision for the poor. — Masons' lodge. — Amusements. — Theatres. — Walks. — Money. — Carriages. — Rye Cakes. — Water. — Hotel. — Beds. — Hospitality. — Dinners. — Baptisms, and Marriage Ceremonies. — Funerals. — Reflection on leaving our ashes in a foreign land. — Manners of the Swedes. — Complexion. — Dress. — Gothenburg saved by Gustavus III. — Conduct of the English minister on that occasion. — Trade with India. — East India Company. — Herring fishery. — Whale fishery. — Other sources of prosperity. — Newspapers. — One regulation of police disapproved. — Piracy and murder. — Mode of execution. — Superstition as to dogs and cats. — Taxes. — Restrictions on dresses of servants. — Orders of merit extending to merchants. — Climate. — Births and deaths. — English and Swedish languages. — Conclusion.

THE etymology of the name of Sweden, like that of most other places, appears to be disputed. Some are disposed to think it is derived from Swen, signifying warlike and youthful, and for that reason bestowed on many of the kings and warriors of the country; while others conjecture it is derived from Swedt, sweat, from the hard labour which the first colony from Scythia, settled here, experienced in clearing the woods and bringing the country into a proper state for tillage. Without, however, insisting on either of these, as they appear of little importance, it is sufficient to state, that it has been

known under the name of Suedia, which we have changed to Sweden, agreeably to the rules of the English language.

The first place to which I directed my attention on arriving at Gothenburg, after being comfortably settled at the inn, was the police-office. On producing my passport, I received the usual *permis de sejour*, which it is the practice here, as well as in some other places on the continent, to grant to every person who is disposed to stay within a town for any period of time, and without this, residence is considered improper, nay, viewed as illegal, and liable to be visited with some degree of punishment. The permission I received * extended only to one week; and on thus finding my peregrinations about the town, as well as sleeping within its walls, properly authorized, I resolved to make the most use of my time.

Gothenburg, or, as it is written by the Swedes, *Göteborg*, is ranked as the second city of Sweden. In a commercial point of view, however, it may probably be held as the first, from its situation between the Baltic and North Sea, and the facility of entering it, where there is a sure anchorage. It is situated on the borders of West Goeth, and derives its name from the river Goetha, which, rising in the Wener lake, flows past the town, and at a short distance below it empties itself into the sea, forming a commodious and extensive harbour. Charles IX. may be considered as the founder of the city, but its chief privileges appear to have been conferred on it in 1617, by Gustavus Adolphus. It was formerly strongly defended, and with three castles, but the fortifications are now in a neglected and dilapidated state. The town may be about two miles in circumference, is built

* The following is a literal copy of this authority :

Innehafren harat Handlanden Herva R. Wilson hemma uti London har erhållit tilstånd att tills vidare här i Staden sig uppehålla.

Gothenborg den 7 Junij 1824.

Thom. Canceij.

Lafen 36 Sks Banco.

Which may be literally thus translated: —

The proprietor hereof, Mr. R. Wilson, from London, does hereby get permission to stop in town for one week.

Gothenburg, the 7th June 1824.

Thom. Canceii.

Lafen, 36 Skillings Banco.

partly on a rocky eminence and partly on plain, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Here commerce has naturally brought into the public walk the busy merchant: and most of these traders are British residents from the northern part of our island, who are as much distinguished here as in other countries for their spirit of activity, industry, and prudence.

In a general point of view, Gothenburg may be considered to resemble the towns of Holland. It is situated in a marshy plain, surrounded with rock, and has rather an imposing appearance. The streets are in straight lines, a circumstance by no means common to old towns on any part of the continent, and in the principal a canal generally runs through the middle. These are sufficiently large enough, not only to admit vessels of a considerable size to enter them, but to unload close to the houses of their owners; and four moveable bridges facilitate the communications from one part of the town to another. Like Holland, also, we find beautiful trees planted and protected in many of the streets; as if the inhabitants, when they first secured themselves within walls, were desirous, as far as possible, of retaining with these the charms and health of the country.

From most of the buildings being constructed of wood, Gothenburg has suffered severely from conflagrations. Two great fires occurred in 1669. In 1721 the cathedral, and nearly 300 houses, fell sacrifices to the devouring element; and in 1746 the German church, with 200 houses, met a similar fate. In 1792 nearly 100 houses were consumed. Two years afterwards there was a repetition of the calamity, and 91 houses were burned. The same misfortune occurred in 1804, and in 1813; the fire in the former year destroyed 202, and in the latter 100 houses. In consequence of these disasters a regulation has been established, by which it has been prohibited to construct within the walls any more houses of wood. Since 1746 almost all the buildings have been formed of brick or of stone; and it is rather surprising, judging from the appearance of the country, which seems to abound in good stone, that Gothenburg was not long ago entirely constructed of this almost imperishable as well as incombustible material.

Among the precautions taken to give early intimation of fire, it may be mentioned, that it is still the practice to keep a person stationed in a watch-house on the top of one of the churches. From this apartment he can see every quarter of the city. In good old times, when industry, wherever it pitched its tent or erected its store, was exposed to the bold and predatory incursions of those who preferred a life of marauding to that of labour, watchmen who were stationed in the church steeple or tower were obliged to be constantly on the alert; for their fellow-citizens, trusting to their vigilance, slept not without some apprehensions, but at the same time with an assurance of being called upon in time to defend themselves in the event of being attacked. At the present day, however, these guardians, at least at Gothenburg, have no other enemy to look after than the elements; but, keeping up old customs, they still proclaim to the people the hours of the day, and every quarter of an hour during night, blowing a trumpet at the same time that "All is well." In case of an alarm of fire, two field-pieces are discharged as a signal to rouse all the inhabitants. An active rather than a numerous body of watchmen, there being only 24, perambulate the streets through the whole night, beginning at 10 o'clock. Each carries an instrument with him, something like a pitchfork, and having a sort of spring hook in it, by which a person can be caught with facility either by the neck or the leg. In their rounds, on announcing the hours, when these strike, they chaunt a few words*, in a manner that brought to my recollection the singing of the Turks from the top of their minarets.

Most of the houses are plastered, and painted in front either white or yellow, and their roofs being made of bright red tiles, they have a neat and cleanly appearance. In

* " Från eld och brand,
Från fienders hand,
Bavera Gud vår stad och land."

And may be thus translated: —

" From fire and the enemy's hand
Protect, O! God, our town and land."

general the entrances are spacious, and many of them ornamented with columns and figures in a fantastical form. The houses which are numbered, and this includes all those within the town, are two and three stories in height, each flat forming in general a separate dwelling. The windows are made in the French style, opening on hinges like half-doors, and without shutters; and small mirrors are placed on the outside, so as to reflect into the room objects in the street, and thus, without rising from their seats, to enable the inmates to see whatever is passing. The first floors are frequently occupied by merchants as counting-houses and offices, while they and their families reside above. The houses in the principal place, called *Stora Hanna Gatan* (Great Harbour-street) have rather a showy appearance. The first or ground flat is sometimes sunk a little into the earth, and arched so as to form large and secure magazines or cellars. The doors are of iron, with such massy bolts as to remind one of dungeons or places of captivity. To other houses there are large gateways, or *porte cochères*, as they are called by the French, and over the middle of these a globular lamp is placed, which affords light both to the interior courts and public streets.

In the suburbs the houses are of wood and detached, are generally painted red, the national colour, and look like temporary barracks. There is little or no appearance of shops in Gothenburg, and none of that gaudy exhibition or display of articles for sale such as you see in England and other countries. In towns, however, distinguished for commerce, there will always be found shops, and here they are generally on the first floor in the back streets, and pointed out to the notice of strangers by small painted tin boxes placed on shelves near the door, with the name of the shop-keeper in front of them.

The rooms are spacious and lofty, and communicate with one another so as to form a suite. In general I saw neither carpets nor sideboards, nor did there appear to be any splendid or superfluous furniture. The rooms being heated by stoves, have of course no splendid chimney-pieces: these were in general plain, and without ornaments. Birch wood

is consumed in preference for fuel* ; because it burns clear, throws off no sparks, and is not attended with danger, as other species of wood is. Some of the large kitchens, especially in the inns, seemed to me to resemble the forge of a blacksmith. They are, however, commensurate with the hospitality of this people, which, particularly towards strangers, is very great. Many of the houses are insured against losses by fire, and some of these in the London offices. There is no side pavement for foot passengers; and the streets are otherwise laid with sharp rough stones, equally injurious to the feet and shoes. Carriages move over these streets with a thundering noise. On the western side of the town, where it is built on a rock, the streets are quite precipitous, and similar to those I observed at Gibraltar, and as difficult of ascent.

With respect to the religion professed by the Swedes, it may be in general observed, they adhere to "the faith delivered to the Saints."

Among the public buildings, the German church, situated in the middle of the principal street, with its copper roof and steeple, first claims our notice. The council-house and public offices contiguous, in which the courts of justice are held, are elegant edifices. Part of them forms the public exchange, where the merchants assemble at half-past one o'clock. When, however, an old guard-house, at present standing near these, shall be removed, as it is intended to be, this part of the town will have the appearance of an unincumbered, large, and elegant square. The governor's house, situated at the western extremity of Great Canal-street, is also a spacious and handsome building, and is usually the residence of branches of the royal family, when any of them visit the city.

The barracks are capable of containing 2,000 soldiers, and are at present inhabited by 1,200 men of the horse artil-

* A fathom of birch costs about twelve shillings, and the same quantity of fir eight shillings. A fathom of birch is generally laid in for the supply of each room that requires to be warmed. About twelve fathoms of birch wood and fifteen of fir, (the latter is used in kitchens), is calculated as sufficient for a pretty large house during one year.

lery. Their uniform is a blue jacket, turned up with yellow, and blue pantaloons, trimmed with yellow lace. The belts are yellow, and on their black caps, from which waves a tuft of horse hair, is a representation of two field-pieces, surmounted by a lion. Their pay, including bread, tobacco, &c. may be nearly equal to sixpence sterling per day. The officers appeared in general to be young and handsome men, and the horses equal to those of the English cavalry. The greater part, however, of the Swedish army, it may be here observed, receives no pay when not engaged in actual service; but each person, from the colonel down to the private, enjoys a certain portion of land, given him by government, and may derive a subsistence from it. This is an old regulation, having been introduced by Charles XI. Formerly the bands of the regiments stationed at Gothenburg honoured strangers by serenading them before the gates of their hotels; but as I saw nothing of this custom, I conclude it is now discontinued.

“ Open your gates, ye everlasting piles !
Types of the spiritual church, which God hath rear'd
To rouse the heart, and lead the will,
By a bright ladder, to the world above.”

In the cathedral, worship is performed three times on Sundays, according to the Swedish ritual. Prayers are read daily, and the sacrament regularly administered every Saturday and Sunday. Over the altar there is a wooden crucifix, twelve feet high; and the psalms for the day are announced on a tablet hung in front of the principal gallery. The bell has a sound extremely like that great one at St. Paul's, London, which is calculated to weigh 14,000 lbs. Gothenburg is a bishop's see; and the revenue, depending on the price of grain, may in general amount to £750 a year. The minor clergy are poorly paid, and nearly their whole salary arises from the voluntary contributions of their parishioners. The military have a separate church, and the Jews a synagogue. There was an intention at one period of separating this latter class of people entirely from the other inhabitants, as has been done in Rome and most of the towns in Ger-

many; but this shew of intolerance was not carried into effect, and they live mingled with the other citizens, thus affording a proof of the liberality of a free government. It is a rule of church discipline that no clergyman shall appear in public without his canonicals, so that they are always distinguished from their fellow-citizens. The churches are seven in number, in the town and neighbourhood, and one of them is built of stone brought from Scotland. In some of these are monuments, and one is erected to the memory of Mr. Campbell, founder or director of the East India Company, to be afterwards alluded to, and who was related to the first Scottish families. The English have an apartment, neatly fitted up, where divine service is performed, assisted by an organ, after the rites of the English church, by the Reverend Mr. Morgan, a clergyman who is much esteemed: and here I am bound to observe, to the high honour of the merchants from both sides of the Tweed, that, laying aside for the day all counting-house speculations, each takes it upon himself in turn to officiate as clerk. The English consul-general is Mr. Wyse, who enjoys a handsome salary, and for whom a principal seat is fitted up in the church.

The town is governed, or rather its affairs are administered, by a burgomaster or mayor, and twelve members of the council, six of whom are lawyers, and six are merchants. The criminal code, it may be proper to observe, does not permit convictions, in cases of murder, on circumstantial evidence; since proof must be given either that the accused person was actually seen to commit the act, or he must confess his guilt.

It has been well observed, that a human soul, without education, may be compared to marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher produces the colours, makes the surface to shine, and discovers every ornamental spot and vein that runs through the body of it. The words of inspiration, indeed, declare, "That the soul be without knowledge it is not good."* What other meaning, I would ask, does the word educa-

* Prov. xix. 3.

tion import than that particular discipline by which the human mind, possessed of powers, but unfurnished with ideas, is stored with knowledge, and enabled to exercise it in the great concerns of life. This leads me to mention, that it is a most gratifying consideration to find how much the principle of education is attended to in Sweden. It is a striking circumstance, that there is scarcely a single child in the whole country who is not taught to read and to write, and diligence is laudably quickened by a religious motive. A person, for instance, is not admitted to receive the sacrament, unless he possess a certificate from the pastor of his parish, not only that he is thoroughly grounded in reading and writing, but also acquainted with the catechism, which is founded on the scriptures of truth. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the sacred volume demands that the words should be laid up in the heart and soul, and taught diligently to our children.* Hence it may be laid down as an incontrovertible principle, that an education grounded on principles of religion can be considered as the only solid foundation of that knowledge which is actually useful. Knowledge, I would maintain, is to be considered as power; and the individual whose mind is stored with it, will find himself most abundantly repaid for his superior discernment by the respect which he acquires, and the complacency he must enjoy. I repeat, that it is delightful to contemplate those exertions made in this remote corner of the world to unfold the mind, and train a rising generation in those noble principles, and that wisdom, whose paths are pleasantness and peace.

“ All the pious duties which we owe
 Our parents, friends, our country, and our God,
 The seeds of ev'ry virtue here below,
 From discipline alone, and early culture grow.”

It may be added, that theology, logic, greek, mathematics, history, and moral philosophy are taught at the public seminary, over which a rector, who has two assistants,

* Deut. c. 6. v. 7.

presides. There are several charity schools, and one of these is exclusively appropriated for the children of the military, also, a society for the circulation of the Scriptures, and one for the advancement of arts and sciences. The latter consists of 100 members, who meet twice during the year, propose subjects for discussion, and present money and medals as rewards for successful literary exertion.

The condition of those in an extreme state of poverty is not overlooked. In Gothenburg, the asking of alms and public begging is forbidden; and there is an institution where persons who are in distress may be provided with work or food, according to their wants and capabilities. I was not troubled, therefore, with the importunities of mendicants, and indeed saw few of those pitiable objects of misery and want, who are met with in other countries. There are also hospitals for lunatics and orphans, also for the cure of infectious diseases, and one founded by an individual for the accouchement of poor women. The aged and infirm are further provided for in a comfortable almshouse.

The freemasons have founded a lodge on a grand scale, and an hospital for decayed brethren, under the qualification, however, that from the benefits it holds out, every member is excluded who has been convicted of an act of bankruptcy.

Notwithstanding the constant intercourse kept up between Gothenburg and Stockholm, and the numerous towns which intervene, it is an extraordinary circumstance that there is no public vehicle established between this place and the capital, by which such beneficial effects might arise, not only in a pecuniary point of view to those who would engage in this undertaking, but from the convenience afforded to travellers, and the conveyance of articles. I have occasion to know that a proposition of this nature was laid before government, by a gentleman of Stockholm in 1820, but it was not found expedient to adopt it.

This city has two theatres, one of which was built at an expence of £8,000. The property is held in shares, but does not yield above two per cent. Performances only take

place during winter, and consist chiefly of translations of plays from English, German, and French; and there are occasionally private balls and concerts. With regard to amusements during the summer months, most of the inhabitants appear to delight in the public walks. There is one particular promenade called the Alley, about one mile in length, and 100 feet in breadth, planted with trees, and provided with seats at certain distances from each other. Another is now making on the south side of the town, which will be also ornamented with a double row of trees, and a carriage road in the middle of it. Contiguous to the first promenade are public gardens and an extensive field for military exercise, and the gay show of these will probably here, as in other countries, attract the attention and interest the feelings of the inhabitants.

This country suffered most severely from famine in 1444. In order to give an idea of the prices of the articles of life, it may be observed, that a good family house, with a stable, coach-house, and every conveniency, may be had for £30, or from that to £50 per annum. Articles of furniture, unless of foreign manufacture, are comparatively low in price. Beef, mutton, and pork is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound. In October, pork does not cost above $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; veal is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, butter $4d.$, tobacco $2s. 3d.$, tea $2s. 10d.$ per pound. Claret $4s. 6d.$ per bottle, rum $6s. 8d.$ per gallon, and porter brewed at Gothenburg, $3s. 4d.$ per dozen. Fowls from $7d.$ to $9d.$; ducks, tame or wild, $8d.$ to $9d.$; turkies from $3s. 6d.$ to $5s.$; geese from $1s. 2d.$ to $1s. 6d.$; and hares from $1s.$ to $1s. 2d.$ each. Eggs 20 for $6d.$ Salmon from $4d.$ to $6d.$ per pound. Lobsters, which it may be observed are sent from here to London in well vessels, so as to be kept alive, are sold at $2s.$ per score. Other fish is abundant, and forms, with coarse bread, the chief part of the subsistence of the lower orders. The corn brandy, of which they also drink abundantly, costs $1s. 8d.$, while French brandy sells at $10s.$ the gallon. Wheat is about $30s.$ per quarter, rye $25s.$, barley from $18s.$ to $20s.$ and oats $10s.$ The wages of a woman servant are from £2 to £3 a year; a footman, £4 and his clothes; and a coachman receives from £6 to £7, and he is allowed the ex-

pence of his dress. A day labourer receives from 8*d.* to 1*s.* Without going into a further detail, it will be perceived, from what has been mentioned, how cheap such articles are in this country, compared with those in Great Britain; in short, including provision, dress, house-rent, servants, and carriage with horses, a family may live here comfortably from £300 to £400 a year.

The money of Sweden may be thus described. Twelve runsticks make one shilling, forty-eight of which is the value of a rix-dollar. A rix-dollar banco, in silver, was worth about 4*s.* 9*d.* sterling; but there is at present no silver coin in circulation. The paper money, which has supplied its place, is distinguished as *rix*, *gilt*, or *current* money, and *banco*; the latter being one-third more in value than the former. Of banco money notes have been issued of the amount of £50 sterling, and some so very low in value of 3½*d.* The paper is coarse, stamped, and some of the notes are nearly a foot in length. In order that strangers may become fully acquainted with this money, they require not only time in order to study it, but must exercise some degree of patience, since it is a task not without difficulty, at least I found this to be the case. This was probably enhanced by the dirty and tattered appearance of a bunch of bank notes, which I own I sometimes was led to think was a handful of rags.

Gothenburg does not appear to have a single hackney coach, and such private carriages as are to be met with are of great antiquity, and drawn by one or two horses. The animals are small, with tails and mane uncropped, and not combed. The price of one of them may be between three and four pounds sterling. The carriages of the better classes, and of the British merchants, are built after a more modern fashion, though at a comparatively moderate price, which costs from £25 to £45 each. The price of a gig is from £10 to £15., and the value of a pair of carriage horses is £40.

Rye, the principal grain consumed by the Swedes, is made into round cakes, with a hole in the centre, through which sticks are run, and then they are hung up in a kitchen to the ceiling to harden, and can be kept a considerable time, so that many families are in the practice of

baking only once a year. Those who can afford it, also lay in a stock of provisions about autumn, such as beef, pork, potatoes, meal, pease, butter, cheese, &c. so as to supply necessaries during the winter months.

The water at Gothenburg is most excellent; and fountains in several parts of the city are supplied from a reservoir situated to the south of the town.* To keep this in repair, a tax is levied on the inhabitants, and the water is carried about in pails. That which is used for washing is obtained from the canals, and little rafts or frames of wood are chained to the sides of them, for the conveniency of this operation. The clothes are put into heaps, and beaten with flat sticks, like the staves of casks.

The first thing which struck me on going into my hotel, and I believe must be perceived on entering every Swedish house, was a powerful odour, arising from a custom very general of spreading twigs of juniper about the floors and stairs, and sometimes of burning the berries, to create a grateful smell. The accommodation of the hotel was good, and prices extremely moderate. The beds were on the same floor as the sitting room; sometimes, indeed, one room answers all the purposes of receiving visits, eating, and sleeping; the beds, however, were like those in England used for children or nursery maids. These

* On the principal fountain opposite to the Swedish church is the following inscription, in gilded letters :

NÄR DIG LECAMLIG FÖRST
TILL JORDISKT WATTEN DRIFVER
LÅT SJALEN NJUTA DET
SOM LIFSENS KÄLLA GIFVER
DET ENA HAR DU HAR
SÖK TEMPLET UNDERVIST
HUR DU DET ANDRA FAR.

It may be translated as follows :

When your bodily thirst drives you to seek for earthly water, let at the same time your soul drink of that happiness which the spring of life gives. The first you have here, and after you have partaken of it, seek the temple, which you see before you, and there you may learn how to obtain the second.

consist of a coarse wooden frame without curtains; there are no blankets but a thin covering, and enormous pillows. They were so deep as to resemble chests, and in getting into a bed a man would appear to be packing himself up in a trunk ready for a journey. Greater difficulty, however, occurs in getting out of them, in consequence of their extraordinary depth. Beds capable of accommodating two persons are unknown; and a married couple must, therefore, be under the necessity of being for some time in a state of separation, and repose in different cribs in the same room.

In Gothenburg, the hour of dinner is from one to two o'clock, and the mode of serving up this meal would be considered by us as singular. The company first assemble either in a drawing-room, where bread and butter and *liqueurs* are handed round, or they repair to an ante-room where they find a small table covered with them, and also fish, ham, &c. which the guests partake of without sitting down. After this whetter, or provocative to appetite, to enjoy a good dinner, the company proceed to the *Salle à Manger*. The table is ornamented with a plateau and various figures in the centre, with silver vessels, in the form of stew pans, at each corner. Only part of the food is placed on the table at once, and a long interval occurs between each remove and a fresh supply, the different courses being intended as much to excite as to satiate the appetite; in short, there is a tedious form in Swedish etiquette on such occasions. Wine is drank during dinner. The cloth is never removed, and the company do not remain at table after the repast, as is the custom in Britain, but proceed to the drawing-room, where coffee is handed round. At a large dinner party, where I was a guest, I had occasion particularly to mark the sentiments entertained of the present sovereign and the king who had abdicated the throne of Sweden. I drew from my pocket pictures of each, and asked the company if they apprehended the likenesses were correct. These were passed to the guests, who each gave his opinion on that of the former, accompanied with expressions of admiration of his talents and judgment. On looking, however, at that of Gustavus, it was handed

about and not a syllable uttered, but a frown of disapprobation was visible on every countenance.

In this country baptism appears to be a ceremony both of importance and festivity. There are three or four sponsors of each sex, and sometimes they may be six in number. It is accompanied, or followed by entertainments. On occasion of nuptials, the forms approach nearly to those observed in the English church; bans are proclaimed, and a formal agreement of marriage is read in presence of the friends of both parties. A clergyman is present who subscribes this contract, after others have done so. No licence is required when marriage is celebrated out of a church. Marriages among the lower orders are accompanied by feasting; and each of the guests are required to bring a plentiful supply of provisions and brandy, as well as a stock of animal spirits and mirth, and this keeps up the boisterous merriment during several successive days.

On the death of a native, the windows are shut, and the pictures and glasses in the house covered with white linen. The body is dressed, and laid in the coffin, which is kept open till the day of interment; so that the friends, or any person who pleases, may view it. In the event of the death of persons of distinction, the bells are tolled at noon, and the name and age are written on a black board, hung up at the church door. When persons, however, do not fall under this description, the bells are tolled at one o'clock. The mourners and friends of the deceased assemble at his house, where they are met by a clergyman; the body, being put into a hearse, is attended by six men, dressed in black, with white gloves. The clergyman takes the left of the hearse, and the company proceed according to their intimacy or connexion with the deceased, and also rank; the chief mourner taking precedence of all. The procession then moves from the house to the church; and during the whole time the bells are continually tolled. On arriving there, the coffin is placed on a bier before the altar. The clergyman takes his station at the head, and the rest of the company around the body, each having a prayer book, which is open at some particular part with an appropriate

psalm, and all join in singing it. The minister reads the funeral service, when another psalm follows, and the whole solemnity is concluded with a benediction. The company return to the house of the deceased, where the reverend gentleman, in name of the relatives, expresses thanks for the honour they have done them, when liqueurs are handed round, and the guests drink to each other's health.

When there exists, as we find to be particularly the case among the Swiss and the Scotch Highlanders, a deep attachment to their native land—when all the associations of man are local, and not one sentiment or thought ever arises in the mind which is not united with the bleak form of a gigantic hill, or the more quiet retreat of some lonely and beautiful glen—when the heart conceives that neither body nor spirit can rest but in the spot whence its endearments have sprung, and it has felt and loved existence;—it must prove a melancholy consideration to give up our breath in a foreign land! Under such circumstances, it is even a sight of sorrow to witness an individual setting out for that “bourne from whence no traveller returns,” and from a point that seems by absence to be already midway on the bleak and desolate journey; when the pangs of disease are heightened by moral and mental woe, and the individual feels doubly affected by what he has not only already lost, but about to forfeit; thus suffering, as it were, a double death. If any consolation can alleviate the misery of our departing this life, far removed from the land we love, it is unquestionably in the respect of all around us, who are connected with that country; the assurance that in them our memory will live, and our name not be altogether forgotten, in those abodes which were endeared to our infancy and manhood. Perhaps, indeed, such emotions do not operate so powerfully in the natives of a city and commercial country like England, where all that is local is swallowed up in the proud spirit of nationality: the might of that glorious whole, of which we form an insignificant part, being so overwhelming, that all individuality is lost; and we cease to be deeply attached to particular spots and scenes, or perishable materials like ourselves. We think only of that

great nation which was before our existence, and which will remain after we are consigned to that place appointed for all living, growing still more powerful and glorious.

I was led into this train of reflection from perceiving the funeral of a countryman who had lately arrived at Gothenburg on an intended journey through Sweden, whose further progress was arrested by the hand of the King of Terrors. A number of carriages assembled opposite the house where he died. After the company had partaken of refreshments, and each of the coachmen had been presented with a pair of gloves, the procession moved to the place of interment. The British consul, Mr. Wyse, was seated in the first carriage; and the rest of the company followed, according to their rank or the interest they had taken in the deceased. Conformably to a custom, which is not yet sufficiently honoured in my apprehension in England, the burial places for both natives and foreigners are here at a considerable distance from the town; and, like those of the Germans and French, are tastefully laid out in walks, and planted with trees: so that the last home of our race is not, from its appearance, held up as a terror to the living. A clergyman of the church of England performed the funeral service; and the multitude that had assembled on the occasion, then retired, and were affected by an event so well calculated to make the living "lay these things to heart."

I am perfectly aware how hazardous it is for a stranger to attempt to estimate the manners of foreigners, when he lives only a short period among them; at the same time I own I was peculiarly struck, even during the few days sojourn, by what passed under my observation at Gothenburg.

The people are robust, and have a look of health and contentment. Mildness of character may be considered as equal to their bodily strength, and their innocence and inoffensiveness rendered the more valuable by their power to do mischief. I could not discover any thing in their conduct approaching to cunning or deceitfulness, nor a hasty, intemperate, and revengeful disposition, so often to be found in some countries. Their demeanour is composed, even under circumstances which would ruffle a disciple of the impostor

Mahomet, whose peculiar gravity is held to exceed that of all other nations. Their complexions are beautifully fair; and their ruddy countenances, with their flaxen locks, cannot be sufficiently admired: Swedish women may, I apprehend, in the literal sense of the term, be denominated "the fair sex." The politeness of every class to strangers, exceeds almost any thing I have met with among other people. There is still kept in remembrance by them primitive hours; resting when the sun no longer shines, waking and proceeding to work when they are animated by his cheering beams, and their heart "rejoicing in all their labour."*

All the peculiarities in point of dress I observed among the Swedes in this quarter belong to the lower orders, the wealthier classes being arrayed in what may be termed the costume of European cities; though ladies rather seem to give an exclusive preference to the modes of London and Paris. Women of the former rank wear coloured handkerchiefs thrown over the head, which are tied loosely under the chin. Their dress is frequently made of a coarse kind of drugget, similar to that which is worn by the Scotch Highlanders. Some of them make no use of shoes or stockings; and all the children go barefooted, as in many parts of Caledonia, which does not check the growth of the feet, and contributes to make them strong and hardy. Light blue is the national colour for men; who generally wear boots, coarse felt hats, and coloured handkerchiefs round their necks. They have large bushy heads of hair; and, what appears not exactly to become their sex, most of them wear earrings. On Sunday both sexes are particularly well dressed. The females bind the hair in front round the brow with a piece of lace, and wear a small satin skull-cap, called a *Mosa*. This is made to fit the crown of the head, and is tied behind with ribbons, where the hair is turned up to meet it, and the whole is covered with a short gauze veil. Certain laws as to costume appear to be common in Sweden and Turkey: though the only instance which came under my notice in the former is, that servants are prohibited from wearing

* Ecclcs.

dress caps; in the latter, regulations are also laid down particularly respecting the colour of the turban.

Some of the orders of merit conferred in this country even extend to merchants; that is to say, those who have distinguished themselves in commercial pursuits. They are addressed by the title of *Commerserad*, and wear a broad green ribband across the shoulder from right to left, similar to that used by the Scots Knights of the Thistle.

The hostility which has so long prevailed between the Danes and Swedes, it may be conceived, has been at certain periods injurious both to the city and trade of Gothenburg. In 1788 the town was attacked by an army of Norwegians, under the command of the Prince of Hesse. The Swedish army was at that period in Finland; and the fortifications of the town were not in a condition to enable any effectual resistance to be made. Gustavus III., roused by a sense of danger, hastened to Dalecarlia, where he harangued the natives after the great example of Gustavus Vasa; and, collecting a body of men, marched against the enemy, and defeated him near the gates of the city. To commemorate this signal deliverance, medals were struck by the grateful citizens. On this occasion, it may be added, that Gustavus was joined on his route by Mr. Elliot, the English minister; who laudably encountered danger, that he might, by his own exertions, give security to the British residents. His advice, combined with firmness and magnanimity on the part of his Majesty, had the effect of giving courage to the troops, and contributed materially to the effectual defeat of the enemy and the safety of the place. The activity exercised on the part of this honest representative of our country is gratefully remembered by the people at Gothenburg.

The foreign trade with the East Indies may at present be considered of no importance. The capital funded was one million of dollars. The first adventure took place in 1732, and produced a profit of 75 per cent. The company which had been established was encouraged by this mark of success; and, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by competition with the English company, the trade was continued till a

late period. In 1740 it experienced very severe losses from some of the finest ships having been wrecked. In 1746 their charter expired; and during its existence 25 vessels had been fitted out, 22 of which were directed to Canton. A renewal of the charter took place, which extended to the further period of eight years; when 14 ships were in consequence employed, and dividends from six to 25 per cent. paid on the adventure. It was also renewed in 1762, and for 20 years, though the trade had not commenced till four years afterwards, when it was successfully prosecuted. Of 39 vessels fitted out, fortunately not one was lost or materially damaged. Again, in 1782, the charter was renewed, and preparations were made to send ships to sea: this was not, however, completely carried into effect till 1803; when it was declared that the Crown should receive a certain sum or duty on each vessel. At this time there was the highest prospect of success: but, from some cause which cannot be explained, the affairs of the company were deranged; the proprietors received no dividend; and all further trade to India was totally abandoned.

I may now briefly advert to the fishery. The herring fishery at Gothenburg may be considered as one of the staples of the place. In the years 1556 and 1558 there was a prodigious quantity of herrings* on this coast, which made it a perfect rendezvous for the vessels of all nations engaged in that trade. In 1587, however, the fish did not make their appearance, to the great disappointment of merchants and fishermen. Superstition, which is always ready to connect natural phenomena with human affairs and transactions, attributed the change in the migration of herrings to the discharges of artillery in the wars that existed between Sweden and Denmark.

In 1660, however, the shoals of herring returned, though in less numbers than formerly, and again left the coast six years afterwards; and, singularly enough, at the period when war had commenced. They re-appeared in 1747, and con-

* This word seems to be derived from the German word *Heer*, *Army* or *Multitude*, and to have been applied to the fish, from the multitudes or armies of them, which make their appearance at one time.

tinued their annual visits down to 1808, when they again departed, terrified, according to the account of the Swedes, by the sound of British thunder. Trout, in rivers, I have heard, are so astonished on hearing thunder as to become inanimate; although, for my own part, I am not aware that the finny tribe are endowed with the sense of hearing: this must, therefore, be attributed to some other cause. It may be mentioned, however, that it is understood the inhabitants of the waters have memory, although in a less degree than land animals; and in confirmation of this, it has been said, that fish kept in ponds have learned to appear, in order to be fed, when called by their respective names!

Between 1786 and 1799, when the fishing was most extensive, 200,000 barrels of herring were cured, 4,000 barrels smoked, and 50,000 *aums** of oil exported from the city, independently of what was obtained from this fishery for home consumption. It may be here observed, that the Swedes have also attempted the whale fishery, and made an adventure to Greenland in 1774, but without success.

Notwithstanding Gothenburg has lost its commerce with India, the fish have not visited its coasts, and it has thus necessarily suffered most materially, yet, from its having been a depôt for the manufactures of Great Britain and colonial produce, whence they were dispersed through the continent, the town did not at first feel its losses so severely as it otherwise might, had not this channel opened, and the town became for a time even enriched by the increase of trade, and the almost constant presence of British ships of war. At this moment the trade of Gothenburg may be viewed as almost confined to the exportation of iron, steel, and wood, the principal products of Sweden, which are chiefly sent to Britain; and the importation of such manufactured articles and colonial produce as are consumed in the country.

Although the soil and climate appear unfavourable to the operations of agriculture, yet these have been prosecuted with success; and the quality of the grain and spirits distilled, as well as the breed of cattle, for which indeed the country is

* An *Aum* is equivalent to 40 gallons.

but ill calculated, attest the ingenuity and industry of the Swedes. Doubts, indeed, have been entertained, if Sweden can produce what is sufficient for its own consumption. I am, however, enabled to state, that experience has proved the fact; and that agriculture, which has made such rapid progress during the last 25 years, is still carried on with activity and success. It will be admitted, that no stronger proof can be given in confirmation of this, than that the importation of grain has not only been prohibited, but the Swedes have been enabled to export corn and spirits; and, even from Scania alone, there were shipped, in 1823, 243 tons of corn, and 560,000 pints of brandy.

The manufacturing establishments I saw or heard of consisted only of two cotton spinning mills in the neighbourhood of the town, but neither of these appeared to be of any great importance. There are two sugar refineries, and some places for the purpose of converting tobacco into snuff. At the same time, although Gothenburg cannot be ranked as a manufacturing town, it has about 1,000 looms employed; and it is a remarkable fact that the business of weaving is entirely performed by females, which may indeed be considered as the primitive occupation of the sex. It may be mentioned that there are no fewer than six newspapers published in Gothenburg. This fact attests the love of its inhabitants for reading, and "taking fast hold of instruction." There are also three printers and publishers of books; and, as this is only a provincial town, we may naturally conclude that the Swedes are by no means to be considered as illiterate. On the contrary, it is an observation of some author, that the nearer you approach to the north, the more learned will the people be found. There are no bankers at Gothenburg; bills, however, may be discounted by the merchants. The principal of these is the house of Messrs. Dicksons. Among the seventeen medical men who practise here, one of them is an Englishman.

In speaking of the police, and what relates to it, I may, perhaps, be permitted to express some degree of disapprobation of the custom which prevails of licensing houses of a certain description. I found that these had led to an open pro-

fanation of Sunday by music, dancing, and revelry; which was not only calculated to excite "evil communication," but to corrupt the morals of youth. They also lay snares to tempt the unguarded seamen, who in general go on shore on Sunday and stroll about the town, into scenes of dissipation and excess, which often conducts them to the police office, when they are visited with punishment.

One remarkable mode is adopted so as effectually to keep prisoners in a state of security, even when allowed to walk about, which I observed here, and merits notice. This consists in thrusting both legs through a thick heavy piece of wood; about two feet in breadth and three feet in length, provided with a hole for each leg, but the weight of it I could not ascertain. In the centre of the wood a cord is fastened by which the culprit pulls it up, so that he is enabled to move forward in a slow shambling manner in this species of moveable stocks. To prevent the wood from injuring his ancles, these are bound round or muffled with cloth or flannel: notwithstanding this, the person I saw appeared to suffer, and indeed literally feel the weight of his punishment.

Flagrant crimes; I am led to think, rarely occur in Sweden. Not a single execution, I was told, had taken place in Gothenburg for twenty-four years. An affair, however, attended with circumstances of marked atrocity, took place just before I arrived, that excited a more than ordinary degree of interest. The history of it is shortly this: a Danish vessel, the *De Fran Metta*, was boarded and plundered by some ruffians, who had long been notorious for their bad conduct, and, in truth, held to be a pest to that part of the coast where they lived. At this time their acts of outrage and violence exceeded those of any previous period. In addition to their committing robbery, they attacked and boarded a vessel which they not only plundered, but they barbarously murdered two men and a boy, who formed the crew. On the crime being discovered, the whole country to a man turned out to hunt up the authors of these bloody deeds, and completely encircled the spot to which they had fled for refuge. On being discovered, they were apprehended

and taken to Gothenburg, and brought to trial before a court of assize. This leads to an observation, that it is laid down as a fundamental principle in the criminal code of this country, that in cases of murder, no proof of a circumstantial nature is admitted as sufficient for inflicting capital punishment; and, of course, hearsay must be of still less authority. This can only proceed on two grounds; namely, the full confession of the criminal himself, or on positive evidence of the crime having been actually seen as committed. Should this not happen, he is confined in jail; where it often occurs that the horrors of a guilty conscience prompt him to confess his crime, and thus satisfy the ends of public justice. The ringleader here first admitted the full extent of his guilt, and shewed the greatest mark of contrition. He was permitted to address the people on Sunday from the window of his prison in a kind of sermon, which, it is said, was delivered with great sincerity and devotion. The other two confessed their criminality at the distance of three months afterwards, and all were led out for execution. The mode of punishment was as follows: their right hands were first cut off, and immediately afterwards their heads; when their bodies, with the clothes, were stretched out horizontally on three different wheels, attached each to the top of a pole, about ten feet in height. The heads and hands were nailed on separate poles of similar height. This execution took place about ten English miles to the south of Gothenburg, near the side of the road; and the mangled remains will be thus exhibited *in terrorem* till they drop, from the effects of the elements. It is only necessary to observe further, that these miserable men sacrificed their lives for the commission of an act of piracy and murder; which, as it never occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, had naturally excited universal horror and indignation in the minds of the Swedes. One woman, having been convicted of concealing some of the plundered articles, which amounted by the Swedish law to an act of theft, was "fined to pay the treble of their value in three divisions, between the king and crown, the county and complainant; to sit one day in her parish church in penance; or, for want of means to

pay the fine, to be scourged with eleven pair of lashes, three reckoned to each pair." On this subject I shall only remark, that the more immediately punishment is inflicted after the commission of a crime, the greater justice and utility will be the consequence. Punishments promptly executed are more useful from the consideration, that the smaller the interval of delay that arises between the punishment and crime the stronger and more impressive will be the association of the two ideas of crime and punishment; so that these may be considered, one as the cause and the other as the necessary and unavoidable effect. It appears, therefore, expedient that punishment, but more especially for criminal acts, such as those in the present case, marked by circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious nature, should quickly follow; since a delay of punishment must have the effect of being considered more as a terrific sight in the minds of the multitude, than the consequence of a crime, the horror of which should contribute to augment the idea of punishment. Among the regulations of police there is one that extends to animals; namely, dogs and cats. A regular officer superintends them, who is called the RACKARA. Without his express permission, which may be obtained for the trifling sum of 1s. 8d., and on condition of the animal being muzzled, no dog is allowed to be seen on the streets from July 15th to August 15th. This person is also considered to be of so much importance as to be applied to when either dogs or cats happen to die, since it is a part of his office to remove them. On this point, it may be remarked, that the Swedes either appear to be extremely superstitious, or apprehensive of the effects of envenomed saliva coming in contact with the person who touches them, since no other than the Rackara will attempt even to come near the animals when they are dead.

With respect to the taxes of government, the principal part may be held as levied on trades, professions, and income: further, on the retail of spirits, clerks, theatres, public officers, pensions, and also on the article of tobacco: at the same time elegant furniture, pictures, gilded orna-

ments, and splendid female attire, are subject to certain duties. The excise, it may be observed in passing, was unknown in Sweden previously to Gustavus the Great in 1620, when it was defined a royal tax, and imposed upon liquor and provisions, in the view of enabling him to carry on the war. This met with opposition from the states, but ultimately passed into a law with unanimous consent, although held at the time to operate as a severe contribution. In this place, such are the sumptuary rules observed respecting the dress of females, that it amounts to a high offence if servants presume to imitate their mistresses in any part of their apparel; and, therefore, this class is confined to one particular costume, especially that of the cap, as I formerly had occasion to mention. If regulations of this nature were introduced into other countries, I am disposed to think it would not be found so difficult to distinguish domestics from their masters, in consequence of that rage for dress which universally prevails in this class, and their aping their superiors. In the event of taxes not being settled on the day when they become due, a per-centage is added, which the defaulter must pay until the whole sum is extinguished; so that any delay necessarily creates an accumulation of the debt. After returns are made as to the income of individuals, those who cannot pay on the day appointed are liable to have their goods distrained. Any deficiency that may ultimately be discovered in the whole amount of the tax, is required to be made up by other individuals, whose liability to this tax is thus legally incurred; in other words, are responsible for any defalcation in the amount of the tax. The local taxes may be comprehended under those for billeting soldiers; keeping the churches, burying grounds, public walks, roads, and bridges in proper repair; providing a sufficient body of watchmen; and the maintenance of the poor. It is also proper to add, that foreigners who have resided in Sweden, and, after acquiring a fortune, are disposed to leave it for another country, are obliged, on quitting it and transferring their property in Sweden to other hands, to pay one-sixth part of the whole to government.

The climate of Gothenburg, I found to be salubrious

and bracing, with a remarkable pure air. The births are calculated to exceed the number of deaths; and, as to longevity, some of the inhabitants have attained nearly their hundredth year. On the 9th June, when I was here, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 73 in the shade, at nine o'clock in the morning. It may be considered that there is no spring so far northward, but a long dreary winter and a delightful summer. In the month of May, in general, the weather suddenly changes; when vegetation advances with most astonishing rapidity and luxuriance; and the ground, where the snow had lain only a few days before, is clothed in beautiful green. This would lead, in fact, to an idea that the earth could produce only two colours; namely, white and green. It is calculated by the natives that the cold season only commences at Christmas; whereas those who have enjoyed a more southern sun find the weather sharp and piercing long before the middle of winter. The English language is generally spoken; that of Sweden is by no means harsh, but appeared to me rather musical and harmonious. A little motion or action of the head and hands accompanies the speaker, as we remark in other foreign countries. Many of the words are sounded as those in Germany and Scotland. The expression, in particular, "come let us go," is pronounced exactly as in England.

On the whole, Sweden, unless we except Stockholm as the capital, does not, perhaps, possess a more rich, commercial, or flourishing city than Gothenburg; and the Scotsmen, who constitute the greatest part of the foreign population, maintain a deservedly high character. Having explored every thing of interest in Gothenburg, and received great hospitality from the British residents, and also some of the natives, I set out in continuation of my journey. As the commencement, however, of another route demands a new chapter, should the reader have been pleased with what he has already perused, I will now request him to proceed with me into the interior of the country.

CHAP. III.

Useful hints to travellers. — Preparations for departure. — Forbud. — Receiving official writing authorising horses to be let. — Leave Gothenburg. — Old city. — Navigation of the Gotha. — Roads made by peasants. — Their state. — Regulations. — Milestones. — Post-house regulations. — Dag-book. — Beneficial effects to be derived by travellers if a similar plan was introduced into England! — Snow Ploughs. — Description. — Views of the country. — Lilla Edet. — Lake Trehunning. — Fences. — Village tribunal. — Description of it. — Arrival at Trollhatta. — Works. — Defects of swaddling infants. — Want of churches. — Gothic club. — Game. — Houses. — River. — Falls of the Gotha. — Their grandeur. — Mills on the river. — Quantity of plank cut. — Projected canal. — Departure from this place. — Nij Bro. — Curious rencontre. — Wenesburg. — Hospital. — An English inn. — Mora Bernd and his wife! — British sympathies. — Ball-room. — School on the British system. — Harbour. — Extent of lake. — Light-houses. — Leave Wenesburg. — Rugged scenery. — Udivälla. — Scenery. — Herrstadt. — Lake and town of Ibistrum. — Soartelsburg. — Peasantry. — Horses. — Steeples. — Hede. — Skattered. — Vick. — Odours and customs. — Marked honesty of the Forbuds. — Lake Strom. — Hogdale. — Oxen. — Harrows. — Road cut through rock. — Swinbro. — Enter Norway. — Remarks on the peasantry. No beggars. — Swinsund. — Bridge of boats. — Union of Norway with Sweden. — Observations. — Arrival at Frederickshall. — Harbour. — Castle.

As no stage coaches are to be found in Sweden, nor any kind of public vehicles corresponding to these, travellers are obliged to provide a conveyance for themselves. The general mode of travelling is to purchase a carriage, if you do not already possess one, and hire post-horses. In this view, some precautions become indispensable, which it is proper to introduce herè.

In the first place, it may be observed, that carriages suitable to the roads and the country are always to be found at Gothenburg, and at a price infinitely cheaper than in England; and it is, therefore, neither economical nor prudent to bring these with you from Britain. In addition to the expence of transporting them, they are subject to a duty on being landed; and, besides, are not at all adapted either to the state of the roads or the small horses in that country. It is perhaps prudent, before purchasing a carriage, to have it thoroughly examined by a proper judge; at any rate, this should be done previously to setting out. Sweden, it must always be kept in view, is a thinly-peopled country, abounding in forests and iron mines; but not so fruitful in smiling villages and crowded towns as in England, France, and Italy; so that, when the traveller is in a spot where repairs can be executed, he will find it to be his interest to see that every thing is sound and strong. He should supply himself with proper harness, a few leather straps and pieces of rope, with a hammer, screws, and nails, grease for the wheel boxes; thus making, as it were, a provision for a short voyage, during which nothing is to be supplied. For people of delicate appetites, a small supply of rusks, biscuits, white bread, and other species of wholesome food, may not be unnecessary; a canteen is also of great utility, which should be filled with spirits at setting out. I would further recommend to travellers to carry tea, as it is rarely to be found; and a few bottles of wine or brandy. Some persons find it necessary to take precautions for sleeping in their carriages, the post-houses not being altogether so clean and comfortable as those we are accustomed to find in England. At any rate, a pair of wash-leather sheets, I apprehend, will be found to be highly useful, as preservatives against damp and want of cleanliness, which ought not to be dispensed with on any consideration.

After adopting these suggestions, the traveller ought to make himself acquainted with the money of this country; since it is rather complicated, and, as I formerly hinted, may cause him much embarrassment. He must supply himself with copper coins and bank notes, each of small

amount, and hire a servant who can speak the Swedish language and drive, as the peasants who furnish the horses are not distinguished either for skill in driving or an inclination to proceed at a quick pace; and he must take care that his passport be regular. Fire-arms, it may be added, do not appear necessary; as there is no risk of being either robbed or ill-treated. Indeed, in the course of the long travels I have made, I have been often disposed to think that, however requisite these are considered to be in going through foreign countries, they are often calculated, in case a traveller should be attacked, to prove his own destruction,

The carriage I purchased was a barouche, for which I paid £25. The servant who was engaged to accompany me to Stockholm, agreed to receive 80 dollars banco for the journey, and one dollar per day for maintenance. The passports for both were given me at the Chancellerie, by an order of the governor, and contained a description of our persons. After it had been signed at the police office, it was to be taken to the post-house, where it served as an order to supply me with horses. At the custom-house I was obliged to produce a receipt also for the carriage, in the view of obtaining permission to enter with it the Norwegian territory.

Persons who are disposed to travel in Sweden are obliged to give previous notice to the postmasters to prepare horses*

* The following is a literal copy of this writing, or order: —

For		rafning
beställes i		Gästgifwaregard till
	d.	fl.
Hästar med Selar	} Summa	Hästar.
Hästar utan Selar		
Förbudet betalas wid antomsten.		

And may be thus translated, filling up the blanks: —

For Mr. W. R. Wilson's account are ordered, at Gardston post-house, on Tuesday 10 of June, 1823, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

Two horses with harness,	} Total, four horses.
Two horses without harness,	
The courier will be paid on arrival.	

for them. This is usually done by dispatching a person expressly for this purpose, who receives the name of *Forbud*. The time at which I expected to arrive at the different stations on my route was most accurately ascertained, and delivered to the *Forbud* on slips of printed paper, filled up in writing, which it was incumbent on him to leave at the different post-houses. Unless a precaution of this nature is attended to, the traveller will rarely find horses waiting on his arrival at the post station, or to be immediately procured, and he will necessarily suffer numerous vexatious delays and disappointments. This *Forbud* travels in a small cart with one horse; and such part of the baggage as is found to incumber the carriage may be safely entrusted to him, which is always delivered to another person of the same description, and in a similar mode, from every relay, conveyed to the distance perhaps of nearly a hundred English miles. Some part of the expences may be thus saved; for if your equipage happens to be of considerable weight, you are obliged to take an additional horse or horses. My own carriage, which was light, had two horses; a third was necessary for this *avant courier*; and for each I paid the small sum of three halfpence an English mile. It will be observed, that one Swedish mile is equal to nearly six English. The person sent from the post-house to return the horses took his seat behind the carriage; and my servant sat in front, and drove it. More deference, nay, a kind of court, I remarked, was paid to him, than is shewn to persons of his description either in England or any other country; in fact, he appeared to consider himself an *elevated* character, and superior to either postmasters or any of their attendants.

Having thus made every necessary preparation, I set out, at nine o'clock on the 15th of June, favoured by a most glorious morning, and charmingly saluted by the notes of the lark: —

“ Singing she mounts; her airy wings are stretch'd
Towards heav'n, as if from heav'n her notes she fetch'd.”

At passing a guard-house, situated at the end of the town, a sentinel enquired my name, rank, the place of my

birth and destination, of which I informed him; and on entering these in a book, I was permitted to proceed. Two English miles further on, I passed the Gamel St. Adan, by means of a stone bridge with cast-iron balustrades. This is built about the spot where the ancient town of Gothenburg was founded. A toll of three shillings and a half banco was demanded; and the money collected at this place is understood to be employed in defraying the expence of erecting the bridge. On the left hand, a large wooden building inclosed with palisades, and a burial-ground contiguous to it, appeared, to shew that the melancholy derangement of intellect is to be met with in all stages of civilization. Here it may be remarked, that by comparison we make the miseries of others our own; and, in relieving them, we not only relieve ourselves, but are partakers with them in the comfort; or, in the words of the immortal bard, the exercise of this act of mercy “blesses him that gives, and him that takes.”

“Vicegèrent of the everlasting God!
Whose throne unchanging majesty surrounds;
Whose presence gilds affliction’s dire abode,
And cheers the sorrowing wretch that guilt confounds:

Meek angel! still with benediction mild,
Thy sacred virtues to my soul convey;
And, as I wander o’er life’s barren wild,
Be still the blest companion of my way.”

If this building was not so large as those noble edifices established in the English metropolis, it must be remembered, that Gothenburg cannot be considered equal to London in this, or indeed any point of view; and that probably greater temptation, and more violent excesses, produce derangement of reason in a tenfold degree in large capitals.

The fields on each side of the road were neatly inclosed with stone walls; and there did not appear to be wanting the seats of gentlemen, and villas of merchants, in order to give an air of comfort, cheerfulness, and elegance to the neighbourhood. If I had occasion to remark in this direc-

tion an asylum for lunatics, I had, on the other hand, abundant proofs of the existence of minds rightly directed in the pursuit of happiness. One seat, embosomed in trees, near the river Gotha, might, in my opinion, have rivalled some of the beautiful abodes of comfort and elegance to be found in the neighbourhood of London.

An extensive view of the country here opened. The road runs through a smiling village, along the foot of a line of bleak and barren mountains. The Gotha flows tranquilly in the plain; and a number of vessels were passing up and down the stream, with their white extended sails, under a gentle breeze: scattered cottages and villages glistened on its banks; and in every part of the vale the glorious sun was shining with that radiant light which gladdens and cheers the heart, without being oppressive to the sight. In short, my spirits, feeling the powerful effects of its blessed influence, led me to imagine I had never beheld so goodly a prospect.

The roads were superexcellent, and chiefly made of gravel, a mode often adopted by the Romans.* There is no jobbing or speculation by contract to keep these in proper order, nor is any *macadamising* system prosecuted.† The materials in all parts are the same. In many places these were under repair, and both sexes engaged in keeping them in good order. Their fine state in this country may be accounted for from the circumstance that the keeping them up forms an essential obligation on the peasantry, who hold their lands under this particular tenure. Stakes, about two feet in height, are fixed in the ground, on the sides of the roads, at equal distances; and on these are marked the names of the persons who are bound to keep them in repair. A person appointed by government visits these regularly, and takes care that the work is substantially done. Should a peasant neglect or refuse this branch of duty, the sum which it would occasion to execute the repairs by others is ascertained, and his goods are distrained for the amount, which, in

* Livy, xli. 27.

† The first general statute for mending the highways in Britain passed in the year 1555.

general, far exceeds the sum it would have cost had he performed the work with his own hands. But this rarely, if at any time, occurs; on the contrary, from what passed under my observation, I was led to think there was a competition among the peasants who should perform the work best. The milestones on the side of the roads, having rather a clumsy appearance, point out to the traveller not only the distance he has passed, but how far he is from the place of his destination. These are constructed of a quadrangular pile of stones, about six feet wide and four in height. A stone tablet with the number of miles is marked, and fixed in the centre at top of them. Gates are placed across the roads at unequal distances from each other, as dictated by circumstances, which are for the purpose of accurately dividing the property of individuals, and preventing the cattle of one person from straying into the fields of his neighbours. On perceiving the approach of carriages, the children of the peasantry, who, it may be observed, are all flaxen-headed and most healthy, hasten to open these gates; on which occasion they are generally rewarded with a small piece of money for their exertions.

By ten o'clock I reached Gardsten, where I changed horses. Although the animals were small, or, in other words, below the usual size, yet I found I had travelled about the rate of six and a half English miles within the hour. They were light and spirited, and I never observed any that were more sure-footed or less disposed to trip. On the road I met many of the peasantry in their little one-horse carts, who were, in all probability, carrying the produce of their farms to Gothenburg. These conveyances appeared to be commodious; for by means of a seat, forming a kind of arm-chair, suspended on springs, and capable of holding two or three persons, these small vehicles are adapted for the twofold purpose of carrying both individuals and their goods, which are placed under the seat; in fact, they unite the accommodation of a chaise with the stowage of a cart.

It is here necessary to notice a judicious regulation, intro-

duced in order to guard against improper conduct on the part of the postmasters in Sweden, which I think might be advantageously introduced into other countries. All of them, on undertaking the office, receive a book with those regulations they are bound to observe, and under certain penalties. I shall not specify all the regulations, but merely mention, that this is called the "Dag-book," and is ruled in columns; each of which is intended for the insertion of the traveller's name, the exact time of his arrival and departure, the place he is going to, number of horses he requires, and the last of these is appropriated for any complaints that travellers may be disposed to make. Among these regulations it is laid down, that if a traveller is insulted by hostlers, they are liable to corporal punishment and hard labour at any of the forts: the post-houses and court-yards are required to be kept clean, and comfortable beds afforded, otherwise a fine is imposed on the landlord: if there are not sufficient apartments for travellers at the post-house, the neighbours are bound to receive them, who are liable in a sum if they should refuse such accommodation: the weight of luggage is fixed: and it is prohibited to proceed at a quicker rate than seven English miles an hour. If travellers occasion the death of a horse, they are not to be permitted to leave the inn without paying the price. A hint is also given, that it is expected travellers will not behave in an overbearing manner, and no other complaint be preferred by them than that which is founded in truth. In short, these books are collected and examined at the end of every month by a visitor appointed by government, and any grievances found to be inserted in them are most strictly inquired into. Having received a copy of one of these books, I am happy to give a translation of it.*

My next stage was Nohl. I noticed, after leaving it on the opposite side of the Gotha, the ruins of a fortress called the "Bohus," which stands on an elevated and commanding rock. Its situation is picturesque, and rendered still more secure by the course of the river here, which branches off so as nearly to insulate it. Even at the present time,

* Appendix, No. 1.

this may be considered as a very strong military position; and the soldiers about the neighbourhood seemed to be enjoying the fine weather under tents and marquees. A short distance beyond this, the road assumed a dreary appearance; and I observed "snow ploughs," as they are called, lying at the side of it. These machines are large and heavy, consisting of two strong thick boards, which are fastened together so as to form two sides of a triangle, their edges lying on the ground, and sometimes they are put up erect. These may be described as resembling the first letter of the alphabet; and being dragged along the roads with their points forwards, thus shovel away the snow on both sides. At this place, the Gotha, from its windings and turnings, reminded me of the river Clyde, some miles below the city of Glasgow; and, crossing a branch of it, I arrived at Kattleberg, travelling about six English miles within the hour. At this time the dag-book was handed to me; the necessary entries made, and the horses being in readiness at a moment, similar to those for the mail coaches in Britain, in consequence of the ticket of instruction left by the Forbud, they were instantly harnessed to the carriage, and we again set off with all the expedition we could have wished.

In the course of this stage I had occasion to observe that the houses were built of wood, some of them covered with thatch; and, in order to keep the straw roof secure, poles were placed at the sides, which met at the top, and crossed each other. The chimnies were built of brick. At Hanstrum the view is delightful, and has also a strong resemblance to that part of the Clyde on approaching the castle of Dunbarton, and the road being so near to the edge of the Gotha,—

" Smooth to the shelving brink, a copious flood
Rolls fair and placid."

The ride was extremely delightful from the views which were presented. On the right side the hills were bare and rugged, and the houses dark and gloomy, with an appearance of poverty. On the left they were green, and covered with fir-trees; and the habitations, being painted red,

presented a pleasant view, shining amidst the green foliage. A sight of this agreeable nature, it may be observed, was not deformed by any boorish or rude behaviour on the part of the peasantry, who were constantly in the practice of most politely bowing to the carriage as it passed their humble cottages, and shewing every possible mark of respect for the traveller who had visited their native soil. Viewing the whole scenery around, and marking the contented countenances and placid manners of the people, I was reminded of the lines

“ Would you taste true pleasure,
Without mixture, without measure,
No where shall you find the treasure
Sure as in the Sylvan scene.”

I halted at Lilla Edet, a village situated on the river Gotha, in order to procure refreshments. On this occasion I had to congratulate myself that my carriage contained all that was requisite, since I found nothing necessary could be got in the place.

The navigation of the Gotha is here interrupted by a considerable fall; and, in consequence of this circumstance, several saw-mills have been erected on the spot. In an apartment adjoining a small room that I occupied, there was an extraordinary groupe assembled, which would have afforded an excellent subject for the pencils of Hogarth, Wilkie, or the comic imitations of Mathews, as they are all excellent and unique. At the head of a table sat a person with all the importance of a country magistrate, having large spectacles on his nose; who reminded me of the

“ Justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd;
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut.”

A number of papers were before him, and he was busy in recording parole evidence. On his left hand, in front of a long antiquated desk, similar to those in writing schools, sat a jury of Tony Lumpkins, with their hats on, their face in their hands supported on their elbows, and apparently in deep meditation. On the floor stood one, not

unlike "Sheepface," holding the skin of some animal in his hand, and having all the appearance of a criminal. I instantly said to myself "thou art the man;" and concluded he had been detected as a sheep-stealer, and that the skin was put in his hand as evidence of the fact, so as to expose him to shame. On inquiry, however, it turned out that this was a person who had appeared and claimed a reward, instead of being apprehensive of punishment. The fact is, the government of Sweden hold out premiums to those who are proved to have killed either bears, wolves, foxes, or other beasts known to be destructive, which infest this particular quarter, and are very numerous and destructive. The person on the floor was demanding the reward for having killed a bear, and had brought the skin in proof of it. The mode adopted in order to lure and kill these animals is to bait some particular spot with carrion, and then watch it from some ambush well armed. The smell produced thus tempts the hungry animals to approach; and the hunters, taking a sure aim, shoot them, while they are themselves in perfect safety.

I changed horses also at Lilla Edet, and observed that those put to the carriages had no shoes on their hind feet; and on enquiring as to this, I was informed it is the custom in summer to allow them to go only half shod. Soon after proceeding, I entered a close wood, in which the road, taking a serpentine direction, was rendered obscure by the thick and lofty pines and other trees: —

" Welcome ye shades, ye bowery thickets hail!
Ye lofty pines, ye venerable oaks."

After going through this sombre retreat, we came suddenly on the lake of Trehunning, with a single solitary house on a conspicuous elevation, overlooking the whole sheet of water, as the palace of its divinity. Again we entered the forests for a time, when at length an open country unfolded itself to view, with meadows covered with fine grass and adorned with numerous houses; and these, being covered with sods, looked almost as green as the fields around. I reached Gerdhern at six o'clock, changed horses, and con-

tinued my journey. The country was here very thinly inhabited; and after passing a small lake, I turned off from the great road, and two miles further went over a rocky country, which was actually a natural pavement, and brought me to Trollhatta, where I intended to stop for the night. This place is upwards of fifty miles to the north of Stockholm. At this time the moon, that queen of light, was rising in clouded majesty to rule the night. A contemplation of this glorious object, and the starry vault, affords the most exalted gratification to the human mind, and prompts a spectator to exclaim —

“ O goodness infinite ! goodness immense !
 Language is lost in wonders divine ;
 Come, then, expressive silence muse his praise.”

I put up at a small house, where I found the same crib-beds could be procured as I have already described. On my way hither I remarked rather a curious mode of paling or inclosing the fields. Light stakes or poles are driven into the ground, and stand from six to eight feet upright, and about six to twelve feet distant. There are then introduced in the earth wooden splinters, or thin pieces of board, and laid at the back of each other in a sloping position, and secured by twigs or small switches. This kind of fence has a light and pleasant appearance; and, however they may appear to differ from those used in our country, let the remark never be forgotten that *chaque pays a son coutume*.

Having rested here on the seventh day, I set out the following morning, in company with Mr. Allan, an active Scotch mechanic, employed by Messrs. Dicksons, of Gothenburg, to superintend an establishment of saw-mills belonging to them in this neighbourhood, and proceeded to examine Trollhatta, and inspect the public works. It may first be proper to observe, that Trollhatta was founded about 100 years ago. This place is situated on the river Gotha, and in so secluded and retired a corner, that it appears to be entirely separated from the rest of the world. It is highly picturesque and romantic, surrounded with rugged

frowning rocks, and glistening with the foam of cascades. It contains 350 families, who have a healthy appearance: but considerable mortality is said to take place among youth, owing to the injudicious method adopted of nursing; namely, the binding and swaddling of infants. Those, on whom nature has put no constraint, and whom she has indeed inspired with that kind of restlessness which creates an abhorrence to quiet and restraint, are so bound up by their nurses, almost similar to the mode observed in China, that they have not the proper exercise of their limbs. It appears to me perfectly evident that the great desire implanted in all young animals to run; bound, and frisk, has not been given in vain by the Great Creator of all instincts; and that the free muscular movements of the infant unquestionably give ease and flexibility, if not strength, to the exertions of the man; and perhaps such motions convey to him the first ideas of existence. That they must be a source of much valuable knowledge cannot be doubted; and thus an absurd custom, which is merely adopted to save idle nurses a little trouble, tends to impoverish both the minds and bodies of a whole generation. This leads me to think that the peculiar strength, proportion, and agility I have so often had occasion to observe in the East, particularly in the Turks, is in a peculiar degree to be attributed to that looseness of dress which is adopted from the moment of their existence. It contributes much to the rapidity of growth; and no attempt is made, like those of other nations, to screw or *dandify* them, if I may so call it, into any state, with the absurd idea of improving the shape, and thus obstruct the grand organs of life; on the contrary, they study that these shall be under no kind of restriction, but have the fullest play: and it may be added as a fact, that it rarely occurs a Turk is afflicted with corns.* The habits they wear do not fetter any one

* A calculation has been made that children in Britain are most healthy when born in the months of January, February, and March.

The following curious edict, passed in Germany during the time of Joseph II., to restrain females from the use of stays as injurious to their constitutions: "Whereas the dangerous consequences arising from the use of stays are universally acknowledged to impair the health and impede the

part of the limbs, but allow the whole body to assume its natural play; in short, it is in the Eastern world that man appears to rise in full stature, proportion, and agility.

I remarked, with some surprise, that there are no churches in the place: on Sunday, however, the public schoolmaster officiates, who may be considered an industrious preacher as well as teacher, since he delivers two sermons on the same day. The Gothic club is an institution founded here, similar to that of the Celtic in some cities of the North, which is composed of the most respectable inhabitants, and intended to preserve some vestiges of the manners of the ancient people of Scandinavia. A book is presented at the inn to travellers to write down such observations as they think necessary on the place, where entries are made in all languages. This is a melange which will be found elegant, and sometimes coarse, according to mental impulse.

This country abounds with black cock, partridges, and wild turkies, called *Jjuder*, which may be had for the shooting. The houses are all built near the river, but detached from each other; as if in this place, where nature seems to have made only a narrow strip of habitable land, man, although confined in situation, had yet found abundance of room. He does not aspire to place his house near the eagle's nest; but

growth of the fair sex; when, on the contrary, the suppression of that part of their dress cannot but be effectual in strengthening their constitution, and above all, in rendering them more fruitful in the marriage state: We hereby enact, that in all orphan houses, nunneries, and other places set apart for the public education of young girls, no stays of any kind whatever shall be made use of or encouraged from henceforth; and it is hereby further intimated to all masters and mistresses of academies and boarding schools, that any girls wearing stays shall not be received or countenanced in such schools. We also will and command, that it be enjoined to the College of Physicians, that a dissertation, adapted to every one's capacity, be forthwith composed, showing how materially the growth of children of the female sex is injured by the use of stays, for the better information of parents and schoolmasters who wish to procure a handsome shape to their children or pupils, as also all those who are not rich enough to alter the stays in proportion to the growth of their children, or neglect the means to do so. The above dissertation shall be distributed gratis; the more so, as whole nations, unacquainted with the use of stays, bring up a race of children remarkable for the healthiest constitution."

restricts the building of it only to one story in height, which seems easily constructed, as the materials are all composed of wood. On the side of the river opposite the town, a rocky mountain rises almost perpendicularly; and yet it is covered even to the edge of the water with fir-trees, which may be compared to flies that creep up the slippery glass, endowed with an innate power of overcoming the pinnacle of gravity, and of drawing nourishment from the flinty wall.

The mighty river opposite the town, which may be between 300 and 400 feet in breadth, glides gently but swiftly along, quite unconscious of the splashy noise and foam it is speedily to make. A short distance below the town, the whole stream rushes or struggles violently to force a passage over an enormous rocky ledge: —

“ In one impetuous torrent, down the steep
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round;
And from the loud resounding rocks below,
Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft
A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.”

The fall may be the height of 100 feet; and the tremendous violence of this great rush of water would appear at the moment, like a passionate individual, about to be almost destroyed by its own fury. It is converted for a short time, in a great measure, into a body of vapour; and then again, collecting below in all its smoothness and might, produces at no great distance, though not in the same degree, a similar scene of sublime contention. On standing, even for a few seconds, to behold these cataracts, the ear is deafened from the resounding roar of an overwhelming torrent, the head turns giddy, the eye is in some degree affected, and the mind sympathizes with the general agitation. There are a few minor falls; and, at two miles below the town, the river again becomes navigable.

At the principal or great fall are several mills, set in motion by a part of the stream, where great activity and industry are displayed. Some of these are employed in the operation of sawing wood, and others for working iron, the two principal products of Sweden; that is, mills for con-

verting the iron into proper shape and form. There are also flour-mills, and those for pounding the stone used in the composition of glass. Wood and iron are conveyed across the lake Wernern to the town of Wenesburg, situated at the end of the lake; and from this place they are both brought by a canal to the Gotha and the mills, where the logs are ingeniously placed at, or slide immediately under the saws, and are thus cut into planks. This is accomplished in an expeditious and most dexterous manner; and it may be calculated that on an average from 100 to 120 blocks of wood are sawed at once. Each of these, cut into $2\frac{1}{2}$ planks, are sawed every day; or, in other words, 120 dozen of trees are split up in the course of a week. Twenty-four men are employed in these operations, who receive one shilling sterling wages, and labourers are paid seven-pence per day. They work from five o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock at night. The trees intended for Edit are allowed to go headlong over the falls, and then float to the establishment at that place, which I formerly mentioned.

At one particular period it appears that Gustavus Vasa had formed a plan of uniting Gothenburg with the Baltic, by means of a canal, which it was intended should pass in this direction. Such a scheme, it was conceived, would make it totally independent of the Danes, who had the command of the Sound, as well as increase the trade of those districts through which it was to pass. This scheme, although it seemed feasible, was not then further carried into effect beyond a survey of the ground and drawing a plan. It was, however, not lost sight of; and Charles XII. resolved to commence the undertaking with vigour: his death, however, put a stop to the proceedings. Under Adolphus Frederick operations were renewed. The particular object in view was to unite the lake Melar, which reaches Stockholm, with lake Hielmar, and the latter with lake Wernern, which was again to be connected with the German ocean. The falls on the Gotha were to be avoided by means of canals, and cuts made from the lake, one of which was to pass by Tröllhatta.

But it is unnecessary to be more minute in the details of

this stupendous undertaking. The difficulties to be contended with were enormous, and various schemes, suggested by ingenuity, were employed to overcome them. These, however, failed, after the expenditure of large sums of money, the exact amount of which has never been ascertained. On this occasion the Sovereign, as well as the people, suffered a severe disappointment; since the operations had long been proclaimed as a great national undertaking which held out benefits and advantages of the highest importance: doubts, however, are entertained by many at the present moment, if such a canal, even on the supposition it had been completed, would ever have realized those advantages anticipated, or compensated the expences of its execution.*

After satisfying my curiosity at Trollhatta, I left it on the 6th June, and was accompanied for a short distance by Mr. Allan. The morning was glorious; the sun, that inexhaustible source of light and heat, had commenced his career; the air was cool, all nature was smiling and gay; and the serenity and solemn silence spread around, and so calculated to inspire tranquillity of mind, were broken only by the music of the feathered tribe: —

“ Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet
With charm, of earliest birds.”

The lark was mounting with its charming notes to salute the rising morn, and offer up adoration to that Great Being who maketh the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice over us; and was calling as it were on the husbandman to spring from his place of rest, and go forth to the labours of the day.—

“ Ye birds,
That, singing, up to heaven’s gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise.”

Although I got an occasional glimpse of the Gotha, yet it appeared destitute of that brilliancy which it had derived from

* A calculation has been made that there are in Great Britain 103 canals; their total extent is 2,682 miles, and the expence of them 30 millions sterling. In many of these are subterraneous passages, and 40 of them have an extent of 32 miles.

the rays of a bright sun at noon-day. After a short time we reached the high road, which I found, as hitherto, smooth and excellent; but the journey was greatly interrupted by the number of gates we had to pass through, and at several of these we were obliged to wait a considerable time before they were opened. I remarked, in going along, that wherever there was ground in a cultivated state, the fields were all inclosed in the manner I have formerly described, with that neat methodical kind of wooden paling so peculiar to this country; and in several of them ploughs, which were drawn by oxen, were actively at work. On the right of the road, about two miles distant, we passed a thick wood at a place called Hjete Stupet, distinguished in traditional history as a seat of the Goths. I crossed the river on the Ney Bro or New Bridge, built of wood, most ingeniously thrown over part of the stream where there is a very considerable fall. Here I was taken in a moment of surprise by encountering a person seated in a small cart, with a pistol in his hand, as if prepared to attack every traveller; I found, however, he came under the description of a protector, rather than an aggressor. He was an officer of justice, and had a felon committed to his care whom he was conducting to prison. The criminal was secured by a chain on his left leg and arm; but the officer, not considering this as perfectly sufficient to ensure his security, kept his pistol in an attitude ready to discharge at him should he make an attempt to escape. Soon after this *rencontre* I reached Wenesburg, situated at one extremity of the lake Wernern, and containing about 2,000 inhabitants. Although the town is not paved, yet it is remarkably neat, with a spacious square. The houses, formed of wood, were fresh painted of different colours, and, from a distance, had actually the appearance of toys; while lamps over every door, also neatly painted, and calculated to throw light both into the streets and houses, gave the whole an appearance of cleanliness and comfort. The church is roofed with slate, and the steeple covered with copper; and, considering the durability of the metal, I own I am led to express surprise that this has not been put

extensively to the same use in England. There is an hospital here, where I understood there were sixty patients. In every part of the civilized world trodden by man, he meets the melancholy evidence of his own physical defects and diseases. It is, however, consolatory to find such benevolent institutions, and the exertion of those moral sympathies, which contribute, if not entirely to extinguish, yet to mitigate that misery which has been entailed on the human race.

The hotel at which I alighted was imposing in its appearance, and to the eye of an Englishman in this remote quarter pleasing, by resembling those houses affording such unrivalled comfort and accommodation, and so numerous, in his own native land. This was, in fact, kept by a family who may be considered as half British. Mora Bernd, the landlord, was a native of Hanover; and, having served in the German Legion, became acquainted with our language and manners, and "pretty well known on the road, as the saying is." Further, he was married to an Irish woman, by whom, although he had no "daughter Cherry," he had sons. She appeared to be constantly lamenting an absence from "her dear little Ireland," and had not forgotten its hospitable manners and customs, especially to strangers. At this time I was supplied with the most bountiful breakfast I ever saw laid out on the continent, nay, in the land of cakes, for which the charge was 1s. 5d. Bernd and his wife took their seats, surveying me as a *rara avis*, and put many questions as to the United Kingdom. These were so numerous, that what with considering them, giving answers, partaking of the repast, and listening to some national airs performed on the violin by the two youths, their sons, in an adjoining room, the door of which was thrown open, the short time I had to stop was most fully employed. Nothing appeared to be uppermost in the mind of the landlady but "sweet Erin;" though she expressed herself in language very difficult to be understood, so much had she forgotten her native tongue, even by a residence of a few years in Sweden. The host, who was a complete "Boniface," with his coat buttoned up quite

in the military style, brought forth his bottles of liqueurs, and although he did not "shoulder a crutch," yet he dined me with all those "battles" and victories he had "won," in the course of his campaigns under Earl Cathcart, General Don, and other distinguished officers, humming at the same time an air, as if it had said, "Why, soldiers, why? should we be melancholy, boys." When an old warrior has so completely identified his feelings with the country he has served, he ceases to be mercenary. Bernd entered with so much warmth on the subject of those battles that had overthrown the colossal power of the disturber of the peace of mankind, and raised our country to the highest pitch of military reputation, that I own I looked on him as my countryman; in short he, in so many words said "Yes — any thing for the good of one's country — I am a Roman for that." Thus I had both a substantial breakfast and interesting conversation, and the juvenile musicians were *instrumental* in adding some glee and pleasure to the moment. He was a native-born subject of my own gracious king, and entertained that affection and loyalty towards the Sovereigns of Great Britain which are so eminently known to be possessed by all Hanoverians, and had identified himself still further with us by marriage. An interview with him, therefore, in so obscure a place, appeared to be similar in meeting with a Briton in a foreign country. Both of us spoke the same language, and entertained at least the same feelings as to the acts of warfare he had been engaged in, and I had read of with so much satisfaction. On this occasion the conversation respected our common country, and a thousand questions were put as to political circumstances of the moment. In fact, that familiarity and affection subsisted between us which are known to exist in a peculiar degree between friends, when accidentally meeting in distant lands; and appear equally as strong as the ties of blood and relationship. Our adventures were mutually related; and, in short, in answering all the interrogatories put to me, which were more pressing and numerous from the single hour I could remain here, I confess that my fancy, mingled with the conversation; and the hearing my

mother tongue, led me to believe I was in my native land ;
I may add, also, that,

“ A merrier man,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour’s talk withal.”

In addition to all the politeness and attention received from “ Boniface,” he conducted me over his whole house, which was spacious and well fitted up, having, among other apartments, a ball-room of sixty feet in length and thirty-two in width. In this there were pier glasses and lustres ; and at one end were displayed the arms of Sweden, and a portrait of the present King, in the form of a transparency, with the date of his birth, namely, 26th January 1764, encircled beneath it. I found that his Majesty had paid a visit to this town not long previously to my arrival ; and as he made use of this particular apartment, his portrait was hung up on the occasion. On entering one room, I was as much gratified as surprized to find about four hundred poor children assembled, who were receiving the benefit of education under an active master, combined with those principles of instruction in training them “ in the way they should go,” which will promote their eternal welfare.

“ We are bound to cast the minds of youth,
Betimes, into the mould of heavenly truth,
That, taught of God, they may indeed be wise,
Not ignorantly wandering miss the skies.”

Every means employed to effect so important a work in the rising generation, either in large cities or in remote parts of a country, must not only entail blessings on those who have taken them under their fostering and protecting care, but insure the universal applause of every contemplative mind, nay, meet with the approbation of God himself. In the exercise of these acts, not only the advantage of individuals themselves who are the objects, but the welfare of the community at large, are connected with it. Youth, then, it may be observed, is the proper season for improvement and forming re-

ligious habits, since the memory is strong, and the mind more likely to receive impressions. I think it has somewhere been justly remarked, that education is not made of patches of useless arts; but is that which inculcates principle, polishes taste, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues the passions, directs the feelings, creates reflection, and refers all actions, sentiments, and passions to the love and fear of the Supreme Being. The mode of sowing the precious seeds of instruction in this place was under that peculiar system which had been so happily introduced into Britain some years ago, and which the late Duke of Kent, whose loss can never be sufficiently lamented, had in so remarkable a manner promoted by his eloquence and exertion, and contributed by his zeal to establish in every quarter of the globe — acts that will hand down the illustrious name of this Prince with admiration to the latest posterity. It is material to keep in view that the principal feature of this mode of tuition may be considered to be its universality. It acknowledges no distinction or party, but extends instruction to all denominations, and is eminently distinguished by the simplicity of its operations. I say it is not sectarian, but christian; and children who are emancipated from a degraded state, may, by its means, be raised to the highest elevation in society; and as they are instructed from the great fountain of truth, they may through life drink deep from its pure stream. On the other hand, imagination can hardly form a greater idea of misery and wretchedness than that of children who do not receive the benefit of a proper education, and are not brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They are thus lost to the world, sunk in spiritual ignorance, and a train of the most unhappy consequences must ensue. In fact, it is the improvement of the mind that strongly marks the difference among mankind, and enables one person to have a proper superiority over that of another; and it must ever be held a blessing to be born in a part of the world where the admirable effects of such tuition are experienced. It is proper to add, that the accommodation had been most liberally given by Bernd for this laudable purpose, without receiving any remuneration.

He might, with propriety, use the words of our great bard:—

“ Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth. To cunning men
I will be very kind.”

A subscription, I was informed, had been set on foot in the view of building a proper school, on a large and commodious scale.

Contiguous to the town of Wenesburg is a small harbour, and the annual amount of the duties collected on vessels and goods which arrive there, is said to be nearly 6000 rix-dollars. The shores of the noble lake, close to the town, were well wooded and formed, and, with the numerous vessels moving about, afforded a most picturesque scene. This lake is 150 miles long, from 70 to 80 broad, and to the eye, especially at the opposite extremity, it appears like the boundless ocean. Similar to the sea, it is ruffled by tempests; and I do not think it could convey any reproach of ignorance or effeminacy to denominate the mariners who sail over it fresh-water sailors. During gales of wind the navigation is in fact equally dangerous as in many parts of the mighty ocean; and unfortunately, notwithstanding the most skilful navigations, many vessels and their crews have perished. A lieutenant of the Swedish navy was employed to survey the lake, with the intention of erecting several light-houses, and provide against such disasters in future. By the exercise of such precautions not only the property, but the lives, of our fellow-creatures are preserved, and an additional stimulus to their maritime exertions necessarily excited. At present there appears only one light-house near the town, and a second on the shore, about three miles distant; but it may be added, that Mr. Allen has made a proposition to the Swedish government to illuminate the latter by gas.

I could not remain here to dinner, although, in the language of the man in the play, the landlord said he “had a delicate piece of beef in the pot,” and therefore left Wenesburg a little after nine o'clock. The landlord and his

wife seemed to part from me with reluctance, after having shewed all the attention in their power. I trust I was not insensible of their courtesy and friendly feelings, which I considered more valuable than any pecuniary consideration I presented to them, and especially when such services were received in so remote a spot of the world. In short, I was impressed with a most favourable opinion of their character towards an English traveller, and entertain no doubt that should any of my countrymen visit Wenesburg in their rout through Sweden, they will experience equal attention from this German "Boniface" and his Irish wife. I cannot describe this landlord better than in the following lines :—

" An honest man, close button'd to the chin,
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart within."

During several miles of the journey, the country had a rocky and uneven appearance. I remarked few buildings on the sides of the road. Almuss was the next post where I changed horses; and, after passing lakes Chirksa and Chirklen, both surrounded with lofty hills, covered with the proud and stately pine to the very summit, I reached Racknabugot a little after eleven o'clock. On hiring fresh horses I proceeded, and rather upon an ascent, the track winding round the foot of high mountains. The scenery exhibited a rugged and gigantic grandeur, similar to the tumultuous waves of the mighty deep, and as if heaved up into billows by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. I could almost have imagined that at one time they had been a liquid ocean, and, when tossed into the highest fury by tempests, had suddenly become solid and fixed for ever in the wild, and, if I may say, angry form these now assumed. It was reserved for the art of man to smooth his path over them, since in some parts the rock had been entirely cut through, in order to render a track tolerable.

Udivella, or Radivella, which I reached, is a neat, clean town, beautifully situated in a bay, with an extensive amphitheatre of rocky hills in the back ground. Some of the houses are formed of wood, others built of brick and covered

with plaster, having windows like folding doors, in the French style. After leaving this place, the road first winds along the shore of a lake, and then ascends a considerable height on the opposite side of the bay. From this elevation I had a delightful view of this tranquil and secure place, with the whole bay stretched out in the form of a bow between me and the town, which was closely guarded and sheltered by hills on the other side. The lake was studded with smiling islands, the sun sparkled in the lucid wave, and the vessels were hardly perceptible in motion on its unruffled bosom, and by their reflection appeared as if all turned upside down. That part on which I was travelling was generally clothed in the beautiful and green herbage of a northern summer; and scattered cottages, surrounded with cultivated patches just beginning to assume different colours, contrasted most beautifully with the rugged and dark pine-covered hills on the opposite shore, for which I previously had observed a band of woodcutters with their hatchets setting out from town:—

“Forth goes the woodman, leaving, unconcern'd,
The cheerful haunts of men; to wield the axe
And drive the wedge, in yonder forest drear,
From morn to eve, his solitary task.”

The sullen grandeur was finely reflected in the still water, and spread over it a dark tint like themselves—no unpoetical image of a female, naturally cheerful, soft, and lovely, reflecting something of the stern grandeur of a severe parent or husband. With what pleasure, on alighting from my carriage and casting my eyes around, did I enjoy this highly magnificent and sublime prospect; and where, I may add, I was rivetted to the spot, and lost as it were in contemplation. Turning my eyes from the expanse as it were under my feet, and looking up to that glorious unruffled sky, I could only exclaim, “These are thy works, Parent of Good—Almighty!” In fine, the whole was diversified and truly delightful, and appeared to me to bear a resemblance to some of the lakes of Westmorland, although not cultivated and adorned to the same extent.

I again changed horses at Herrstad, and finding them ready, according to the directions of the Forbud, I only halted sufficient time to certify in the post-book that the order for them had been promptly complied with, and then proceeded on the journey. I had all along occasion to remark, that post-masters were kept in the greatest awe in consequence of the regulation I formerly alluded to; for they narrowly and anxiously watched the eye and motions of a traveller the moment they deliver the book into his hand, which is done under the greatest possible politeness, they standing uncovered. This system enables the stranger to record his satisfaction or discontent, and operates as a most powerful protection to him against imposition. This circumstance, added to the unrivalled state of the roads, the picturesque nature of the country, all exemptions from turnpikes, the quickness and economy in travelling, the conveyance of baggage, the attention and civility of the people, who might in reality serve as models to many of those who boast a higher degree of civilization, and the greatest possible security in every part of the country, contribute to the pleasure and delight of a journey through Sweden. Such a country, I acknowledge, appeared to me to be altogether different from what I had been led to believe it; and it must be seen, in order to be properly judged of. I am fully persuaded it only requires to be better known by my countrymen and others to be more frequently visited.

The ride during the following stage was most romantic. The road first passed through numerous beautiful vallies, where the bounty of that great Power is displayed, who openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness. Stretching out to the lake Qbistrum, on the shores of which stood several houses, it then conducted me along the banks of the river Urechiel, where the overhanging craggs near me seemed as if on the eve of hurling down destruction; while the opposite side, gently rising from the stream, was finely adorned with planting.

At Qbistrum I obtained fresh horses. This place is situated on the river Urechiel, which flows into the lake, and there is thrown over it a substantial bridge of three arches. To Soartelsbürg the country was dreary, though

the roads still continued excellent. On my right hand, as I proceeded, the lake Stengie, and on my left that of Aspill, came into my view. The country was sterile, bleak, and uninteresting, bearing a resemblance to some of the wildest parts of the Highlands of Scotland. A pure air and a brilliant sun, with weather such as we have in the month of May in England, will however always reconcile a traveller to such bleak and barren regions; besides, a constant uniformity of smiling fields might soon render a journey tiresome. During the whole of my route the peasantry shewed the strongest proofs of industry and intelligence, who were well clothed, with every mark of contentment and happiness. No symptoms of poverty, raggedness, or squalidness, such as we too often meet with in other countries of Europe, is to be perceived in any part of this; and should the slightest doubt of this be entertained by the reader, I would in three words say to him, *vide et crede*.

The horses had hitherto been small but active, proceeded at a quick rate, and were sure-footed. Now, however, for the first time, I was supplied with some that were hardly larger than good-sized English mastiffs! The ground appeared to be still elevating, and many places appeared like wild neglected bogs: at the same time, it may be observed, that the country was not destitute of population, as I observed a considerable number of churches scattered about, denoting at once a wide spread and religious people. In the first of those I passed there were boxes fixed to bars on posts in front of the gate to receive contributions for the poor. In different places also, at the sides of the road, similar boxes were fixed, and all of them strongly secured by bars of iron and enormous locks, as if the contents were supposed to be of such high value as to hold out temptations to invasion. The belfries were generally most clumsy, being great rude frames of wood, erected on some elevated spot of ground at a distance from the church, and having some resemblance to telegraphs: indeed, at first sight, I presumed they might be intended to establish a communication with different parts of the country. The reason for suspending bells at a distance from the house of prayer, to ring

for divine service, is not so obvious; although, most likely, an idea had prevailed that sound was transmitted further if made at some distance above the ground; and either the people did not understand how to attach a steeple to the church itself, or were afraid the superincumbent weight might injure the building.

In the evening, at Hede, I found the horses so bad that it was with difficulty they could be got forward; and I accordingly considered myself justified in stating this circumstance in the post-book. Hede is situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the ground I had travelled, and as I cast my eye over the distant scene, I was able to fill up the details of the landscape from memory. In the further prosecution of the journey, after passing through a wild country, I came to an inlet of the sea called Chackerchiel, and afterwards I traversed some beautiful villages. I changed horses at Skattereil, and after driving along an avenue of lofty pines, such a one as might become the seat of a nobleman, I reached the post-house of Vick, where I intended to remain for the night. On a calculation, I found that I had travelled, in the course of fifteen hours, including stoppages, seventy-two English miles, which, considering the country and horses, I apprehend to be a good day's work. The sun had set a short time previously, and I had the gratification of seeing that glorious luminary, that

“ Shines upon the court,
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but
Shines on all alike,”

sink to rest, or rather depart to illuminate distant worlds, and sober evening was advancing to close the day.

The post-house here resembled an English farm-house, and afforded a grateful scene. It was, as it were, so sunk in a deep hole, that it reminded me of the representation of a similar object at the bottom of a large bowl, and there was a strange concert of “pigs, ducks, and turkies, which throng'd the door,” so that I felt confident I should not be at a loss for a supply of that article of provision; and the yard, crowded with cattle, attended by the fair dairy-maids, to whom

“the full charg’d udders yielded their willing streams.” My bed-room floor was profusely covered with twigs of the juniper bush, according to the universal practice observed in Sweden, where, as in some other countries, strong and agreeable odours appear to supply the place of cleanliness. As an example, I may observe that the only substitute which could be found for a wash-hand bason was a broken soup plate, and the foot of a poor hare supplied the place of a legitimate shoe-brush. I had not occasion to see in the course of the journey my heavy luggage, since I dispatched it, as will be recollected, by the Forbud, from Gothenburg. In this place, however, I found it had arrived in perfect safety, although it had passed through many hands, being shifted from one Forbud to another at the numerous stages; and I think it right to mention the circumstance, in order to shew that such articles may be entrusted to them with the most entire confidence, although they should even contain the whole property of the old lady in Threadneedle-street, London.

I next day recommenced my journey, the 16th of June, at a very early hour, when,

“Up sprang the lark,
Shrill voic’d and loud, the messenger of morn.”

I was supplied with a good pair of horses, and soon came in sight of a lake called Strom, surrounded by precipitous rocks. The road went round it, and amidst projecting masses of stone, a few scattered pines appeared, from amongst which, at every other moment, a sparkling and rapid stream rushed down to the lake. In every direction I had occasion to remark that Sweden appeared of all other countries in which I had travelled, to be most favourable for the investigation of the botanist and mineralogist. I changed horses at a post-house at the foot of Lake Eist, and again set out at eleven o’clock. The road now assumed a serpentine form, and passed through the middle of high and impending rocks, until I reached the greatest elevation I had yet visited in the course of my journey. Hogdale is romantically situated at the foot of these rocks, or rather mountains, and seemed

to enjoy the full benefit of the heat, which is strongly reflected from them. The thermometer in the shade at twelve o'clock pointed to 73 of Fahrenheit's scale. Among other objects that attracted notice, I remarked for the first time, that oxen were employed to draw the carts of the peasantry, which I formerly mentioned had been put into a similar state of requisition to drive the plough. The harrows, to which they are also attached, appeared nearly like the snow ploughs, in the shape of a triangle; and in the view of accelerating their speed, the driver takes his station on the top of them. The way still continued to run in a serpentine direction, and in some places had been cut through the solid rocks, and the whole of these may be described as —

“ Irregularly huge, august, and high,
 Mass piled on mass, and rock on ponderous rock,
 In Alpine majesty.”

No further trouble, however, had been taken in effecting this than was indispensably requisite; for in some places the width was barely sufficient to admit a carriage to pass. On arriving at Swinbro, on the confines of Norway, my passport was demanded, when I paid a fee of two dollars and a half; but no examination of luggage took place. Now that I am taking my departure for a short time from Sweden, and entering another state, it is no more than what is demanded in justice, when I declare, that in the course of the journey I received nothing but what falls strictly under the names of civility and respect, and that every exertion was made to promote expedition. Even the lowest orders of the peasants appeared to be distinguished for politeness, and I do not recollect in having passed one of them who did not take off his hat and make a bow. At the same time, when I happened to present any of them with a trifle of money, such appeared to be the sense of gratitude entertained, that my hand was taken and kissed with profound respect, and they also stood uncovered.

These people appeared to be laborious, of sober and regular habits, and inoffensive in manner, with a degree of

frankness that wins our regard, they having never been perverted from the good old paths trodden by their forefathers, seduced by political and factious demagogues, or ever shewn a spirit of resistance or discontent with the king and government. Radicalism, with all its train of wild and mischievous consequences, has never contaminated the minds of the inhabitants of this part of the world. On the contrary, the Swedes are submissive to the laws, and to those who are in authority over them. No restless ambition is in any shape to be discovered, but all are contented with their lot, and that country in which it has been cast by Providence;—and they may be described leading “quiet and peaceful lives, in all godliness and honesty.” Marked by loyalty, they are also distinguished by a spirit of disinterestedness, and lay not in wait to practise deception, entrap the stranger, and augment the means of vicious indulgence. One circumstance is peculiarly striking; travellers are not annoyed by beggars prowling on the highways, and therefore the charge made on paupers in some countries, of selling to others of a similar description their old clothes, or exchanging them with scarecrows in the fields to frighten birds, cannot be directed against the people in this quarter of the world, where industry and labour is the order of the day.

After passing Swinbro, and making a considerable descent, I came suddenly on the river Swinsund, the great boundary which separates Sweden and Norway, and went along a bridge constructed of planks, laid on flat-bottomed boats, with a railing on each part of it. On reaching the opposite side, I was required to pay a toll, amounting to a dollar. The length of this bridge is 250, and its breadth 23 Norway ells; and it had been completed in the short space of three weeks, at a great expence. In crossing it, I was requested to alight from the carriage, since the heavy weight of such vehicles were, it was said, liable to injure the planks, as these had not been fastened by a single nail. On the other side of the bridge there is a house projecting into the river, and resting on piles. Previous to the union of the two kingdoms this was occupied



J. Clark sc.

From a Sketch by W. E. Wilson Esq.

Swinsund.

as the Norwegian custom-house. A trifling sum was required from me when I set my foot on the territory of Norway, or the northern way.

The prospect from the hills, which totally envelope this secluded spot, was inexpressibly grand, and brought these words to my recollection :—

“ Oh! knew he but his happiness, of men
The happiest, he, who far from public rage,
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retired,
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.”

The river forces a course through a narrow channel of precipitous rocks, which conceal it till you are almost close upon it, and throws a gloom that is unbroken, excepting by the bridge itself, and a house is at each side of the river, built at a period when the kingdoms belonged to different masters, and intended for the accommodation of their respective guards. It cannot for a moment be questioned that Norway forms a most valuable acquisition to Sweden, even if only viewed as affording her a frontier, the iron-bound coasts of her newly acquired territory. It evidently increases her former resources, creates an extension of her maritime interests, and at the same time may be viewed as a compensation for what she has sustained in the loss of Finland. Nor can it be denied, that in the loss of Norway the kingdom of Denmark has been deprived at least of the means of annoying her rival. On the other hand, I may remark, I have frequently heard an observation which may be probably founded in fact, that in the surrender of Norway a millstone had been removed from the neck of Denmark. In a geographical point of view, Norway appears evidently to be more closely connected with Sweden than with her former ruler; and although the prejudices of the Norwegians, from their long connexion with the latter, naturally occasioned an aversion to a union with Sweden, yet it might perhaps be laid down as a rule with some, not to occasion a separation of that which nature herself has

united. In the language indeed of the poet it may be said that —

“ Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations.”

The treaty entered into by which the kingdom of Norway was irrevocably renounced by Denmark, and annexed to the crown of Sweden, was on the 14th January 1814; and it may not be altogether improper to bring into view the particular terms in which an act is conceived of such deep importance to Sweden.* In short, I am disposed to be-

* Article 1. There shall henceforward be peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the King of Denmark. The high contracting parties shall do every thing in their power to maintain perfect harmony between each other, their respective states and subjects, and avoid all measures which might be prejudicial to the peace happily restored between them.

2. As his Majesty the King of Sweden has unalterably determined in no respect to separate the interest of the allies from his own, and as his Majesty the King of Denmark is desirous that his subjects may again enjoy all the blessings of peace; and as his Majesty has also received, through the Prince Royal of Sweden, positive assurances on the part of the courts of Russia and Prussia of their amicable disposition to restore their ancient connections of friendship with the Danish court, such as they existed before the breaking out of hostilities, so they solemnly pledge and bind themselves on their side to neglect nothing that may tend to a speedy peace between his Majesty the King of Denmark and their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, his Majesty of Sweden engaging to use his mediation with his high allies, that this object may be attained.

3. The King of Denmark, in giving a proof of his wish to renew the closest relations with the high allies of his Swedish Majesty, and in the full conviction that the most earnest wishes are cherished on their side to restore peace, as they have solemnly declared before the breaking out of hostilities, engages to take an active part in the common cause against the Emperor of the French, to declare war against that power, and in consequence to join an auxiliary Danish corps to the army of North Germany, under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and all this in pursuance of the convention between his Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. His Majesty the King of Denmark, for himself and his successors for ever, irrevocably renounces all his rights and claims on the kingdom of Norway, with the possessions of the bishopricks and dioceses of Christiansand, Bergenhuus, Aggerhuus, and Drontheim, besides Nordland and Finmark, as far as the frontiers of the Russian empire.

These bishopricks, dioceses, and provinces, constituting the kingdom of Nor-

lieve, in general, that those countries form the best political communities that are distinctly separated from other

way, with their inhabitants, towns, harbours, fortresses, villages, and islands along the whole coast of that kingdom, with their dependencies, (Greenland, the Faroe isles, and Iceland excepted,) as well as all privileges, rights, and emoluments thereto belonging, shall pertain in full and sovereign property to the King of Sweden, and make one of his united kingdom. For this purpose his Majesty the King of Denmark binds himself, as well for himself as his successors and the whole kingdom, henceforward to make no claim, direct or indirect, on the kingdom of Norway, or its bishopricks, dioceses, islands, or any other territory thereto belonging. All the inhabitants, in virtue of this renunciation, are released from the oath which they have taken to the king and crown of Norway.

5. His Majesty the King of Sweden binds himself, on the other hand, to cause the inhabitants of the kingdom of Norway and its dependencies to enjoy in future all their laws, rights, and privileges, such as they have hitherto done.

6. As the whole debt of the Danish monarchy is contracted as well upon Norway as the other parts of the kingdom, so his Majesty the King of Sweden binds himself, as sovereign of Norway, to be responsible for a part of that debt proportioned to the population and revenue of Norway. By public debt is to be understood that contracted by the Danish government at home and abroad. The latter consists of royal and state obligations, bank bills, and paper money, formerly issued under royal authority, and now circulating in both kingdoms.

An exact account of this debt, such as it was on the 1st January 1814, shall be taken by commissioners appointed by both crowns, and calculated on a just division of the population and revenues of the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark. These commissioners shall meet at Copenhagen within a month after the exchange of this treaty, and bring the affair to a conclusion as speedily as possible; with this understanding, however, that the King of Sweden, as Sovereign of Norway, shall be responsible for no other portion of the debt contracted by Denmark than that for which Norway was liable before its separation.

7. The King of Sweden, for himself and his successors, renounces, irrevocably and for ever, in behalf of the King of Denmark, all rights and claims to the dukedom of Swedish Pomerania and the principality of the island of Rugen.

These provinces, with all their inhabitants, towns, havens, fortresses, villages, islands, and their dependencies, privileges, rights, and emoluments, shall belong in full sovereignty to the crown of Denmark, and be incorporated with that kingdom.

For this purpose, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages, both for himself, his successors, and the Swedish kingdom, never to make any claim, direct or indirect, on the said provinces, islands, and territory; the inhabitants whereof, in virtue of this renunciation, are released from the oath they have taken to the king and crown of Sweden.

8. The King of Denmark engages in like manner to secure to the inhabitants of Swedish Pomerania, the islands of Rugen and their dependencies, laws

countries by some marked and visible boundaries, which are found to be attended with difficulty to pass.

rights, and privileges, such as now existing, and contained in the acts of 1810 and 1811,

As the Swedish paper money has never been current in Swedish Pomerania, so his Majesty the King of Denmark engages to make no alteration in this respect, without the knowledge and consent of the states of the province.

9. As the King of Sweden, by the 6th article of the treaty of alliance entered into at Stockholm 3d March 1813, with his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, bound himself to open for twenty years, reckoning from the exchange of the treaty, the port of Stralsund, as an *entrepot* for all colonial produce, merchandize, and manufactures brought from England and her colonies in English or Swedish vessels, on payment of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the goods thus introduced, and an equal duty on their removal from thence; so the King of Denmark engages to fulfil this existing agreement, and to renew the same in his treaty with Great Britain.

10. The public debt contracted by the Royal Pomeranian Chamber remains chargeable on the King of Denmark, as sovereign of the dukedom of Pomerania, who takes on himself the stipulations agreed on for the reduction of it.

11. The King of Denmark recognises the donations the King of Sweden has given on the domain and revenues in Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen, which amount to the yearly sum of 43,000 Pomeranian rix-dollars; his Majesty also binds himself to maintain the donatories in the full and undisturbed possession of their rights and revenues, so that they may receive, sell, or make over the same, and that all may be paid them without interruption, and duties and expences, under whatever denomination.

12. Their Majesties mutually engage never to divert from their original destination monies appropriated to objects of beneficence or public utility, in the countries thus reciprocally obtained by the present treaty, namely, the kingdom of Norway and the dukedom of Swedish Pomerania, with their respective dependencies. The King of Sweden, in pursuance of this mutual agreement, engages to support the universities of Norway, and the King of Denmark that of Grieswald.

The payment of all public offices in Norway and Pomerania is to remain a charge upon the acquiring power, reckoning from the day of taking possession.

Pensioners are to receive the pension assigned to them by the preceding government, without interruption or charge.

13. As the King of Sweden, so far as is practicable and depends on him, wishes that the King of Denmark may receive compensation for the renunciation of the kingdom of Norway, of which his Majesty has given satisfactory proof in the cession of Swedish Pomerania and the isle of Rugen; so his Majesty will use his endeavours with the allied powers to secure in addition, at a general peace, a full equivalent to Denmark for the cession of Norway.

14. On the signing of this treaty, an account of this armistice shall be speedily sent to the generals and armies, in order that hostilities may cease on both sides, by sea and land.

On continuing my journey, nothing in a remarkable degree appeared to attract attention. The country was open, cultivated, and almost destitute of wood. The roads continued good, and the houses, as in Sweden, were all built of wood, and roofed with shingles; one of them, I observed, in the neat style of an English cottage, which I understood was possessed by Lady Anker. Shortly afterwards a fortress on an eminence came into sight, and, on descending a height, the town of Frederickshall stretched out, situated on the banks of Swinsund, where I arrived, and put up at an inn in Skipper Stoden, or Sailor-street.

15. The high contracting parties engage, that after signing it all contributions and requisitions, of whatever denomination, shall cease, so that even those which shall have been already ordered shall not be enforced. It is likewise agreed, that all property which has been sequestrated by the army of the North of Germany shall be restored to the owners. From this are exempted such ships and ships' ladings as belonged to subjects of the King of Sweden and his allies, and have been brought into the harbours of the duchies of Sleswig and Holstein: these shall remain with their present owners, who shall dispose of them as they think proper.

On the present treaty being subscribed, the troops of Sweden shall enter Norway, and take possession of all the strong places there; and the King of Denmark binds himself to give the necessary orders to this purpose.

The Swedish troops shall deliver up Swedish Pomerania and the isle of Rugen to the troops of the King of Denmark, so soon as the fortresses of Frederickshall, Konigswinger, Frederickstadt, and Aggerhøns have been taken possession of by the Swedish troops.

CHAP. IV.

Frederickshall. — *Its beautiful situation.* — *Castle.* — *Place resembles Dover.* — *Inn.* — *Its construction.* — *Resembles a convent in Holy Land.* — *Description of it.* — *Landlord.* — *Passport.* — *Name of guests inserted in a book.* — *Remarks.* — *Form of buildings.* — *Building house.* — *Accommodation afforded me.* — *Observations on fortresses in frontier towns.* — *Description of Frederickshall.* — *Population.* — *Streets.* — *Materials that houses are built with.* — *Rents of houses and shops.* — *Articles sold manufactured in Britain.* — *Prices of provisions and wines.* — *Value of land.* — *One article of household furniture applied for different purposes.* — *Exportation of wood.* — *Mayor.* — *Judges.* — *Court.* — *Attorneys.* — *Doctors.* — *Costume of natives.* — *Entertainment of Christian VI.* — *Age of persons who dined on the occasion.* — *Observations on longevity.* — *Effect of temperance.* — *Jews prohibited.* — *Slaves condemned for crimes.* — *Dress.* — *Number.* — *Objects of interest about the town.* — *Description of castle.* — *Spot where Charles XII. was killed.* — *Remarks on his death.* — *Commander of fortress.* — *Bombardment by the Swedes.* — *Surrender.* — *Reflections.* — *Visit to the cataracts on river Titsdale.* — *Mills for various purposes.* — *Quick mode of splitting wood into planks.* — *Ween.* — *Unrivalled prospect.* — *Description.* — *Lake.* — *Wish of the King to purchase this place.* — *Walk along the banks of the river.* — *Sublime views.* — *House of Mr. Tank described.* — *Family burying-ground in his garden.* — *Explanation of the different monies in Norway.* — *Preparation for departure.* — *Post-horses.* — *Price of hiring.* — *Passport examined.* — *Forbud dispatched.* — *State of roads.* — *Gusland.* — *Civility of the peasantry.* — *Gates at intervals across the road.* — *Farm-houses, and palings inclosing the fields, described.* — *State of vegetation.* — *Snow ploughs.* — *Falls of Halslund.* — *River Stauson.* — *Damage to carriage.* — *Timber floated here from the falls.* — *Board with rate of fares for passengers and carriages.* — *Lake Tunavan.* — *Harelstad.* — *Horses de-*

scribed, and how fed. — Lake Vista. — Industry of the female peasantry. — No gardens attached to cottages. — Dresses of natives described. — Caralshuset. — River Ogoselva. — Wood floating. — State of thermometer. — View of the sea. — Delinger. — Moss. — Place for executing criminals. — Description of exposure of dismembered bodies. — Reflections. — Summer. — Rssgaadad. — Post-boy carrying letters. — Description of road. — Skredsjoirder. — Decoration of poles on account of summer. — Mode of building the post-house here. — Description of sunset, and various objects on the road. — Description of the carts of this country. — Dress of the male peasantry. — Sufficient light afforded to read at midnight. — Anecdote of the Danish monarch supping at this time without candle-light. — Arrival at Christiana. — Inhabitants resuming their labours of the day at one o'clock in the morning. — Number of miles travelled in one day. — Inn.

FREDERICKSHALL stands most beautifully situated in a hollow surrounded with rocks, on an arm of the sea, which winds among mountains adorned with the fir tree, and is about 18 miles from the general coast. It is not fortified with walls or gates. The castle, which is founded on a rocky elevation, constitutes the most prominent object as well as the defence of the town, which it overlooks with an air of dignity. There is a strong resemblance between this place and Dover, with the exception that the fortifications are not upon a scale so formidable. On entering the inn, I was struck with its peculiar construction, and how nearly it approached to some of the convents where I had taken up my abode when I travelled in Judea. The external part of it was in the form of a quadrangle, and appeared to have every accommodation within itself. The buildings were of one story, having an open gallery in front communicating with the apartments, with wooden railing, breast high, supported by wooden posts, fixed in the ground, over which the roof of the principal building extended, thus forming not only a passage to these, but a place for walking round the whole, which was also thus defended from heat as well as rain. A similar protection was consequently afforded to the apartments underneath, or on the ground floor. One part of this inn was

situated in front of the water, and the other towards a principal street. My passport was immediately demanded by the landlord, who sent it to the police-office, and he presented me a book, in which I was required to write my name. On looking over the list of travellers, I was surprised so few of my countrymen were to be found who had visited this spot. Every thing at this time was in a state of confusion in the house, from the landlord having just entered on possession, and superseded a person who formerly carried on business in it, and was dismissed by the town, to whom the property had belonged, for having practised imposition on guests. I could only find one apartment to occupy as parlour and bed-room. This may be described as formed of enormous logs of wood placed on each other longitudinally, and fitted at the corners something like dovetail work, and the spaces between each were filled up with oakum, like the mode adopted in caulking a vessel. It contained a bed which was so extremely short and narrow as could be only capable of containing an infant; the other furniture consisted of a cast-iron stove, a table, and a few chairs.

It may be proper to observe that Frederickshall, in consequence of being a frontier town, is entitled to be ranked as a position of importance to the monarch who is in possession of the country in which it is situated; and that it has, in fact, been a bone of contention between him and the invaders of his dominions. All fortresses, indeed, situated on the frontiers of provinces, become highly interesting to travellers; since these are marked as the theatre where the valour of heroes, their military knowledge, and skill in the use of arms, have been signally displayed during all ages. This particular spot, however, will be handed down in the page of history as ever memorable from the tragical catastrophe that occurred in the case of Charles XII. who had fallen in an invasion of the country in 1718.

The town is remarkably neat, and the population upwards of 4,000. The streets are paved, and clean. The houses are diminutive, built of wood, one and two stories in height,

and painted in different colours. They have chimnies of brick, roofed with tile; and extended wooden steps are in front of the principal entrances, with enormous lamps, quite out of proportion to the size of the houses, and supported by antique figures, which are more adapted for being placed over the gateways of castles. The rents of houses do not exceed £12, and those of shops are so low as from £3 to £4 sterling. In many of the former is to be found one particular article, which is serviceable for different purposes: this is similar in form to a trunk with a back to it, which is occupied as a seat or sofa during day, and can also supply the place of a table. On lifting up the seat, I found a considerable depth underneath it stuffed with bed-clothes. These are spread over the seat at night, which is thus converted into a proper bed. Such an expedient often brought to my recollection the observation of the poet:—

“ The drawers, a double debt contriv'd to pay —
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.”

There is a considerable trade carried on in the export of wood. Many articles are sold here, the manufacture of England and Scotland; but, judging from the extent of sales, a preference seems to be given to goods made in Caledonia. Provisions are reasonable; and no better proof can be given of this than that a family, consisting of twelve persons, may make a plentiful dinner upon fish, and the expence of it would only amount to two-pence sterling. Salmon was formerly in abundance; but the quantity of sawdust thrown from time to time into the water had the effect of banishing this species of the finny tribe. This has produced another injury; namely, to lessen the depth of the harbour from what it had been when originally formed. It would be tedious to enumerate the prices of all provisions here: I shall, therefore, only observe, that tea is 3s. per pound; best claret, 2s.; sherry, 2s.; and common wine, 8d. sterling per bottle. With respect to the price of land, it may also be viewed as moderate; and a calculation is made that from 30 to 40 acres should yield from 5,000 to 6,000

fathoms of wood ; and 2s. 6d. is the price of a fathom, which is four yards square. The administration of public affairs is vested in a mayor, and two or three of the inhabitants, who act as judges. Courts are held twice a week : — one on Monday, for criminals ; and another on Wednesday, for civil cases. There are four attornies, besides two medical practitioners, who are natives of Holland. The English costume appears most prevalent among the natives. The dress of females, especially about the head, is different from those in Sweden ; and the lower order of both sexes walk about without shoes or stockings, like the natives of the heath-covered mountains of Scotia, and wear a striped druggot dress. Many of them attain a great age ; and it is mentioned as remarkable, that, at an entertainment given to Christian VI. and his consort, on their visit here, there were four married persons, peasants, who merrily danced before their Majesties, and of whom none were under 100 years old. All, too, lived several years afterwards ; so that their longevity extended far beyond the period prescribed by the psalmist, who avers, that “ the days of our years are threescore and ten ; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour, &c.* This protracted age must, I am strongly inclined to think, be attributed chiefly to that temperance and moderation in all things which it is our duty to observe, and is so highly conducive to the powers of both mind and body, ensures tranquillity of soul, is the best guardian of youth, and support of old age. It is not, indeed, long since I was informed, as a proof of the powerful argument in support of this cardinal virtue, that one-half of those Quakers born in America attain the age of 47 ; whereas, of the general population of the city of London, one-half that are born only live 2½ years ! Among

* By the population returns in Britain in 1821, it appears there were 313 persons living there, who had attained the age of 100 years ; namely, 106 males, and 207 females. It is understood that examples of longevity are less frequent in Portugal than any other country.

the Quakers one in ten arrives at 80 years of age, and of the population of London; one in forty.

“ Observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight.”

Jews are prohibited from taking up a residence in this town. The castle is also appropriated for slaves, whose punishment is in proportion to the nature and extent of their offence. I saw several of the criminals proceeding from it, and passing along streets to the public works where they are employed. Their dress is a close-bodied coat, small-clothes of a brown, and another coat of a white colour, coarse, and without sleeves, and a white worsted night-cap: iron rings were attached to their legs. During the period of the Romans, indeed, we find that slaves were distinguished by their wearing a particular dress, consisting of clothes of a darkish colour; hence the term *vestis servilis*.* Some of them had iron collars, with a piece of iron in an upright form attached to them, about one foot in length and an inch in thickness, with the view of distinguishing them as incorrigible offenders, and who had been condemned to slavery during life. Among other regulations it is enacted, that in case of a person repeating an act of theft three times, he is liable to be punished as a slave during the same number of years. The services of any of these persons may be claimed by the inhabitants of the place, on paying 12 skillings daily, one-fourth part of which is set aside as a fund for their general maintenance. I observed each party guarded by a soldier carrying a loaded pistol; and many of them had in their hand small articles for sale, of their own workmanship. At this depôt, if it may be so called, there were 200 in captivity at the time I was at Frederickshall.

Having brought letters of introduction to Mr. Tank, who has the title of a “ Statsraad,” or counsellor of state, &c. and is the first person here in point of rank and importance, he was

* Tacit. Hist. 4. 36.

so polite as to offer his services, and spent a considerable time in riding about with me, explaining the various objects of interest in and about Frederickshall. In the first place, he accompanied me to the castle, which has an elevation of 360 feet above the level of the sea; the road to it is exceedingly steep, and nearly perpendicular. On arriving at a flat piece of ground contiguous to the walls, a beautiful and extensive view of the town is presented, its port and surrounding country, the water of the Tiste gliding along and surrounding the place, until it empties itself into the sea. These appear as lying immediately beneath us. But, above all other objects, the attention is particularly arrested by a small inclosure, with a paltry stone, in a pyramidal form, four feet in height, and encircled by a grass plot, erected to commemorate the sacrifice of the unfortunate monarch Charles XII. on the precise spot where it stands. His name is inscribed on it, surmounted by a crown, and shaded by the branches of a tree. The history of this afflicting event may be comprehended in a few words.*

It appears that Charles, whose conduct has been represented as fierce and ungovernable; in 1718, had attacked the kingdom with an army of 30,000, in three bodies, one of which captured Frederickshall, after a desperate resistance on the part of its inhabitants, who had erected forts or batteries to repel the aggressions of the army he commanded, and set fire to the town. With regard to the precise way in which the death of Charles took place, and with respect to the supposed author of that diabolical act, there is so much mystery, that I am inclined to think the facts connected with this affair will never be satisfactorily cleared up. On the one hand, it is contended his fall had arisen from that high courage by which he was actuated to examine personally the trenches of the siege, and being thus exposed to a destructive fire from the Danish batteries, he perished by a shot from the enemy;

* At the coronation of this monarch, when the Archbishop of Upsala was about to place the diadem on his head, he took it from him, and put it himself on his head. This is something similar to what occurred between the Pope and Buonaparte, at Paris, at the coronation of that extraordinary man.

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From a sketch by W. R. Wilson Esq.

Frederick Hall

and on the other, that the life of the monarch had been sacrificed by his brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse, to make way for Eleonora, the sister of Charles, ascending the throne. Much argument has necessarily arisen, and great ingenuity exercised by historians upon both of these points. With regard to the former, the idea entertained of the mode of his death may receive countenance from probability. When we, however, for a moment, take into view the near relationship of this prince, the king standing solely between him and his consort, who had a right to succeed to the throne, added to the consideration that Charles was attended at the particular moment where he was found dead by an engineer, who superintended the attack along with another who acted as aid-du-camp, and accompanied him, and further, that a shot had entered the temple of his head; — that the engineer folded up the body in a cloak, and conveyed it to his tent, pretending that it was that of an officer who had fallen in battle, and then hurried to the prince, who was at no great distance, with intelligence of that event, or rather that the blow in contemplation had been struck; I, with deference, apprehend that from these circumstances the strongest suspicion does attach to those officers as the perpetrators of this diabolical act of murder; and more so taken in connection with the important circumstance, that a prediction had been actually made in the camp by an officer, that the event would occur, and upon that very day when it actually did take place. If any further evidence is necessary in support of the fact of a private assassination proceeding on a preconcerted plan, I would not only refer to that horrid remorse of conscience which haunted the soul of this engineer, even to the very moment when he was stretched on the bed of death, but the striking truth that the king was discovered with his hand grasped round the handle of his sword, as if he had been in the act of drawing it from the scabbard, under a conviction of being attacked by a person near him, and he had relied on his own personal strength and courage to defend himself. Now, admitting such to be the fact, this would never have been done by a warrior in

other circumstances, but would naturally have been considered as an act of folly if it had been adopted in the view of defending himself, and taking revenge on receiving a distant shot from batteries. In short, it appears clearly to prove that an attack had been made on his royal person by an enemy at his very side with a pistol bullet; and it will be observed the blow was struck in the dark, on the 11th of December. Again, with regard to the report of those who examined his remains, it appears unaccountable how this important office was not conferred on medical men, eminent in their profession, who were capable of giving a clear and scientific report, but committed to persons of rank connected with the court which had been constituted after the death, and under a new reign. As I expect, however, on arrival at Stockholm, to examine the clothes worn by the unfortunate Charles on this occasion, which are understood to be carefully preserved, these may most likely afford me an opportunity of introducing further observations on the subject.

Had Charles XII. survived two months longer, the whole kingdom of Norway would have fallen into his hands. This monarch, who perished at the age of 36, was the last of a race of heroes, being the fourth from the Great Gustavus Adolphus, who restored the Protestant religion and liberties of Germany, and was killed at the battle of Lutzen, after he had in two years and a half conquered about two-thirds of the German empire; pronouncing this ejaculation, "I seal with my blood the Protestant religion and liberties of Germany, my God! my God!" after receiving five dreadful wounds, thus dying as became the soldier, statesman, father of his people, and christian.

It is impossible to see the descendant of Gustavus exposing his person in the manner I have mentioned, without recollecting that when his great predecessor had, during one of his campaigns in Poland, approached so near the works of the enemy that it called forth remonstrances on the part of his generals, he exclaimed, "If death be my portion in war, can a king die more gloriously than in defence of his

people?" On that tragical event, which finished the mortal career of Charles XII., it may be said that —

“ His fall was destin'd to a barren stand,
 A petty fortress, and a dubious hand ;
 He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
 To point a moral, or adorn a tale.”

During the time of my visit here, I could not obtain access to the interior of this fortress, and therefore I cannot describe it, except mentioning that it is capable of containing 2,000 men, of whom Colonel Fleischer is commander. Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be remarked, how frequently it occurs that places of the highest importance, and justly denominated bulwarks of a country at one time, and where human blood has flowed, great treasure been expended, and the most skilful military tactics exercised during a long siege, have at other times yielded with facility to the attack of an enemy. This is exemplified in the castle of Frederickshall, where a bombardment had taken place a few years ago on the part of the Swedes, under the command of Marshal Bernadotte, crown prince, with 1,400 men, when the Danes were in possession of it. It continued for 11 days; and although, according to my information, so confident were the Danes of success, that they had previously made a jocular observation that the efforts of their invaders would be as useless as if they had thrown their caps at the castle, yet it was forced to surrender; thus showing how greatly they had been deceived in the calculations formed of its strength and capability to stand even the small force directed against it. In fine, it now belongs to Sweden, which has thus struck off a right arm, or, in other words, reduced the power of Denmark, and augmented its own strength and importance in the great scale of national politics.* Thus Norway — united to Denmark by the marriage of Haguin, King of Norway, to Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, King of Denmark, since which, the history of the two kingdoms have been blended together — is no longer under the dominion of a Danish monarch.

* A union of Norway and Denmark appears to have existed from 1397 to 1814, and from 1660 was governed by absolute monarchs.

Previous to setting out for Christiania, where the Storting or parliament was held, the prince royal addressed the deputies, 7th of November, 1814.* On the following day he took his departure; and we shall afterwards have occasion to see his proceedings. On this occasion he issued a proclamation to the Swedish troops. †

After leaving the castle, we proceeded about four miles along a private tract, and arrived at the cascades, or cataracts, on the river at Titsdale. These, which are numerous and extremely grand, are employed for various purposes, particularly in the cutting of wood: there are 28 saw-mills, besides those for the grinding of corn and the preparing of cotton; all of which are situated within the compass of a mile. Most of them I visited; and found much employ-

* Gentlemen: —

The Swedes have, with regret, engaged against you. War was without an object, the moment your assistance offered to restore the power into the hands of the nation.

The king has not been willing to avail himself of his rights. Confident in the line of conduct he had marked out, more happy to reign over a free nation, than a people subdued by the force of arms, he has afforded you an opportunity of discussing those grand principles which constitute the liberty and independence of states. I am no stranger to that wisdom which has directed the assembly; if it has committed some errors in principles, I had the satisfaction of observing its perfect good faith. Let us offer up our thanks to Providence for having pointed out to us the line of our duty, and consider that we have similar interests to defend, the same dangers to encounter, and glory and prosperity to hope for.

I accede to your proposition, and I shall set out with my son to-morrow for Christiania.

† Soldiers!

For a long time your first resolution, similar to that of all your countrymen, was the union of the Scandinavian people. It is the accomplishment of this great object which has prompted us to take up arms: Providence has crowned our exertions, and our hopes have been satisfied. Henceforth Swedes and Norwegians have the same interests to defend, and glory to support.

Soldiers! one of the most delightful moments of my life is arrived, when, in the name of the king and country, I have to express to you their gratitude for that bravery, discipline, and excellent conduct on your part, which shows you are worthy of your ancestors, and by which you have rendered the Swedish name as much beloved as it is respected. Return to your homes, and carry with you, in the exercise of the duties of peaceable citizens, the same love for your country, and obedience to the laws, which have distinguished you as warriors; and the good-will of your king, and esteem of your fellow citizens, will be your merited reward.

ment going on, and much joy and singing to be heard among the workmen, which brought to mind a remark of Fairfield, in the play: " 'Tis a sure sign work goes on merrily when folk sing at it." Among other operations pointed out, it may be observed that in one of the former was an ingenious mill for the splitting of a log of wood, from which 14 feet of plank was cut in the course of a single minute, which would have required the labour of two men to finish with a saw in about 20 minutes. I found that a plank, 21 feet long, nine inches in breadth, and three in thickness, was sent from this place to London and sold for nearly £100. On this occasion; having presented a trifle in money to the workmen, I was surprized to see their gratitude so conspicuous, and extending so far that they took my hand and kissed it. At the summit of Titsdale we proceeded to Ween, the residence of Mrs. Zeigler, which stands in a situation where there is, perhaps, the most unrivalled prospect imaginable. To give some idea of it, I may mention, there is a view of the different falls extending to a great distance, which appear like so many steps of stairs; and there is a great activity observed on its banks, and in the different establishments. The windings of the river are in a serpentine form, and logs of wood are seen purling over these and pursuing their course to be received at different places beneath; the hills on each side are adorned with wood, and the town of Frederickshall, at the extremity, is situated in a hollow territory. There are few places where similar beauties and so many interesting objects can be pointed out for the pencil of an artist. From the back of the house is seen the lake of Fern, spread out half a mile in distance, to which the lawn extends in a gentle sloping direction, and at this period of the year its waters were like glass, —

“ A spotless mirror, smooth and clear.”

This lake communicates with the mills, and appears principally to supply the water necessary for turning these. Standing in the centre of the passage of this house, where there are opposite doors, and beholding the scenery on each side, it is impossible to conceive a more charming prospect,

or one affording so striking a contrast of hurried motion and tranquillity, as on the one hand this placid lake, with the reflection of objects on its banks, and on the other the impetuous dashing torrents, fretting and struggling against masses of rock, combined with the roar these produced, and the hurried motion of the mills ; but, as any description I can attempt to give must be infinitely inadequate to the original, I would add, that this spot must be visited in order to be appreciated. It attracted so greatly the attention of the King of Sweden, when he visited the place, that he expressed a strong desire to purchase the house. We proceeded down the right bank of the river, which was highly adorned, particularly in tracing the river to its summit. In such a walk the spectator will enjoy united the beautiful and sublime ; he must be rivetted to the spot, although nearly stunned with the noise of tumultuous motion. I afterwards returned to Frederickshall, where I enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. Tank's table. The practice observed towards a stranger here, on being invited to dinner, appears to be the same as in Sweden ; for the family send their carriage to convey him to the house. The mansion of this gentleman is situated on an elevation to the right of the town, which commands a charming view ; the gardens are between the rocks, and in one retired spot is an extensive cemetery, inclosed with an iron railing, appropriated for the ashes of the family ; a mode, it may be observed, that was adopted by the Romans. This gentleman is a merchant of eminence and influence at Frederickshall, who is most polite to strangers, speaks the English and French languages well, and is understood to be classed among the favourites of the King, having rendered essential services in promoting the union of Norway and Sweden. As a proof of an independent mind, he has repeatedly refused offers of being decorated with various orders of merit.

It may now be proper shortly to explain the current money in Norway : this consists of paper and copper. It is divided into skillings, marks, and species, and does not appear to be so difficult to comprehend as that of Sweden. In copper, 120 skillings is equal to one species, 60 double

skillings is half a species; and 24 skillings is one mark. The money in species is similar to a bank note. These are of different colours, and the amount of the value is marked on the top of each; for instance, those of a hundred species are of a red colour, 50 of green, 10 of yellow, and five of blue. Again, one mark, or 24 skillings, is white paper; half a species or 60 skillings is white; and one species, or 120 skillings, is also white paper. Further, one species is equal to 2s. 8d. English money, also seven species and 40 skillings is of the value of £1 sterling.

After being amply gratified by a visit to this interesting part of Norway, I prepared for departure; and on enquiring for post horses for our carriage, I found that those hired from towns are charged at a greater rate than in the country; for the former 72, and the latter 24 skillings a mile are exacted, with four skillings to the lad who returns the horses from the station where they have arrived, besides four more for the persons who bring them, which last sum is not exacted in Sweden.

It was necessary that the passport should be examined here and authenticated, to enable me to travel in Norway. After this had been done, and I had changed my Swedish bank notes for those of Norway, and dispatched a Forbud, as in Sweden, I set out for Christiana at six o'clock, on the 20th of June, and was favoured with delightful weather. At a short distance from the town, I met the first piece of bad road, which was defective owing to the want of good materials to repair it; for probably more labour was devoted to this part than any other, as many of the peasantry were employed at the moment, throwing the earth from the sides into the middle of the road. I changed horses at Gusland, about ten miles from Frederickshall, and here, as in Sweden, I observed that the peasantry and labourers were remarkably civil; almost every one of them gave me a friendly salutation, bowing almost to the ground. As in Sweden, also, private gates at irregular intervals interrupted the road, though these appeared to be only intended to protect the fields of one farmer from an intrusion of his neighbour.

On coming into an open part of the country, I noticed several clusters of neat farm houses, built of logs of wood, and roofed with tiles. The fields were inclosed with palings, in the form I formerly described in Sweden; and a few scanty crops proved either the sterility of the soil, or want of skill on the part of the farmers. The furrows, indeed, were small, as if the ground was not very well tilled, and vegetation appeared to be retarded. Ploughs of a triangular form, similar to those in Sweden to clear the ground of snow in winter, were lying in different places at the sides of the road. About six miles from the last stage, I had a distant view of the Falls of Halslund, which are situated about two miles from the road. I crossed the river Stauson on a large flat-bottomed boat, and paid 32 skillings for a passage. This river may be about half the breadth of the Thames at London bridge, and runs very rapidly, making it both dangerous and difficult to pass. On reaching the opposite side I was obliged to wait for some time, as the carriage was found to be broken, and it was necessary that it should be mended before I could proceed. My servant, who was a very active fellow, and the postillion, were not long repairing the damage; on which occasion I had to congratulate myself on the precaution taken to carry with me the necessary tools and materials for that purpose. The men were assisted, for a short time, by a person who had acquired a smattering of the English language. Ships came to anchor about two miles below this, to load timber and plank, which are floated down from Halsund Falls, where they had been sawed in mills. At this side of the river a board is put up, with the sums painted on it which the ferrymen are entitled to demand for passengers, animals, and carriages. Publicity of this kind is always essential, as it is calculated to check fraud, and cannot be too much observed. I passed the lake of Tunavan, with its beautiful shores and islands, about a mile from the road, and shortly afterwards reached the post-house of Harelstad, where I changed horses. Contrary to my expectation, I found that I was furnished with horses larger than the Swedish: they are hardy animals, braving the

very inclement seasons of Norway, and feeding, in winter, on chopped hay and straw, mixed with black bread. There is a pleasant kind of familiarity existing betwixt the servants and their owners, the horses generally feeding from their hands.

About a mile from the post-house I came to lake Vista; and on my right hand, about two miles from the road, was that of Mingo. It was pleasing to observe the contented looks of the peasantry, and the habits of labour acquired by them. They were all cheerfully and actively employed; and the women, when not otherwise engaged, were always to be found at their spinning staffs and wheels, while many of them were weaving at the loom. It was impossible to behold these busy scenes without recollecting they were some of those acts of industry so beautifully alluded to by the wise man, in describing and praising the virtues and properties of a good wife*, whose works shall praise her, and whose price is declared to be far above riches. So warm and pleasant was the weather, that I noticed them, in different places, sitting outside of their doors, enjoying the pure air and the sunshine, as they drove the busy wheel of industry. I remarked, however, that none of the peasantry had gardens attached to their cottages; and no poultry were seen moving about. Perhaps the feathered tribes, when domesticated, cannot outlive the rigour of winter, and the seeds of kitchen plants can be scarcely made to ripen in this inhospitable climate; although the more probable cause of this deficiency is, that the natives have not generally acquired the art of rearing tame fowls, and of cultivating vegetables. Having seen so many of the women in front of their cottages, I may observe, that they all wore cloth petticoats, extended, swollen or bunched about the top, similar to an ancient Dutch woman, with jackets and sleeves of cloth, like men's spencers:

* She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.

She maketh fine linen, and selleth it.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness, &c. Prov. e. xxxi. v. 13. 19. 24. 27.

a coloured handkerchief was tied round their heads, and another was bound under the chin.

I again changed horses at Caralshuset, and afterwards crossed a rapid stream, called Ogoselva, on a wooden bridge, and paid a toll of 24 skillings. Immense quantities of plank, the staple of Norway and Sweden, were floating down the river, as if they intended to export themselves. At noon the thermometer stood at $79\frac{1}{2}$, and at six o'clock in the morning it pointed at 59 degrees of Fahrenheit. Soon afterwards I reached an arm of the sea, with a chain of mountains in the back-ground, and had a more extensive view of the country than I had lately seen. There were proofs of population; villages and churches being scattered about at a distance; and numerous bodies of peasantry were employed in mending the roads. At Dølinger, where I again changed horses, I dined on my own stock of provisions; and afterwards passed Vansheen lake and the town of Moss, which seems to owe its importance to several mills for sawing timber, and also to a neighbouring harbour, whence the planks are exported. In order to put an end to the hostilities between Sweden and Denmark respecting the kingdom of Norway, a convention was concluded here between the Prince Royal of Sweden and the government of Norway, ratified by Prince Christian Frederick, who commanded the army; and a second convention, between the Swedish and Norwegian army.* At a short distance from

* These are in the following terms: —

‘Heads of the convention between the Prince Royal, in name of the King of Sweden on the one part, and the government of Norway on the other part, at Moss, 14 August, 1814.

Article 1. His Royal Highness Prince Christian shall assemble, as soon as possible, the States General of Norway, according to the forms prescribed by the existing constitution. The Diet shall be opened the last day of September, or first day of October.

2. The King of Sweden shall communicate directly with the Diet, through several commissioners appointed by him.

3. The King of Sweden promises to accept of the constitution made by the deputies of the Diet of Eidsvold. His Majesty shall only propose the changes which he shall consider expedient for the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to act in concert with the Diet.

the town of Moss, I passed the spot for public executions; and one hardly expects to find such places in a country where there seems neither luxury to debase, nor wealth to

4. The diet shall be held at Christiania.

5. His Majesty the King of Sweden declares, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for having expressed opinions contrary to the union of the two kingdoms. The functionaries, who are civil and military, Norwegians and foreigners, shall be treated with respect. None shall be disturbed on account of the opinions he entertains. Those who shall refuse to continue to serve shall be entitled to a pension, conformable to the laws of the country.

6. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall employ his good offices with the King of Denmark, to engage him to repeal the ordinance or edicts published since the 14 January, 1814, against the public functionaries.

(Ratified) CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

Heads of the convention between the Swedish and Norwegian armies, concluded at Moss, the 14 August, 1814.

Article 1. Hostilities shall cease, by sea and land, between the armies and the Swedish fleets, and the armies and Norwegian fleets, from the day of the signing of the present convention, till fifteen days after the opening of the Diet, and eight days notification beyond this term.

2. The blockade of the ports of Norway shall cease from the day of the signing of the present convention; importation and exportation shall be free, a regard being always paid to the duties and rights of the Norwegians.

3. If the fortress of Fredericksteen has not already capitulated, it shall be immediately restored, with the relative works, to the troops of his Swedish Majesty. The garrison shall march from the fortress with arms, baggage, and all military honours. The officers are at liberty to go where they please; the soldiers shall return to their respective residences; and all shall promise not to serve against the troops of his Swedish Majesty.

4 and 5. These articles determine the line, of demarcation, and stipulate that the national Norwegian troops shall be disbanded, and return to their province. Only four regiments and a brigade of artillery shall be kept in pay.

6. Only two Swedish divisions shall remain in Norway, with the cavalry and artillery in proportion. The rest of the army shall remain in Sweden.

7. The part of the Norwegian troops under arms shall retire in two days within the line of demarcation. The Swedish army, in returning to its country, shall commence its movement as soon as possible.

8 and 9. Articles contain an arrangement to establish the reciprocal re-establishment of harmony between the two armies, the cessation of contributions and requisitions, and release of prisoners.

10. Stipulates for liberty in the deliberations of the Diet, and that neither the Swedish or Norwegian troops shall approach within three miles of the place where it shall be held.

11. To prevent effusion of blood, a provisional armistice shall be immediately signed.

lead men into temptation. A wheel was fixed to the top of a tree stripped of its branches: on one part of it was the head of a criminal, and on another his hands. In Sweden and Norway it is the practice thus to expose the mutilated bodies of those who have been convicted of murder. In this instance, the gibbet was erected at the beginning of a thick gloomy wood, and seemed well contrived, not only to strike travellers with awe, but to terrify criminals; and perhaps the former may look on it with some satisfaction, as an evidence of their own safety. Such spectacles, at least, proclaim aloud to all a fulfilment of the divine law, “Whosoever sheddeth man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed.”

In the course of this journey I was annoyed by dust and heat; and unable to calculate the distance as I proceeded, since there appeared to be no mile-stones: at four o’clock, however, I reached Sumer; and, after changing horses, passed a pleasant lake, and had an agreeable ride in the cool of the evening. The country was inclosed, as I formerly described; the houses were also built of wood, and the roads good. At Rssgaadad I was detained an hour for horses, which is a rare occurrence; this, however, gave me an opportunity of seeing the mode of conveying letters through the country, as there are mails established. A boy, seated on a little cart drawn by one horse, and having a trunk or box for the letters fastened before him, came gaily up to the post-house, announcing his approach by playing a lively Norwegian air on his horn. The rapidity of such messengers affords the wise man a beautiful simile, when, alluding to the velocity of him, he says, “Now my days are swifter than a post; they flee away.”*

At length horses were found, and I continued the journey. Nature must, unquestionably, be held as a book, every

And 12. The Norwegian flag shall be respecting, during the continuance of the armistice. (Ratified) CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

I ratify the present convention, and avail myself of the pleasure in having the first opportunity of giving a proof of my sentiments towards the Norwegian nation and army. CHARLES JOHN.

* Job, c. ix, v. 25.

page of which is rich with hints of a sacred and instructive nature. The road conducted me through an avenue of lofty trees, by the foot of a hill, on which stood one of those small villages, brightly gleaming in the setting sun, that appear like the abodes of peaceful sanctity; and there were in the surrounding fields shepherds reclining under trees watching their flocks, reminding us of those of old in the peaceful valley of Bethlehem: —

Th' unbusied shepherd, stretch'd beneath the hawthorn,
His careless limbs thrown out in wanton ease,
With thoughtless gaze perusing the arch'd heavens,
And idly whistling, while his sheep feed round him,
Enjoys a sweeter shade than that of canopies
Hemm'd in with cares.

I reached Skredsjoirder, where I was again detained for horses, and saw preparations making for the festival kept on St. John's day, — a pastime appropriate to a verdant country, when nature calls for her children to participate in it; and few sports have higher claims to antiquity, as these were celebrated by the ancients. I presume it was intended to resemble our May-day dances; for I observed, at this time, the peasants employed in fancifully decking poles.

The mode of building this post-house may be shortly described, as it is rather curious. About 12 feet in front of the main building was a frame of wood, with an entrance and window; but having neither doors, window-shutters, nor glass. This was evidently with the view of affording a defence against cold in winter, when this frame is probably filled up with branches of pine and other trees, so as to form a perfect defence for the principal part of the building against wind and snow. The space also between this frame and the house serves in winter for the performance of a number of operations, which cannot be done within the house itself. The floor of the building was sprinkled with juniper; the furniture was neatly arranged, and as bright as if it were polished. In the principal apartment was an enormous chest for keeping bread; on which was written

these words, from the most sublime and comprehensive of all prayers, "Give us this day our daily bread."*

In the course of a short hour the horses were ready, and I set off at half-past eight o'clock. These little animals galloped fleetly, wheeling the carriage smoothly along a most pleasant road, through groves of pines. At this time there was not a breath of wind; and even the atmosphere itself appeared, as it were, by its stillness, to lull the natives to repose. The glorious luminary was slowly sinking, as if wearied with its diurnal course, and not a cloud to be seen: —

So cloudless, clear, and beautiful,
That God alone was to be seen in heaven.

The sauntering shepherds, weary with their gambols and idleness when attending their flocks, were slowly returning with them to their masters' stalls: —

These to the raptur'd mind aloud proclaim
Their mighty Shepherd's everlasting name.

At a distance was heard the last tinkling of their bells, as the sheep lay down for that short space which intervenes between the setting and rising of the glorious sun; birds were departed to their nests; the bee was whirling to his corner of rest with more haste, as if conscious of the labour it had yet to perform in placing its load of wealth in the general stock, and its buzz in the air rather added to the general drowsiness which overhung the scene; the plaintive notes of the nightingale were heard, like the soft voice of nature summoning man to repose; and the lengthening shadows of the stately trees of the forest, as they spread their gloom over the face of the earth, seemed to promise concealment and security: in short, this was a glorious summer's night; or, that time when —

The soft hour
Of walking comes, for him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills;

* Matt. c. vi. v. 11.

and, added to the golden setting of the splendid luminary of day, there was a stillness and solitude altogether unknown to the dissipated inhabitants of crowded cities, which, alas! after he has enjoyed all those luxuries they yield, man sometimes pines for, to restore calmness to his mind — in the same manner as the weary traveller longs for the blessings of sleep to recruit his exhausted strength. Nature has, unquestionably, been more lavish of her favours, with regard to the situation of many of the cottages in this country, than even to the most splendid residences, however assisted with the embellishments of groves, cascades, sheets of water, and, in short, all that ingenuity which has been exercised to render them delightful. There was evidently a strong sense of security among all the people; for there was no apprehension at passing through the thick unbroken forests, even at that late hour, as I met several vehicles on approaching the town. Although it was now midnight, yet the horizon was so clear and luminous that one might read, write, and do every kind of work; and it is related of one of the Danish monarchs, that, on occasion of his visit at Drontheim, he supped there at midnight without the use of artificial light. In the extremity of Norway the sun is continually in view during summer, and in winter only for some weeks.

It may be observed, that the carts of this country were long, small, and shallow, having wheels which much exceed in height the body of the vehicle itself. The dress of the male peasantry may be described as a suit of coarse brown cloth, rough round felt hats, and half-boots.

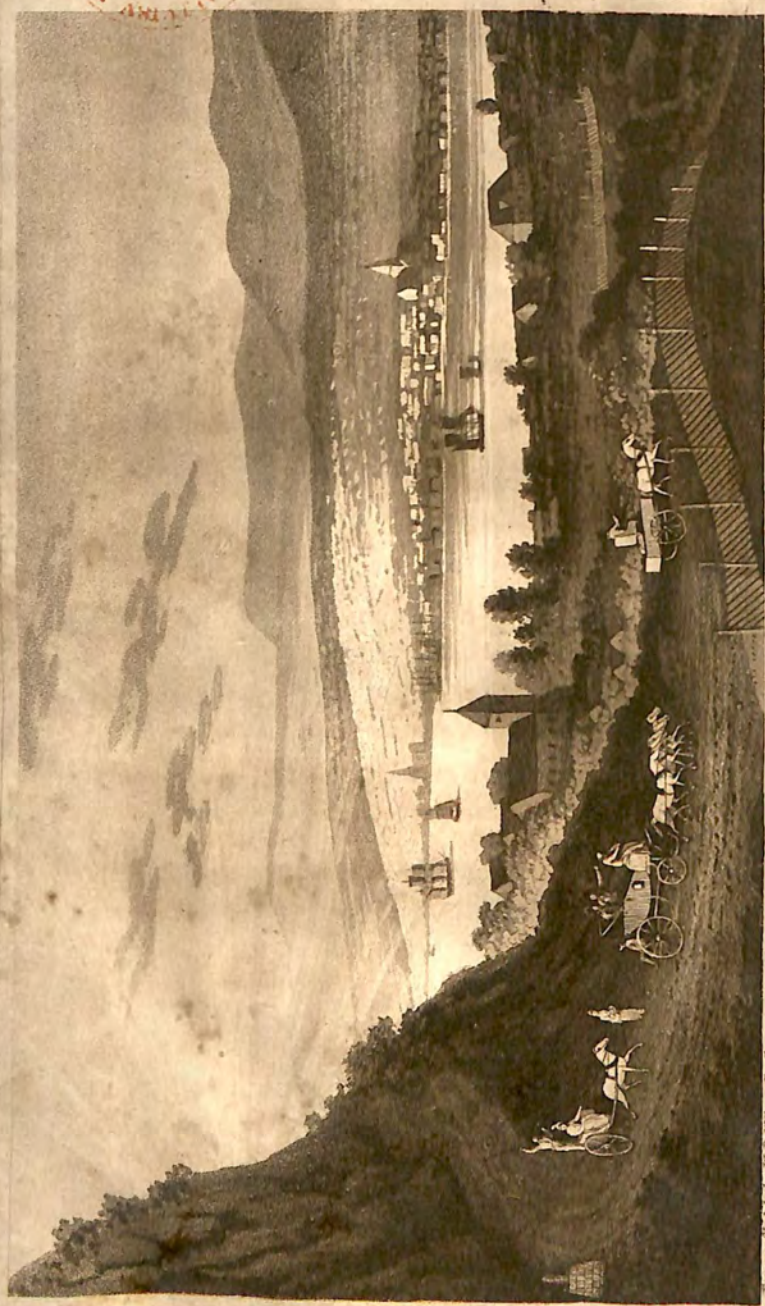
I reached Christiania, the capital of Norway, next morning, between twelve and one o'clock; when I observed several of the inhabitants at this late, or, if it may be called, early hour, in motion, and going forth “to their work and labour till the evening.” I proceeded to an inn in the principal street, and was considerably fatigued from this day's journey, having travelled about 90 English miles.

CHAP. V.

Christiania. — *Ancient town.* — *Situation of modern.* — *Harbour.* — *Population.* — *Principal streets and buildings.* — *Mode of building houses.* — *Cisterns.* — *Inns.* — *Apartments.* — *Dress of domestics.* — *Fortress.* — *Sieges.* — *State of fortifications.* — *Ramparts.* — *Galley slaves.* — *Cathedral.* — *Bishop and revenue.* — *Store-houses at the harbour.* — *Shops.* — *Jews.* — *University.* — *Description of branches of education taught.* — *Salaries of Professors.* — *Observatory.* — *Public schools.* — *Trade.* — *Exports.* — *Fishing.* — *Magistrates.* — *Courts of law.* — *House of correction, and punishment of criminals.* — *House of the governor.* — *Watchmen in the streets, and on the steeples.* — *The town's arms.* — *Floating bath.* — *Places of amusement.* — *Newspapers.* — *Rate of living.* — *Servants wages.* — *Carriages.* — *The bread used.* — *Military and their dress described.* — *Their total amount in Norway.* — *Naval force.* — *National Diet, or Norwegian parliament.* — *Description of place where it is held.* — *Painting representing the coronation.* — *Formal parties at entertainments.* — *Music.* — *Norwegian supper described.* — *Remarks.* — *Hospitality of natives.* — *Their general appearance and dress.* — *Cathedral.* — *Service.* — *Communion.* — *Sabbath day.* — *Burying ground.* — *Botanical garden.* — *Plants.* — *View of country from this spot.* — *Rejoicings on Midsummer-day described.* — *Funeral.* — *Commerce and trade of Christiania.* — *Hints to English government.* — *Bargains between merchants and farmers who sell wood.* — *Celebration of the marriage of James VI. of Scotland, with the Princess Ann here.* — *Character of the Norwegians.* — *Their ingenuity.* — *Travelling in the country.* — *Expence.* — *Proper season.* — *Winter.* — *Extent of Norway.* — *Revenue.* — *Expenditure.* — *Military and naval force.* — *Mountains.* — *Observations.* — *Principal lakes.* — *Rivers.* — *Waterfalls.* — *Extent of a mile in yards, English measurement.* — *Colour of the marbles of t'he country.* — *Battle fought.* — *Loss of the Scots.* — *Inscription to mark the event.* — *Recommendation to missionary societies.*

CHRISTIANIA, which may be considered the capital of Norway, appears to have been founded in the year 1624, and

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J. Clark sc.

From a sketch by W. E. Mason Esq.

Christiania.

stands on the shore of a bay, 20 miles distant from the sea. The ancient town of Opslo, farther eastward, on the opposite side of the bay, having been destroyed by fire during the reign of Christian IV., this monarch chose the place where Christiania now stands for the site of a city, as preferable in many respects to the situation of Opslo, and gave his own name to the new capital.

The situation of Christiania is picturesque, and it possesses a commodious harbour, where vessels may anchor close to the shore in perfect safety. The country presents the view of a beautiful amphitheatre; as the ground keeps gently rising from the shores of the bay, and is covered with elegant villas, gardens, small farms, cottages, fields, and the view is bounded in the back ground, by a chain of mountains, beautifully overgrown with wood. According to the last census, taken in 1815, the population of Christiania, exclusive of the suburbs, was 10,886; that is to say, 5,461 males, and 5,425 females. At present, the number is understood to exceed 14,000, making thus an increase of 4,000 in the space of nine years.

The three principal streets are the Raadhuse, or Town-house Street; Talband, or Custom-house Street; and Prinsends, or Princes Street; each about half a mile in length, running from the harbour upwards, and intersected near the centre by others of equal length. There is no pavement, but the streets are covered with broken stones, and are altogether in such a state, that they occasion lameness, particularly to strangers. Indeed I saw many of the inhabitants themselves suffer severely from the neglected state of their roads; and, with maimed feet, cautiously picking their way through the mixture of mud and fragments of rock. The gutters run along the centre of the streets, as in Paris. Water for the use of the inhabitants is kept in wooden cisterns, of about six feet square, which are placed in the principal streets. The snow plough is seen repeatedly in the town, a proof how much it must be required during winter.

The houses are most irregularly built, some projecting far into the street, and others retiring as far backward; most of them are constructed entirely of wood, and some

few of brick, covered with plaister, and painted. The latter have generally one or two stories above the ground floor. They are well lighted, by means of many large windows; and a flight of wooden steps leads to the front door. The roofs of some of them are of an extraordinary height, and covered with pantiles during summer: large tubs of a peculiar shape, filled with water, are placed in the streets at certain intervals; thus to secure an instant supply of water in case of fire, which, in consequence of the combustible materials of which the houses are constructed, is a very frequent calamity. The entrance to some of the houses is through a large gateway, leading from the street into a quadrangular court, surrounded with wooden buildings, and these are accessible by one staircase only, that leads to the whole of the dwelling. This circumstance, and the covered platforms in front gave them in my eyes a great resemblance to the convents in Palestine.

Christiania boasts of several inns. The one I put up at was kept by a person of the name of Vernar; and, although it is situated in the principal street, is only a second rate hotel. In fact, I had declined going to that of Castens, the only landlord who keeps a table d'hote, and whose house is considered the best inn in the place, in consequence of having heard that he imposed most grossly on the Duke of Devonshire, when at Christiania. The sums improperly exacted from this nobleman, were in fact so enormous, as to become the subject of legal investigation. Vernar's house resembled that at Frederickshall, being exactly like the houses I have described. The interior was dirty in the extreme. The rooms opened into one another; and the partitions being of wood and moveable, a room could be extended in a few minutes to any size you chose. The floors are boarded, without carpets; and the windows open outward, in the French style. The apartments were heated by means of large and high cast-iron stoves. The beds are extremely narrow and short, hardly large enough to contain one person. There are no bells; and you must either call the servant aloud, stamp the floor with your foot, or whistle, which is often done. There were only female do-

mestics; who being without caps, the hair braided to the crown of their heads and fastened with a comb, reminded me of the Scotch female servants. A white cloth was spread on the table before tea was brought in the afternoon, which seems to be a general custom. As I wished to get some information relative to the place, I sent repeatedly for the landlord, but could not prevail on him to make his appearance, nor did he even allow himself to be seen at the settling of my bill at finally departing. I could not, however, ascertain whether this arose from pride in the individual himself, or was the practice of this country.

At the entrance of the harbour is a fortress, which must be of considerable antiquity; for though the period of its foundation is not exactly known, yet it is mentioned as having been the residence of the Kings of Norway, as early as 1302, and again in 1310, when it was besieged by Duke Eric of Sweden. It was considerably enlarged under Hagen Magnus in 1359 and in 1380. In 1525, great part of the place was consumed by lightning. It was besieged in 1531 by Christian II., who was taken prisoner at Upsala in the following year. During the thirty years war, it was again besieged by the Swedes for 18 weeks in 1567, and again in 1716. The fortifications appear to be in a state of such great dilapidation, that a few bombs thrown into it would at any time oblige the garrison to surrender; and the number of wooden houses on the ramparts, which are neither concealed nor protected, would soon be set in a blaze. Persons are permitted without any restriction to walk on the ramparts, from which the view is very beautiful, particularly during the evening, when the last rays of the setting sun shed their mild lustre over the surrounding scenery.

When I visited this fortress all the guns were dismounted, and a number of galley slaves employed in repairing different works.

Of the public buildings the cathedral is perhaps the most remarkable; it was founded in 1694, and finished in five years. This is built in the form of a cross, having a steeple with heavy bells; and in front of the principal entrance is a

large open square. Christiania is an episcopal see, and the bishop enjoys a revenue of £700 a year. In this country the ecclesiastics are addressed by their flock by the name of "father." In front of the harbour, a few feet from the water, are erected commodious wooden store-houses, for the convenience of ship-owners who choose to unload their vessels on the spot. Behind these buildings is a square, with a grass-plot in the middle, planted with trees and a pleasant walk round it. There is a peculiar difference in the appearance of the shops here from those of London, or almost any other city I have seen, for the windows are very small, and their occupiers take no pains to attract the attention of the passenger by means of any display of the articles they sell. Some of the booksellers have their shops on the second or third floor, so that one gets at them with some difficulty. I saw, however, some of the works of the *Well-known*, translated into the Norwegian language. Another article exposed for sale, with which the public are equally acquainted, was Warren's blacking, which meets the eye in Christiania, as often as in every part of England. The Norwegians have an aversion to any Jews taking up a residence among them, and none were permitted in the country when it was under the government of Denmark. Rents of houses and interest of money are paid half-yearly, that is to say, on the 11th of June and the 11th of December. Provisions are extremely cheap.

The university must be considered in a state of infancy, as the foundation can only be dated from 1811. The library, however, contains many thousand volumes. Among the different branches of education, I may mention that there is a class for anatomy, which comprises both lectures and dissections, and the institution possesses a tolerably complete apparatus for illustrating the principles of chemistry and natural philosophy. There is also an observatory, to which some excellent instruments have lately been added, made by Reichenbach at Munich, and Troughton of London.

The salaries of professors are paid in corn, and they are

hence less liable to experience any inconvenience from the fluctuating value of paper money. Some receive from 350 to 450 barrels of corn. I could not obtain a list of the different branches of education taught by each professor. The different courses of lectures commence on the 1st of May, and end on the 15th of December. There are various public schools established at Christiania; the principal is the Latin or cathedral school, in which young men are prepared for entering the university. A second is frequented mostly by such who are not destined for either of the three learned professions, but disposed notwithstanding to receive a good education. There is also a military academy, where those are admitted who are destined for the army. Besides these, are five parish schools, where no other than the Norwegian language is taught, and children of the lower classes are instructed in writing, arithmetic, geography, and the principles of the christian religion. Numerous private boarding schools are in the place; but the first-mentioned establishments, so necessary and beneficial for the rising generation, are principally supported at the public expence.

The trade of Christiania is not inconsiderable. Wood is the principal article for exportation to Britain and France, and goats' skins to the former country. Iron and glass are also sent in considerable quantities to Denmark. If the river, however, on which it is situated, extended further into the country, there would be a very great increase of commerce. As the soil in Norway is too poor to allow its being cultivated successfully, the natives generally seek a livelihood by fishing or engaging as sailors. Since no disposition to indolence appears among them; there is no occasion to incite the Norwegians to habits of industry; and it is pleasing to observe, that in spite of its natural disadvantages, no person disposed to work is to be found in want in this country. The magistrates of the town are a high bailiff and a counsellor; and there is also a judge who presides in the minor court, or *Bything*. The courts of justice, both for civil and criminal cases, are, first, the inferior or town court, called *Bything*; the superior judi-

cature, called the *Stifts Ritt*; and, lastly, the *Højeste Ritt*, or supreme court for the whole kingdom.

A house of correction was built here in 1778, which receives both sexes within its walls. Between the years 1814 and 1815, there were confined in this place, according to an official account, 256 men, 152 women. The establishment is supported by a revenue, derived from different sources, as, for instance, the sale of confiscated property, or a duty levied on corn imported. Should the income at any time prove deficient for the expences of the establishment, the sums required are supplied by government. Petty-thefts, and other minor offences, are punished by solitary confinement and hard labour; while criminals convicted of atrocious acts are sent to the galleys, where they are secured by iron chains fastened round their legs.

When the King visits Christiania, he inhabits the house of the governor. This is a square building, not particularly distinguished from any other house, of only one story, fronting three different streets, and has a small garden opposite to the principal entrance.

A certain number of watchmen patrol the streets from nine o'clock at night till four o'clock in the morning during summer, and from eight o'clock at night till six o'clock in the morning during winter. They are furnished each with a long frieze coat and military cap, with a brass plate in front, and a bludgeon, having a large knot at one end of it and a pike at the other. The hour is called each quarter, as it strikes from the church steeples, and also from what part the wind blows*, by guardians of the night appointed for that purpose. The same is proclaimed from the steeple belonging to the cathedral, at the top of which there is a person in a square apartment, the four windows of which are placed exactly north, south, east, and west.

* The following is their call: —

Ho Vægler, Ho! Klokken har 'stagen' et, och vinden er norden.

Which may be translated thus: —

Ho Watchman, Ho! The clock has struck one, and the wind is north.

The arms of Christiania represent a female triumphantly seated on two lions, with a wheel in her right, and a bunch of arrows in her left hand.

A short distance from the shore, there is a floating bath, which is much frequented by the inhabitants. Among the places of amusement, which are few in number, the principal is a private theatre, where plays are performed regularly during the winter season. There are several daily newspapers, published at the moderate price of ten species yearly. The number of medical practitioners here is only six.

The rate of living may be considered as very moderate; since a family, consisting of three or four persons, may enjoy every comfort and even luxury, keep a carriage and servants, and receive company frequently, with an income not exceeding £300 sterling. In consequence of this you meet in Christiania, shopkeepers, whose means of gaining a livelihood would appear very trifling in the eyes of an Englishman, — whose shops are actually paltry, and who, notwithstanding this apparent mediocrity in their circumstances, keep carriages and country houses, and may be said, according to Norwegian views, to be in opulent circumstances. The yearly wages of a superior maid servant are at present from 15 to 20 species, or dollars*, and of men servants from 30 to 50 dollars: the same sum will satisfy a coachman. Carriages are built, let, or sold in the same manner as in England. The vehicle I observed to be most in use is called a *Karjoler*, which contains only one person besides the driver, who is not seated in front, but stands on a footboard behind, and guides the horses by means of long bridles made of ropes. A representation of this is given in the preceding print, together with the vehicle in which I travelled, with an arrangement of the horses, as also the form of the cart of the *Forbud* or *avant-courier*, which conveys the heavy luggage from station to station; and the latter, it may be observed, is nearly on the same plan as those conveyances throughout Sweden. Such

* A specie, or dollar, is equal to 1s. 8d. sterling.

vehicles appeared not unlike those I had seen employed at Naples.

The bread most in use is made of rye, mixed with a few caraway seeds, and of a very dark brown colour. Wheat bread may, however, be had; and rusks are very generally found in the most genteel houses. In many parts indeed of this country, particularly in the mountainous district of Oasterdalen, peasants actually eat bread made of the bark of trees. This is of a very astringent quality, most injurious to health, and said to abridge the life of those who use it. It may be interesting to explain the process of making this, or, as it is called, Barke Brod: this is sometimes made of birch, and at others of fir-bark. When the young trees are cut down, they are stripped of the bark the whole length. The outward part is carefully peeled or separated from the bark, the deepest interior covering is then shaved off, and nothing remains but the innermost rind, which is soft and white. After this, it is exposed to the air to dry for some days, next heated in an oven, and then pounded fine; lastly, it comes under the operation of the mill, and is mixed up with thrashed-out ears of grain, and ground like oats. Thus bread is formed of this singular composition, which is one inch in thickness. Meat I found to be good, particularly veal; and fish of all kinds were to be had in abundance. I understand that about Bergen, which is considered an unhealthy situation, the inhabitants are affected with a species of itch, arising from the great quantity of fat fish which they are accustomed to eat. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in some districts red herrings are given to the cows to feed upon, which they relish. The lower classes live principally on gröt and villing, which answer to the Scotch expressions of porridge and sowens. The gröt is a substantial food, but the villing is a kind of soup. Some of them also drink coffee.

The soldiers, mostly horsemen, whom I saw at Christiania, were tall and well-made men, like the yeomanry in England. Their dress consisted of blue cloth coats, with broad yellow belts, but no attention was paid to external appearance; at least, from a comparison I was strongly induced

to make between that neatness, cleanliness, and order, which highly characterizes the British soldier, and has so eminently occupied (in even the minutest details) the care and attention of our illustrious Commander-in-chief, than whom no person stands more deservedly popular at the head of an army. Most of the officers were adorned with military orders; but I did not see a single private who bore them. I was told that the whole corps of military in Norway amounted to 12,000, beside the militia, the number of whom I could not ascertain. The naval force does not exceed six brigs and one hundred gunboats.

The yearly revenue of Norway amounts to 466,000 dollars, while the expenditure, including pensions, is calculated at 346,000, and the public debt at about two millions.

The Storting, or Norwegian parliament, meets here; but as I left Christiania before it assembled, I had only an opportunity of seeing the house where the members meet, which is clumsy and coarse in the extreme, something like a country theatre, with a number of benches round, and a seat in the form of a pulpit in front.

Notwithstanding the King of Sweden had conquered this country, and, from the formidable powers he possessed, might have declared himself a despotic Sovereign, whose mere word should be held as a rule of law, and thus forced the Norwegians into absolute submission, such measures were not attempted in any shape, or even thought of; but on the contrary he freely granted to the Norwegians a constitution or liberal form of government; and here a remark may in justice be made, that the liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves, whatsoever be their form.

On forms of government let fools contest,
Whatever's best administered is best.

With regard to those principles on which it was founded, as I have been fortunate in obtaining—and I may add, not without considerable difficulty, a copy of the constitution, I

have now to refer to a translation of it into the English language, which I have no doubt will be found to possess considerable interest.* It may be observed, that the 4th June, 1814, will be memorable in the annals of Scandinavia, since it was on that day the Norwegians decreed, through their representatives, a resolution to be united to the Swedish nation. I formerly alluded to the Crown Prince addressing the Deputies, and intimating his intention of proceeding from the head-quarters of his army at Frederickshall to this place; on being introduced to the house, the 10th November following, he delivered an address explanatory of those advantages which would arise from a union of the kingdoms, declared the King's acceptance of the constitution agreed upon, and his Majesty's oath to govern Norway in the way and manner prescribed by it; and, in reference to the oppression exercised by his former companion in arms, that extraordinary individual who has been hurled from the throne of usurpation; and "fallen, fallen from his high estate," although not weltering in his blood, the Prince observed, that he marched into the German territory with the allies of Sweden, to oppose the most horrible tyranny that ever weighed down Europe. †

* Appendix, No. 2.

† Gentlemen,

The King has seen accomplished those wishes which he had cherished for the happiness and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula. The two nations have renounced their long and unhappy animosities, and will hereafter only be known by rivalry for the love of their country. In concurring in this great object, gentlemen, you are acquitted of obligations sacred to his Majesty, and have merited the gratitude of your fellow citizens.

It was reserved for the King, to have the double glory of seeing two free nations offer him the crown by their spontaneous and unanimous consent. He did not force the Swedes to appreciate the rights of birth; he showed a preference to those who had performed the most solemn treaties, which were dear to his heart. It has always been the wish of the King that Norwegians and Swedes should enjoy the same constitutional advantages; and the new fundamental law, which you have just adopted in concert with him, will always be a guarantee for your liberty, and a proof to Europe of the liberal views and moderation of your sovereign.

You will answer, gentlemen, for that just confidence which has been placed in you; you will direct this loyal people; and, after having fulfilled with zeal

This was followed, two days afterwards, by a declaration on the part of the King to the inhabitants of

your duties as legislators, you are going to co-operate, by your wisdom and endeavours, to make the government that has been granted them, agreeable to them.

In order to prepare the means for this purpose, it is essential to enlighten the nation on its situation; under your hopes and expectation, she must not attribute to the new authority the evils which are strangers to it. It is necessary the nation should know in what state the King has found your finances and administration, in order to be able to judge impartially of those improvements which ought to be the natural consequences of its government. You shall receive, gentlemen, a proposition upon the preparatory measure necessary in this respect.

The union between Sweden and Norway is not only founded upon our geographical situation, but their national character, their reciprocal interest, and that wisdom which presides at their deliberations; nay, I say more, upon the love which both have for their individual liberty, for the rights of property, and representative government. We will ever remain one united and independent nation. Satisfied with the limits which nature has prescribed for us; penetrated with the important truth, that beyond these bounds no real benefit can be derived by us; our policy shall not be to promote war, but to maintain religiously that harmony which exists with all our power. Since Providence has placed in the same circle our happiness and duties, I am not afraid of solemnly engaging, in the face of the world, that no foreign power shall be permitted to come and stain your soil, or attempt an invasion of your rights and privileges.

Gentlemen, the King accepts the constitution as agreed upon between you and his commissioners. There shall be reserved for the sanction of the states-general of Sweden, those articles which relate to the modifications in the Swedish constitution.

It is in the King's name that I now transmit to you his oath of governing the kingdom of Norway after its constitution and laws, and invite you to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty.

The treaty which he has contracted with the Norwegian nation is, therefore, final and conclusive. May Providence, which watches over the fate of empires, bless this solemn moment, which opens to the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula a new career of glory and prosperity. I shall second the paternal endeavours of the King for the happiness of the Norwegians, and transmit to my son the sentiments of love and affection which I bear towards them. In the din of arms upon the German land I marched with the allies of Sweden to oppose the most horrible tyranny which has ever weighed down Europe. I only found as the reward of my labours that moment, the peaceable pledge which I receive on this day from the hands of a free people, which is more satisfactory to my heart than all the laurels of victory. Gentlemen, I renew to you the assurance of my sentiments. These are sincerely and deeply engraven on my heart.

Norway, expressive of his resolution to govern the kingdom as pointed out by its constitutional laws.* At the period of closing the Storting, which happened fourteen days afterwards, it was addressed by the Crown Prince who mentioned that although peace was their object, they ought never to forget that the most certain means of maintaining it was founded on bravery, and that the strength

* We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, the Goths, and Vandals, &c. &c., Duke of Schléswig Holstein, Count of Oldenburg, &c. to all our subjects, inhabitants of the kingdom of Norway.

We now perform a duty dear to our heart, by instructing you that the national assembly of the kingdom of Norway having on the 4th of November unanimously acknowledged and elected a constitutional King of Norway, we have yesterday, by our well-beloved son, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and generalissimo of the forces by sea and land of the two kingdoms, transmitted to the assembly our formal declaration to govern the kingdom of Norway, founded on its constitution and laws, and received the oath of the assembly to us and the constitution.

The grand object of our vows is thus satisfied, and the last seal is engraven upon the reunion between the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula. Norwegians! from this day you have titles sacred upon our heart and our paternal care. You shall answer by your fidelity and attachment to those new obligations which we are to fulfil towards you, and thus prepare for us the highest reward which a good King can desire. The fundamental law which your representatives have adopted in concert with our commissioners, and we have solemnly received and approved, shall be at once as a guarantee to your rights and future prosperity. Remember that these high advantages are only preserved from respect to religion and social order, and that sacred rights are founded only upon the faithful fulfilment of those duties which are connected with them. We are perfectly aware of the difficulties which we have to encounter; yet it is our consolation to know that they are only the inevitable consequences of a long and disastrous war, and, therefore, to be remedied by time and good government.

It is in encouraging agriculture, and giving to trade an uninterrupted activity, that public prosperity will acquire new strength. The reunion between Sweden and Norway, corroborating this strength, afford the most powerful motive, and surest means of maintaining peace. The inhabitants of the Scandinavian soil have within themselves the power of defending their independence and laws.

May Providence bless our paternal endeavours for your happiness! Unanimity in obedience to the laws, energy against oppression!—these are the surest foundations for the existence of states; it is by them that the North, under all the expected changes, shall maintain its name, liberty, and glory, defended by sea and mountains, and combined with the courage of its children.

of states depends on order and concord, and a general obedience to the law.*

In an apartment contiguous to the hall of the Storting is a very large painting of his present Majesty, sitting on

* Gentlemen, you cannot fail to have remarked the paternal intentions of the King, as declared by the sanction of the constitutional law, which guarantees the liberty of the Norwegian nation. If, in an event passing suddenly from an arbitrary government to that founded upon the laws, fears and inquietude, they are sometimes mixed with the vows which you have expressed, these ought to be attributed to the remembrance of time and circumstances which no longer exist. You have been animated with the zeal of defending the rights of the nation; the King, guided as much by his own feelings as by the free constitution of Sweden, resolved to acknowledge these. The people, who have watched with an attentive eye your deliberations, will perceive in their course and result the invaluable promises of the King, and his respect for national liberty, and acknowledge that the wisdom of his Majesty has saved you from the misfortunes of anarchy and despotism.

Satisfied with the progress of our commerce and agriculture, we will never seek for any other glory than that of acquiring in the annals of history the title of a happy nation. But, although peace may be our only object, we ought not to forget that the most certain means of maintaining it is founded on our bravery. The duty of defending the country directs the warrior in his noble career, and constitute a title to the esteem of his fellow citizens, which is the greatest reward for all those dangers which the soldier had experienced.

The King, accustomed to reign over a free nation, has acknowledged with a lively satisfaction those rights which the constitution accedes to the honourable class of agriculturists, whose labours not only provide for cities, but whose arms defend the country.

Gentlemen, the Extraordinary Storting having finished its deliberations, I declare in the name of the King, and in virtue of that right which the constitutional treaty gives his Majesty, that its deliberations are finished. In returning to your peaceable homes, each of you, having the satisfaction of his own conscience in having insured the independence of his country, and the liberty of his fellow citizens, ought to remember that the strength of the states depends on order and concord, and ought to be cemented by a general obedience to the law. The first duty of a monarch is to make the sovereignty of the King and the law religiously respected. Show yourselves the worthy descendants of your respectable fathers; keep in view steadily, like them, the good of your country, as the object of all your actions, and convey to your children the principle that the strict execution of their respective duties is the surest guarantee of their rights and privileges. Return to the occupations which you have relinquished for the good of the public welfare. The fear of God, which is the only fear which men who are born free ought to know, direct you in all your actions. Then shall happiness be established among you at home, and the liberty of Scandinavia shall be as formidable as the mountains.

May God protect the King and these two kingdoms, and you be received into his holy keeping.

the throne in his robes of state, at the time he received the crown of Norway, in the cathedral at Drontheim, 17th of September, 1818, with Prince Oscar on his right hand, who is represented with uplifted hands, taking the oath of fidelity administered to him by Anker, the Norwegian minister of state. During that solemnity his Majesty's Norwegian subjects were ranged on the right, and his Swedish subjects on the left side of the throne. This painting has been executed by a northern artist, and certainly shows considerable skill, but is very inferior to what we should be led to expect from an English artist on so important a subject.

By the treaty of peace I formerly alluded to, which had been concluded between Denmark and Sweden as to this kingdom, it will be seen that the Norwegians are released from the oaths of fidelity they had taken to the Danish crown; and it is declared they should enjoy all the laws, rights, and privileges, as they subsisted when under the Danish government. A copy of the constitution, received with some difficulty, I again refer to in the Appendix, not being aware that it has at any former period been translated into the English language.

Having formerly occasion to allude to the coronation of Marshal Bernadotte, Crown Prince, as King of Sweden, it may be proper to mention, that a similar act appears to have been found necessary in this country as monarch of Norway, these kingdoms being now united. In this view Trönyëm, or Drontheim, as it is vulgarly called, was fixed upon as the place where the ceremony should be performed.

On the 5th August, 1818, the King left the capital, accompanied by his son, the Crown Prince, and a numerous suite. He was received on the frontiers of Norway, at Swinsund; and on arriving at Frederickshall, a triumphal arch was erected, with a flattering inscription, when several young females presented him with crowns of laurel and oak. From this place he was escorted by yeomanry to within three miles of Christiania, and met there by the guards of the town, and his entry was hailed with enthusiasm. In some of the entertainments given on this occasion, he was served by Norwegian

countesses, and some elegant young females chaunted verses which had been composed in reference to the event. He remained there a week, and received the members and public authorities. Thence he departed for Drontheim, under a military escort, when his carriage was surrounded by crowds. About two miles from this place he was met by the magistrates, with a squadron of cavalry, artillery, and yeomanry; and young girls strewed with flowers the path along which he passed. On his reaching the gates, the keys were presented to him; the streets and windows were crowded with spectators, and a discharge of cannon announced his arrival: a triumphal arch had been also erected, under which he proceeded, and was received by the governors, magistrates, clergy, accompanied by twelve young women, who sung couplets composed for the occasion, while others scattered flowers before him. On reaching the palace, he was met by the council of state, and deputations of the diet of Sweden, in short, all the first characters in Norway, when an address was presented; and the answer he returned expressed a resolution to maintain the rights and independence of the Norwegians, by whom he had been elevated to the throne, and fulfil those obligations his situation imposed.

Arrangements having been made, the coronation was fixed for the 7th September, and publicly proclaimed by heralds, with the usual formalities. Those who were to assist at the ceremony, accordingly assembled in the palace. The marshal announced that the King was ready. His Majesty then gave orders that the procession should move; which was principally composed of deputies of the diet, counsellors of state, chamberlains, ministers, knights of different orders, naval and military officers, and heralds. On this occasion there was carried before the King a royal mantle, globe, sceptre; and crown, which last was borne by the minister of state; and troops lined the whole procession. It proceeded direct to the cathedral, where the King was received by a body of the clergy, with two bishops in their robes. One of these dignitaries, holding the holy oil in his hand, saluted the King, exclaiming "May God eternally

bless the outgoing and incoming of your Majesty!" All being arranged in seats, the ornaments were laid on the altar. The Bishop of Drontheim ascended the pulpit, and delivered a sermon. This being finished, and the King having taken a prescribed oath, he knelt down, and received the crown from the Bishop of Aggershuus. On rising, he mounted the throne, on which the crown was then put on his head, and the sceptre in his right hand, upon the 7th of September, 1818; when a herald loudly exclaimed "Now Charles (John) XIV. is crowned monarch of the kingdom of Norway and adjacent provinces — and no other." At this time the cathedral rung with the shouts of the multitude who were assembled: "Long live Charles John!"

The King and procession then returned to the palace, amidst the acclamations of the populace, wearing the crown, and his royal robes, and holding the sceptre, and his train was carried by three chamberlains. An officer on horseback, escorted by cavalry, proceeded along the principal streets, and distributed medals struck on the event. Every thing was conducted with order and solemnity: in the evening Drontheim was illuminated, and many transparencies and devices were exhibited, with many appropriate inscriptions, which could not fail to be as highly satisfactory to the King as it was gratifying to the feelings of his subjects.

On the evening of the following day the King gave a ball, which he attended in person. On the day of his departure the palace was surrounded by people, calling out "May he live and return!" Besides many other sums, he presented to some institutions at Drontheim, donations of 5,000 dollars banco. He then set out on his return to Stockholm by the same route he came; passing under triumphal arches erected in various parts, when the houses of the peasants were decorated, and they turned out in bodies to salute him with acclamations as he passed along.

Thus has Marshal Bernadotte been formally constituted king, and received the crowns of Sweden and Norway. He has been called to the throne by the unanimous wishes of the people, whose prosperity appears, from all that has taken place, his great and invariable object; and the wishes of Gus-

tavus, expressed in his memorable abjuration, are fully realised, in so far as the Swedes “enjoy greater happiness, and respect the King.”

As my stay at Christiania happened to be during summer, I had little opportunity of seeing what is called Norwegian gentéel society, since most of the nobility and gentry retire to their country seats for the summer months: however, I had the formal parties during the winter season described to me; and one custom, which appeared highly ludicrous, I cannot forbear mentioning. When a guest enters a saloon, where the company is assembled, the servant in waiting is not contented, as in England, to call his name and title aloud, but usés a speaking trumpet, as on board of ship during a storm, through which it is announced formally, so that no part of the name or high sounding title may be lost to any one in the crowd. Music seems to be the favourite amusement; and most of the young folks of both sexes are performers on several instruments, and also sing. At the only party to which I was invited during my visit here, I heard a little boy of 13 years of age sing several songs with a very sweet voice, and accompany himself with great precision on the piano, although he had never received any instructions; but his talent and natural inclination had taught him to overcome, without any assistance, those difficulties from which many of our young ladies and gentlemen shrink in despair. Our national air of “God save the king,” which the Norwegians sing with great enthusiasm, is adapted to words given in the Appendix.*

The evening’s entertainment concluded with a supper, which was as substantial in quantity and quality as could be set, in this country, before a party of ploughmen of the keenest appetite, and under which, in fact, the table appeared absolutely to groan. Huge pieces of roast meat, smoking hot, formed the principal dish; there were, besides, black cocks of immense size, called in the language of the country, as has been before observed, *Jjader*; a large pudding †, a great

* No. 3.

† I own I never see this dish served up at table without recollecting the ingenious description given of its composition by the celebrated Johnson. “It is

quantity of rich pastry, and all kinds of sweetmeats. The hospitality was actually overwhelming: every person was supplied most bountifully; and the master and mistress of the house shewed their hospitality, which reminded me of old Caledonia, by pressing their guests with such assiduity, that, although they are unable to eat more, their plates are heaped. As all who are at table rise simultaneously, there is of course no separation of the sexes, as in England, on such occasions. Such entertainments, I would remark, at a late hour of the night, cannot fail to be injurious to the constitution. It must be allowed, that we are all inclined to eat more, nay, double the quantity, that nature requires. Suppers may not be considered bad if we have not dined; but restless nights and frightful dreams will inevitably follow when these are taken after bountiful dinners, and they are too often followed by apoplexy.

I shall here allude briefly to the costume and manners of both sexes in Norway. In the first place, it may be observed, that the females are supposed to possess a superiority over those of Sweden; and are married at an earlier period of life than the men. On this occasion the parties receive presents from all their friends, which is often made in money, clothes, and provisions. The women, like the men, have a healthy and masculine appearance, not unlike the brawny inhabitants of the heath covered mountains of Scotia.

composed of flour that once waved in the golden grain, and drank the dews of the morning; of milk pressed from the swelling udder by the gentle hand of the milkmaid, whose beauty and innocence might have recommended a worse draught; who, while she stroked the udder, indulged no ambitious thoughts of wandering in palaces, and formed no plans for destruction of her fellow-creatures; milk which is drawn from the cow, that useful animal that eats the grass of the field, and supplies us with that which made the greatest part of the food of mankind in the age which the poets have agreed to call golden. It is made with an egg, that miracle of nature which has been compared to creation. An egg contains, within its beautiful smooth surface, an unformed mass, which by incubation of the parent becomes a regular animal, furnished with bones and sinews, and covered with feathers. Let us consider, can there be more wanting to complete the meditation on a pudding; if more is wanting, more may be found. It contains salt, which keeps the sea from putrefaction — salt, which is the image of intellectual excellence, contributes to the foundation of a pudding.”

The lower classes are dirty in their appearance, and inferior in point of dress and cleanliness to the Swedes. Men wear coats of a coarse dark brown cloth, and boots; and women a druggot dress, and white handkerchief. Some tie a three-cornered handkerchief over their head, so as to hide their hair, which is in general bushy and not attractive; and others bind up their cheeks with a handkerchief, as if afflicted with the tooth-ache; while not a few wear black silk caps, tied under the chin; further, many have no head-dress at all. Dresses of British manufacture are, however, preferred by most women of the higher classes of life, as also white and black straw bonnets.

The natives are extremely polite, not only to strangers, but to each other. Men are in the constant practice of taking off their hats on meeting in the street, and with great formality. The natives, on the whole, are frank, hospitable, and temperate. Separated by mountains from other nations, they appear to be kept in a certain degree of ignorance, and uncontaminated by the vices and bad examples of crowded cities, which have been so appositely called by a distinguished dignitary of the church the "graves of mankind, the nurseries of vice, and hot-beds of corruption." There are numerous beggars in the streets; whom the police do not notice; and it was more extraordinary, from the circumstance that I had not observed any in those Swedish or Norwegian towns I had hitherto visited.

I attended, on Sunday, divine service in the cathedral. It continues from nine till eleven o'clock in the morning. The whole edifice has a most ancient appearance; the ceiling is of wood, painted blue; the pews are clumsy, and the greater number of them are so inclosed as to conceal the occupier from every eye. These contain windows, which are opened during the service. Anciently this kind of seclusion from the congregation must have been viewed as a kind of distinction. The whole are secured, too, by massy locks, as if it contained the wealth of their proprietors. A massy iron-bound box, with a large padlock, in the centre of the church, receives the offerings of the congregation for the poor; and the quantity of tasteless carving and gilding over the

whole edifice cannot be matched, excepting in our very oldest parish churches. The pulpit looks like the body of a triumphal car, with a heavy gilt canopy surmounted by a crown, and the cushions and hangings are of red velvet. When I saw the clergyman enter it, he wore a black gown, without bands; and great part of his cheeks and chin were hidden in a large standing-up well-plaited ruffle, such as we find in paintings of the Flemish masters. There is a representation of the Last Supper, carved in wood, over the altar, which is about four feet high, hung with blue cloth, and covered at the top with a white linen cloth. Two candlesticks, either of silver or plated, I could not ascertain which, with immense yellow wax candles, stood on the altar. After the sermon, the sacrament was dispensed. A junior clergyman, in a white surplice, over which he wore a light blue dress, which had on the back a representation of our Lord on the cross, with the figures 1699 under it, came forward to the altar. The men were ranged to the right of the altar, and the women to the left. After the elements were consecrated, and a psalm sung, the priests, who had stood hitherto with their backs to the people, turned round to them, and the eldest, in the black gown, presented the bread, and the younger lifted the cup to the lips first of the men, and then of the women. After the ceremony, the junior priest divested himself of his white and blue dresses, and put on a black gown, similar to that of his brother clergyman. During the whole of this ceremony the organ played, and the rest of the congregation sang till the communicants had retired. The old clergyman then descended the altar steps, and came down into the aisle, where about 100 children of both sexes were assembled, whom he began to examine, taking the boys first, and then the girls, when they united in singing a psalm, which finished the service.—“Out of the mouth of sucklings and babes hast thou ordained strength.” I regret, however, to say, that I did not perceive, during these highly impressive ceremonies, that degree of seriousness and devotion which I observed with so much satisfaction in the cathedral of Gothenburg, and which conveys the surest proof of a religious disposition

in the people. The singing, or those "sacrifices of joy," which occupied a considerable portion of the service in the afternoon, pleased me exceedingly: —

" The choral hymn and prayer
Ascend, like incense, to the throne of Heaven."

This was slow and impressive, similar to the vocal music in the churches of Scotland. There is a burying-ground attached to the cathedral, which looks, however, more like a garden, as it is planted with flowers, the form of the graves being completely concealed. Another cemetery, on the opposite side of the town, presents a most singular appearance. Here the places of interment are inclosed by wooden frames of ten feet in length, and nine in width, exactly similar to those used in England as hot-beds in gardens. No regard is paid, after church, to the divine command, "Thou shalt keep the Sabbath holy;" for the afternoon is spent by all classes in singing, dancing, visiting the theatre, and other kinds of merriment. This appeared to me highly indecorous; considering that the Norwegians profess the Protestant faith, and cannot be said to labour under the darkness of the Romish church.

I paid a visit to the botanical garden, about a mile eastward from the town. It was laid out only a few years ago, and has a building which contains an apartment where lectures on botany are regularly delivered to all who choose to attend, free of expence. There seems to be already a fine collection of choice plants; but I had neither time nor scientific lore sufficient to take a more than superficial survey of them. The garden has an elevated situation; and from one part of it you enjoy a most delightful prospect over Christiania and the surrounding scenery. To the north, near the town, lies a most beautiful country seat, Udsigten, the property of a merchant, Mr. Egibert, at whose house I experienced much hospitality and kindness. A very handsome mansion, raised about 400 feet above the level of the sea, commands a view of a most extensive panorama of exquisite beauty. When I first beheld this glorious sight,

under the beautifying influence of the evening sun, and saw the town below, with the windings of the river, and the evolutions of the busy mills, the noise of the waterfalls, the sea with the scattered islands, and the distant mountains closing the scene, while the sun shone like burnished gold, I could not help regretting that no British artist had yet found his way to this country, to represent with unrivalled skill those sublime objects which nature in her grandeur here presents for the exercise of the pictorial art.

On midsummer-day great rejoicings took place; the houses were adorned with branches of trees, and flowers and may-poles were erected in all the villages, decorated with ribbons, flowers, and other devices. Early in the morning carts, loaded with branches and flowers, were brought into town, and during the whole day there was an unusual bustle and appearance of festivity. In the afternoon I observed a crowd of men, women, and children leave town in the same direction, and had the curiosity to follow them. They proceeded to a hill, about a mile to the north of it, where I found a vast number of people had collected. At the top of the hill two large poles were fixed, with one end in the ground, and planks laid across at the top, giving it exactly the appearance of an English gibbet; and nothing was more natural for an Englishman than to suppose that the multitude had assembled to witness the execution of some unhappy criminal. This, however, was not the case, as I soon discovered, on there being placed two tar barrels on the platform, which were instantly lighted. The moment this was done corresponding fires were suddenly seen in a great blaze on all the surrounding hills, and loud reiterated shouts from the assemblage expressed their satisfaction on the accomplishment of this favourite object. Booths of branches were erected in great numbers at the bottom of the hill, a regimental band played national airs and tunes to those who danced, refreshments were offered for sale in every direction, and the most heartfelt glee took possession of the whole assembly; in short, there appeared more charms in their leaping about, rough manners, and home-

spun finery, than in all the dress, splendour, and studied graces of the first ball-room. This scene of laughter and enjoyment continued during the whole night, and every one who could walk, or even limp with a crutch, and had not been detained by most important duties at home, came to the field to witness this ancient national ceremony, so that the town was for some hours completely deserted. Some officers of police were walking about to prevent disturbances, but I did not hear of their having been obliged to act.

During the time I passed in Christiania, I had an opportunity of witnessing a funeral : the street opposite the house of mourning was strewed with the needles of the fir tree. On this occasion —

“ The hearse came nodding on,
Stately and slow, and properly attended
By the whole sable tribe.”

In the language of the wise man*, “ the doors were shut in the streets, and the mourners going about.” This mournful vehicle was drawn by two well plumed horses of a black colour, and had an arched roof, surmounted with a silver grasshopper. The coffin had no other covering than flowers, and could be distinctly seen in the streets. Six men, in deep mourning, walked alongside of it, and before the horses, which were covered with black cloth. The chief mourner walked immediately behind the hearse in a black cloth mantle, followed by friends of the family in a sable garb; and as the melancholy train moved on towards that place which is appointed for all living, “ the bell, with its loud yet low funereal toll,” saddened the air: seemed to knock at the very door of the heart, and strike the ear with a sound ‘ be ye also ready.’—In speaking of funerals in this country it may be added, that I was informed of one old custom which particularly occurs at Bergen, namely, that every person who had offered any offence to the deceased should come into the room where the body is laid, fall down on his knees at the coffin, and

* Eccles. c. xii. v. 4.

beg forgiveness. The violin, which the Norwegians admire as their first instrument, is used particularly in the western parts of this kingdom in the house of mourning, and played at the head of the coffin, with the view, as it is said, of banishing melancholy; thus attempting to turn mourning into dancing, an act, however, I should conceive, of the very highest indecency, and which I did not find to be practised here. How different is the custom of other countries, where it will be found that persons are actually hired to weep over the ashes of the departed, as if the grief of relatives was not paying sufficient respect to the memory of the departed!

There is one circumstance concerning the trade and commerce of Christiania with Britain, to which I cannot help adverting, as, in my opinion, it merits the notice of the British government. Several of the first merchants here observed, in their conversations with me, how little attention England had paid to her own interests, by imposing such heavy duties on the commodities transmitted to that country from Norway. In former times, before such duties were imposed on the produce of Norway, the natives imported in their turn a variety of articles of English manufacture, which, in consequence of these duties, are now imported from Holland or Germany. It may be mentioned, that in all the transactions which take place between the merchants and farmers in the upper districts of this country who sell wood, a very proper regulation is laid down, applying only however to the place of shipment: an account is drawn up of the articles sold, and their prices; this is signed by the parties, and one-half of the purchase-money must be paid on the 24th of June, and the other half on the 6th of February. In case the merchant fails to perform his part of the contract, the law allows summary execution against his property.

The ceremony of the marriage of James VI. of Scotland and First of England was celebrated here with the Princess Ann, daughter of Frederick II. An inscription in the church marks the fact of his attending divine service, on which occasion a sermon was preached by a clergyman of

Leith, near Edinburgh, who probably accompanied him in the capacity of his chaplain.*

In most parts of Norway the air is pure and salubrious, excepting on the western coast, where it is damp and the weather variable. In the western parts winter sets in in the middle of October, and continues till the middle of April. The peasants are happy and contented, and appear uncontaminated by intercourse with polished life. They still retain the simplicity of their ancestors, have much humility of

* Anno 1589, St. Martin's-day, which was the 11th November, on a Tuesday, came the high-born Prince and Lord, Jacob Stewart King of Scotland, to this town; and the twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity Sunday, which was the 16th day of November, stood his Grace in this pew, and heard Scots preaching from the 23d Psalm: "The Lord is my shepherd." M. David Lentz, preacher in Leith, then preached, between ten and twelve.

In 1590, on the occasion of James's marriage with Anne of Denmark, the citizens of Edinburgh, to escape the burden of entertaining the princess, on her arrival, until the palace was fitted up for her reception, paid James 5,000 marks, and despatched a ship to Denmark, at an expence of 500*l.* Scots* formally to bring home his Majesty and his royal bride. On their arrival in Leith, they were attended by the town-council and principal citizens, richly apparelled. At the West Port, the princess, after hearing a Latin oration addressed to her, was received under a canopy, and conducted to the palace: 42 young men dressed in white taffety and gold chains, and masked as Moors, dancing before her the whole way. At her marriage, which was celebrated in St. Giles's church, the council presented her Majesty with a rich jewel, held in pledge by them for 4,000*l.* Scots, which the King's necessities compelled him to borrow, and contented themselves with the royal promise for repayment. At the same time, in compliance with a rescript of his Majesty, they gave an entertainment, in the Mint, to the Danish Ambassador, and those composing the Queen's suit, which cost 540*l.* Scots; and, in return for all this generosity, James shortly afterwards compelled the council to borrow from him 40,000*l.* Scots (part of the Queen's dowry) at 10 per cent. though the rate of interest at which they then borrowed was only five.

Following is a table of relative values of Scottish coins at this period.

2 Pennies	-	make 1 Bodle.
2 Bodles	-	—— 1 Plack.
3 Placks or 12 Pennies	——	1 Shilling.
20 Shillings	-	—— 1 Pound.
13 Shillings 4 Pennies	——	1 Mark.

* The value of a pound Scots is 1*l.* 8*s.*

manner, and many are utterly ignorant of what is going on in any other part of the world. They attend most studiously to those customs observed by their forefathers, and may be considered dexterous and ingenious in mechanical performances. Few farm-houses will be found where some trade is not carried on, and a family not supplied in all its necessaries by the head of it. Many, in fact, bring their workmanship to such perfection, that it is difficult to distinguish it from that of goods made in town; some even make violins that might be used at the first concerts. In fact, they consider that youths cannot be useful members of society unless they are masters of so many trades. One curious fact is mentioned relative to the ingenuity of a shepherd, who, having the curiosity to see King Christian V. on his way to Drontheim, stood on the road when he passed, and made a striking impression of his face in wood, so as to represent every lineament and feature most accurately, without having formerly seen the Sovereign. Those, it may be remarked, who live about Drontheim are presumed to be more distinguished for their ingenuity than others.

The Norwegians are robust, lively, well proportioned, and distinguished by civility and a courteous behaviour. This is not to be considered as affected or studied, but perfectly natural. They are inured to cold and hardships, even from childhood; and more persons upwards of one hundred years of age are to be found in this country than perhaps any other. It has been remarked by an eminent author*, that the mind of man is more perfect as one moves northwards; a penetrating air seems to produce penetrating souls, and wind and weather, the keener they are, appear to give the sharper edge to the human understanding. I own, however, I could not perceive the forcible application of the observation to the natives of this latitude.

With regard to the proper season for travelling in this remote district, I should apprehend it to be during the months of May, June, and July, when not the slightest

* Lord Woodhouselee.

vestiges appear of a northern climate, and expences will always be found reasonable. Winter may be said to begin early in autumn, and is severe in this high latitude. During this season, it is a singular circumstance that hares turn of a white colour. The mountains are "rich in gems," and "big with mines." It may be proper to observe, that although the Norwegians are separated from other nations by chains of mountains, and supposed to be unacquainted with their manners and usages, yet they are a people frank, hospitable, and sincere.

The extent of Norway may be estimated at 5,640 quadrate miles, deducting the lakes, but including these, the whole amounts to 7,558. The population is about 900,000. The income of the country is estimated at one million four hundred and sixty-six species, the pensions and expence of the state 346,000, and the debt is considerable. The troops are calculated at 12,000, besides militia, in time of peace, and during the war at 62,000. The naval force consists of six brigs of war, with smaller vessels, and 100 gun-boats. Some are disposed to entertain an opinion that in this country the mountains are the highest in Europe. This is however a mistake; for there are elevations in many parts that exceed these, particularly the Alps and Mount Etna, where, from the summit of the latter, I had a view of the circumference of the visible horizon of one thousand miles. There are seven principal lakes: the largest of these, Hedemarkens, is 12 miles in length; in some of them are what are called swimming islands, planted with trees;—and five principal rivers; the greatest of which is the Glomen, being 80 miles long. It has been conjectured by some, that the lakes were of so great an extent at one period, that fleets were fitted out and wars carried on in these inland seas! There are four principal water-falls; the height of the greatest, Trangfossen, is 900 yards. The common mile contains 24,000 yards English measurement. The marble of this country is of black, blue, and grey colour.

In this country, it may be observed, that a battle was fought 24th August, 1612, between 1200 Scots, who had been enlisted in the service of Sweden, in the war between Gustavus Adolphus and Christian VI., and were commanded by Col. Sinclair, with 500 Norwegian peasants. No expectation was formed that any resistance would be made, to the incursions of the Scots, as the regular forces had been drawn to the south of Norway. This terminated in the total destruction of the former, with their leader, who where slain by stones hurled upon them from the heights, at Kringelen, between Christiania and Tronyem, where there is a narrow pass or defile, and the event is marked by the erection of a stone at the side of the road where the grave of this brave commander is pointed out. It bears an inscription in the Norwegian language, of which the following is a literal prose translation:—

Courage, loyalty, intrepidity, and whatsoever gives honor,
 The whole world, amidst Norwegian rocks, may learn.
 A proof has been seen of such intrepidity
 Among the rocks of the north in this very place :
 A well-armed corps of some hundred Scots
 Was here crushed like pots of clay ;
 They found that intrepidity, with loyalty and courage,
 Lived in full glow in the breasts of the men of Gulbrand's Dale.
 George de Sinclair, who was the leader of the Scots,
 Thought within himself, here no one opposes me ;
 But lo ! a small number of peasants appeared before him
 Who bore to him death's message by powder and by ball.
 Our northern monarch, King Christian the Sixth,
 In honour of his journey, we have erected this.
 For him we are ready to risk our blood and life,
 Until our breath goes out, and our bodies lie stiff.

Before concluding, it will be proper to mention, that although there are many churches in Norway where the Protestant faith, which is the national religion, is promulgated, yet it has been suggested that missionaries should be dispatched to the southern part of this kingdom, and instructed to touch

at the small ports or islands, in order to distribute the Scriptures, and propagate the glad tidings of everlasting truth, from which the most important benefits might be derived. Let me express a hope this will receive the attention of those societies which have discovered so strong an anxiety to extend this inestimable blessing to the remote corners of the earth.

CHAP. VI.

Departure from Christiania. — Dalecarlians. — Grorud. — Lake Agurn. — River Lersum. — Ferry. — Floats of wood. — Skirinstad. — Moe. — Industry of peasants. — Holen. — Milestones. — Forest burned down. — Rivers Varmson and On-suna. — Ferry on a raft. — Raaholdt. — River Glomen. — Ferry. — Ous. — Haaralstad. — Kongswinger. — Castle. — Ferry. — Aabogan. — Marriages. — Mitskong. — Church, the last in Norway in this direction. — Remarks on the interment of the dead. — Bad horses. — Custom-house. — Heavy duty on carriages not built in Norway and Sweden. — Morass. — Huga. — The first Swedish church here. — Roofs of houses. — Departure. — Battery erected by Swedes. — Lakes Bu, Aski, and Flaga. — Stroud. — Hogvatta. — Lakes Seve and Werner. — Wooden booths used at fairs. — Leerholt. — Travelling through forests. — Karmaness. — Ferry. — Strand. — Female ostlers. — Lake Sevan. — Hogbo. — Description of post-house. — Dress of countrymen. — Farmer's dress like carpenters. — Lakes Brod and Lac. — Presthoe. — River Freck. — Rapid falls and mills. — Lake Nadhu. — Ilber. — Grava. — River Clara. — Carlstad. — Population. — Cathedral. — Bishop's revenue. — Bible Society. — House for the indigent of both sexes. — Professors. — Freemasons. — Magistrates and Police. — Shock of an earthquake felt here. — — Politeness of inhabitants to each other. — Visit to Diafoss, on the Clara. — Cataracts. — Saw-mills of Messrs. Dicksons. — Salmon, mode of catching, &c. — Quantity of wood cut annually. — Steam vessel on river Clara. — Departure. — River Werner. — Peasants. — Spanga. — Lake Tankin. — Rutsberg. — Lake Ulnsweter. — Christianmark. — Gartsberg. — Horses. — Vahl. — Saw-mills. — Lake Skaggen. — Utorp, and its picturesque appearance. — Anecdote of ringing the church bell. — Post-house described. — Lake Bejerker. — Baron Foke's house. — Iron manufactures. — Description of peasants' houses on the road. — Storborsbada. — Flag-staffs at the gables of houses. — State of agriculture. — Men carry large cudgels. — Vinterosesana. — Arrival at Orebro.

— *Baggage searched.* — *Description of town, and building of houses.* — *Population.* — *Governor's house, which contains a prison.* — *Women employed in weaving on looms.* — *Gothic church described.* — *Meeting of the Swedish Diet within its walls.* — *Robes of the clergy.* — *Monuments.* — *Steeple of this church.* — *Inscription.* — *Post-house.* — *Church-yard.* — *Leaving Orebro.* — *Observations on post-horses.* — *State of the roads.* — *Hjelmar.* — *Houses occupied by military announced by boards in front of them.* — *A funeral described.* — *Glenshammon.* — *Strawberries offered by the peasants.* — *Description of carts and harness of horses.* — *River Fretund.* — *Baron Lillihon's house.* — *Fellingsbro, where commences the province of Westmanland.* — *Arrival at Arboga.*

HAVING seen all those objects which appeared to be most interesting at this season in Christiania, I prepared for my departure, and regretted exceedingly that existing circumstances prevented me from extending my journey as far as Bergen and Drontheim: I therefore directed my attention towards Sweden, and applied for the necessary passport. On receiving it, I was aware that I was obliged to leave the town in 24 hours afterwards, otherwise it would be no longer of any value. I dispatched, therefore, as quickly as possible, the Forbud, or *avant-courier*, to secure post-horses along the road: he took with him the greater part of my luggage in a cart drawn by one horse. The first relay of horses was miserable; but although I was told this would always be found the case in towns, yet I should be better served, and on more moderate terms, in those places I visited in the course of the journey.

The road brought me soon to the summit of those delightful hills which surround Christiania from the land side. Here I alighted, and was rivetted to the spot by the magnificent prospect and extensive view that now opened, of a vast amphitheatre beneath, with the town, and vessels going to and fro in the bay, which threw me into a train of reflection. In what direction, it may be asked, can we turn, without being struck with those distinct characters that mark the grand operations of an Almighty hand in every country under heaven? In the dark and lonely

forest, the charming valley, the beauty of the seasons, the mighty waters, the murmuring stream, — in the melody of groves, and in the suitability of every creature to the end of its existence. Is there not that which ought to make the human heart to leap for joy, and stamp on the soul the grandest conceptions of the unlimitable power of that Great Being who brought every thing into existence by the very breath of his power? On entering the pine mountains, I overtook a number of strong-made females, who, by their peculiar dress, I found to be natives of Dalecarlia. They wore large handkerchiefs tied over their heads, with long streamers flying behind, green stays, shirt sleeves, striped drugget petticoats, aprons of a green colour, small half boots. Each had a knapsack on her back, like the military, and, most probably, contained a change of wearing apparel, as I understood they were returning to their own country. They were remarkably fair, with beautiful red cheeks, and their colour was increased by their quick walk: —

Their flush'd cheek seem'd the full-blown flower,
For warmth gave loveliness a double power;

and a handkerchief in the hand of each may be said to have usurped the office of a fan. These hardy females marched in a line, with the firm steps of soldiers; and perceiving their high health, it brought to my recollection, in reference to so important a blessing, an observation I have met with somewhere; namely, that he that has it has little more to wish for, and he that is so miserable as to want it, wants every thing with it. I shall hereafter have perhaps an opportunity to speak more particularly of this extraordinary description of women; in the meantime, I may remark, that it is impossible to view a Dalecarlian without recollecting the great Gustavus Vasa, the deliverer of his country: —

O Gustavus!

Is there a Swede of us, whose sword and soul
Grapples not to thee, as to all they hold
Of earthly estimation? Said I more,
It were but half my thought.

We stopped at Grorud, situated on an eminence, whence you look down on an extensive, and, as it appeared to me, well-peopled valley. It was necessary to change horses here; but I had to wait till they were "caught," as it is called, when they were brought from distant fields. Soon after my departure from this place, I came in sight of lake Agurn, a mile beyond; where I passed a guard-house, and the soldiers had just turned out to do honour to their commanding officer, who was departing in a one-horse chaise. We soon came down into another extremely well cultivated valley, watered by the river Lersum, which we crossed by means of a wooden bridge, in the centre of which is a wooden barrier, resembling in form a huge comb with a handle. Floats of wood were moving down the river, with poles or temporary masts fixed in the middle, so that sails were fastened to them occasionally to accelerate their motion. The owner of the horses having sat in front of the carriage, at the side of my servant, who, as usual, acted as postillion, I had thus an opportunity to notice an extraordinary coat that he wore. Several initials, figures, and devices were painted on the back of it, which at first led me to believe him a felon or marked character: on questioning him, however, concerning these, I learned that he was employed by farmers to convey quantities of wood by land to Christiania; the letters were intended to denote the name of the farmer, and the figures the quantity and quality of the wood conveyed, — a plan most likely adopted to prevent the commission of any fraudulent act. I found that in many parts of Norway, during the winter months, cattle had subsisted chiefly on the leaves of trees, which were carefully preserved during summer, — particularly of the elm, poplar, service, and juniper trees. Those of the birch, it may be observed, are considered not wholesome for the animals, and they appear to be averse to the leaves of the alder.

This day's journey was the most fatiguing of all since I had left Gothenburg; and was glad, after another change of horses at Skrimstad, to "gain the timely inn" at Moe, at six o'clock in the evening, where I remained during night at the post-house.

The surrounding scenery is eminently beautiful, enlivened by a number of peasants' cottages, and a ridge of pine covered mountains in the back-ground. This station had all the appearance of an English farm yard, with the dwelling-house in the middle of it. There were numerous cattle and sheep bleating, the grunting of pigs, the cackling of poultry, and peasants with the implements of agriculture passing to and fro: —

Lasses were chaunting o'er the pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale.

The whole presented a most animated scene of rural life. The outer door of the house was almost concealed by branches of fir-trees stuck around it; and the floors inside of it were strewed with the twigs of the fir, as I formerly described. The manner in which I was received by the landlady on entrance reminded me of one custom I had occasion to observe in some parts of the Holy Land; for, after shaking hands, she kissed some part of my dress. Impressed with an idea that she expected some kind of return from me for this ceremony, I did not refuse what politeness required. A large table in the room into which I was shewn had the date of 1694 carved on it. Wooden benches were fixed round it, with a leaf to admit the guests between these and the table. In an adjacent kitchen I saw a female sitting at a loom, busily handling the shuttle; which brought to recollection the motto of the weavers' arms I had seen in one part of Scotland: —

Employ your time, it is but little,
And passeth faster than the shuttle.

As the landlord had entertained some apprehension for the security of the leathern straps and other articles about the carriage, I was obliged to employ a person to watch these during night, when I retired to rest. The bed was extremely small, formed of clumsy pieces of wood, with a quantity of straw placed under a mattrass, and an enormous load of clothes on the top of it; a custom, it may be remarked, that is so much adopted in Germany, as well as in this country.

Next morning I left Moe at nine o'clock. About a mile from the post-house, the road to Drontheim separates from the main road. All the people I had occasion to meet seemed to be most industrious; and many of the females, as I had observed in Wales, were busily employed in the knitting of blue stockings, — a custom, it may be added, that also prevails in Jersey. On viewing this operation, it strongly reminded me of those members of the Blue Stocking Club in our own country; or, in other words, that knot of learned females, who are so highly distinguished for their numerous productions of taste, wit, and unrivalled humour. The cottages were small, and several of them had a miserable appearance, — some consisting of nothing more than the shell or frame-work of a house, without doors or windows. I reached the post-house of Holen, where a book was, as usual, presented, to inscribe my name, place of destination, and the number of horses. I noticed the names of a few Englishmen on its pages. After leaving this, I proceeded, with rather more speed, over a considerable extent of ground, partly hilly, and partly through vallies. There were no mile-stones; but, at certain distances, poles, painted a red colour, were erected on the road side, with white boards at the top of them, on which the name of the person was mentioned whose duty it was to repair that part of the road, and on other poles was the name of the surveyor who was bound to see the work duly performed.

In many places the forests appeared to have suffered greatly by fire; where half-burned trunks and branches lay in some parts on the ground, no pains having been taken to remove them or the roots, and small patches of corn grew on the unoccupied spots; in others they were quite stripped, and standing like stately poles. These had a dreary and desolate appearance, and looked as if they were blasted by the lightning of heaven: —

As when the heaven's fire
Hath scatter'd the forest oaks or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, tho' bare,
Stands on the blasted heaths.

The few inhabitants I perceived near the scattered villages

had a dirty, comfortless appearance. Neither poultry or dogs of any kind were to be seen, and no gardens were attached to the cottages. I passed through several tall ancient forests of pines, where the trees grew so luxuriant that their tops almost joined over the road, and formed a delightful arched canopy, where the singing of birds were heard :—

These groves with nature's music ring,
Divine is nature's choir ;
In vain the imitative string
Would equal joys inspire.

About mid-day I came again into an open country, to the banks of the river Varmson, which were beautifully green, with small elevations at intervals in the form of cones ; and a towering steeple at some distance, on the upper bank of the river, formed a good *point de vue*, giving a picturesque finish to the whole. I crossed the river with my carriage in a boat without sides, rowed by two men in large leathern aprons, that covered the whole of their bodies up to the neck. In consequence of the construction of this bark, there seemed to be considerable danger in entering it with a carriage and horses ; however, I reached the opposite shore in safety, and changed horses at the post-house. After proceeding about two miles on the same kind of road, I had a beautiful view of the river, and that particular spot where there are several small cataracts and saw-mills erected. Soon after, I came to the small river Ousuna, which runs into the Varmson, where there is a contrivance at one part to arrest the wood which floats down the river. I ferried across on a raft formed by a number of logs of wood, tied together by ropes, with a railing on each side, which is moved across by means also of ropes. All the peasants I met accosted me most politely. On arriving at Radholdt, a heavy rain commenced, the first which had fallen since I left Gothenburg. Here I again changed horses, and about a mile beyond came in sight of the river Glomen. The road, which is here very grand, ran along its banks, where I observed some cattle, and a few very small sheep. At this time the rain increased. A number

of persons were employed in clearing the ground, by digging out trees and old roots; and I could not help remarking the great trouble taken to encourage the planting of trees, merely for the sake of wood. After ferrying across in a boat, protected on the sides by twisted branches of trees, I soon arrived at the post-house of Ous, on an eminence, from whence I had a charming view of the windings of the river, and the mountains in all directions, covered with fir-trees. The post-house was the cleanest I had occasion to find in Norway. On the supper table, which was laid out with some degree of neatness, I observed an earthenware jug put down with peculiar ceremony, which appeared to be of British manufacture. The upper part had the appearance of silver, representing the mariners' arms, a ship with an anchor, and the motto "*Deus dabit vitam*" on one side; and a medal, with the legend "*Christ. V. Dei gratia*" on the other. Here were benches, which at the same time served the purpose of a chest of drawers, as I formerly observed, where the linen of the family and other articles are kept. The road continued along the banks of the river; and about two miles beyond the post-house is a place for executing criminals by the side of the road. There was a wheel fixed on the branch of a tree, like that I remarked near Moss, which had been previously stripped of its branches, and the mangled remains of a parricide were still distinctly visible. A similar one was preparing near it.

After changing horses at Haaralstad, I found the road to be better than formerly; and farther on met a number of peasants, employed in repairing it. Their tools consisted of wooden spades, round at bottom, and edged with iron of about one inch in breadth; their handles were bent in the middle, and the top curved, not unlike the form of the handle of a fiddle. In the evening I arrived at Kongswinger; and, at the very moment, the sun, that great soul of the universe, or emblem of the Creator of all, was going down.

I was heartily tired with this day's posting, and glad to find at the post-house a comfortable bed, in a clean room,

and that the luggage had arrived before me in perfect safety, from a very great distance, by the Forbud; which shews how much confidence is to be placed on the conveyance of baggage in Sweden by this mode: and if any further proof is required of that downright honesty which distinguishes the Swedes, I may add, that although my clothes were often scattered about, I never found a single article purloined, or even moved from its place.

Kongswinger being situated on the frontiers of Norway, on the summit of a hill, was at one time a fortified place of considerable importance, of which some ruins are to be seen, such as gates, and barracks for soldiers, where a few sons of Mars were observed stalking about; the guns, however, are all dismounted; and it seems that after the union of Norway with Sweden these fortifications were allowed to fall into decay as useless. This castle at one time held a garrison of 1,000 men: at present there is only a commander. On one of the buildings within the fortifications the date, 1737, is particularly legible. The greater part of the houses are built of stone, and roofed with pantiles. On one of the battlements there is still to be seen a very large bell, with the words "*Gloria patriæ*," which may probably have been to sound an alarm during the time of war. Whoever has made the tour of the Rhine, and viewed some of its grand scenery, would, on looking down from the heights of Kongswinger, be most peculiarly struck with the similarity between the prospects. The hills and vallies, with numerous villages, the lofty mountains behind, and the river Glomen meandering through the different vallies, and in one part joining its waters to those of a lake, render the whole scene highly beautiful, especially under the setting of a glorious sun; in short, I doubt whether there is to be found in Norway a prospect so truly picturesque and magnificent.

I passed a most comfortable night at Kongswinger, and found my bill in the morning highly reasonable. After having dispatched another Forbud with my luggage, and taken the precaution to get my carriage wheels examined

and repaired, I set off at half past eight o'clock in the morning. The weather was glorious, and the thermometer pointed at 52°. Immediately on leaving the town, I came to the banks of the river Glomen, where I got into a boat, or rather raft, for it had no sides, and reached the opposite shore. Here I found a number of women with coloured handkerchiefs round their heads, not unlike many of the French females, and employed in washing; an operation they performed in beating the clothes, according to the French custom, with a broad piece of wood, having a long handle, something like a hand shovel. From this spot, I had a fine view of the town, with its fortifications. Here again, the country people were employed in mending the highway with spades, as I before described. They wore their hair in a manner that I had not before seen, in long locks, down their backs. Some were engaged in bringing materials for repairing the roads in carts, to which the horses were attached by long ropes; the ends of which the carter carried in his hands, walking behind the cart. Two miles beyond this ferry, I passed a lake, and soon after, on reaching an eminence, I had a most beautiful view of an extensive and charming valley, with several small lakes: on descending it, they disappeared entirely, but came again into view, with the rays of a splendid sun, reflecting all the colours of the rainbow from the still waters. I stopped at a post-house (called, as well as the valley, Aabogan), to change horses, and soon after came in sight of a house by the road side, before which, a number of people in their Sunday clothes were assembled. On my carriage approaching, they drew up in two lines, when an old man came and asked me with great good nature, and a pleasing countenance, to alight, and take a part in their festivity, which he informed me was occasioned by the marriage of his son, who was spending there the honeymoon*, and whom he brought forward to join him in his request. Benedict was apparently about 20 years of age, and by trade a

* This appellation is said to owe its origin to the custom of an ancient people in the northern part of Germany, on occasion of marriages, having drank of a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after the event.

barber, who bowed rather awkwardly. But his countenance indicated how much he was delighted with his new partner. It may be said that—

By love strange effects have been wrought, we are told,
 In all countries and climates, hot, temperate, and cold;
 Thus, the heart of our barber, love scorch'd like a coal,
 Tho' 'tis very well known he liv'd *under the pole*.

I shook hands with this tonsor, wished him joy, and that a mutual confidence and friendship should only end with the lives of himself and his wife. He was so loquacious on this occasion, plying me with compliments soft as pomatum, that I was inclined to think his wit was as keen as his razor; but was obliged to decline accepting the invitation to join the joyous company within the cottage from want of time. An excuse was made for the bride not appearing on the ground, as they said she was indisposed from the fatigues of the day, and the various duties she was called on to perform to the merry crew. I afterwards learned that it is customary to continue the feasting and merriment during a whole week after a marriage has taken place, which reminded me that this had endured exactly for a similar period in the earliest ages*, and that many presents were made to the happy couple in the way of eating and drinking, so as to keep up the ball. This practice, it may be observed, is also similar to that among the lower orders in Wales, where I have seen an advertisement in the public newspapers, on the part of the intended bride and bridegroom, intimating their union, inviting their friends to attend the celebration of it, and stating, that whatever bounties in this way were sent to them would be gratefully received. † In

* Tobit, xi. 19. Judges, xiv. 17.

† The following is a specimen of this hint, signed by the lovers:—

“ We have to inform you, that it is *our* intention to enter the matrimonial state on Wednesday, the —, having the inducement of our friends to make a bidding on the occasion the same day; the young man, at his uncle's house, called —, in the parish of —, and the young woman at her father's house, called —, in the parish of —; we have to mention, that any donation you will be pleased to bestow on either of us will be warily acknowledged, and repaid with punctuality whenever required on a similar occasion, by your most obedient servants, —.”

some parts of this country, it may be added, that when nuptial formalities occur, the parties are dressed in black, as if the occasion was one of a mournful, in place of a joyful nature; and from the head of the bride to her waist, she is enveloped in artificial flowers, which are made by the wife of the clergyman of the parish, who has been selected to tie the solemn knot; and further, there is placed on her head a crown, not formed of laurels, but of silver.

The road continued through this valley, and brought me occasionally in sight of, and sometimes to the very borders of numerous small lakes smooth as glass, which, with the beautiful woods, served to diversify the scene. I saw several snow ploughs thrown carelessly at the side of the road, before I reached Mitskong, a village with a church and neat spire, both built principally of wood. The adjoining churchyard that contained many gravestones, inclosed with trees and a stone wall, had an appearance most solemn and romantic, which prompted me to exclaim,

How happy are the dead, who quietly rest
 Beneath these stones, each by his kindred laid;
 Still in a hallowed neighbourhood with those
 Who, when alive, his social converse shared.

Close to the next post-house appeared another church, which I was told was the last in Norway that I should meet with in this direction. What struck me as something remarkable was; that a number of graves were to be seen on both sides of the road, and no regular churchyard or inclosure belonging to this place of worship, but I could not ascertain the cause of this peculiarity. After changing horses I resumed my route through the valley, the beauties of which were by no means diminished. All along I observed the great quantities of bilberries, which grew most luxuriantly, and here, indeed, they appeared more plentiful than I had formerly perceived, together with all the painted family of flowers and herbs, in wild profusion, which may, in truth, be said to be altogether beyond the power of the very first botanist to classify.

About a mile distant from the post-house commence the

boundaries between Norway and Sweden, which are distinctly marked in this part of the road. The horses were very bad this stage, and I was glad to stop at what was called the custom-house, and from this place the luggage I had sent by the Forbud was not allowed to proceed without being examined. This appeared, however, to be a mere formality, as it was done only superficially, in my presence: my passport was demanded, and likewise a receipt for the price I paid for the carriage, which it will be recollected I purchased at Gothenburg, there being a heavy tax laid on those made in Norway; but as it was the manufacture of Sweden, it was allowed to pass free of duty. After this examination I gave three marks, and went on to Morast, a neat cottage at the edge of the wood.

On a green hillock, by a shady road,
The dwelling stands—a sweet recluse abode.

Here I dined. On the usual book being presented to enter my name, I added a few observations in the presence of the landlord in that particular column of it which is reserved for the complaints of travellers: on this, he in great humility expressed serious apprehensions I might have written something prejudicial to his character, and was under considerable agitation. I soon, however, removed his fears by giving him to understand, through my servant, who acted as interpreter, that as I had been so well pleased with the politeness and readiness on the part of himself and his wife to serve me, that I had recommended them to the notice of my countrymen who might chance to put up at their house. When in this most peaceful sequestered spot far, very far “from the busy haunts of men,” I heard of the very small means of the peasant, and the expressions of contentment he uttered as to his lot, which were most strikingly marked in his countenance, I could not fail to contrast this with the ambitions and anxiety of those in the world who are in the eager pursuit of riches, which they consider as the only one thing needful to the constitution of their happiness in life. In this view the air of Haw-

thorn might have been sung by this peasant with great propriety —

The world is a well furnished table,
 Where guests are promiscuously set;
 We all fare as well as we're able,
 And scramble for what we can get.
 My simile holds to a tittle,
 Some gorge, while some scarce have a taste,
 But if I'm content with a little,
 Enough is as good as a feast.

I next passed through an open well-cultivated country, and arrived at Haga, where the first Swedish church came into view. The females here wear white straw bonnets tied with black ribbons close under the chin, and their hair hangs braided down their backs. The roofs of the houses are covered with small stones, and poles at certain distances are laid on them, with a cross pole running along the roof to which these are attached, so as to keep the whole in a firm state against wind and weather. Soon after leaving this place I passed a rock by the road side, on which the Swedes had once formed a battery when at war with the Norwegians. I successively passed the lakes Bu, Aski, and Flaga, and the scenery around continues extremely picturesque and beautiful. Near the last lake is a large flat stone, erected at a cottage on the road, with an inscription informing travellers that his Majesty, the present King of Sweden, had passed that way. In the evening I reached the post-house of Stroud, at the borders of lake Flaga, and on the whole was extremely gratified with that part of the country I had seen to-day. In that village, where all had been bustle and commotion at noon day, there reigned at this moment profound repose and tranquillity : —

All nature's hush'd, a solemn silence reigns,
 And scarce a breeze disturbs the sleeping plains.

The thermometer stood, at eight o'clock, at 70 degrees. After taking some refreshment I retired soon to rest, and threw myself into the arms of Morpheus.

Soft sleep ! profoundly pleasing power !
 Sweet patron of the peaceful hour !

O ! listen from thy calm abode,
And hither wave thy magic rod.
Extend thy silent soothing sway,
And charm the canker care away.

After spending a day in rambling about the banks of this beautiful lake, where those who admire scenery in which wood and water form prominent features, will find ample gratification, I continued my route, and had several opportunities to remark a similarity of the landscape to that about the lakes of Westmoreland. One part of the road reminded me forcibly of that which leads from Bo'ness to Ambleside. I changed horses at Hogvatia, on the banks of lake Seve. There were no stoves in the post-house, but large fire-places, more fit for burning wood than coals. The keys of the doors were of brass. In the kitchen, I found the culinary utensils bright, and hanging on the walls in as good order as any to be seen in a Dutch kitchen ; and clean chairs, floor, and milk-pails. On one of the shelves lay the sacred volume, and, in fact, I observed through the whole house an uncommon degree of cleanliness and even neatness, which brought to my mind old England and even the days of good Queen Bess. The women were busily spinning at their wheels, made of white wood, with black spars. The beds were literally in boxes, shut up during day. Soon after leaving this place I had a view of lake Werner, while an uncommonly good road led partly through forests of pines and an open country ; and I passed a number of wooden booths, apparently only used during an annual fair. The fields, which appeared well cultivated, were fenced with wooden palings, and I may add, that I do not remember having seen a single hedge in any part of this country, or of Norway. The ground was preparing for building in all directions, and those spots already cleared, and on which the crops were ripe, with their half-burned black stumps of trees yet on the ground, had an appearance of so many graves with their monuments.

At half-past ten o'clock I arrived at Leerholt, where many people were busy in the fields : some were employed

in harrowing by means of a machine drawn by two horses, which has a contrivance in the middle for the ploughman to occupy. This operation must be done frequently, to remove a quantity of earth which collects in the bottom, and would otherwise impede its motion. On my paying for the horses at the post-house, the people shook me most heartily by the hand, to testify their gratitude, as they had been told I did not understand their language. A mile beyond this I had a most glorious prospect of lake Werner, and some of its islands; and soon after I entered another forest by a gate, which, from the excellence of the road, and the regularity of the trees on both sides, had more the appearance of an avenue leading through the grounds to the mansion of some English nobleman, than of a public way.

These shadowy deserts
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.
Here I can sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my distress, and record my woes.

A journey through these innumerable and unbroken forests, which erect their towering heads, adorned with summer's pride, excite many reflections in the traveller. Among others, may be mentioned the bounty of Providence and the variety of purposes to which this beneficence may be applied. In the first place ample materials for ship and boat-building are afforded, or erecting houses, making articles of furniture, and various operations of the mechanic, and for supplying of fuel for a blazing hearth. The leaves also scattered over the floor, as I formerly had so often occasion to mention, are swept off, and collected for manure; and, as I also said, for the very maintenance of cattle. Fodder is also supplied for the latter, and friendly shades afforded them under the burning sun. Nay, the very bark affords provisions for the natives, in some parts of the country, as I also took an opportunity of explaining; and, further, in these woods delicious odours are thrown out from the flowery tribe, which have charms of an endless novelty from their surprising variety. The more, in fact, these

blooming tenants of the "woods and wilds" are examined, the greater are we struck with their unrivalled beauties and graces.

Peaceful and lonely in their native soil,
 They neither know to spin nor care to toil;
 Yet, with confess'd indifference deride
 Our mean attire, and impotence of pride.

I enjoyed this ride exceedingly: the singing of the birds, the delightful weather, and the beauty of the country, all contributed to awaken the most delightful feelings. In many places, where the large trees had been cut, or burnt down, a number of young firs were springing up, as regularly as if planted by nurserymen, which appears a commentary on the words of the wise man; that "there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease."* Next came in view lake Karmaness, where I was ferried over in an open boat, and arrived at Strand, and here, for the first time, I saw females officiate as ostlers, who brought out the horses and harnessed them to my carriage. They appeared, however, well fitted for such an occupation, for both their shape and dress were more masculine than seemed to be becoming in their sex. On leaving this forest, I entered another, and then passed between two lakes, the one on the left side of the road, called Sevan, which was of considerable magnitude, and the other very small. The next place, called Hogbo, had a most sombre appearance; as the wood, of which the houses were built, was nearly black, arising, I should suppose, from long exposure to the weather; and this, added to the dark colour of the surrounding pine forests, would have been very dismal, had not a church and steeple on the brow of a hill, which seemed to be recently white-washed, relieved the general gloom of the scene. The post-houses in this district are distinguished by square pieces of small black tin, fixed to the top of a long pole, and erected in front of them. The men wear coarse black smock-frocks, made to

* Job, c. xiv. v. 7.

tie behind, with high standing stiffened collars. All the farmers have leather aprons, which led me, at first sight, to take them for carpenters. Many of the women have the appearance of gypsies. Hop-plants are trained on the walls of the houses. Three miles farther I came in sight of lake Brod, to my left, and again, at the distance of six miles, saw another, called Lac. The ground was here much better cultivated than in any other part where I had travelled; there were crops of oats, rye, and potatoes in large quantities, and the meadows in good condition. I did not perceive such heavily loaded carts or waggons on the highways, as are to be met with so frequently in other countries, from which, I presume, there is little communication between the different parts of the kingdom, and commerce is not in a highly flourishing state in the interior of Scandinavia. I halted at Presthoe, and, on leaving it, came to the river Freck; near the road is a rapid water-fall, and several mills crossed it by means of a bridge, and on reaching an eminence on the other side, had a fine view of the river, and of lake Freck, from which the former flows. It may be remarked, that the numerous lakes and rivers with which this country abounds, appear as refreshing to the sight of the traveller himself, as to the soil through which these pass.

You occasionally see, in this country, waggons loaded with wood driven by oxen; most of the horses I had for many stages were small, but strong, and all of the same colour, which is generally called dun. I next passed lake Nadhu, near which the road is planted with trees on each side, and an elegant country house forms a most pleasing object. We changed horses at Ilber, and soon reached Grava, a village with a church and neat spire; the churchyard is inclosed by a stone wall, planted with trees, and a gilt cross over the gateway. After passing Grava, I came in sight of the noble river Clara, and had a most beautiful drive of three miles along its banks, which resemble those of the Rhone.

Not long after quitting this river, Carlstad appeared, where I arrived at seven o'clock, and put up, as usual, at

the post-house. The state of the filth and dirt in which I found this house, never will be effaced from my memory. I had no separate sitting-room, and in my bed-room I was tormented all night by every description of troublesome insects, — and was glad when the light of day had broken forth.

Carlstad, so called in honour of the founder Charles IX., is a small but pretty town, finely situated on an island, formed by the river Clara, which, at some distance from it, mixes its waters with those of the lake Wener. This place has between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of wood, painted red and white, and most of them are so low as to resemble barracks, to which the language of Shakespeare may be applicable : —

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
To bury all.

Few of these have roofs of stone, and those made of turf have a most extraordinary appearance, being completely overgrown with rank grass, and on many it is so long that it might, with great propriety, be cut down with a scythe; on others, it is converted into hay by the heat of the sun. This sight appeared to me strikingly illustrative of the overthrow of Sennacherib, alluded to by the prophet in these words : “ Their inhabitants were as the grass of the field, and as the green herb, as the grass on the house tops, and as corn blasted before it be grown up.”

In a neat square, which appears to be the best part of the town, is a house set apart for the reception of the King, when he may feel disposed to visit Carlstad. There is a Protestant church which I entered on Sunday, built in the form of a cross, with a steeple and cross at the summit. The walls inside are white-washed, with small galleries round, the floors of which, as well as the passages below, are thickly strewed with sprigs of the fir-tree. It has a well toned, but small organ, and a neat altar, marked in front with the letter P. and a notched tree over it, partly gilt, representing the cross. The latter also strongly reminded

me of the words of the prophet Jeremiah : " One cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of workmen with the axe, they deck it with gold, they fasten it with nails and hammer." On the top are fixed a number of thorns, and a white robe or mantle is thrown over it; on each side are the figures of angels in the act of kneeling. The pulpit is of wood, in the form of a semicircle, with a richly gilt canopy, and in front the following words in the Swedish language are engraved : " If he call thee, that thou shalt say, Speak Lord, for thy servant heareth." *

There is no desk, neither did I observe any person officiate as clerk. The service, which commences on Sunday morning at nine, and continues till 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon, begins at three, and ends at four o'clock, is conducted with becoming solemnity. When the clergyman pronounces the name of our Saviour, the hearers bow in token of reverence to this great Mediator. It may be here remarked, that to a contemplative mind, nothing can be more delightful than to perceive the multitudes of our fellow creatures assembled in these sacred temples, or gates of heaven, offering up praise and thanksgiving to the author of their mercies, and foundation of all their hopes. On occasions so solemn, distinction of ranks are altogether lost sight of. These high and invaluable privileges are extended to all ranks: the king and his subject, high and low, rich and poor, the nobles and dependants, master and servants, young and old, all are on a level, since there is no respect of persons with him who created mankind. Each appear impressed with a belief that he has those spiritual wants, which can be supplied only out of the fountain opened through a crucified Redeemer, who is all in all. In the exercise of these public devotions the world, with all its supposed enjoyments which perish with the using, is thrown aside, and the soul is elevated to the contemplation of an everlasting kingdom, where that endless happiness is enjoyed, which it never entered into the heart of a human

1 Samuel, c. iii. v. 9.

mortal to conceive. The psalms for the day are marked on two black boards with gold edges, and hung up, one upon each side of the altar. During sermon, a person goes about with a small black bag fringed with silver, and attached to a long staff, to collect the offerings of the congregation for the poor. The sacrament is dispensed once a month, and sometimes oftener. Sabbath is calculated to begin, similar to the mode of the Jews, on Saturday;—commencing at six o'clock at night, and ending at the same hour on Sunday. Thus, after the expiration of this hour, the inhabitants; and even clergymen, play at cards, and in short, amuse themselves in any other way they please. Having occasion to visit a family here on a Sunday evening, I own I was surprized to see a minister of the church sit down, and keenly engage in a game at whist.† In a churchyard joining the sacred edifice, are a number of vaults with low roofs of pantiles, which open a little above the ground, and at first sight appear like a range of small cellars or offices, attached to the back of a house. Perceiving the groups of peasants formed in kind of committees in different parts of the churchyard, and engaged in close conversation before the church doors opened, I was led to think of an observation made by Addison, that a country fellow distinguishes himself as much in such a spot on Sunday, as a citizen does upon Change; the whole parish politics being generally discussed, either after sermon, or previous to the bell tolling. The bishop of the diocese enjoys a revenue of 800, and the clergyman 500 rix-dollars. A society had been lately formed, which had distributed about 3,000 copies of the Scriptures among the poor of the town and surrounding country. This leads me to observe, that when we contemplate those mighty and unparalleled exertions which are making at this moment, especially by labourers in the vineyard, in our own blessed land, to circulaté the

† Compare this with Scotland, where an act was passed in 1569, declaring that the clergy in that country, who played cards or dice, or even danced on any day, should be deposed as scandalous to the Gospel.

words of eternal life throughout the world, in the view of making all men wise unto salvation, it prompts us to exclaim, in the language of the wise man, "Thine Almighty word leaped down from Heaven out of thy royal throne, as a fierce man of war."* A house is established for the reception of the needy and helpless, which, at the period of my visit, had 200 inmates of both sexes. There is also a boarding school for girls; and a gymnasium, where five professors teach the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, history, and other branches of polite education. There are two terms, the first from the middle of September to the middle of December, and the second from the 2d of February to the 15th of June. The freemasons have a handsome lodge, which contains a theatre, but, according to a recent judicious regulation of the King, no performances are permitted, under an idea they might divert the attention of the students from their serious avocations.

The affairs of the town, including the police, are managed by a burgomaster and six inferior magistrates, who form the town council. The price of provisions is moderate:—for instance, a family who keep their carriage and servants, receive company, and live altogether in a genteel way, may cover all annual expences with 4,000 dollars banco. The wages of domestics, and pay of workmen, are exactly the same as at Christiania. A good house may be obtained for 800 rix-dollars.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the dreadful earthquake which occurred two years ago, completely destroyed the town of Aleppo, and laid waste the country around it, was slightly felt at Carlstad.

Excepting the post-house, the condition of which has been mentioned, there is no inn here where a stranger might be accommodated with lodgings. There is, however, a good eating-house belonging to Carl Johann Habickt, where I was comfortably entertained, and at a moderate price. Small tables are set out in the French style, and

* Wisdom of Sol. c. xviii. v. 15.

there is also a table d'hote, where every thing may be had by the carte, as at the restaurateurs in France. The inhabitants are exceedingly polite, and never fail to take off their hats formally, when they meet an acquaintance in the street, whatever may be the state of the weather. On entering a room, a peculiar ceremony takes place, namely, that the visitor will first go up to the lady of the house, and kiss her hand. Fish may be found here in great abundance, and are very cheap, particularly salmon; of which I bought about 12 pounds, as part of the provisions for my journey, for one rix-dollar and 36 skillings, about 1s. 10d. sterling. Having heard an interesting account of the peculiar manner in which these fish are caught in the river Clara, I resolved to proceed to that place, to be an eye-witness of the sport, and was accompanied by a gentleman of the town; but, as he understood no other than the Swedish language, which I did not speak, and he was also ignorant of English, French, or Italian, which I could smatter, we could only contrive to convey each others meaning by signs, in connection with the language of the hands and eyes, which afforded us the highest degree of amusement. After following the course of the river for about 20 miles, through a beautiful wood, I arrived at Diafoss, on the banks of the Clara, or, as it may be termed in English, "The clear water," a name to which it is so properly entitled, on account of its remarkable purity. This river takes its rise in Norway, and enormous blocks of wood are carried by its means, to a distance of more than 200 miles, without any considerable expence. It is impossible to do justice to the picturesque beauty of the scenery about Diafoss, which is situated in a most retired spot. At this time there was a whistling wind, melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, and a pleasing waterfall running violently with a rebounding echo from the mountains. On viewing all around here, I might observe, that no spot can possibly be figured more favourable for the purposes of contemplation.

There are several cataracts, and near these are saw mills, the property of Messrs. Dicksons, of Gothenburg,

where upwards of 50,000 planks are cut annually. The river is subject to periodical floods: one occurs about the beginning of May, on the breaking up of the ice, and a second, three weeks after, when the snow melts on the mountains, which occasions a rise in it of 10 feet and upwards. To this may be attributed that prodigious power, which is requisite to float or convey the enormous quantities of heavy logs of wood. It is calculated that no fewer than 200,000 blocks, or round trunks of trees, are carried down for the saw mills on this river annually.

The first vessel moved by the powerful operation of steam that has been seen in Sweden is one of thirty horse power, at present employed on this river in towing vessels to and from Carlstad and Wenesburg. The mode of catching salmon here, in which these gentlemen have also a great interest, is as simple and expeditious as it is amusing; and, in my opinion, preferable to taking them in nets, which is necessarily accomplished by much labour, anxiety, and disappointment. It is well known that these fish, when they meet with rocks in their progress up a river, overcome this impediment by leaping over them; and the strength of the salmon, by which they are enabled to make a spring out of the water to a considerable height, is remarkable. The falls of Diafoss are very high, and the salmon, of course, find considerable difficulty, in overcoming these. Advantage has been taken of this, and two canals are dug, one on each side of the river, of 2,000 feet in length, so as to appear tributary streams to the river. The salmon, apparently mistaking them for such, enter in shoals. At both ends of these canals are gratings, or sluices, which may be opened or shut as circumstances require. The sluice at the lower end is constructed with small iron rods at the bottom, which allow the water to run out of the canal. These sluices are shut twice a day. The upper sluices exclude any supply of water, while the gratings of the lower allow the canals to be drained dry. When this is accomplished, the finny tribe appear on the rocky bottom, agitated and alarmed by the sudden transition from one

element to another. They dart to and fro, and push into the smallest hole or corner where water remains, leap, make a fluttering noise, and display the greatest anxiety to effect their escape in every direction. Some of them are concealed under stones, whence they are dislodged by persons with large sticks. It being now impossible for them to escape at either end of the canal, when it is thoroughly dry, they seem to be thrown into total despair, and are left by the water, lying on their sides. At a part of the lower sluice, to which is attached a narrow horizontal wooden trough, a gutter is connected with the shore, and into this last aperture the water rushes, and along with it the greater number of the fish are thus caught. Some persons then walk into the bed of the canal, and take up those which it has thus left behind. In five years there had been caught 66,603: that is to say, in 1819, 13,109; in 1820, 21,817; in 1821, 11,751; in 1822, 10,103; and in 1823, 9,823, &c. Sometimes the extraordinary number of 300 fish are caught at one time. The period of fishing begins about the middle of June, and ends with the month of August, when the salmon return to the lake Werner. There is a neat cottage near this, at the banks of the river, where the salmon are carried, weighed, sold, and the prices entered into a book kept for the purpose. On the day I was present at a sale, the fish seemed to be disposed of in a very short time, in fact, almost as soon as they were brought in; and I observed many people on the spot before the sluices were shut, who waited a considerable time to make their purchases. Some of the fish I saw caught with the greatest facility in other parts; that is to say, at the foot of the falls, and in holes of the rock, by the simple mode of lowering a net at the end of a pole eight feet in length. After being highly amused with the sports of the day, I returned in the evening to Carlstad. I may observe, that I never can look upon the finny tribe without contemplating the wonderful ways of Providence. We find the number and size of fishes that are produced in the different waters are altogether innumerable. Further, although they have no hands or

feet, but a head and tail, yet with their quick eyes, and so few external parts, they are more active than if they had the former. To our sight, they appear rather to fly than swim. It is a question that cannot fail often to occur, namely, — how can they possibly exist, nay strengthen, in waters that a human creature cannot drink, and how is it that the flesh of those in the sea does not taste of salt? Again, the small fish are so quick, that, when pursued by the large, they fly, and have recourse to the smallest corners, even in the deep, and infest places where waters are so shallow as to secure them from attack. It can only be observed, that these phenomena are beyond the limited comprehension of man, and are the wonderful operations of that Almighty Being who created the sea and all things by the mere word of his power, when “He spake and it was done.”

I took a final departure from Carlstad early in the morning, which I conceive to be always the best time for travelling; especially in countries where the sun, during the summer months, is powerful, — and besides, it enables the traveller to perform what is called a long day's work: —

Awake! the morning shines, and the fresh field
Calls you: you lose the prime, to mark how spring
The tender plants, how blows the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed,
How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the bloom extracting liquid sweets.

I crossed the river Werner by a stone bridge, consisting of twelve arches, and continued my road through woodlands, meeting a number of peasants carrying poultry and other provisions to town. Most of them were knitting stockings as they walked along; as I have often seen done by pedestrians in Wales. Women wore green stuff gowns, with black handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and fastened under the chin. Most of the houses along the road were of a dark red colour, with roofs of turf, and white-washed chimnies of brick, the only thing, indeed, of a clear colour to be seen about the buildings. I entered several of them,

and found the accommodations comfortable; where it may be said, there is a secret joy, small stores, and little is desired. I changed horses at Spanga, and then passed a lake called Tankin; by the side of which there stands, surrounded by trees, a neat church and steeple, from which the dissonant tones of a broken bell announced that some traveller through the wilderness of life was to be committed to the dust, from whence he came. The next place I reached was Rutsberg, which is small, with a church, the steeple of which appeared like that of St. Pancras, in London, *en miniature*. The lake of Ulsweter is immediately behind this village. On again setting out, I had an occasion of seeing the Swedish mode of making hayricks, so as to prevent their being blown down and scattered by the violence of the wind, when there was a busy scene.

This is extremely simple. A pole, corresponding in height to the rick that is to be made, is driven sufficiently deep into the ground to make it perfectly firm: around this the hay is packed as closely as possible, and to the very top of the pole: a number of spars, previously fixed at the summit, and spread out like claws, are let down; after the hay is arranged, and being sufficiently long to reach to the bottom, they secure the hay on all sides. Near this village I saw a kind of may-pole, which had been erected in honour of St. John's day, adorned with numbers of nosegays and garlands of flowers, with the figure of a cock at the top of it, and numerous little objects, ingeniously formed of red cloth, and stuffed, representing men, women, and children, dancing hand in hand. Many murmuring rivulets, gently stealing a course along both sides of the road, with water lillies waving to and fro, spread a pleasing coolness, and enlivened the scene. An occasional view of lake Wener was presented, which I afterwards passed, and arrived at Christianmark, a small town with one principal street, and then reached Gertsberg. I found the sandy roads had been difficult to pass during last stage, in consequence of previous heavy rains. Here I encountered a number of men with large leather aprons spread over their

coarse brown cloaks, which had clasps in front, instead of buttons, and extended to their necks. These were worn even by boys, who appeared like young cobblers. On leaving this place we arrived at lake Upsi, about four miles distance from Gertsberg, on the right side of the road. Numbers of swine were to be seen, and also sheep, well fleeced. The horses were mostly of a dun colour, and occasionally yoked to carts or waggons along with oxen. In the neighbourhood of Vahl, which was the next place we passed, I observed some attempts in mending the roads by driving stakes into the ground on each side; and after passing Vahl these were better than before. The houses were still painted a red colour; but most of them had small kitchens, and gardens attached to them, where beans were in full blossom, planted thick and irregularly on raised beds; and in front of them were "well-stacked piles of riven logs and roots" collected for the blazing hearth when stern winter should have blasted nature and forced the cottagers to retire to their huts, to enjoy all those comforts that the lowly roof of retirement and the hours of long uninterrupted evening hold out. Near every stream were erected saw-mills, which were in full motion. The stones on which the miles were marked were very clumsy, and looked more like tombs than milestones. We changed horses at the skirts of a forest, and, after traversing it, had a distant view of lake Skaggen. All the females I observed here were either busily employed knitting stockings or in plaiting straw for making bonnets. We next reached the post-house of Utorp, on the river Lete, the banks of which are well wooded and pleasant: this stream has a stone bridge of five arches across it, just opposite to the post-house. Utorp contains few houses; it has, however, a handsome church and spire, with a churchyard planted with trees, and inclosed by a stone wall; and the place has altogether a very picturesque appearance. At this time the shades of the evening were advancing, all labour had ceased, cattle were slinking to their grassy couch, the fowls of the air retiring to their nests, peasants with a sauntering pace were returning to their

cottages after their labours, and the surly mastiff itself was extended in repose at the door of his master, tired with his rambles during day. I went to an elevated spot to take a sketch of this pleasing scene, when some women, on seeing me bestow so much attention on the landscape, hastened into the church, and began to ring the church bell, which I could not possibly understand in any other way than as a compliment. I spent the night here in a room containing a bed as hard as stone; and on entering it one would have supposed, from its depth, that he was sinking into a grave.* The mantle-piece was covered with leaves and small branches of trees; and, on the whole, I own there was a much greater degree of cleanliness visible than is usual in Swedish post-houses. Notwithstanding my stony couch, I was lulled to sleep most pleasantly by the murmuring of a gentle stream which flowed past the house just under my window; but, as it has been well observed, exhausted nature can repose on flint.

Next morning, which was the 6th of July, I set off at seven o'clock, crossed the river by a stone bridge, and paid a small sum at the barrier on the other side. I then entered a pine forest, and in the midst of it passed close by the lake Bejerker. At a little distance from it stands the house of Baron Foke, built in the old English style, white-washed, and in front of the road, with large offices in the form of wings on each side. It stands on a gentle eminence, and the pleasure grounds which surround it receive a great addition to their picturesque beauty by an arm of the lake that winds through the park till within five minutes walk from the house. In the neighbourhood are blast furnaces, belonging to the same gentleman, for extracting iron from the ore, which I hastily visited. Charcoal is employed for carrying on these operations; and enormous bellows are used, which are worked by the power of water. The blast through these is prodigiously strong, and the sound it makes is sad and melancholy, like the "rushing of a mighty wind."

The roofs of the houses along this road are all covered with sods, or turf, which gives them a dilapidated, cheerless appearance. They are made in the following manner: — Spars are first laid across; then a layer of the turf, cut into square pieces, is put upon them, with the grassy part undermost; another row of sod surmounts this, with the grassy side uppermost; and along the ledges of the whole small boards of birchwood are fastened, to prevent the turf from removing out of its place and sliding down. The next house for changing horses was at Storborsbada. Numbers of pigs and sheep were feeding by the road side, as I formerly observed, instead of being herded in the fields: the former had high bristles on their backs. Staffs and vanes were to be seen on the gables of almost every house, as in our villages along the sea-coast. The chimneys were made of brick, and white-washed; and gardens attached to almost every dwelling. Although the inhabitants of this district certainly appear to have made great progress in agriculture, yet a great degree of slovenliness and negligence is still visible every where: for instance, thistles and other weeds of considerable height almost choked the corn in the fields, and no steps were taken to clear them and secure the very finest crops of grain: potatoes shared the same fate, and all the fields exhibited a representation of the sluggard's patrimony.

The peasants hereabouts carried large cudgels, as if apprehensive of meeting an enemy, and most of them wore leather aprons, fastened over their shoulders, and high half-boots. After passing Vinterosesana, we reached Orebro, and were detained by a customhouse officer, who pretended to look over the luggage; he touched nothing, however, but gave a pretty broad hint that he expected to be rewarded for this politeness; I accordingly satisfied him, and went to the post-house, which forms part of a square, in the centre of which stands a very antique church, surrounded, as usual, by a cemetery. Having occasion to see so many churchyards in the course of this journey, I may be allowed to remark, that I know not any places more cal-

culated to excite in a traveller a train of melancholy reflections on the instability of human nature, or to inculcate the important lesson of husbanding life at its close, which is but a loan to be repaid with use, when the Supreme Being, from whom is derived all our blessings, shall call his debtors to account.

What are we ?

To-morrow dust, tho' almost gods to-day,
A mixture strange of pride and poverty,
Now basking in hope's fair and gladdening ray —
To-morrow ! — What is man to-morrow ?—Nought.

Strikingly impressive, however, as is a view of the promiscuous ashes of the dead, how cheering and consolatory is the language of inspiration, which holds out the assurance that the Great Redeemer shall stand at the latter day upon this earth, and that although “worms shall destroy our bodies, yet in our flesh shall we see God.” * I resolved to spend a day here, and walked about during the greater part of it to admire the surrounding scenery, and find out any thing that was remarkable in the place.

The town of Orebro may be classed among one of the principal in Sweden. It is situated in a most beautiful country, and in the district of Nerick, of which it is the capital ; the river Soarten surrounds most part of the town, and afterwards loses itself in the lake Hjelmar. The street called *Stora Gatten*, or *Great Street*, is about an English mile and a half in length, and the only one of magnitude. It runs in a direct line, and is about forty feet in breadth. The whole place is clean, but the streets are not paved. The houses are built of wood and painted of different colours ; most of them are low, with windows suspended on hinges and opening into the streets, after the French mode. Notwithstanding the general purity of the air, the windows are kept almost constantly shut, even in the hottest weather ; the shutters are placed on the outside, and there

* Job, xix.

are also boards painted green to serve as blinds, which are the height of the lower panes of glass. Some of the roofs are made of pantile, and others of turf. The houses appear in general, in the country towns in Sweden, very diminutive and homely; for it must be owned, that no attention is bestowed as to either regularity or uniformity, or to any thing approaching architectural elegance: this, however, is hardly to be wondered at, when even in England we find, in general, so little taste in this respect. Every house is numbered, and many have gateways which lead into courts or gardens behind; there are a number of lamps in front of them, which seem, from their antiquated shape, to have been made at the time when the invention of glass was first discovered. From most of the houses are signs made of tin, suspended on high iron rods, which represent the implements of the different trades of the inhabitants. These have a very odd appearance, especially when seen from one end of the street to the other. The town is said to contain 3,000 inhabitants. Flour mills are erected along the river, and there is also a rope-work. The principal building, called the Stad Hus, is an enormous mass of stone of three stories, having more the appearance of a large cotton-mill, and bearing evident marks of having at one period been a castle or place of defence. Some of the port-holes or embrasures have now been formed into windows; it has a large court-yard, and the doors leading to the apartments are ornamented with pillars. At each corner of the building is a tower, with a modern chimney in the centre: this vast edifice forms the residence not only of the governor, but a place of captivity for criminals; and I noticed several wretches looking down with wrath and despair in their countenance through the iron bars of their windows.

At the time of my visit to Orebro, a number of men, and even women, were employed in extensive repairs about this edifice. The latter mixed the lime and otherwise assisted. For the most part the females are engaged in weaving coarse checked cloth, which I had often occasion to see laid out by the road side to bleach, after the Scotch

mode. Weaving, it may be remarked, as well as spinning, appears to have been in use with the ancient Romans, to encourage industry in females, and it constituted their chief employment. At the marriage of a Roman spinster, it was the custom for her female attendants to follow with a distaff and spindle of wood, thus intimating she was to labour at spinning as the Roman matrons of old.* The church, which is in the form of a cross, seems originally to have been built according to the Gothic taste, but has been patched and modernized at different periods, so as to exhibit an odd medley of architecture. The roof is curiously formed of flat pieces of wood, which are laid so as to rise one a little above the other, and when seen from a distance look exactly like slates, and if painted blue, it would be impossible to distinguish it from a roof of that material. The pews and galleries are painted white, with gilt mouldings. The altar is in the centre, and the principal door, inclosed by a coarse wooden railing, hung with crimson velvet, has a representation of the twelve apostles carved in wood above it. The pulpit, which is not unlike the form of a bowl, resting on a semi-column, is at 23 feet distance from the altar, enclosed with a wire railing, four hour glasses projecting from it, and has a canopy gaudily painted and gilt suspended from the ceiling by a rope, with a moveable staircase leading to it. On enquiring as to the cause of this, I was told that the Swedish Diet, which bears some resemblance to our parliament, consisting of members of particular classes in society, such as the nobility, clergy, peasants, and inhabitants of towns, assemble here, on which occasion the members take their seats in the pews and galleries. But I shall have afterwards occasion to enter more fully into a detail of the political constitution of this country. On this occasion the King has the pulpit exclusively assigned him as his seat; and the staircase is then removed to afford greater room. There was one extraordinary meeting of the states here on the 20th June, 1810, called by order of Charles XIII., in the

* Pliny, viii. 48.

view of electing a successor to the throne, on the ground that he had no issue: four candidates were proposed, — namely, the son of the abdicated Monarch; the Prince of Holstein, brother of the Duke of Augustenburg; the King of Denmark; and Marshal Bernadotte, when the latter was chosen. In another place I shall speak more particularly of the proceedings that were adopted to invest him with this high authority. The last meeting took place in 1815. This circumstance necessarily confers a considerable degree of consequence on the town.

But to return to the church: there is a large organ opposite the altar which rests on six white fluted columns, without capitals. This is an instrument which, I own, I never can hear without sentiments of profound awe and veneration; for —

It calls

Attention's sober ears to hallow'd walls,
 Where meek, yet warm, beneath the temple's shade
 Devotion seeks with steadfast eyes
 The God whose glories every gloom pervade,
 To whom, for ever prayer is made,
 And daily praises rise.

I was admitted into the sacristy, and shown a number of articles of plate deposited in an aperture of the wall, secured by a strong iron door. Another closet contains the robes of the minister, which are as rich and gaudy as those of the catholic clergy. There were, among others, three mantles, one of black velvet, edged with broad silver lace, and an emblem of the cross in the centre, with the letters S.A. on one side of it, and S.M.B. on the other, and underneath Anno 1774. The second had likewise a cross on it, with the letters C.C. and the figure 8 on one side and H.Q.H. Anno 1777 on the other. The third had a similar cross with C.W. on one side, and 88. Anno 1724, on the other. No explanation, however, could be obtained of the meaning of these letters and figures. Along the aisles are arranged a number of tombstones, with the arms of those

interred underneath. The steeple was originally built of stone, but has been repeatedly patched with brick-work, and has a bell near the top of it, which resembles the shape of a lantern, and is surmounted by a large gilt cross. The whole seems to be of remote origin, but the period of its erection could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. On a detached building, near the church, I found a very old inscription, of which the following is all that could be deciphered, as many of the letters had been completely defaced by the corroding hand of time.

SUIS SUMPTIBUS EXTRUI

CURAVIT EAQU ÆS

ET FENESTRAS EX

CÆSIS LAPIDAS ET

CLATHRA

D. JOHANNA RUDBEKK 19 MERICK 19 EPISP

AROSCIENSIS

IN MEMORIAM QUOD HIC NAT 9

SIT ET HIC VERÆ RELIGIONIS

AC BONARUM LITERARUM POSUIT

RUDIMENTA

The post-house is situated in Westra Kyrka Gaten, or Westchurch-street, and as I have observed, exactly opposite the church. The uncommon tranquillity which prevails in this town, with the local seclusion of the post-house, and the venerable pile constantly in view, give a solemnity peculiarly striking to this place, which is increased by the sound of the wind, occasioning a rustling among the trees, the croaking of the ravens which wheel about its ivy-mantled walls, the solemn tone of the bell, and the resting places of the silent dead arresting the eye from every apartment in the inn. This spot, so evidently consecrated to solitude and meditation, had, notwithstanding, all that bustle and noise which usually annoys a common thoroughfare. The graves in the churchyard were sacrilegiously trodden

under, by the number of people who crossed it, as being their nearest road; and the inhabitants dry their clothes on the graves of their ancestors — thus treading on the turf which once glowed in all the pride of existence.

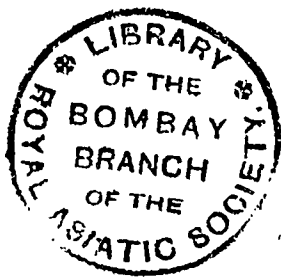
I observed in the post-house a greater degree of bustle than I had heretofore seen in any Swedish inn. There was a constant succession of guests, and it might with propriety be compared to human life itself, which is so changeable and evanescent. Two Englishmen on their way to Lapland, were among the many who left the house during my short residence. The rooms were tolerably comfortable, and provisions good. On looking into the kitchen, I observed the cook take a fowl from a pot on the fire, covered with its feathers, and begin the operation of plucking and dressing it. This expeditious or campaign mode, I suppose, was adopted to facilitate the otherwise tedious process of stripping the feathers. I also saw an enormous quantity of round flat cakes with a hole in the middle of each, through which a stick was put, by which means they were suspended from the ceiling, for the purpose of drying, or making them thoroughly hard in the hot atmosphere, after they were baked. Most of the houses in Orebro, in order to denote they are insured against losses by fire, have a round piece of wood, with a gilt edge, covered with glass, and a few words written within it, which is placed above the front doors. This looks exactly like a small wooden clock. Most houses are insured, which may be accounted for, when the greater danger arising from wooden houses is taken into consideration. The population is 4,000.

I left Orebro at nine o'clock in the morning, and had once more occasion to remark the wretchedness of the post-horses when they leave a town. In England, and in fact in most other countries, the contrary fact may uniformly be noticed every day, since you never find better horses than on leaving a place of some respectability. In Sweden, the horses got in a town are always remarkably bad, and yet it is remarkable, I was obliged to pay at a higher rate for

them than in country stations. The roads were good, and about a couple of miles beyond the town Lake Hjelmar came into view. On several of the houses were small boards exhibited, with the words, "The King's Regiment of Nerike?" At this time I met a funeral. The coffin was borne on men's shoulders, and followed by a number of peasants of both sexes. The men were dressed in black, and the women in white, with handkerchiefs over their heads, and tied under their chin; and all were moving at rather an indecorous speed. Soon after I reached Glenshammon, where a number of boys surrounded my carriage, offering strawberries for sale, which grow in abundance all over the country. These little urchins had a double merit, for the baskets which contained the fruit were very neatly made of the bark of the birch tree. Some of the carts in use here have two, and others four wheels. They are small, bend forward, and are so contrived as to turn on a kind of pivot, and thus unload their contents, especially gravel, with great facility, for which purpose they are principally used. Others have two wheels, and chairs with backs and arms, upon springs, in the centre, and underneath, small articles are contained. Those with four wheels are used for several purposes, and the body of the cart removed, when the axletree may be either lengthened or shortened. This is principally done with the view of removing long logs of wood, and when it is shortened, the machine may be also converted into a long common cart, by placing ladders on the sides of it. The harness of the horses is remarkably light. I passed a wooden bridge over the river Fretund, having on the left hand a large white house, with extensive pleasure grounds, and a handsome approach to it from the road. This is the property of Baron Lilihon. About three miles beyond Fellingsbro, at the next post-house begins the province of Westmanland. Near the milestone, which marks the boundaries between the two districts, I met two blind beggars; the first I had seen during the whole of this journey. Many of the houses along this part of the road

had also in front of them boards, with an inscription, shewing that the inmates were in the service of his Swedish Majesty. After going along the banks of the river Arboga, I arrived at the town under that name, about the period, when the

sable goddess stretch'd forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.



CHAP. VII.

Arboga. — Canal. — Graves. — Public fair. — Prison. — Anecdote of a peasant, and uproar in consequence. — Miserable inn. — Bierke. — Koping. — Lady riding astride on horseback. — Women weaving on looms. — Poor's box. — River Svarto. — Milestones. — Westeros. — House of governor, containing a prison. — Rejoicings on event of Prince Oscar's marriage. — Cathedral. — Females ploughing. — Enormous pieces of rocks scattered. — Nevura. — Enkoping. — Bad horses. — Potatoe plant little cultivated. — Hops planted. — Listena. — Lake Maller. — Upsala. — University. — Magistrates. — Cathedral. — Monuments. — Linnæus. — Athletic exercises. — Botanical garden. — Menagerie and green-house. — Hospitals for the poor and lunatics. — Collection of minerals. — Specimens of gold and silver ore of Sweden. — Models of machinery. — Magnificent palace. — Tumuli. — Ancient sepulchres of the kings. — Lake Danamora. — UGGLESTA. — Osterby. — Visit to the mines. — The operations carried on. — Number of persons employed. — Steam-engine, and the expence of it. — Box for charity to those wounded in the mines. — Return to Osterby. — Rope-work. — Return to Upsala. — Malar. — Elsicke. — Form of boat. — Stokloster. — Mansion of the Brahes. — Furniture. — Armoury. — Library. — Walks. — Chapel. — Family vault. — Grandeur of the scenery around. — Extraordinary mode of dressing infants. — State of roads. — Fields under crops. — Rosenberg, a summer palace of the King. — Admiral's hall. — Paintings. — Grounds. — Military met upon the road, returning from grand review on occasion of the Prince's marriage. — Machine for punishment of culprits. — Proceed to the capital. — Palace at Haga. — Arrival at Stockholm.

THE town of Arboga is very pleasantly situated, and resembles in its general appearance the last-mentioned place, having but one street, which is about half an English mile in length. The population is estimated at 2,000. A canal,

which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, is cut from hence to the Lakes Hjelmars and Malar, and extends as far as Stockholm. A steam boat, under the direction of Samuel Owen, an Englishman, leaves Arboga at six o'clock every morning (Sunday excepted) for the capital, and it is even in contemplation to establish a second on a larger scale, capable of accommodating 400 passengers.

There are two old churches built of stone, with a spiral steeple, which has, however, been repaired with wood, and these are also roofed with the same material in the manner I have described at Orebro. One of the churches has a clock, of which the dial plates are pointing to the four quarters of the heavens. The period when this church was erected is not precisely known, but over the principal entrance are the words, "Psalm 94," and underneath, "1666, 1755," and below the clock are "1732 *Reparerad.*" This edifice stands as usual in the midst of the cemetery, surrounded by a low stone wall, covered with wood, like the roof of the church. It is likewise used as a thoroughfare from and to other streets, which I have always had occasion to reprobate, as most improper in any country; since a public pathway, formed over the ashes of human beings, must ever be held as a gross violation of ground that is most sacred. Some repairs were making among the tombs, which gave me an opportunity to see their internal construction. The principal graves appeared to be rather deep, with large wooden roofs, in the form of a tent, which is again covered by thin sheets of iron, and painted. The coffins are of wood, inclosed in a second or outer coffin made of black sheet iron.

The people here, as in all other places in Sweden, entertain great apprehensions of fire, and take every possible precaution to secure themselves against this dreadful calamity of conflagration. Aware of the truth of the old observation, that a small spark may kindle a great flame, they have strictly prohibited smoking of pipes or segars in the streets, and imposed as a punishment confiscation of the pipe of the trespasser. Ignorant of this regulation, I was

accosted by an inhabitant while walking about with my lighted pipe, under an idea, as I supposed, there was less risk in smoking without than within doors. The reverse, however, was the case, for I was requested to desist from smoking, as danger was to be apprehended, which I accordingly did. It may be here observed, there is no prohibition as to smoking within the houses, or at the public entrances to these, or from the windows. The inn here was very dirty, and made still more uncomfortable by swarms of flies buzzing about in all corners, to which I gave battle all the evening, but was conquered in the night, when they left the most woeful traces of their having taken full possession of me. Most of the cooking and other utensils are made of copper, and so bright and well polished, that they look like gold; and I concluded, from the quantities of copper used, that the article must be cheap in this country.

A public fair was held at Arboga, at the time of my arrival, which, to use an observation of Justice Woodcock, "never fails to put all folks here about out of their senses." This appeared also to be a period for the assemblage of persons who offered themselves to be hired as servants. Such a sight always appears interesting to a traveller, since it affords him not only an opportunity of seeing many articles of the manufacture of the country exposed for sale, but marking the manners, customs, and dresses of the natives. On this occasion I saw many from the most distant parts of Westmanland, distinguished by their dress and manners from those of the neighbourhood, with friendly nods and smiles, and kind faces. Others of a superior class were better dressed, who seemed to try with

Hats of airy shape, and ribbons gay,
Love to inspire.

The fair was held in a large square in front of the principal street, where a number of booths had been erected, in which articles of various descriptions were spread out, such as confectionary, implements of husbandry, silks, lace, hats, toys for children; and further, a great number of copper utensils,

in which the Swedes seem to excel all other nations, were arranged on the ground. Most of the sellers were shopkeepers from Stockholm, who had come here to catch the tide as it were, to dispose of part of their stock. The town, as may be supposed, was extremely crowded with people from all quarters of the country to see and be seen, and among these were many Tony Lumpkins, flaxen-headed ploughboys, Hodges and Madges, of whom it may be said, that

Corn and cattle were their only care,
And their supreme delight, a country fair.

At this time, however, I did not observe one squire of high degree dressed in his Sunday clothes. The women were remarkably fair, and distinguished for their strength and healthy appearance: they wore mostly tight jackets, and petticoats of striped woollen or linen cloth, like the French peasantry, red stockings, and handkerchiefs of all colours tied over their heads. Many of them were like housemaids.

The men wore long coarse brown coats, clasped in front, with standing up collars, handkerchiefs round their neck, and bushy hair covering their brown foreheads and cheeks; each of them carried a stick and a handkerchief. All the men's coats had red collars and stripes of red cloth down the front, which gave them the appearance of livery servants. The scenes I witnessed at this fair were extremely ludicrous. In one part dancing was kept up in and out of doors; but not, I own, with that distinguished grace and agility which animate the Scots Highlander, and the very awkward manner in which the rustics moved along confirmed the words of the poet, that —

A heavy bumpkin taught, with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air.

In others, both sexes were setting and reeling about, eating, drinking, and smoking. Some of these groups would have been excellent subjects for the pencil of Wilkie, or the imitations of Mathews. I cannot fail to remark, it required no great penetration to discover that principles

of morality were not very scrupulously observed during this fair, and what an Englishman would call decency was quite out of the question. The women stood, at all hours, about the square, as if waiting to be invited to the public house, while the men walked about viewing them critically, before they selected their partners for the day's festivity. Many of the juvenile peasants chose, as I understood, one, or even two, whom they had never before seen, and who, in consequence, as they walked away triumphantly with the young men, were objects of envy to all their acquaintance who were not yet provided with partners. At a later hour in the afternoon, I could judge from the appearance of men and women, who sallied forth from the inns, that they had not been altogether moderate in their libations, as most of them staggered about in a state of intoxication, proceeding from the effect of the quantity of snaps (as spirituous liquors are called) they had taken. A ludicrous scene occurred: near this place of confusion is a prison, from which one captive was permitted to look into the street through a small window, strongly secured with iron bars. One of the peasants, who seemed to have fully enjoyed his share of this beverage, insisted on entering into conversation with the prisoner as to his accommodation, notwithstanding the remonstrances and entreaties of his companions. He returned several times to the spot, and the noise he occasioned having attracted a crowd, obliged the peace-officers to interfere, between whom and the lad's friends a complete battle ensued, the first insisting upon dragging the young man to gaol, while the latter as resolutely attempted to effect a rescue. It was doubtful for some time in whose favour victory would decide, but after a violent struggle, the arrival of a new posse of officers decided in their favour, and the unfortunate bumpkin was taken to prison, where he was left to inform himself fully of every circumstance respecting the place, and indulge his wish to converse more closely with the prisoner, who, it may be added, had been a quiet spectator of the uproar that took place. These peace-officers were dressed in coarse blue

coats with the letter A. marked on the buttons, and wore leather caps, with brass bands; and each carried a large bludgeon.

Next day I departed from Arboga, after paying an extravagant bill at the inn for miserable accommodations, which might partly be occasioned by the increased demand for provisions during the fair. On leaving the town, I remarked some fields of wheat in ear, but extremely short. After passing Bierke, a small village, with a church, having a steeple in the form of a light-house, I came in sight of Koping, where I was a good deal surprised by meeting a gaily-dressed lady astride on horseback, with drawers below her petticoats, which reached down to her ankles, a mode of riding I had observed to be common in Egypt and Turkey.

The houses here are of the same construction as those of Arboga: the principal street is about a quarter of a mile in length, and forty-seven feet wide. Although the town is small, yet it seems to be considered of some importance, as it is divided into districts, and over the door of each house is its number, and the quarter to which it belongs. Women were all busily weaving on looms. At the entrance of the town is a small box cased with iron, and fastened by a strong chain to a post: this is intended to receive the offerings of passengers for the poor.

Great care is taken in this place, as in other Swedish towns, to prevent persons from smoking in the streets, in consequence of the liability of fire. On the door of the inn where I stopped was a tablet, intimating a prohibition to this purpose, and specifying the fine imposed. After changing horses, I proceeded, and found the roads remarkably good. A number of houses had boards with inscriptions over the doors, mentioning that the inmates were soldiers, and also the regiments to which they belonged. Several churches and steeples were perceived at some distance, and most of them had a very odd appearance. The crops, which were otherwise good, were greatly injured by

being almost choaked up with thistles and other weeds, to a degree that appears almost incredible to an English farmer, who knows the value of order and industry. To such a state the observation of the poet may apply —

Tough thistles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an-unthrifty crop of weeds was borne ;

and it also reminded me of the words of inspiration, “ I went by the field of the slothful, and the man void of understanding, and lo ! it was grown over with nettles. I looked on it, and received instruction.” I passed a wooden bridge across the Svarto : as this river has a very rocky bed, and the water is not of any depth, there has been a canal dug of about two thousand yards long, into which vessels are drawn by means of a windlass, to avoid the shallow part. Instead of mile-stones, there are erected in this county of Westmanland wooden posts, twelve feet in height, painted red, with white balls on the top ; these are fixed in the centre of square pieces of stone, and placed in the inside of the fences along the road. The country now became very flat, with some beautiful crops of rye-grass, raised on a chalky soil. Within two miles of Westeros, a view of lake Melar is obtained to the right ; on proceeding, a range of rocks concealed the town, although the spire of the cathedral was always visible above these, and bore much resemblance to a monument, having the rocks for its base, and erected to record some remarkable national event. The road descends considerably before you enter the town. I arrived here

At the shut of eve, when the weary bird
Leaves the wild air, and in some lonely brake
Cov'rs down, and dozes till the dawn of day ;

and as it was my intention to remain here all night, I put up at the post-house, which I found more than commonly dirty. The walls of a small room, into which I was shown,

and which was to serve both for parlour and bed-chamber, were bare, except that a few daubs of pictures were hung up. Among them I noticed, for the first time in Sweden, a portrait of the ex-king, who, so far from being a favourite, is most decidedly obnoxious to the people. There was likewise one of Charles XIV., which exhibits a strong resemblance, especially in the brow and attitude, to the lamented Duke of Kent, a name dear to every friend of suffering humanity.

The accommodation was far from being comfortable; the water to wash my hands was brought in a small tea bowl, and not a jug to be seen. A cloth was formally laid before tea, as I had before seen, and only green tea could be procured, which seems to be the kind commonly used all over this country.

Westeros is situated at a short distance from the noble lake Melar. A small stream passes through the town itself, and afterwards flows into its waters. As in most of the Swedish towns, there is only one principal street, which is two miles in length, and intersected by a few smaller ones. This large street has certainly a fine effect, and calculated to give the traveller an imposing idea of the town on first entering it. The houses are chiefly a single storey; and one, in fact, which I measured, was little higher than twelve feet; the rooms are all connected with each other, and I counted in one of them nineteen windows. Some are covered with turf, like most of the other houses in Sweden, and yield plentiful crops of grass, which is sometimes mowed, and sheep turned out on it. I have often had occasion to see some of the proprietors basking themselves in the sun on them, with as much satisfaction as if they had been lying in the open fields. This, I am led to think, was an ancient mode of covering houses, since a prophet, in one of his comparisons, says, "they were as the grass on the house-tops*"; other dwellings are also roofed with tiles. The population is

* Isaiah, c. xxxvii. v. 27.

estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000. An enormous pile of buildings, which I supposed at first to be an extensive manufactory, attracted my attention, but learnt, on enquiry, that it was the dwelling of Baron Ridderstolfe, governor of the place: it is a square building, covered with sheet-iron; the one-half of it is painted white, and the other part yellow, and it contains 84 windows fronting the street, and 52 looking into a quadrangular court in the middle of it. Part of this building, as at Orebro, is used as the town prison.

A steam-boat from Orebro to Stockholm touches at a small harbour, about a quarter of a mile distant from here, to take on board passengers. A *feu de joie*, at the time I was here, announced the intelligence of Prince Oscar's, the King's eldestson's marriage (with a daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, and grand-daughter to the late Empress Josephine). There were three rounds discharged from eight small field-pieces by some of the citizens, who were superintended by a person dressed in black. A flag was likewise displayed. On walking towards the cathedral, I was accosted by Mr. Scherzingen, master of the gymnasium, who politely offered me his services as Cicerone, which I accepted, and he accompanied me to it. This venerable edifice is in the Gothic style of architecture, built of brick, in the form of a cross, and, with the spire, was the most elegant building of the kind I had seen in Sweden. Much of its original form has been altered, or, at least, hidden by several repairs, which have been undertaken from time to time, and are even now carried on. On one side of the principal entrance is a statue of the Virgin and Child, and on the other, one of John the Baptist. The interior is 343 feet in length, and 119 feet in breadth. The pulpit is at one side, and 163 feet from the altar, over which are marked the years 1691 and 1793, at which periods the two principal repairs of the building must have taken place. Six brass chandeliers are suspended from the roof; over the altar are representations of the principal events of our Saviour's life,

carved in wood and gilt, with one of the crucifixion at the top of it, and the following inscription:—

TESTAMENTUM DOMINI STENONIS SVANTESON:
 GVBERNATORIS REGNI SVECI ET EIVS
 . CONSORTIS DOMINE CHRISTINE ANNO
 . DOMINI MDXVI ORATE PRO EIS

The monuments are altogether so numerous that each of them cannot be explained. It would be improper, however, not to mention one erected to the memory of King Eric XIV. son of Gustavus Vasa, by Gustavus III. The former was killed by poison in the year 1577, and his ashes repose within these silent walls in a sarcophagus of porphyry, with the emblems of royalty, and this inscription:—

ERICO XIV
 REG. SVEC. GOTH. VAND.
 . AUGUSTO
 NATO MDXXIII
 BELLIS TERRA MARIQUE GESTIS CLARO
 DISSIDIIS DOMESTICIS SVCCVMBENTI
 SCEPTRO LIBERTATE TANDEM VITA SPOLIATO
 A. M.D.LXXVII
 HIC
 INDVLGENTE DEMVM FRATRE
 PAX CONCESSA EST.
 GUSTAVUS III
 MONUMENTVM POSVIT

There are also several other monuments erected to the memory of those who have signalized themselves in the service of their country, distinguished clergymen, and personages of noble birth. On the side of each entrance of the church is suspended, by an iron rod from the wall, a vase, or bason, to receive offerings for the poor. There is a small ecclesiastical library attached, which I had not time to examine minutely: I remarked, however, two old books, — namely, a Bible, in the Arabic language, and a religious

publication, with the Scriptures in the German tongue, which were not divided into verses, and had the year 1520 printed on the title page. The door of the sacristy, where the bishop's robes and articles of plate are kept, is made of massy iron. Westeros is the seat of a bishop, and the see is considered the most lucrative in Sweden, the income exceeding £1,000 sterling. The present name of the dignity is "Murray," who is said to be descended from a Scotch family. His house is opposite the principal entrance to the cathedral. A churchyard is contiguous; but a new cemetery has been very properly marked out, at some distance from the church, and planted with trees, which forcibly brought to recollection those daily ravages which the last enemy occasions among all ranks and descriptions of men.

O! great man-eater!
 Whose ev'ry day is carnival, nor sated yet!
 Unheard of epicure! without a fellow.
 The veriest gluttons do not always cram:
 Some intervals of abstinence are sought,
 To edge the appetite: thou seekest none.

Another building, called the Consistoire, nearly adjoins this temple, and over the entrance is the following inscription:—

COLL. P.

1. A. D. TIM. 4.

PIETAS AD OMNIA UTILIS EST, &c.

At this particular moment a funeral was entering the churchyard: it was that of a venerable schoolmaster, attended by persons of different ages who had been under his tuition, thus paying the last duties to their respected friend's departed worth:—

The village children now their games suspend,
 To see the bier that bears their aged friend;
 For he was one in all their idle sport,
 And, like a monarch, rul'd their little court.

The gymnasium of Westeros, it may be observed, contains 80, and another seminary 190 scholars.

On leaving Westeros very early next morning, I met several of the inhabitants returning from the fields, loaded with bundles of small branches of the fir-tree; the sprigs of which are, as I have so often had occasion to mention, according to custom, strewed over the floors of the houses instead of sand. This is intended to contribute to the neatness and cleanliness of an apartment; but, in my opinion, it produces quite a contrary effect, as they collect dust and breed vermin. I observed several women conducting the plough, which was drawn by strong oxen of "honest front." The furrows were not made in a regular but transverse direction. Much of the soil was rocky, and the huge pieces of stone scattered about, as if they had been dropped from the sky, or thrown out of volcanic craters. Snow ploughs were seen at the sides of the road. Of all the numerous churches I passed, not one of the steeples belonging to them resembled another. Directions were placed on boards where roads met, as to the towns to which these conducted; such as "Wagen till Enkoping."

I arrived soon at Nevura, on a small river called Sagan. Here I breakfasted; and near the door of the room where I sat was an enormous box, secured by a padlock and chain, to receive donations for the indigent, which had this inscription:—

SÄLL ÄR DEN
SOM LÄTER SIG VÄRDA
OM DEN FATTIGA.*

Psalm xli. v. 1.

Among the names of several travellers written with pencil underneath, I noticed that of the Duke of Devonshire, whose known liberality was no doubt shewn on the occasion of his grace travelling this way. On departing, I passed a wooden bridge, which was undergoing repairs, and paid a small toll. The women here, as well as men, wore large leather aprons, which extended over the whole of their chests. As spinning, for their own

* Blessed is he that considereth the poor.

domestic purposes, appeared to be the order of the day, it may be remarked, that

Nothing lovelier can be found
In women, than to study household good.

The roads were good, but the country appeared remarkably barren. Several peasants were mowing grass. This operation was not performed close to the ground, after the mode of our English farmers, in the view of making the most of his crop; but there was left one-third, and often the half of the grass. Such an operation on the common herbage of the field, which always affords a pleasing sight, and is that reward on the part of grateful nature to the peasant for his previous labour on the soil —

When the fresh spring, in all her state is crown'd,
And high luxuriant grass o'erspreads the ground,
The labourer with the bending scythe is seen
Shaving the surface of the waving green,
Of all her native pride disrobes the land,
And meads lays waste before his sweeping hand,
While with the mounting sun the meadow glows,
The fading herbage round he loosely throws.

On meeting a venerable peasant on his way to Enköping, who appeared to be in a costume adopted by the inhabitants of this district, and not unlike a servant's livery — that is to say, a white cloth coat, with black buttons, black collar and cuffs, and large half-boots — I could not help reflecting on the peculiarity of this people, respecting that steady attachment to their own mode of dress. Each department or state has its own costume, and there rarely occurs an example of their imitating, either in part or in the slightest degree, that of another. On the contrary, a considerable degree of jealousy is entertained of their ancient customs being invaded by strangers. This I found to be also the case in many parts of Germany, where the dresses of persons in one town differ completely from those worn in another, although perhaps there may be only 20 miles distance

between them; in short, great care is taken to prevent a mixture of these national customs, every one naturally presuming that his own exclusive dress is the most tasteful and becoming. I came to Enköping, a small town with 600 inhabitants, built on the side of a hill, with a church and spire of wood, and a second clumsy spire of the same materials is at a short distance from it: the houses in this place also are only one storey in height. There is a small square, and the town divided, as usual, into quarters. If one may judge from appearance, the men here are always on the defensive, since every one I met walking on the streets, or even going to his neighbour next door, carried a large stick in hand. On an elevation outside of the town were two busy windmills, the first of the kind I had seen in travelling through Sweden.

Having been furnished with a pair of half-starved horses, the very worst, in fact, I had hitherto found, I could not refrain from expressing my disapprobation in the “dag-buik,” offered by the postmaster at my departure, which was the very first time I had occasion to do so: this was simply by introducing, in two words, “*dålig hester*,” signifying bad horses. The rye-grass along the sides of the road was very long, and the wheat short, the country rocky and barren; and I never saw in any place so few dogs,—a circumstance affording at least a proof that the services of this sagacious animal were not found necessary “to deter the nightly thief.” One observation, which may in general be applied to every part of Sweden, is, that the potatoe, that esculent root, and so properly denominated by the French *pomme de terre*, or apple of the earth, and so highly beneficial and nutritious, is very little cultivated; and in those districts where this is to be seen, it looks so remarkably poor, that it may with propriety be denominated the root of scarcity.

As I proceeded, the extreme barrenness of the country increased, and, on the whole, it held out a wild appearance. Hardy females were chiefly occupied in ploughing, or driving carts with manure into the fields, where very deep cuts were made to carry off the superfluous moisture. In some in-

stances hops were planted, and trained upon poles against the walls of peaceful neat cottages, —

The flowery hop, whose tendrils climbing round
The tall aspiring pole, bear their light heads
Aloft in pendant clusters, which, in the malt's
Fermenting tuns infused, to mellow age
Preserves the potent draught.

I had travelled for many days mostly through pine forests of the most noble trees, where there were scattered an infinite variety and profusion of wild flowers, unfolding their odoriferous treasures, and to the heart inspiring delight and joy.

Over the innumerable woods in this country, the number of hillocks formed by the ant are truly extraordinary, as well as their height, — an insect whose industry has been so much held up as an example to man in the common affairs of life: —

The ants,
Fearful of winter and their future wants,
Invade the corn, and to their cells convey
The plunder'd forage of their yellow prey;
Some set their shoulders to the pondering grain,
Some guard the spoil, some lash the lagging train,
All ply their several tasks, and equal toil maintain.

A magnificent gloom is thrown over these places, and, added to their silence and solitude, is strongly calculated to affect the soul, and elevate it to the contemplation of that Great Being who created all things: —

Talk of him in solitary glooms,
Where o'er the rocks the waving pine
Fills the brown shade with a religious awe;

but especially at that particular moment when the glorious luminary is departing to gild distant worlds. There is also a grandeur highly sublime, nay terrific, in travelling through these “woods and wilds,” vexed and groaning during the

period of high winds and storms, when the atmosphere is in tumultuous confusion, even although it may be said not to disturb "the stillness of the quiet time," conveying to the ear a sound not unlike the roaring or dashes of the ocean upon a winding shore, and sweeping that very soil they formerly had shaded. These considerations necessarily lead me to remark, that every feature of nature must strike a reflecting mind with the most powerful conviction of the existence of a God. In whatever direction we turn our eye, whether to lofty mountains, beautiful vallies, or rich plains, even the great ocean itself, all— all, I say, demonstrate unrivalled skill, and proclaim the power of an Almighty hand. In the very deepest solitude, indeed, the traveller has a conviction he is in company with the greatest of Beings; nor can he fail to experience such evidences of his presence as are more delightful than any thing he can meet with in the conversation of his creatures. Although these forests, and the numerous heaths I had passed over, would have afforded the finest shelter for the feathered tribe, yet, during the whole of this journey, it is odd that I did not see a single fowl of any kind, nor even a hare. After passing the village Listena, where the roofs of the houses appeared to have been all covered of thatch, a convincing proof that in this neighbourhood considerable crops of rye and wheat must be raised, I traversed an extensive plain, with lake Melar constantly in view. - When I came within a few miles of Upsala, the towers and dome of its cathedral darted into view. I speedily arrived in this town, which has been so highly celebrated for its university and many objects of high interest, a description of which shall be given.

Upsala, situated in the province of Upland, is said to derive its name from a small river, the Sald, which flows through the town, and is a place of great antiquity. It was at one time the metropolis of Sweden, as well as the residence of its kings; and it may be also called the Oxford or Cambridge of Scandinavia, having the only university of consequence, and a most magnificent cathedral.

The first thing which struck me on entering this town,

was an uncommon degree of cleanliness in the streets. From one large square in the centre of it, all the streets run in different directions. The "Raadhus," or town house, is situated in this square. The population is estimated at 4,000, of which about 900 are students. Some of the houses are built fronting the river, with rows of trees before them, which gives to that part the appearance of a Dutch town. Two bridges are thrown across the river. There is an artificial fall of water, which turns a flour mill, and a ferry boat plies regularly. All the houses are built of wood, two stories high, with roofs of pantiles; but the apprehension of fire is so general, that many of the inhabitants keep constantly long heavy ladders leaning against the walls, to afford the means of escape, in case of conflagration, and the houses have in front of them wooden cisterns filled with water. The hours of the night, and, in particular, the safety of the town from fire, are proclaimed by a person through a trumpet, from the top of the cathedral.

The town council consists of a burgomaster and six magistrates. A great fair takes place here during winter. Professors Bredman and Biberg, on hearing of my arrival, paid me a visit, offering their services in the politest manner, and they accompanied me on several visits to the principal objects of interest. The first of these was the cathedral, a truly noble edifice, said to be founded in the year 1300, and in the Gothic style, not unlike the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. The roof is of copper, with two towers over the principal entrance, which are, however, of a modern date, that part of the roof having been destroyed by the devouring element of fire. There are, besides the principal, two smaller entrances on each side of the edifice. Along each side there is a row of lofty pillars; the walls are pure white, and the whole is in most excellent order.

How reverend is the face of this tall pile !
 Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
 To bear aloft its arched and pondrous roof,
 By its own weight, made stedfast and immovable,
 * Looking tranquillity.

Who can enter the walls of such venerable edifices without his soul being inspired with the immediate presence of the great Judge of all; and having feelings of devotion, a holy awe and reverence, kindled in his heart; his mind calmed and soothed, and without offering up adoration to that Great Being, who is not confined to temples made with hands, and has heaven for his throne, and earth for his footstool. Naturally disposed to indulge in silent contemplation, we reflect, that we are in the temple of God, and at the gate of heaven, where the living are trained and instructed to seek after those spiritual blessings which never end. Viewing the numerous tombstones on which we tread, and the stately monuments around, a voice whispers in our ear, "Dust thou art, and shalt mingle with the earth, like those to whose memory these were erected." If these are sentiments which arise on entering the house of the Almighty, on any ordinary occasion, how much more powerful and impressive must have been the effect produced, on entering this sacred spot, at the moment the holy sacrament of the Last Supper was celebrating, and while the solemn tones of a deep and powerful organ echoed from every aisle in the church, when

Assembled men to the deep organ join.
The long resounding voice, oft breaking clear,
At solemn pauses, thro' the swelling bass,
In one united order rise to Heaven.

On this occasion there were two clergymen officiating before the altar, one of them holding in his hand a small silver plate, with the bread, and the other the cup and wine. After a psalm was sung, a part of the congregation rose from their seats, and approached the altar with solemn steps. At the foot of it they kneeled down, when the communion was received by them with all humility, after which, they returned to their seats. This solemnity had drawn together a great crowd of old and young of both sexes, whose united voices made the walls of the cathedral to ring, bringing to

recollection* the words of the royal psalmist*: "Both young men and maidens, old men and children. Let them praise the name of the Lord, for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven."

According to my information, the church is 185 Swedish ells in length, 70 in breadth, and 46 in height. The seats occupy nearly one half of it; the doors are clumsy; and nearly one foot thick. The distance between the pulpit, placed at the right side of the church, and the altar, is 132 feet. Over the pulpit is a splendid canopy, and four hour-glasses, which project from it. The whole of it was a gift from the queen of Charles X. The altar, which is superb, has a double flight of steps leading to it. Over this is the effigy of our Saviour, with those of the two thieves, who suffered with him on the cross, underneath. In front of it, are chandeliers of silver suspended from the roof. The organ is most powerful, and placed in the gallery, at one extremity of the church, opposite the altar at the other. Benches for the poor are placed in the aisle, pretty much after the manner observed in English churches, with the exception that these are placed sideways, so that instead of fronting the altar, it is on their side. In particular parts of the middle of the roof are three stars, to denote that it was immediately underneath those that a coronation of some of the kings had taken place. The last was in 1719. In this venerable edifice, the monuments, or

the pious works

Of names oncè fam'd, now dubious, or forgot,

are most elegant, and too numerous to be described. The dates of any remarkable repairs which had been executed are also marked in large letters; and the last appears to have taken place in 1706 and 1795. Those monuments, however, erected to the more illustrious dead, which attract peculiar attention, are, first, the coffin in which the ashes of Eric VII. repose, denominated a saint, from his having established the christian faith. It is said to be formed of silver, but

* Psalm cxlviii. v. 12 and 15.

has more the appearance of brass, and is inclosed by a gilt grating, with the letters S. E. R. and surmounted by a crown over the door. The second, is that of King John III., who is represented reclining on a cushion, as if asleep. The next, and by far the most splendid, is erected to the memory of Gustavus Vasa, or "Gusta Vasa," as he is named here, distinguished as the noble deliverer of his country, and the greatest ornament to the Swedish throne. His ashes, and those of his two wives, are laid in a coffin, and there is a long inscription. This monument is said to have been made in Italy, and on the vessel in which it was brought to Sweden being wrecked, it lay under water for more than 60 years. There is also a monument to the memory of the family of the unfortunate Stures, who fell victims to the tyranny of Eric XIV. As I shall have an opportunity hereafter to allude to this unhappy family, I will only, at present, observe that the inscription on the monument is affecting, and calls upon a spectator to deplore the fate of such exalted virtue, and states the period of the catastrophe to have happened in May, 1566.

In one of the aisles which contain monuments to the memory of distinguished individuals of all ranks, stands one which will always attract more attention than those of all the monarchs. This is erected to the memory of the great natural historian Linnæus, the mere mention of whose name will bring to mind the remembrance of those precious stores, with which he has enriched science, by his patient and unrivalled researches. The monument was erected by his real admirers, and, though plain, is very beautiful and elegant. It is inclosed by an elegant railing, with an inscription under a bust of this distinguished man, who so constantly studied the works of the great God of nature.* A plain stone, to the left of the great door of entrance under the organ loft, marks the spot where his mortal remains are

* CAROLO · A · LINNE
BOTANICORUM
PRINCÍPI
AMICI ET DISCIPULI
M · DCCXCVIII

deposited, with another inscription * ; and two of his daughters, I was informed, still reside in the town, enjoying a pension from government, which reflects honour on the state.

After going over the whole of this magnificent and venerable pile, I was conducted to the sacristy, which is secured by an iron door. Many relics are kept here, which were shown me, particularly a cup set with precious stones, said to be worth 12,000 rix-dollars, also the crown of Queen Catherine. In a room above this, are also exhibited a piece of cloth, or rather a rag attached to a staff, having an appearance like the remains of a pair of colours, which the Swedes prize most highly: these, I was informed, had been carried in battle, before their Queen Margaret, to stimulate her soldiers to deeds of valour. I own, however, the origin of this tatter, and its first destination, is involved in some obscurity. Further, here are kept the robes of velvet and gold worn by the archbishop on great occasions, which are of such enormous weight that it would lead one to believe these ecclesiastics must be of more than Herculean strength. Another curiosity was something in the shape of a human head made of wood, said to represent the Scandinavian God of war, called Thor, known as the Mars of the northern mythology; and part of the dress worn by Steno Sture on the day of his death, and still stained with blood, is preserved here.

The archbishop has a palace near the church, and it may not be uninteresting to the English reader to know, that the very first Protestant dignitary here was a native of Great Britain. The revenue exceeds £1,000.

* OSSA

CAROLI· A· LINNE

EQV. AVR.

MARITO OPTIMO,

FILIO VNICO,

CAROLO· A· LINNE

PATRIS SVCCESSORI

ET.

SIBI

SARA· ELIZABETA· MOREA.

There are two inferior clergymen, one of them receives 3,000 rix-dollars annually from government, and the other is paid by the inhabitants. A small church in the town is said to have been built in even more remote times than the cathedral.

After leaving the church, we proceeded to the university, which confers on Upsala the highest degree of that consequence it enjoys, both in the eyes of foreigners and Swedes. It is said to have been founded by Sture, in 1476, and to have had many privileges conferred on it by Gustavus Vasa. The library was given by Gustavus Adolphus, the successor of Charles IX. It would be tedious to enter into a detail of the internal administration of this university, and, therefore, it may be only necessary to say, that a person of the highest rank is always chosen chancellor by the professors, and a court of justice is established within its walls, for the regulation of those matters immediately connected with it. The salaries of the professors are from £200 to £300, and payable from certain lands. The students, to the number of 900, are admitted at the age of 21.* The Crown Prince Oscar received his education here, and resided, during that time, in the house of the archbishop. Lectures commence on the 1st of October, continue till the middle of December,

* During spring term 1822, the number of students were upwards of 1,400, and ranked as follows, with their branches of studies:—

Sons of noblemen	-	-	-	-	136
— priests	-	-	-	-	338
— civil officers	-	-	-	-	264
— military officers	-	-	-	-	60
— burghers	-	-	-	-	202
— peasants	-	-	-	-	285
— other members of the community					215

Of these studied :

Theology	-	249	Medical science	85
Law	-	240	Philosophy	424

Other branches studied by the remainder.

and after a recess, again begin on the 28th of January, and finish the 15th of June. There are various degrees conferred by the institution, such as master, and bachelor of arts, and those who have studied physic, law, or theology, are called *candidati*, *licenciati*, and *doctores*. Each degree is distinguished by a peculiar dress: for instance, doctors of divinity wear black silk, and those of the law white silk hats; doctors of medicine have green, and sometimes hats of a sky-blue colour: for other details respecting all that regards the rank and classes of the different professors, the reader is referred to the Appendix.*

I regretted exceedingly that my visit to this classic ground happened during vacation, as it deprived me of an opportunity of visiting the classes when assembled, or seeing the students in town, except a few who linger here even during the recess. This brought to my recollection the observation of one distinguished person, that a student will do more in an hour, when circumstances concur to invite him to any special study, than in four during a dull season. In their appearance and dress I could observe nothing remarkable, beyond a small silver harp, worn on one side of the collar of their coats, not embroidered; and masters of arts were known by a small velvet band round their hats, with a small gold buckle in front, and a harp of gold. Professors had black collars, with a harp at one corner of them, and a gold harp embroidered in the middle. Here, I conceive, I am bound in justice to say, that I observed none of that want of subordination and of cleanliness in their persons for which one writer † on Sweden has, in my opinion, most unwarrantably and groundlessly attacked the students of Upsala, maliciously holding them up to ridicule, by representing them to be muffled in a costume not unlike effigies dressed up by the rabble in England to represent Guy Faux! They do not live in colleges, as the students at Oxford or Cambridge; but like those of the Scotch universities, they have apartments in private houses, and dine at restaura-

* No. 4.

† Dr. Clarke.

teurs'. The library contains a number of books and manuscripts, exceedingly curious and interesting to the traveller, properly arranged, and classed according to the subjects on which they treat: there are, upon the whole, about 90,000 volumes. One of the curiosities is, namely, the first book printed in Sweden, dated M.CCCC.LXXXIII.; another, a commentary on the Psalms, in the Latin tongue, printed there in 1515; and the Scriptures, in Latin, in 1475. The most costly, and in fact invaluable, among the numerous manuscripts, is the Codex Argenteus, in the Gothic language. It is written on vellum, and the initial or capital letters are ornamented with silver and gold, which must have been a work of infinite labour. This is said to have been discovered in 1597, in a convent in Westphalia, transferred from thence to Prague, and at the capture of that city, in 1648, presented to her Majesty Christina of Sweden. Of the three existing copies of this code, one is understood to be in the library at Oxford.

In this library is a superb cabinet of the most exquisite workmanship, formerly the property of that queen, splendidly ornamented and polished. One of the doors of it consists of a single stone. On each side is a painting representing scriptural pieces, and a few portraits. The interior is divided into several compartments, embellished by mosaic work, which contains precious stones and other valuables; as, for instance, an exact model of the holy sepulchre in the church on Calvary, in Jerusalem, and of its accuracy I can bear testimony, having been on the spot. An elegant building is erecting for the library in a different quarter of the town, and the expence of it is estimated at 200,000 rix-dollars. From different drawings of this venerable structure, which I saw here, it appears that the two towers, destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt, were originally of much greater height than those at present. Gustavus Adolphus, surnamed the Great, was, to his honour, a strong supporter of this university, and displayed great liberality towards it. He ceded to it in perpetuity 36 manors with

30 farms and mills, in order to support poor students, as well as to increase the salaries of professors; and further, his mother Christina afterwards bequeathed to it by her testament £5,000.

After having satisfied my curiosity at the university, I could not resist my strong desire to visit the habitation and garden of the great natural philosopher of Sweden, which will always be considered a spot sacred to the lover of science. The house fronts two streets, and has a garden at the back of it. As it is impossible to visit these places without being reminded that a garden was the habitation of our first parents previously to their fall from a state of innocence, so are they naturally calculated to suggest many subjects of reflection. Being decorated with the most beautiful plants, flowers, and medicinal herbs*, these occasion the highest degree of delight; yet the "flower fadeth," and the goodness thereof, compared to the life of man, passeth away.† In such a spot no visitor can well be melancholy; but, on the contrary, his eye must be charmed; and his spirits elevated. When we walk along and view the infinite variety of beauties and delicious sweets that surround us, and address themselves agreeably to the senses, and touch the finest movements of the mind, they call on us to consider their Great Author, who opens his hand thus liberally, and dresses out the earth in all its glory and grandeur, for the contemplation and pleasure of his dependent creatures: —

For us kind nature wakes her genial power,
Suckles each herb, and spreads out every flower.

Harmony and design may be said to pervade the universe, and nature extends her attention to productions, indeed the most insignificant; for in the very meanest blossoms the laws of its existence are accurately defined, and the period of its duration invariably determined. At the extremity of this garden is a building of one large room, where Linnæus used

* Ecclesiasticus, c. xxxviii. v. 4.

† Isaiah, c. xl. v. 6, 7.

to read his lectures, and a green-house on each side of it. This room, or hall, is 50 feet in length and 30 in breadth, with four windows, and has no upper storey. At one end of it stood a small desk, which was shifted into the middle of the hall at the beginning of the lecture. An adjoining apartment is at present used for athletic exercises: here are ropes suspended from the wall, with wooden horses, and numerous pieces of machinery of a similar description. It may, in passing, be observed, that this wonderful man; whose name will never be lost sight of in the page of history, was born on the 24th of May, 1707; appointed professor of botany in the university here in 1741; and having died the 10th of June, 1778, he consequently had attained the 71st year of his age.

After having walked through the grounds, and gathered a few flowers as relics to take to England, and lamented to observe the deserted state of the garden, which is overgrown with weeds, and the house, the walls of which have partly fallen in, I was conducted to the new botanical garden, which is the first that was made in Sweden, at some distance west of the town, and received by Professor Thunberg, a most polite old gentleman, who, from his manners and deportment, seems to belong to the old French school. The gardens are of considerable extent, and in tolerable order, and committed to the charge of two gardeners and a superintendent.

There is a neat building, containing the professor's lecture room, where a statue of Linnæus is a prominent object. This edifice, which is surmounted by a cupola, and was built by the late king Gustavus, contains also a menagerie and large green-house. The principal door is of bronze. The venerable professor conducted us over the whole house, explaining the different objects of natural history with more than ordinary anxiety, and shewed us great kindness and attention. He pointed out many specimens which had been collected by himself during his long and useful life, and in the course of many interesting travels. We also walked through the

gardens, which are not, however, distinguished by any object peculiarly striking to a stranger.

Among the public institutions at Upsala is an hospital for the poor, and another for lunatics; a school, which has been founded on British principles of education, and an observatory. In one quarter of the town there is a collection of minerals, among which are specimens of gold and silver ore that had been found in the Swedish mines. This brought to my recollection the language of Scripture, where it is said, "from the north cometh gold*:" there are also a few models of machinery. I cannot conclude this imperfect description of Upsala without adverting to the magnificent palace erected by Gustavus Vasa. This stupendous edifice seems to have originally had a quadrangular shape, and to have been of a most enormous size, with a round lofty tower at each of the four corners, and is said to have contained 300 windows. A conflagration, however, in the year 1702, reduced the greater part of it to ashes, and left only one wing to bear witness of its former grandeur. Little has been done towards repairing this injury. The remains of the building, which have a proud and most imposing appearance, stand on an elevation, close to the town, and command a view of a vast extent of country. There are still a great number of windows remaining. I was shewn into some of the best apartments, which are occupied by the governor, and also by the King when he visits Upsala: the bust of the latter is in the principal room. A greater degree of interest is given to this place from a tragedy that took place within its walls, which will ever remain a deep and indelible stain on the pages of Swedish history, than by the noble but now ruinous appearance of the lofty pile itself. Under the governor's apartments are dungeons for the reception of criminals; in one of which the unhappy Sture was confined; by order of the cruel Eric, and some of his handwriting is still to be traced on the walls. This individual was sprung from a

* Job, c. xxxvii. v. 2.

noble Swedish family, and suspicions only of a conspiracy were entertained against Eric, who pursued the whole family with the most implacable and deadly hatred. After the imprisonment of the unfortunate Sture, he entered his dungeon, and, upbraiding him with his conduct, — unmoved by seeing his once proud enemy humbled in the dust, and prostrating himself at his feet in all humility, he drew forth a dagger, and plunged it in his breast with his own hand. Orders for the sacrifice of the rest of the family were given afterwards; and thus perished, through a tyrannic prince, the whole of a noble and virtuous family. Eric was afterwards stung with deep remorse and the horrors of a guilty conscience; and being found unworthy to fill the throne, was deposed.

In front of the remaining building, among the ruins, a bell has been erected, and a few pieces of artillery have been mounted. The prospect from this place over the extensive plain beneath, with the tower of Upsala, and the windings of the river Sala, is exquisitely beautiful, and brought to my recollection the views of Windsor and Eton. It was evening when I beheld it, and the beauty of the scene was heightened by the golden rays of a setting sun reflected from every surrounding object. One would have supposed, from the peculiar display of red light (the building being painted that colour) that the whole edifice and the surrounding landscape, with the horizon, were involved in one mighty blaze; in other words, this orb of glory exhibited a farewell smile, and threw a fiery lustre over all objects. Even in the town, every

window blaz'd,

Burnish'd by the setting sun.

Next morning I proceeded, in company with Professor Scruer, to Old Upsala, which is about two miles distant from the university. The origin of the place is lost in antiquity; but it is considered to have been the principal place of sacrifice in heathen times, and tradition states that the kings of Sweden were anciently crowned here. There are several curious mounds of earth thrown up, in the form of a cone;

and it may be remarked that justice was anciently administered on particular hills, or elevations, in this country.* The chief object of attraction is a very old church. At the entrance of the principal gate, leading to the churchyard, in the centre of which it is situated, is a small grating, or iron bars laid across a kind of ditch, to prevent cattle from entering the cemetery. The interior of the church is 156 feet long, and 40 feet broad; and no doubt can be entertained that it has been at one period a temple devoted to some pagan deity. No ornaments are to be seen; but there is a small organ, and on each side of it are representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the portraits of two distinguished clergymen. Three brass chandeliers hang in front of the altar, and at the side of the pulpit are four hour glasses, with a death's head; the church also contains a modern clock, in a long wooden case. A stone is shewn, with some letters in the ancient Swedish language, called "Rune," the letters forming the word "Iglanti," the professor informed me meant England: this, however, as well as an explanation of the three small earthen mounds or tumuli, a short distance from this place, in the form of sugar loaves, which are said to be the sepulchres of the old Swedish kings, and, like the pyramids of Egypt, appear to have outlived the memory of those by whom they were formed, I shall leave to antiquaries to explain.

I took leave here of my polite guide the professor; and curiosity being next excited, from the communications he made respecting the mines of Danemora, I directed my route to that quarter, proceeding northward. The country was for many miles open, flat, and almost destitute of trees, which threw a kind of dullness or uninteresting similarity over the scenery, since trees are objects that are indispensable to diversify a landscape. The land was, however, good, cultivated with considerable attention, and had in some places very rich crops. Many parts were rocky, but the greatest care having been taken to till even small pieces

* A similar mode was practised in Scotland, and from hence names of elevations were derived; for instance, Largo Law, Berwick Law, &c. &c.

of ground between the different pieces of rock, bore ample testimony both of the goodness of the soil and of the industry of the farmer. In those places where the plough had met with no such impediment, the furrows were made sometimes transversely, and at others in the form of a semicircle. The space from one furrow made for carrying off the water to the next, I found, measured from 70 to 80 feet. In the meadows the haymakers were at work cutting the grass with scythes having very short handles; not as in England, with a long sweep, but in a quick, short manner, as if they were chopping the grass. They lift the scythe high; and though I saw several persons at work together, they did not keep time at all, but appeared completely irregular in their motions. I next passed through a wood, where the road winds along through the most beautiful brushwood, and quantities of wild flowers, in their endless multiplicity of character and exquisite beauties, throwing out their balmy perfume*, or wasting their sweets. Here an opportunity was again afforded of contemplating the infinite wisdom of the Great Creator of all things, in those beauties which presented themselves to the eye of the traveller on all sides, and in whose hands, in the words of inspiration, are the "diversities of plants and virtues of roots."† May it not with propriety be asked, what sentiments of piety cannot be drawn from the works of nature herself? These appear not only to have been the subject of the deepest meditation and most beautiful language of the sacred writers, but called forth a most marked and sublime observation of our Divine Teacher, in his exclamation, "Behold the lillies, they toil not, neither do they spin; yet your Heavenly Father careth for them:" —

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread,
Peaceful and lonely in their native soil,
They neither know how to spin or toil.

In fact, not even the smallest of the vegetable tribe can be

* Perfume rejoices the heart. Prov., xxvii. 9.

† Wisd. of Sol. c. vii. v. 20.

considered as destitute of use to his' creatures, no not the meanest flower that is

born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air.

They often brought to recollection one observation I have somewhere heard; namely, what are the labours of the loom, or the boasted commodities of any country, with these curious and delicate manufactures of nature: in short, I may observe, that Solomon himself in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these: —

Who can paint like nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid his gay creation, hues like these?
And can he mix them with that matchless skill,
And lay them on so delicately fine,
And losé them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows.

When near the edge of this wood, there started in view lake Danemora, with a number of islands, which, with the rays of the sun sparkling or playing on its waters, reflecting the image of the cloudless sky, gave an additional charm to the highly romantic scenery in this secluded quarter. The roads were remarkably smooth, and travelling expeditious. Some idea of this may be given, by stating that I travelled in my carriage with two horses 13 English miles in the course of one hour and 20 minutes: in short, it appeared to be more like riding in a nobleman's park than travelling on a public road. I arrived at Ugglesta, after the most delightful and romantic excursion I have enjoyed in any part of Sweden. In the course of it, I was repeatedly accosted by pretty peasant girls, who with the greatest naïveté and simplicity offered me wild strawberries, in small baskets made of bark, newly plucked in the woods. The next place was Ostérby, near the famous mines, where I remained all night. The circumstance of Swedish landlords or masters of inns never making their appearance on the arrival or

departure of strangers, might be construed by many travellers into a want of attention and politeness, especially by Englishmen, who have occasion in this respect to mark the politeness to travellers or others on public roads in their own ; but being told that it was the general custom of the country, I thought no more about it, and was reminded of the Italian observation, "*ogni paese ha suo uso.*" Osterby is situated romantically in a forest, and offers to the lover of nature the most sublime and beautiful landscapes in all directions. On this occasion the place was so crowded with strangers, that it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured a wretched apartment, with an equally miserable bed ; and was, besides, obliged to be contented with sitting down to supper in the passage, and my servant slept during the night on a bench, where he was dreadfully annoyed by fleas and vermin. It is remarkable that in a spot to which thousands of visitors resort to admire its charming scenery and visit the public mines in the neighbourhood, there is not a single respectable inn, or private house, that offers any degree of comfort to the traveller ; although there is not a doubt that such an undertaking would pay remarkably well for any entertainment and accommodation it afforded.

Next morning I rose early, after a comfortless night, when I was, in truth, as much attacked with vermin as ever I had been in the land of Egypt. A footpath leads from the house across a meadow, about half an hour's walk to the mines of Danemora ; and there is a road in a different direction for carriages, through a small village. Here the bowels of the earth contain those treasures from which industry may draw forth her implements to plough the soil, reap the grain, and procure those other numerous conveniences.

The period when these mines were first discovered is not exactly ascertained, although some are inclined to believe that they were known previously to the introduction of Christianity into Sweden. One fact is, however, unquestionable, that they have been worked from time immemorial, and seem to be altogether inexhaustible.

A prodigious excavation of rock is the first thing that arrests attention: it is similar to a yawning cavern surrounded with machinery; and enormous masses of iron are drawn from the pit by the operation of machines. Here there was one incessant scene of action and hard labour, both above and below ground. The persons engaged in different parts of this business are calculated to amount to 300, a number of whom are women, who equally share the toil and danger with the men. Nothing appeared to me more awfully grand, than standing on the pinnacle of an overhanging piece of work to look down into these enormous cavities made by the hand of man, in the very bowels of the earth, and these immense chasms or frightful apertures forced through the rock, leaving ragged edges like icicles, by means of the forcible application of gunpowder, even in those places which had been deemed impenetrable. Such a view is strongly calculated to bring to the mind of a spectator the words of the royal writer, in allusion to the greatness and power of the Almighty, that "in his hands are the deep places of the earth." This is peculiarly striking when a new partition is making, and sudden flashes of the powder illuminates, for a few moments, the eternal darkness in the regions underneath. The dreadful crash or roar of an explosion, and the volumes of smoke which ascend through every hole in the rock, strongly reminded me of those terrific scenes I had witnessed in the crater on the summit of Mount Etna.

The ore is brought up in buckets, by means of a windlass, turned by four horses, one bucket going down empty as the other ascends full. Part of the platform on which they are laid is formed so as to project a considerable space, and actually to hang over the pits. At short intervals most tremendous explosions, similar to the report of the heaviest artillery, deafen the ear; these are increased by an echo or reverberation of sound in the place, and have the effect of shaking the earth, like those of a volcano, or some other horrible convulsion of nature, and are made still more dreadful by the volumes of smoke which follow each crash.

The greatest depth of these mines is about 300, and that part laid open, to the surface from 60 to 70 fathoms. "Thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth under thee shall be iron." Many of them are under water, and to each of those capable of being worked, names are assigned expressive of the quality of the ore they yield. Hydraulic machines are introduced to clear off the superfluous water. Travellers, as well as the workmen, descend in the bucket, which sometimes contains three persons. I descended to a certain depth, in one part, by means of ladders, and saw the immediate mouth of the pits farthest to the south, covered with mighty sheets of ice, to melt which there is a machine above ground which conveys hot water. As I considered it rather an act of wantonness to expose myself without any necessity in a bucket, suspended by single rope over such a dreadful chasm, I abandoned all idea of visiting the northern mine, which is said to be the most productive of all. The number of buckets employed daily, that ascend full of ore to the surface of the earth, is estimated at 130, but I was unable to ascertain at the moment the exact quantity which the mines yield annually. Workmen are paid according to the extent of the work performed. This is calculated to insure greater activity, and is of considerable advantage to the industrious labourer, as well as his employer; those I had occasion to observe, notwithstanding their daily confinement in these caverns, looked strong and healthy, and wore leather aprons and wooden sandals fastened by straps of leather tied across their feet. They are engaged in the various operations from six in the morning till the same hour at night in summer, allowing one hour for meals, and in winter as long as it is daylight. Considering the prodigious bodily labour which is exercised in these deep and dangerous subterraneous places, never could the observation be applied with more strict justice to any class of men than these miners, that they make their bread with the sweat of their brow. It may be added that a steam-engine has lately been fitted up, at the expence of 36,000

rix-dollars. A platform ingeniously contrived, projecting several feet from the top of the rock over the mouth of the pit, was made for the accommodation of the King, who paid a visit for the purpose of inspecting the mines. As workmen, who are below during the critical operation of blasting the rock, must necessarily be exposed to great personal danger, a laudable attention is paid to them in the event of their happening to be wounded in the service, and thus rendered unfit to work, as well as to the widows and children of others who have lost their lives in the course of the undertaking. An appeal is also made to the compassion of strangers who visit the works, there being, contiguous to the spot at the carriage road, an iron box fixed on a pedestal, with a small aperture, and the following inscription :

POUR LES PAUVRES BLESSÉS DANS LES MINES.

This leads me to express an ardent hope that this affecting appeal will not be made in vain to travellers or others, since such deeds of mercy “ bless him that gives, and him that takes ;” and that those sums which are obtained may be exclusively devoted to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers who fall victims to their anxiety not only to gain a livelihood for themselves and their families, but to promote the interest of their employers. Nothing further occurs on the subject of these mines beyond the circumstance, that the company who has undertaken to work them consists of several gentlemen ; and that they are understood to have turned out a tolerably lucrative concern. In the neighbourhood, quantities of rope are made to supply, as I presume, the large demand for that article in the operations carried on. At the time of my visit these labours were suspended ; in consequence, as I was told, of rope being procured at a more moderate price from Stockholm.

It was impossible to view these subterraneous parts without having at the moment forcibly brought to mind the copper mines of Dalecarlia, which, of all others, will be

ever memorable in history, from the remarkable event connected with them as to Gustavus Vasa, the valiant deliverer of his country. The elevation of this extraordinary individual, who actually worked in these mines, owes its origin to those mighty struggles he made, with the assistance of the brave Dalecarlians, to loosen the yoke imposed by Denmark, and vindicate the liberties of Sweden.

I travers'd all Sweden, thro' ten thousand foes,
 Impending perils, and surrounding tongues,
 That, from himself, inquir'd Gustavus out.
 Witness my country, how I toil'd to wake
 Thy sons to liberty ! in vain — for fear,
 Cold fear, had seiz'd on all. — Here last I came,
 And shut me from the sun, whose hateful beams
 Serv'd but to show the ruins of my country ;
 When here my friends, 'twas here, at length, I found
 What I had left to look for, gallant spirits
 In the rough form of untaught peasantry.

On leaving Osterby, to return to Upsala, a book was presented to me, in which I was requested to write my name, as it was regularly sent to one of the proprietors who lives at a short distance from it, who seemed anxious to be made acquainted with the names of all visitors. I accordingly added it to the list, availing myself of that opportunity of reprobatng the dirtiness of the house, expressing my astonishment at the want of a comfortable inn at a place which attracted so many strangers, and this was the observation of an Englishman. After expressing my acknowledgments to Professors Bredman and Scruder, for the great civility and kindness which they had shown me during my visit to Upsala and its neighbourhood, I took leave of them and this celebrated place, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th of July, after having dispatched, on the preceding day, an avant courier with my luggage.

A short distance from the town, the road led through a forest, and came in sight of a lake, where I was ferried across a small arm of it; the road continued in the wood, and from time to time views of a lake were disclosed. About nine o'clock I arrived at the station of Elsicke to breakfast. This post-house stands on the borders of it, and

I had a beautiful prospect from the windows across the watery expanse; I left my carriage here, and took a foot-path which led down to the lake, where I embarked in a small boat rowed by a peasant, and after being a short distance from the shore became alarmed for my personal safety, as it was entirely of cockle-shell dimensions, and the upper part of its sides nearly on a line with the water, besides the man could not be considered as an expert rower. I escaped, however, all accident, and after an hour's gentle paddling, arrived at Skokloster, at the extremity of the lake: this place is the property of the Brahes, one of the oldest families in point of rank and influence in this country. The short history of it is this. An old cloister originally stood here, built in the 1220, and a more favourable situation for religious retirement and devotion, nay, total seclusion from the world, can hardly be pointed out. This happened to be burned in 1297; when another was built in 1300, which received numerous donations, and having been confiscated at the period of the reformation, it was followed by a dispersion of the nuns. It fell a sacrifice to another conflagration, and having been a second time erected in 1611, was presented by Charles IX. to Field Marshal Some. The property was afterwards forfeited on his being accused of treasonable practices, and given to Field Marshal Wrangle. His son commenced building the present palace in 1649, which was finished in 1678, and came afterwards into the hands of Admiral Brahe, who was married to his daughter, since which time it has remained in this family. The mansion is on an extensive scale, in a square form, each side is 72 yards long and 92 feet in height, and consists of four stories, with a tower at each angle, of five stories; and the interior resembles a cloister, with a quadrangular court surrounded with arches: the whole of this edifice proudly commands, as it were, this great sheet of water. A grand staircase leads into a long gallery, adorned with numerous old paintings, and to each there are appropriate inscriptions from the old Latin, and other writers. In this corridor are many doors leading to the rooms, which are extremely numerous, and almost all of them were hung with

ancient tapestry, and paintings of different descriptions. The furniture, which evidently belongs to the most remote antiquity, is preserved with more than ordinary care. At the entrance of some of the apartments stand figures of men in armour; and in one place is a most extensive collection of weapons of ingenious workmanship, which had been formerly employed in actual warfare, and are even now made use of for that purpose. Among these are swords, musquets, pistols, and daggers, belonging to the different periods of Swedish history.

Shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming and with gold.

There are likewise coats of mail, flags, saddles, and curious articles, which, at one time or other, were the property of the different sovereigns of Sweden and their consorts. The whole are so very numerous that they cannot possibly be described. There is one sword used by Charles IX., with which he killed three adversaries in single combat. Another was taken in battle from a Turk of distinction; and it is a remarkable fact, that when this is swung to and fro for a few seconds, it occasions a most delightful perfume; an almanack is, also, curiously written on the blade of it. Among the muskets, which amount at least to 2,000, and are said to exceed, both in number and excellence, every other private collection in Sweden, is one which had been used by Gustavus Adolphus, the great defender of the Protestant faith, who fell at the battle of Lutzen, in Saxony, in 1632.*

In another apartment of this castle, as it may with every propriety be named, is an extensive library. I was, how-

* When I visited the field of Lutzen, some years ago, I perceived a stone erected near the highway, about two feet in height, over the spot where the king had fallen covered with nine wounds. On each side is planted a poplar tree, and on the stone is an inscription.

It is remarkable that it was also on this spot, that Buonaparte defeated the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, in 1813.

ever, only led through part of it, and my time being limited, I could not examine the books with any attention, although I perceived those of English authors in a great number. The edifice is surrounded by elegant walks of the most noble and stately trees. At a short distance from it is a small chapel, where there is a portrait of the founder of the castle, representations of several battles, in which he bore a principal part, and one of his favourite war horse; this place contains also a pompous family vault.

On viewing these solemn objects, are we not forced to exclaim, in the language of inspiration, "We pass away out of the world as grasshoppers, and our life is astonishment and fear." †

Dull grave! thou
Strik'st out the dimple from the cheek of mirth,
And every smirking feature from the face.

A visit to Skokloster, independently of the exquisite beauty of the scenery, will always afford sufficient interest, and repay a traveller for a slight deviation from the great road, especially when he considers the great antiquity of almost every object that surrounds him, and the celebrated individuals whose memory is connected with the place. After having spent three hours most delightfully, I returned to the bark, and reached the post-house in safety. One thing struck me here as singular, and appeared as astonishing as it is reprehensible, namely, the manner in which infants are dressed, for they are completely tied up in their hands, arms, and feet, so as to impede the free exercise of them, and in reality resemble small Egyptian mummies; which makes it impossible to conceive how these babies can acquire at all the use of their delicate little limbs, or their health can be preserved under so unnatural a confinement.

As I proceeded on my journey the road continued good, and there were many fields of rye, where the crops were

* 2 Esdras, c. iv. v. 24.

bountiful. After changing horses, I left the great road, and turned off to another, which led to one of the king's summer palaces, called Rosenberg. This place is situated on an elevation, looking down upon a small lake, and a beautiful wooded country. No town is near it, and the whole has an appearance of tranquillity and retirement. The house is evidently old, and has wings attached to it; the whole contains nine rooms on a floor, leading one into the other. Most of these are elegantly furnished, and the walls hung with rich silks of almost every different colour. In the king's bed-chamber stands a bust of Charles XII., and a cabinet, said to have belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. Among the books, I observed lying on the king's table were *Œuvres de Jean Racine*, *Theatre de Corneille*, and other works in the same language; but none in any other. From the dining-room, at the back of the house, there is a view of the lake inexpressibly beautiful. The rooms on the second floor are neat, and well furnished, excepting the carpets, which are coarse and of the most ordinary kind; and the paintings, or transparent window-blinds, are the most miserable daubs I ever saw in almost any place. In one of the rooms are ranged a number of busts of distinguished public characters, such as Washington and others, and I particularly remarked that in none of them was there a representation of that extraordinary individual, whose restless ambition had, during so long a period, disturbed the peace of Europe, and occasioned the shedding of so much human blood. A copy of the declaration of the independence of America, subscribed by her patriots, is hung up in a frame. The walls of the billiard room are adorned with paintings from masters of the Flemish school. In one spacious apartment, named the Admirals' hall, are escutcheons and pieces of armour of naval commanders who had distinguished themselves in the service of their country, and also a painting of a large ship of war. The curtains of the windows are made of yellow silk, and tastefully arranged to represent the Swedish flag. In another are pictures of

several battles in which the Swedes have been engaged at different periods; for instance, that of Haveland, 16th May, 1809; Svinskund, 24th August, 1809; Frederickshall, and Svinsund, 9th July, 1790. In one wing of this palace are two rooms, with views in Sweden, and in another is a statue of a sleeping Juno, with a child at her breast, and a colossal head of the present King, the works of Professor Bÿstrom, a Swede, who executed them in Italy.

During my visit here, workmen were employed in repairing the interior walls of the palace, and in coating them with a composition resembling the most beautiful shining marble; and the imitation was so exact as to render it difficult to discover the slightest difference. On returning through the grounds, I observed several persons employed in clearing the weeds from gravel walks, which was accomplished by a novel mode, and appeared not only calculated to save time, but much manual labour: the machine used for this purpose resembled a sledge, drawn by one horse; and underneath it was a piece of iron fastened across, something like a scraper, or the iron-hoop of a barrel. The horse walked at a slow pace, and this long hoe or knife rooted out most expeditiously and effectually, without disturbing the gravel, all the weeds, which were afterwards removed by means of a large harrow. In proceeding along the avenue, I was surprized to see a stone set up, mentioning the number of miles from the capital, the first object of the kind I had ever met with in a royal demesne, and so nearly adjoining the palace.

After having again got into the great road, and reaching the post-house, I could hardly find a corner to sit down, every part of it being crowded with military, returning from a grand review that had taken place at Stockholm, in honour of the marriage of Prince Oscar. My attention was here excited by observing workmen erecting in a corner, near the house, a kind of machine for the punishment of culprits, and transgressors of the law. This consisted of a frame, about 15 feet square, made of logs of wood, each log being laid at some distance from

the other, and across a small pit, filled up with stones; in the centre was a wooden stake, with chains suspended, and an iron collar attached, to confine a culprit during the infliction of corporal punishment. Post-boys, and holkaars as they are called, or ostlers, in having this instrument constantly before their eyes, are reminded, that if they are guilty of any infraction of certain regulations laid down by government with regard to horses, or in their behaviour towards travellers, they are liable to be tied up and receive a certain number of stripes. I was glad, however, to learn, that this is not now so frequently practised as it formerly used to be.

On leaving the post-house, I met several regiments returning to their respective homes, and was concerned to observe many of the gallant sons of Mars affected or elevated with the snaps or ardent spirits of which they appeared to have shared in a most bountiful degree. At this time, military discipline was altogether set aside, and many of them were straggling behind the general body, or scattered in different parts of the road, not being in a state properly calculated for regularity and velocity of motion. I passed the king's palace at Haga, which will be more particularly mentioned hereafter. A sight of the long-wished-for capital of Sweden now suddenly burst upon me: it was in the afternoon when I arrived, and my passport was demanded at the barrier by a soldier. A custom-house officer appeared, who contented himself, *pro forma*, with merely touching my luggage, a civility for which he was rewarded, for although I was by no means apprehensive of the most scrutinizing search, yet I calculated on the loss of time that an investigation of its contents might necessarily occasion. After entering the gates, I passed an observatory, on a considerable elevation. On entering the principal street, called Drottningatan, or Queen-street, a charming view of the city of Stockholm, with its numerous edifices, and surmounted by the lofty dome of one of its churches, presented itself, the whole surrounded with the most romantic scenery of wood and water, &c. I proceeded along this street, which is narrow,

about an English mile in length, and without footpaths; and afterwards crossed a bridge, at the extremity of which a superb palace came into view, and I arrived at an inn, kept by Hokart, an Englishwoman. A description of this metropolis, and other objects of interest connected with it, I shall attempt to give in the following chapter.

CHAP. VIII.

Stockholm. — *Its picturesque situation.* — *Palace.* — *Clothes of Charles XII. on his fall at Frederickshall.* — *Costume of Gustavus III. when assassinated.* — *Execution of the assassin.* — *Royal chapel.* — *State chamber.* — *Hall of antiquities.* — *Public library.* — *Enormous Bible that belonged to Luther.* — *King's stables.* — *Church of Ridderholm.* — *Arms of Buonaparte as Knight of the Seraphim.* — *National religion.* — *Toleration.* — *Cathedral.* — *Anecdote of a culprit brought into church and exhorted.* — *Fitting up of the church on occasion of Prince Oscar's marriage.* — *Church of Christina Maria.* — *Senate House.* — *Chamber of Privy Council.* — *Diet described.* — *Statue of Gustavus Vasa.* — *Mint.* — *Opera House.* — *Minor Theatre.* — *Observatory.* — *Charitable institutions.* — *Infirmary.* — *Schools.* — *Public bank.* — *Bible society.* — *Lottery.* — *Public baths.* — *Newspapers.* — *Royal academy.* — *House of correction.* — *Bazaars.* — *Courts of justice.* — *Want of hotels.* — *Saalskapt and Lilla Saalskapet.* — *Streets.* — *Hackney coaches.* — *Costume of females.* — *Clergy and lower orders.* — *Provisions.* — *Natives of Dalecarlia.* — *Dress of representatives of peasants to the Diet.* — *Houses.* — *Regret of no English church being established here.* — *Wages of servants, &c.* — *Medical persons.* — *Revenue of the King and his son.* — *Ministers.* — *Orders of knighthood.* — *Prohibition of smoking within the barriers.* — *Suicide.* — *Private libraries.* — *Prisons.* — *Military.* — *Dress.* — *Ways and means of the State.* — *Taxes.* — *Morals.* — *Presentation to the King by Lord Bloomfield.* — *Audience explained.* — *Description of his Majesty.* — *British Minister.* — *His high popularity.*

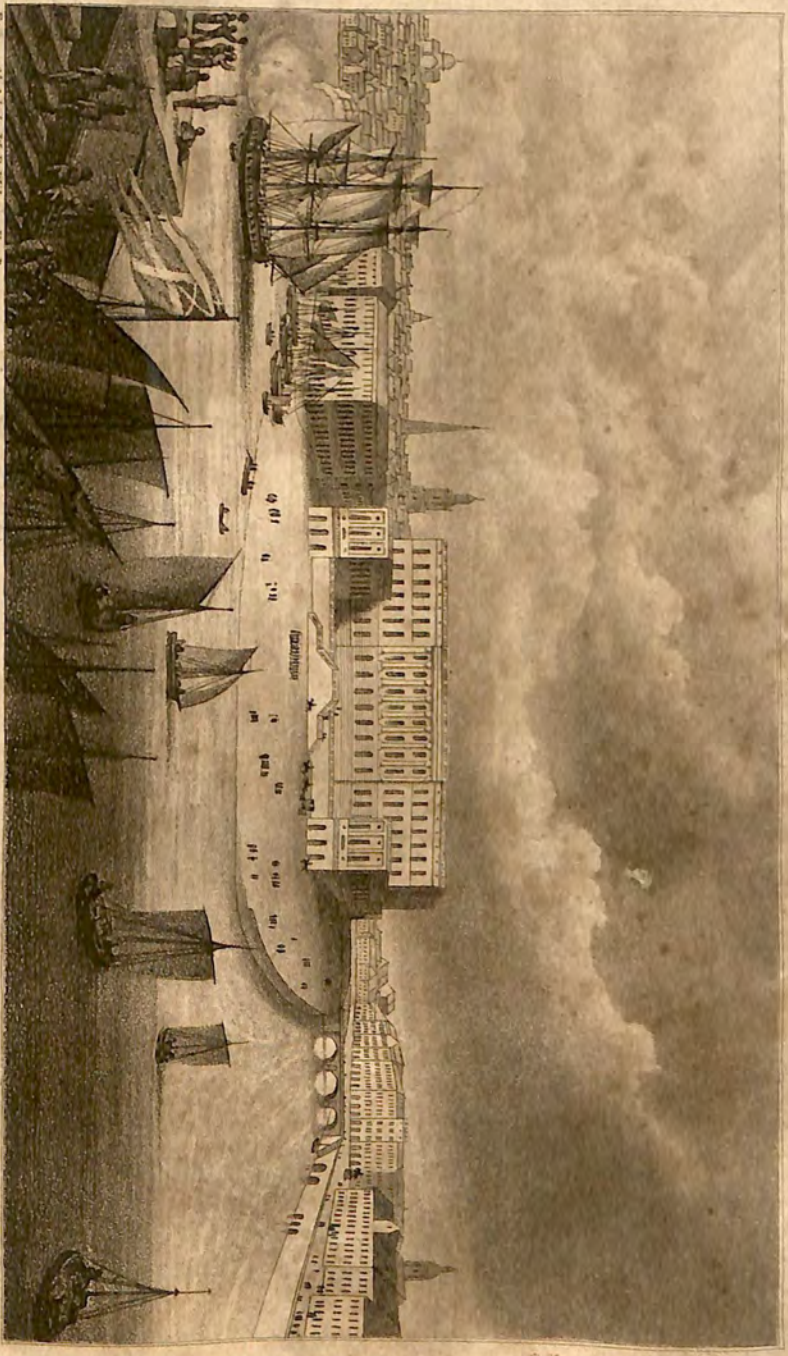
STOCKHOLM is about 320 leagues north-east from London, and perhaps no city in Europe is more singularly situated. Part of it stands on seven small islands, on the lake

Melar, and on two peninsulas, formed by that lake, and an arm of the Baltic. The view of the whole is as beautiful and diversified as imagination can conceive. Innumerable craggy rocks rise from the water, partly covered with houses, and partly planted with wood. Vessels of all forms and descriptions pass to and fro around the whole place; a great many were riding at anchor, and there were considerable bustle and activity on the public quays. From whatever side you approach the capital it presents a highly pleasing and picturesque appearance, of which it is impossible to give a correct idea to the reader. In short, no metropolis in Europe that I have visited, bears any resemblance to Stockholm.

Tradition states, that this city was founded in the thirteenth century, but the exact time has not been clearly ascertained. It is, however, not more than a hundred years since it became the residence of the Swedish monarchs. The population, which is said to increase annually, is at present estimated at about 80,000. The principal part of the city stands on the central island, and the following were the edifices which more particularly attracted my attention.

The palace, which, from its uncommon degree of splendour and magnificence, is generally considered the first object of interest, is certainly as noble an edifice as can be seen in any capital of Europe; and its superiority over all others in point of extent arises from its peculiarity of situation. This structure, which was begun by Charles XI. and finished during the reign of Gustavus III., stands in the centre of the city, upon an elevation near the quay, and is of a quadrangular form, four stories in height, with a flat roof in the Italian style. It is distinctly visible from the four quarters of the town, commanding a most extensive prospect; and is built of brick, but is covered with a kind of cement, which gives it an appearance of stone, and has a range of columns, with a number of windows. The principal part fronts the great quay, with a garden and parterre, with a number of flower-pots arranged on a railing, inclosing it, with the letter C. sur-

From a sketch by W. P. Wilson Esq.



J. Clark sc.

Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM
1865
APR 2

mounted by a crown in gold in the centre; and access is had to the palace, from this side, by a double flight of stone steps, where there are sentinels on guard. From this entrance, to the extremity of the quay in front, there is a few feet distant, and a frigate may anchor almost close to it.* There are other entrances from the public streets to the palace, particularly one fronting a bridge which connects with another to it on the north part of the town. This entrance gently rises to a considerable elevation; but instead of a palisading of corresponding elegance, it has merely a wooden railing, with figures of colossal lions at each end. The large court, in the middle of the palace, is open to persons of all ranks and classes, and is in fact used as a thoroughfare to the different parts of the city. The window-frames on this side of the palace are heavy and of an antique construction.

Some of the servants of the king conducted me over the palace, which I entered by a lofty and magnificent staircase. Their dress is of blue cloth, edged with silver, and they all bear the initials of the king, surmounted by a crown on the back of their coats; but the uniform is inferior, in point of splendour, to that which distinguishes the domestics of our own gracious sovereign.† One servant who proceeded before me, stooped greatly from his advanced age, and from a representation of the crown being so large, as almost to cover the whole of his back, on viewing him at a short distance, one might have supposed he was actually bending from the prodigious weight of the Swedish crown. The apartments are numerous, spacious, and furnished with a degree of splendour, which I cannot describe minutely. One suite had been newly fitted up in the French style, for

* The frigate which took Lord Bloomfield, our present ambassador at that court, to Stockholm, cast anchor opposite the palace, as is represented in the view given in the engraving.

† Liveries in general originated, at least in Britain, by our ancestors clothing their vassals in uniform, in the view of showing the distinction of families, in the same manner as their clothes and armour.

the heir to the throne, and his young spouse. Many of the apartments are hung with paintings, among which are several portraits of the present king, queen, and Prince Oscar. One room was pointed out, from which I was told the late King Gustavus Adolphus attempted to effect his escape, during the revolution in 1809, to the events of which period I shall afterwards have occasion to revert. Many curiosities have been preserved here with great care, and are shown to travellers; such as the cradle, and small garden carriage of Charles XII., and a silver font, from which the royal infants have been baptized for several centuries. The latter is in the form of a shell, resting on a tripod, and is of an enormous weight. A small camp bed is also shown, to which the late King Charles XIII. was partial, and on which he drew his last breath. In another room is a large assortment of dresses, worn by the different monarchs of Sweden, and their consorts, on public occasions, particularly at their respective coronations. Some of these are arranged on shelves, others are hung up on wooden frames, and the whole appear in the best preservation. Among all this grandeur, are great quantities of precious stones; yet nothing attracts more the attention of a visitor, than the plain clothes which were taken from Charles XII. after his fall in the battle of Frederickshall. These are stained with blood, and his hat, which is turned up on one side with a button, is pierced near the edge, by a musket shot. His walking-cane is likewise shown, and a portrait, which represents him as a man of great bodily strength. I have before alluded to the subject of his death, and having examined these clothes, and considered the whole circumstances of this extraordinary case, I am now further confirmed in my opinion, that the fatal bullet was not discharged from the enemy's batteries, since a pistol-shot from these could not possibly have reached him, but, on the contrary, it must have been aimed at Charles from no great distance, or, in other words, proceeded from a pistol held in the hand of a person who stood near to him, since the nature of the wound, and the appearance of his hat, prove the fact most satisfactorily. Indeed,

it is the general opinion entertained in Sweden, that he did fall by the hand of a traitor, and this will be believed, even independently of the confessions of his aide-de-camp, who, stung with remorse, confessed on his death bed at Stockholm, in 1772, that he was the perpetrator of this diabolical act!

In another room stands a trunk, filled with the masquerade costume which the unfortunate Gustavus III. had worn on the evening of his death. It consists of a light slate-coloured silk jacket and pantaloons, over which he wore a silk domino of the same colour; and a hat with white feathers, completed his dress. This accomplished and highly-gifted monarch enjoyed the affection of his subjects in the greatest degree. He was in the habit of attending places of public amusement, and on a masquerade being announced at the opera house, it was known the king intended to be present. On the day previous, he received an anonymous letter, suggesting the propriety of his postponing the visit to it. To this he paid no attention, but, as usual, mixed with the company in the saloon. Being pressed by the crowd, he retired to the remotest part of it, and leaned against the wall. At this moment he was seized by a person of the name of Ankerstrom, who, partly actuated by personal revenge, discharged a pistol, loaded with a ball and several nails, into the king's side, and, in the view of more effectually accomplishing his atrocious object, he immediately after stabbed him with a dagger in the back. His majesty fell, but the assassin was instantly seized, and confessed his crime in the presence of his royal victim, who was removed to his apartment; and, although part of the charge was extracted, and the first physicians and surgeons exercised their best abilities to save their master, the wound proved mortal, and he expired after the most acute sufferings, on the thirteenth day, in the 46th year of his age. The body was laid in state, and exposed to view for three weeks, after which he was put into a leaden coffin, and interred on the 14th of May, 1792. It may in general be observed, that amidst the extraordinary acts of rejoicings that took place on occasion of the birth of this prince, which it is unnecessary to enter

into a minute detail of here, one hundred persons were trampled to death. He was distinguished for integrity and intrepidity, and may be said to have been the most accomplished sovereign that ever swayed the sceptre of Sweden.

Although the assassin confessed that he had been engaged with a number of others in a conspiracy against the king's life, he was the only one who suffered punishment; when he displayed a fortitude almost exceeding credibility. Sentence of death was pronounced, accompanied by torture, protracted during three days. He was degraded, declared infamous, and conducted to a scaffold erected near the statue of the great founder of the Gustavian line, and on the top of the gallows, over the head of the culprit, the pistol and notched knife were exhibited, with his name, and an inscription denoting he was "the murderer of the king." A heavy chain was suspended from the summit, to which was affixed a ring that was put round his neck, and his head was uncovered. He was then stripped, and flogged. The following day he was taken to the market place, where similar punishment was inflicted. The third day he was lashed with a greater degree of severity, and exposed to public view opposite the opera house, where he committed the fatal act. The scaffold was only six feet above ground, and strewed with pine branches. After he had kneeled down, and prayed with two clergymen, who accompanied him, he laid down on his face on a block, with his arms stretched out, and thus received the stroke which severed his head from his body. A second executioner then cut off his right hand, which was held up as that of a traitor. The body was then disembowelled, quartered, dragged through the city to the common place of execution, and there exposed on wheels placed on the top of poles, to be devoured by the fowls of the air. In giving a history of Gothenburg, I alluded to the case of the pirates whose heads were exhibited in a similar manner. This is a practice which always takes place in this country, in cases of murder; but I own I entertain some doubt how far such acts may be proper, since these objects soon become familiar, and when these shocking spectacles are constantly viewed, the

feelings are blunted, and they do not strike that horror which the execution alone is calculated to produce.

The clothes of Gustavus Adolphus, who fell in the battle of Lutzen, who I formerly had occasion to mention, are likewise shown, as also a number of swords, which have been worn by different monarchs of Sweden, particularly those of Charles X., XI., and XII. On one of these, I remarked very ingenious representations of the different provinces of France. There are also the saddles of several kings, richly embroidered; and trappings made of fine cloth, embroidered with silver, which were thrown over the horses at the period of coronations, and other public occasions.

The royal chapel, contiguous to the palace, is plain, but neat. The organ is placed over the entrance, and has the following inscription: "Laudate Dominum in Sanctis." The length of this building is about 144, and its breadth 55 feet. It has a lofty arched roof, with the representations of the twelve apostles in stucco. Over the altar is a painting, representing our Saviour during his sufferings in the garden of Gethsemane. The pulpit is to the right of the altar, in a recess, with an hourglass near it. There are 27 seats on each side of the passage, which leads from the entrance in the direction of the altar. From the part where these terminate, to the altar, is a space of 48 feet, and near it stands a gilt stuffed armchair, covered with blue silk. On the railing, which incloses the altar, a blue cloth is hung, wrought with royal crowns in yellow worsted. Four benches, covered with blue cloth, are placed in this open space.

Opposite this chapel is a large hall, which may be denominated a state chamber; at the upper part of which is erected a throne, with a number of benches on each side, so as to convert the hall into a kind of amphitheatre. When the King assembles the States General here, the nobility are ranged on his right, and the clergy, burgesses, and peasants on his left hand. At the time I saw this place it had been magnificently fitted up for an entertainment given there to the royal family on the occasion of Prince Oscar's marriage.

In the left wing of the palace, which fronts the quay, there is a large hall on the ground floor, containing a number of colossal statues on pedestals, and antiquities brought from Italy, some of which are from Herculaneum. This room is 140 feet long, and 38 feet broad. At the upper end stands a bust of Gustavus I., and at the lower that of Charles XVI.; and in a room above are some pictures. The public library occupies the whole of this wing, and over the entry is the following inscription:—

BIBLIOTHECAM REGIAM PUBLICAM
A. GUSTAVO I. INSTITUTAM
AB AUG. EJUS SUCCESSORIBUS AMPLIATAM
GUSTAVUS IV. ADOLPHUS
CAROLO PATRUO TUTAMEN GERENTE
MAXIME DITAVIT ET HIC DISPONI JUSSIT.
MDCCXCVI.

This contains 60,000 volumes, besides manuscripts, and is daily open to the public from ten to one o'clock. I shall mention a few of the books which are considered most interesting. One of these, which contains dissertations on Jewish antiquities, is laid by itself, and considered to be a great curiosity. When shut it appears like a small portmanteau from its size, and is exactly one yard in length. It is bound in sheepskin, and had been captured, with other valuables, at Prague, in 1648. It contains 640 pages, is said to have been written by a monk, and upwards of 600 years old. This is by some named the Giant's Book, most likely alluding to its extraordinary size; but by others it is called the Devil's Bible, from a representation of the enemy of mankind at the conclusion of it. There is also a Latin Bible, which had at one time belonged to the revered Luther, with notes and commentaries in his own handwriting. It may be added, that the first book printed in Sweden was by a German, in 1483.

A fire once broke out near the palace, which destroyed great part of this library. The books which fell a prey to it are

estimated at 24,672 printed volumes, and 1,386 manuscripts. Charles XII. repaired the greater part of this loss by liberal donations: among others, he presented the whole of the books he had taken from Prague in the year 1710. Gustavus III. also constituted a fund of 150 rix-dollars for the use of the library. The present amounts to 1,000 rix-dollars, but it has been proposed by the Diet to increase this sum.*

The stables of the King, which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace, form part of one side of a fine street along one of the principal bridges; but so far from being ornamental, these are offensive to the eye, and their removal would most materially contribute to improve this part of the city, and render the palace a still more noble object. I visited these stables, which I found to contain 116 stalls: the horses are almost all of a grey colour, and do not stand in straw or litter; by which means their heels are not affected with grease, and every thing is clean about them. The mangers are of marble, and the name of each horse is marked over its stall.

The number of his Majesty's coaches is unusually great: I was told they amounted to 150, which are after the fashions of the different times when they were made. The most elegant carriage I observed was one used at the coronation of the present sovereign, and made 200 years ago; it is very large, with a crown on the top of it. Another is similar to the state coach of the Lord Mayor of London; and there is a third, called a brumania, or family coach. Many of the other carriages have a most antiquated, and even ridiculous appearance. One of these is occasionally given for the accommodation of foreign ambassadors, when they go in

* It is said that the libraries in Germany exceed, in number and value, those of every other country. For instance, that at Vienna contains 300,000 volumes; Dresden, 200,000; Munich, 400,000 (the last chiefly arising, as I found when visiting that place, from many of those of the suppressed monasteries); Breslaw, 100,000; and Göttingen, 300,000. According to one calculation, it is stated that 150 public libraries contain 3,182,000 printed books, independently of manuscripts, pamphlets, prints, &c.

state to court for the first time to present their credentials, as occurred in the case of Lord Bloomfield. This particular coach is lined with blue velvet, the hammercloth of the same colour, and ornamented with royal crowns wrought in gold; it has also large glasses, white satin curtains, and the royal arms in front. It may be mentioned as a singular circumstance, that the first carriage in Sweden was a present from our Elizabeth to Eric XIV. the son of Gustavus Vasa, who had solicited her hand.*

I proceeded to view the church of Ridderholm, situated on an island of that name, and connected with the city by a bridge. This venerable edifice may be considered the Westminster Abbey or regal cemetery of Stockholm, where religious performances take place with great pomp on the death of a king. Large vaults underneath have been used since the year 1274 as a burying-place for the Swedish monarchs, distinguished warriors, and other personages of high rank, or claimed as their last retreat. There still remain an organ and altar in the church, but no seats whatever, and the place seems to be exclusively set apart for a cemetery. Immediately in front of the altar are portraits of King Magnus and his consort. His armour is hung up against the wall, with that which belonged to Gustavus Vasa. There is a small chapel adjoining, in which are three tombs, each in the form of a sarcophagus: of these one contains the ashes of the Queen of Charles XII. whose sword is fastened by a chain to the wall at the foot of it. This tomb is of marble, with a brass crown on a cushion, and the name of Charles XII. on the side. The whole is surrounded by flags, which he had captured in battle. The two other tombs contain his sister and her husband, Frederick I. On

* Coaches were introduced into England in 1585, during her reign, by Lord Arundel: previously to this the Queen used to ride on horseback, behind her chamberlain; and the first coach in Scotland was one in the suite of an English ambassador: those for the use of the inhabitants of Edinburgh were introduced in 1610, and hackneys in 1673. Plate glass, for coaches and looking-glasses, was first used in England in 1673.

the walls hang also the armour of Charles the Tenth and Eleventh, with several flags also taken by the former from the enemy. The silence of this spot, added to its gloomy aspect, heightens its loneliness, and increases the solemnity of the scene; and brings to our recollection the words of the wise man, in reference to the vanity of all human greatness, however splendid the sphere in which the tenants once moved: "Thy pomp is brought down to the grave; the worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee;" and further, that "All men have one entrance into life, and the like going out, and no king had any other beginning or birth."*

In a second chapel opposite is a marble tomb, intended for the ashes of the Queen of Adolphus Frederick, who is interred in another part. Swords and standards are displayed along the walls, which had been taken by Gustavus Adolphus in Germany; as also the sword and armour worn by this valiant prince, whose brilliant qualities gave to Sweden, during the short period of his reign, a political ascendancy in Europe greater than her physical powers had warranted, and than she has either before or since enjoyed. A monument has been erected here to the memory of Marshal Boner, who stood so high in the estimation of that distinguished monarch; and two others, to Marshals Tortenson and Ferson, which are splendid.

The last Sovereign whose remains were deposited in this venerable pile was Charles XIII., who died on the 5th of February, 1818, and the expence of his funeral is calculated at 100,000 dollars banco. He is interred on the left side of the altar, and his coat of arms are hung against the wall. The arms of those on whom the superior order of the Seraphim had been conferred, are also gaudily displayed on the walls; and among these, I was peculiarly struck on observing those of that extraordinary man, who, after he had

Swam to sovereign rule through seas of blood,
Ravaged kingdoms, and laid empires waste,

* *Wisd. of Sol. c. vii. v. 5. 6.*

at last fell from his high estate. There is the following inscription under a representation of the eagle : —

" NAPOLEON
FRANSMÄNNERS KEISARE
UTNÄMD D. 5, FEB. 1810
DOD 5 MAY 1821.*

After I had surveyed all these monuments †, or marks of aspiring mortality to keep alive the memory of the mighty of the earth, and those deeds of glory and valour they had displayed on this sublunary scene, and in a spot of all others where humility ought to be shewn, I could only exclaim, —

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never cometh to enlarge itself
Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought.

On the whole, what a memorable proof these places hold out of the frailty of man even in his very best estate, whose breath is in his nostrils, and the uncertainty of whose life is such, that he may be swept off the stage of existence in the twinkling of an eye. They may in justice be denominated schools of wisdom, where the grand teacher is the last enemy, and conveys instruction of the deepest interest.

Before I mention the number of churches in Stockholm, or give a description of some of them, it will be proper to state, that the national religion is founded on the principles of the Protestant faith, the tenets of Catholicism having been abolished in Sweden in 1529 : there are, however, no restrictions in force relative to religious tenets ; on the con-

Which is thus translated : —

NAPOLEON,
EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH,
NOMINATED 5th DEC. 1810,
DIED 5th MAY, 1821.

† These reminded me of a curious act of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, passed 9th September, 1643, prohibiting the hanging of honours breads (boards) and arms of persons, of whatever quality, within the kirk, where people met for public worship, as superstitious.

trary, the most perfect liberty of conscience is extended to all classes. The ecclesiastical establishments in Stockholm are rather numerous. In the city itself are six churches, including a French Protestant chapel. In the southern suburbs there are five, including a Dutch church, a Roman Catholic church, with a Jewish synagogue, and Greek church; and in the northern parts are eight, which make the whole amount to 20 places of worship. In how liberal a point of view, it may be remarked, does the Swedish nation appear at this moment, compared to a period not very distant, when such was its aversion to Popery, that castration, it is said, was the certain fate of every Roman Catholic priest who was discovered in the country.

I shall advert only to two of these churches particularly. The principal one, which is large and may be called a cathedral, is in the neighbourhood of the palace, built in the Gothic style, with a double row of arches on each side of the aisle, and galleries brought forward to the first row of arches; and is rather dark. At one of the principal entrances is a magnificent representation of St. George and the dragon, in carved wood, and gilt. The morning service commences at nine, and continues till twelve; and that in the afternoon from two to three o'clock. After the congregation have sung a psalm, accompanied by the organ, prayers are read by the clergyman before the altar, when a second psalm is sung. The clergyman mounts the pulpit and reads a sermon, and this being finished, the clockarer, or clerk, receives the book from him, when the service concludes by repeating the singing. A form of common prayer is used here, as in the church of England. There are a number of monuments in this venerable sanctuary; but the whole interior had been so completely metamorphosed shortly before my visit, that little or nothing of its ordinary appearance could be seen. On occasion of the celebration of Prince Oscar's marriage, the floor had been raised several feet, and over the front part of the galleries was hung blue cloth fringed with yellow, and scattered with yellow crowns, which gave to the whole rather an elegant appearance. The

pulpit stands in the centre of the church; and near to it, on the ground floor, is an elevated seat, with a richly gilt canopy over it, for the accommodation of the King; and a similar seat opposite to it, for the Queen. The altar is plain. In front of it hangs an enormous brass chandelier, 20 feet high; and on the right of the altar is a painting, on a large scale, representing the day of judgment. Upon the whole, this church is much inferior in point of splendour, and even in cleanliness, as well as cheerfulness, from not being properly lighted by windows, to the noble cathedral at Upsala, which I described on a former occasion. This place

calls

Attention's sober ears to hallow'd walls,
 Where meek, yet warm, beneath the temple's shade,
 Devotion seeks with steadfast eyes
 The God whose glories every gloom pervade,
 To whom for ever prayer is made,
 And daily praises rise.

I attended divine service, and on this being finished, a clergyman came to the end of the church where a prisoner stood between two soldiers, who had the preceding day received corporal punishment on conviction of some crime. He kneeled down, when the clergyman read aloud an exhortation to avoid a repetition of the offence for which he had been punished. After this he was obliged to remain some time in the church, exposed to the gaze and reproaches of the crowd, before he was allowed to retire.

The next church which attracts attention is called Christina Maria, and stands upon an elevation overlooking the town, in the middle of a burying ground, and built in the form of a cross. Over the altar is a representation of the Last Supper, carved in wood, and above it a large painting of Simeon, who is represented as holding our Saviour in his arms. On each side of the altar are figures in stone, of Hope leaning on an anchor, and Faith, with a heart in her hand, and on the left are the Ten Commandments. A number of paltry paintings, and the arms of different noble families,

adorn or rather disfigure the walls. The pews and doors are made of brown wood, and a number of chairs and benches are arranged in the passages for the accommodation of the poor. There is also a large gallery. The pulpit is placed against the wall, with a gilt canopy above it, surmounted by an angel with a trumpet. An anecdote is told as to the promulgation of the doctrines of the new Jerusalem church, in Sweden, that in order to obtain the pardon of a culprit sentenced to punishment, one of the leaders had the address to persuade an attendant of the judge, that a vision of sixty angels had appeared to him the preceding night, and swore that he should not suffer. This being related to the judge, he replied, "I have no doubt of their appearance to you; but unless half of them, at least, appear to me before to-morrow morning, I cannot believe he will be pardoned."

On leaving this house of prayer, the sound of juvenile voices performing sacred music, led me to the other side of the churchyard, where a crowd had assembled to witness a burial. The grave was about six feet deep, and planks of wood were laid round it, as is the custom in England. A clergyman stood at the head of it uncovered, dressed in a silk robe, in imitation of a gown. After an extempore prayer, twelve boys, in black cloaks, who stood with books in their hands on both sides, joined in singing a hymn; when the coffin was lowered down they departed, and the grave was allowed to remain open for some time to public view. The coffin was painted black, raised in the centre, and had three large silver stars on the top and sides, and a number of small stars scattered over the whole of it. As, after depositing the dead in them, the graves are made level with the ground, there was no appearance of any in this cemetery, although some of them have large tombstones resting on wooden frames, about two feet from the ground. Although a view of the grave is itself sufficiently eloquent to impress mankind with a sense of their own frailty and impending doom, yet even in our daily paths we meet with memorials of

mortality. In our streets we hear the toll of the bell, the knell of our departed hours. We meet the mourners and solemn processions of funerals, hatchments attached to the walls of those houses the dead have left, the sable garb and tears of bereaved relatives, the covered pulpit in remembrance of the pastor of his flock, the pictures and busts of the departed; and in the church we find man busy in lettering the marble monument, and to all these remembrances may be added the newspapers of the day, which hold out important lectures of mortality. There are two public walks across this churchyard, which are planted with rows of trees on each side; and I have again to reprobate this violation and disregard paid to such sanctified ground, which ought to be protected against any invasion. A law ought to be passed, declaring that those places should be made without the gates of a city. It is known that the Romans prohibited burying in the city, from considerations of a sacred and civil nature, that the air might not be infected. The places for burial were either private or public; the private in fields or gardens, usually near the highway, in order to be conspicuous, and remind those who passed of mortality. This I had occasion to see, indeed, at the present day, in modern Rome. Hence arise the frequent inscriptions we observe, *siste viator — aspice viator*.

The senate house is the edifice next in point of importance to the churches: here the nobles assemble at the time when the Diet hold their sittings. It stands in the square of Ridderholm, and was built in 1760. During the meetings none excepting members are admitted; but I was conducted over the whole building at another time, and could form a tolerable idea of it. This is a very extensive building of brick, with a row of 20 pilasters in front, painted blue, and lighted by six large lamps placed between them. There is an arched roof of copper, and the following inscription above the pilasters:—

CONSILIO ATQUE SAPIENTIA CLARIS MAJORUM.
) EX AMPLIS ANIMIS ET FELICIBUS ARMIS.

SENATE HOUSE.

Over the great entry are these words: —

ARTE
ET
MARTE.

On one side, or gable end, are the following: —

DIVINO SINE NOMINE
FAVSTUM EST NIHIL.

Over the other —

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

And on the back of the edifice are these words: —

PRUDENTIA. MVRVS. SACER. NEC DECADET.
NEC PRODITUR. PER LABORES ITUR AD HONORES.
FORTITUDO CIVIVM
PRÆCIPVVM REGNI FIRMAMENTUM.

In the whole there are no fewer than 56 windows; and a guard is stationed at the great entrance, which conducts to a large hall, with a noble staircase, lighted by antique lamps, and ornamented by several figures in bronze. On the first landing, an entrance to the right leads to the house of peers, and the following inscription is over the door: “*Pro Patria et Libertate.*” The ceiling of it is covered with allegorical paintings. Seats covered with black cloth are placed on both sides, with only a narrow passage between, and a railing separates the rest of the hall from these, so as to leave a considerable space beyond. The floor is then raised about a foot, and a gilt table and chair, covered with silk, stand on it, with an enormous mallet laid on the former, which is used most likely by the president, to command silence and attention to business. Within this railing are also a few benches covered with blue cloth. Over the chair is

is placed a head, in bronze, with this inscription:—

PETRO RIBBING
L. B.
MERSCHALLO COMITI
M. DCC. XIX
ORDO EQUESTRIS
MD. CCX

and the following words are above it:—

SALUS POPULI
SUPREMA LEX ESTO

This hall is lighted by twenty-four small lamps, placed two and two upon a post, and there is a small gallery, not for the accommodation of strangers, as in the British House of Commons, but to admit a band of music, since the room is used for public concerts and balls, as well as for the sittings of the Diet! Along the walls are hung up the coats of arms of the Swedish peers, painted on small square pieces of wood. The last creation appears to have taken place in 1820.

Opposite the entrance to it, that is to say, to the left of the great staircase, is a chamber, where the privy council is held, decorated with portraits of distinguished characters. In this room, I observed on the table, in a very large round silver box, a patent, in favour of one of the King's physicians, on folio vellum, bound in red morocco, with gilt edges, and his Majesty's signature at the end of it.* There is a second apartment, called the Committee-room. The other representatives assemble in separate buildings, which are in different parts of the city.

The constitution of Sweden appears to be formed, in some degree, after the model of that of Great Britain; the Diet

* This differs from the mode observed in England, where the King only subscribes the oaths he takes at the coronation, when entering upon his royal functions; and all other documents of a public nature are superscribed by his Majesty.

resembles the British parliament, and the King and senate the British privy council.

Among the four distinct classes which constitute the Diet, as it is at present established in Sweden, the nobles seem to be the most numerous, amounting nearly to 2,000 members, chosen from among the three different classes of the nobility, counts, barons, and persons without any title. The clergy, who compose the second class, consist of an archbishop, eleven bishops, and several other inferior ecclesiastics, the number of whom, I could not, however, ascertain. These members have, during the sittings of the Diet, a certain sum each allowed them per day by the diocese which elected them, to defray their expences *, while the nobles defray all expences out of their own pockets. The third class consists of the "peasants," or those who actually derive a revenue from their operations in agriculture, without any other employment. Any person may be a representative for this class who either holds land immediately under the crown, or holds landed property of his own. The number of these representatives varies, but they generally amount to nearly one hundred, and receive, like the clergy, a certain sum daily to defray their expences while present at the Diet. It may be further observed, that all the inhabitants of cities in Sweden, who are freemen, are electors, and each of these sends one or more representatives. The different houses elect a speaker, and members have a right to submit any proposition of a public nature to the consideration of the assembly. This is followed by a debate on the expediency of the proposed measure, and if a majority give their vote for it, it is then submitted to the other houses. Should it receive the sanction of three of these, it is then passed into a law, and presented to the King for his royal assent. The Diet is generally opened by his Majesty, with a speech from the throne, and he dismisses the members at the close of the session, in the same manner as is done in the English parliament. Having been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the constitution of Sweden, I am enabled to give a translation of it. †

* Amounting from two to three rix-dollars.

† Appendix, No. 5.

In front of the edifice in which the nobles assemble, stands the pedestrian statue of Vasa, the grand founder of the Gustavian line, made by Archevegue, an object which appears to me well calculated to impress on the minds of the people the great virtues and distinguished merit of this monarch, who delivered his country from that load of oppression under which it had groaned, and who, during his short reign, never ceased to do every act for the welfare of his people. This eminent man was born in 1490, and died in 1529. The statue, which is formed of bronze, and stands on a circular pedestal, represents the King with a long beard, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and has the following inscription: —

GUSTAVO ERICO
PATRIAE, LIBERTATIS.; RELIGIONIS
VINDICI
EX NOBILI CIVE OPT. REGI.
POST BINA SÆCULA
POS. ORDO EQUESTRIS
M.D.CCLXXIII.

The pedestal, however, appeared not to be in proportion to the statue, and ought, in my opinion, to have been considerably higher. Every thing connected with this son of valour, brings to recollection the following lines: —

Oh! liberty, heav'n's choice prerogative!
True bond of law, thou social soul of property;
Thou breath of reason, life of life itself!
For thee the valiant bleed.
Are ye not mark'd, ye men of Dalecarlia?
Are ye not mark'd by all the circling world,
As the last stake? What but liberty,
Through the fam'd course of thirteen hundred years,
Aloof hath held invasion from your hills,
And sanctified their shade?

The mint stands in a street near the palace, and the

entrance, which is embellished by stone pillars, leads into a quadrangular court, where the different offices connected with the establishment are situated. I had not at the time I visited it an opportunity of witnessing the operation of coining; but was taken to a room where specimens of coins, issued under the different sovereigns, with their respective effigies, as also both silver and bronze medals struck to commemorate remarkable events connected with the history of Sweden, were politely shown, and I was permitted to purchase several of them.

The bridge near the palace, formerly mentioned, affords a communication between the central island, on which the city of old Stockholm stands, and the opposite side of the town, and leads directly into a large square at the northern extremity, and to Drottning-gatan, or Queen-street. This bridge, which is built of granite, and very elegant, is 637 feet in length, and 69 in width; and it is resorted to as a kind of fashionable promenade. The view from this spot is so singularly beautiful and striking, that I would strongly recommend every stranger who visits Stockholm to stop for a short time in the middle of the bridge to look around him, and admire the diversified prospects that are presented. On the one hand is the outlet of lake Malar, rushing impetuously to unite its waters with those of the Baltic, and on the other, a mingled view of spires, churches, rocks, islands, houses, and woods. One part of the side of this bridge forms the back wall of the king's stables to the west, which not only encroaches on it, but hurts the eye, and conceals part of the west wing of the palace, when viewed from the northern extremity. The removal of this building would contribute, not only to make the bridge still more spacious and attractive, but throw forward to view the whole palace.

In the middle of the square stands a bronze equestrian statue, 40 feet in height, of Gustavus Adolphus, represented in armour, excepting the head; on a pedestal of granite, with medallions on each side of it, of those generals who had distinguished themselves under his command. This was begun by Archevegue, who did not live to finish it, which was done by his pupil Sergel. It is about

the size of the one erected to the memory of Henry IV., on the Pont Neuf, Paris, although greatly inferior. The horse, in particular, which is a likeness of the king's favourite charger, is not at all well executed, especially about the neck, and the pedestal not sufficiently high, so as to show the whole to advantage. Although it is surrounded with pavement, 53 feet in length, and 19 in breadth, yet, it is not inclosed with a paling, as it ought to have been, but four paltry lamps are fixed on black posts.

The Opera-house, built in 1772, at an expence of £40,000 sterling, forms one side of this place, and the western part is occupied by the palace of Princess Sophia, sister to Gustavus III., who is upwards of 70 years old, and unmarried. There are two sentinels at her door, and it is rather remarkable that the lower part of it should be occupied as a guard room. The Opera-house has 29 windows in front, 12 lamps projecting from the wall, and the following inscription on the entrance.

GUSTAVUS III.
PATRIIS MUSIS.

This house is interesting, from the consideration that it had been the scene of the horrid murder of Gustavus III., which has been already described; and the edifice itself had been erected by his own liberality. This tragical event appears to have put an end to all masked balls in the metropolis. The interior is considered to be remarkably elegant; and contains four rows of boxes. Nine boxes are in a row, and each contains eight persons. There is a parterre which contains 200 persons, and the amphitheatre 150; and there is also a gallery. The orchestra is composed of 40 performers: The stage is 84 feet in length, and 70 in breadth. The house is badly lighted; only a small chandelier being suspended from the centre of the ceiling. The applause bestowed on actors appears to be much in the English style. The prices of admission are most reasonable. The box appropriated to the royal family is not on one side, as in English theatres, but immediately fronting the stage, which certainly

affords to the audience a much better view of the royal personages; and I regret it has not been adopted in England. If the royal box, therefore, was in front of the stage, the spectators would be more completely gratified by a sight of their sovereign, and he also would enjoy a better view of the stage. There is a large saloon connected with it for the exclusive accommodation of the royal family, to which they retire with their suite between the acts. There are two large paintings in it: one of these is a historical painting, a procession in the Roman capital, where the Pope, and Cardinals, and Gustavus, are the prominent objects; this was on occasion of the king's visit to Rome; and the other, a view of that city, and of the Pontiff in the act of performing high mass in presence of his majesty, are also hung on the walls, singular subjects indeed for the decoration of such a place. Here it may be observed, that a person who enters a crowded theatre, cannot fail to be struck with the view of so great a multitude, participating of one common amusement; and he experiences, from their very aspect, a superior sensibility of being affected with every sentiment which he shares with the spectators.

Behind the Opera-house is a minor theatre, formerly a palace, which is in a dirty and very dilapidated state. The interior is in the form of a horse-shoe, extremely narrow, and having three rows of boxes, without any divisions. The seat of the king and queen is in the centre, with five plain chairs. Two of these are covered with red, and the other three, intended for the princesses, with yellow silk. There are no royal arms over the stage; and the house is most gloomy and badly lighted, having only a small common chandelier suspended from the ceiling. The pit is divided into first and second amphitheatres. The upper part, immediately under the king's seat, is reserved for the officers on guard. There are twelve performers in the orchestra. The house is open from the 1st. of September to the 30th of June. On Wednesday the theatre is more frequented than on other days. The prices of admission are moderate, a ticket to the principal box, which is next the king's seat, being only one dollar banco, 12 skillings; there are no half prices. The order and

regularity here is rarely to be seen at such places of amusements in other countries, for rows and O. P. confusion are never heard of.* In front of this building is a large space, formerly called the King's Garden, when the building was occupied as a royal palace, with grounds belonging to it. There are handsome walks, planted with stately trees on each side, and at the bottom stands a house, formerly employed as an arsenal. All, however, that it contained, has been lately removed to different quarters, and some relics, considered to be of very great value, have been deposited in the palace, where the few I saw have been described. This house is at present occupied by a chemist, who has acquired a fortune by imitating some of the mineral waters of Germany, in which he has succeeded: a number of persons who are in delicate health, resort to drink the water, and enjoy a short walk. In fact, the place is seldom without such visitors and loungers, being at such a convenient distance from most parts of the town. In the centre stands a noble colossal statue of Charles XIII. in his robes of state, with a sword by his side; and he is represented as leaning on an anchor. This statue was made by order of the present king, and consists of the brass cannon which the Swedes took in the last war. It stands on a pedestal of granite, which has five steps, and a sentinel is placed near it. This leads me to express surprize, that the

* A French writer, I think Rousseau, gives the following humorous description of a theatre: — "Imagine to yourself the inside of a large box. This is the stage. On each side are skreens at certain distances, on which the objects of the scene are coarsely painted. Beyond this is a great curtain daubed in the same manner, extending from one side to another, and generally cut through, to represent caves in the earth and openings in the heavens, as the perspective requires, so that if any person, in walking behind the curtain, should happen to brush against the scenes, he might cause an earthquake so violent as to shake — our sides with laughing. The skies are represented by a parcel of bluish rags, hung up with lines and poles, like wet linen at the washerwoman's. The sun is represented as a large candle in a lanthorn. A troubled sea is made of large rollers, covered with canvass or blue paper, and turned by the dirty understrappers of the theatre. The thunder is a heavy cart which rumbles over the floor, the thunderbolt a cracker from a squib. The stage is provided with little square trap-doors, which opening give notice that ghosts and devils are coming out of the cellar. A number of men and women are hired to pretend to make love to, and kill one another on a stage, prepared for the purpose."

present, as well as many other noble statues in different parts of this metropolis, should not be secured by a proper railing, against any wanton attack that might be made against them. As it is proposed to remove the minor theatre, and old buildings attached to it, the highest improvements will be thus made, particularly by the gardens being extended, and thrown more open, having the river in front of them, and besides, a view of the whole will be enjoyed from the king's palace. A slaughter-house near this spot is an abominable nuisance, the smell of it, especially during summer, being intolerable, and it stands directly opposite to the palace. All such places ought to be situated on the outside of towns.

From an observatory, near one of the principal entrances to the city I formerly adverted to, there is a delightful panoramic view of the city and its environs; but, I am disposed to think that the prospect from Moses Bacho, which is situated on a most commanding elevation at the opposite side of the town to the north, is unrivalled, and superior to all others, from the eye being enabled to take in a more extensive range of objects, including a splendid palace, the quays, grand park, barracks, the windings of the Baltic, with its banks, with numerous vessels arriving and departing, and the whole of the surrounding scenery: —

See the silver maze,
 Ever chequer'd o'er
 With deep-laden barges gliding smooth,
 And constant in his stream, in growing pomp
 By Neptune still attended.

The exchange is central, and situated in a square. The principal hall is 130 feet in length, 41 in breadth, with six windows to the front, and the entrance is by three great doors: over the principal is marked "A. M.D.CC.LXXVI." There a hall of 37 feet square, with 10 columns, and two windows; each side leads to a second, at the back, which has also communications with the streets. This is supported by 20 columns, and has nine windows, with four

stoves. In the thoroughfare, or passage, are four boxes on each side of it for donations to benevolent institutions, two of which are the "Siomans Hus" (Seaman's Hospital.) The upper part of this place is set apart for balls and public entertainments. As public beggars are prohibited, there is "no complaining in the streets;" yet I may add, that the great principle of charity is not lost sight of in this metropolis; — I do not mean to say that kind of almsgiving in the streets, which associates with it rags and idleness, but the real relief of suffering combined with industry, by the establishment of proper institutions or infirmaries for the reception of objects of compassion, who, if they are in a state to work, are properly employed. It may in general be remarked, that benevolence is the most social of all virtues, since there is not any man either so great or little but is capable of giving and receiving benefits. Public institutions are numerous, and the same observation is also applicable to seminaries of learning. In the first place, there is a royal infirmary, an hospital for seamen, several public and private hospitals, partly supported by regular subscriptions, and also by donations and legacies. The sum levied annually for the maintenance of the poor amounts to 45,433 rix-dollars banco, more than one-half of which is defrayed by the state, and the remainder paid by the city.* There is also an establishment for orphans of freemasons, founded in 1753, on the birth-day of Princess Sophia; where I remarked the children were neatly dressed in coarse striped white cloth trowsers and jackets, with shirt collars open, tight laced boots, and blue aprons. As I formerly had occasion to remark, there are few countries where greater anxiety is manifested to impart to the rising generation the great benefits of education: I doubt, indeed, if one person will be found in the whole of this country who can-

* It does not appear, that before the introduction of Christianity, that one infirmary, hospital, or public charity of any kind was in existence; and therefore it may be considered these augmented under the influence of Christianity. — *Paley*.

not both read and write.* It has been remarked, that statues lie hid in blocks of marble; and what sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. In short, great characters — the hero, statesman, and philosopher, — often are concealed in plebeian shapes, and by education might

With respect to education in Scotland, which has always been represented as producing the highest beneficial effects, the following observations, by a Frenchman who had visited that country, both on this subject, and on the people of that nation, merit attention: — “No person who visits Scotland can fail to be struck with the religious and moral habits of the people, their patience under toil, high sentiment, and above all, the superior degree of instruction which distinguishes them. If we enquire into the circumstances which produce this superior civilization, several causes present themselves, — the superior education of the families of rank, their concern in the welfare of the people, and the affection of the latter towards them, which, powerful and active as it is, is dissimilar from that absolute devotion which the ancient system of clanship had established. To these favourable circumstances must be added the more recent effects of a regular and stable government, with a highly improved system of agriculture, and an immense encouragement to the industry of the Scottish population, in consequence of their complete union with the rich and flourishing country of England. But it is obvious that these advantages of government and local situation could never have produced such effects in that country, had not an education, more than ordinarily enlarged, and, above all, completely suited to a life of industry, enabled the people of Scotland to avail themselves of the circumstances in which they are placed. Having had occasion, during a stay of several months, to observe these remarkable moral phenomena, I was satisfied that they were, at least to a great extent, the effect of a system which long experience has consecrated and carried to a degree of perfection which it would be difficult to surpass. I collected, with care, the information which may enable us perfectly to comprehend so valuable an instrument of public happiness, in the hope that one day these observations may be useful to my own country; and in doing so I fulfilled a duty which had been committed to me by a distinguished person who then occupied a high place in the administration, in France. It is known to every person in Scotland, that it is to the education received in youth, that the Scottish people owe that honourable and generous pride which distinguishes them in all hardships, which sustains them in that industrious spirit by which they purchase their subsistence, and which has induced them hitherto to resist, in spite of their poverty, the demoralising operation of poor-rates. Honour, and a conscious personal dignity, incite the Scottish peasant to the greatest efforts of industry and labour, before he will submit so to lose his character and his independence. In drawing this flattering picture, I am bound to remark, that the features of which it is composed have nothing ideal in them, and are not, by any means, embellished by the imagination. I have collected them all from nature herself, sometimes from my own personal observations, and sometimes from the conversation of the great landed proprietors, who are themselves the most powerful instrument of the happiness of their country.” — *Journal des Savans*.

have been brought to light. In the language of inspiration, "there is nothing of so much worth as a mind well instructed."* From this I am led to mention, that a school is founded on the British system of education, which contains 500 children; and it is a gratifying circumstance to find, that through Sweden in general 6,000 schools are established on the same principles. There are several others for gymnastic exercises, and a school for instruction in music. One of these is called the Central Institution: it is held in a large building, 82 feet long, 46 broad, and 40 in height. Here are swinging ladders, slack-ropes, and posts as thick as the mast of a small vessel, for the purpose of climbing, wooden horses, and a quantity of other apparatus of that kind. Instructions are given to both sexes separately every morning, from seven to nine o'clock, and from one to two, at mid-day. Many persons, even at an advanced period of life, have recourse to these exercises for the sake of their health, and derive benefit from them.

There is here an hospital for foundlings, or children exposed to chance. The establishment is extensive, but, I confess, I did not find here that attention to neatness I should have expected; that is, on comparing it with institutions of a similar nature in other countries. United with this hospital is a school on the British system, where gymnastic exercises are also performed. A list of the provisions given to the children during the week is hung up in their dining-hall. By an account that was shewn to me, it appeared, that in June, 1823, the number of children nursed within the house were:—

Children past infancy	-	-	102	
Infants	-	-	40	
Nurses	-	-	25	
			<hr/>	167
Nursed in towns	-	-	2,246	
<hr/> in the country	-	-	1,329	
			<hr/>	3,575
			<hr/>	
Making a total of				3,742
				<hr/>

* Eccles. c. xxvi. v. 14.

One dollar banco, or 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling, is paid weekly for an infant sent out to nurse; one rix-dollar, or 1*s.* 1*d.* if a child is one year old and upwards; and 12 dollars annually if six years of age. In considering institutions of this nature, it may certainly be laid down as a principle, that wherever they are established for the reception of children deserted by their parents in a state of infancy and helplessness, the crime of child-murder is found very rarely to occur. It may be observed, that each rector of a parish throughout this country is obliged to keep a list of births, marriages, and deaths, which are transmitted once during the year to the capital, where they form a general register. On such noble monuments of charity it may with propriety be observed, that "the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."*

Among other institutions is a public bank, where money may be obtained on good security, at a certain rate of interest; also a kind of saving bank, such as those which have been of late adopted in England. Many societies are also established for the encouragement of literature, and for circulating the scriptures. There is also a royal college of medicine; and at one period there was an academy of painting and sculpture. In every province is an establishment for the dispensation of the vaccine matter, which is called the Vaccination Depôt; also an institution for the support of invalid military and naval officers, founded in 1642; a second, for the privates and non-commissioned officers, in 1622; and a third, for the widows and orphans, in 1740. There are public baths at Stockholm. In every Swedish town, whether great or small, is a lottery office, which may be considered as a kind of nursery for that destructive habit of gaming from which a woeful train of evils must necessarily arise. During the period of drawing, which happens very frequently, and indeed in some places once a week, a platform is placed in a square, near the palace, which appeared to me like the scaffolds used at public executions of criminals in England: this is in order to make the results of the drawing as public as possible. In what other light, I would ask, is a lottery to be considered,

* Isaiah, c. xxxii. v. 8.

than as the authority of government to sanction a propensity to gambling? it being a general invitation to a nation at large to come forward and participate in these games of chance.* Few, in fact, will be found to be adventurers in lotteries but the poor, the dissipated, and the extravagant; and numbers who find themselves deceived and utterly ruined, even to selling the very clothes on their backs, have recourse to self-destruction to put an end to those miseries they experience from their hopes of becoming rich not being realized. A lottery is, I apprehend, an evil that all wise governments should make a long arm utterly to suppress on every account; it being as destructive to habits of industry as it is prejudicial to public morals.† There exists also an "Assistant's Office," as it is called, where persons are accommodated with small loans of money, on articles of value being deposited. This, I conceive, more than any other circumstance, is calculated to demoralize the lower orders, by facilitating the gratifications of their immediate passions, and propensity to gaming.

I cannot leave this subject without adverting, not only to the folly, but the ruinous consequences of gaming in general; the contagion having not only unhappily spread its baneful influence, and to an alarming extent, in foreign lands, especially a neighbouring country, where such awful catastrophe

With anxious faces while you look,
On all the forms of fortune's wheel,
O! take one leaf from virtue's book,
And speak with honour what you feel.

And amidst this gay fantastic round,
On virtue fix your steadfast eyes;
For spite of fortune's wheel 'tis found,
That virtue's still the higher prize.

† It appears that the first lottery established in England was drawn at St. Paul's Cathedral, 11th January, 1569. In 1612, King James, for the encouragement of the plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granted a lottery. During the reign of Queen Anne, lotteries were suppressed as nuisances to the public. In that of George I. it was considered expedient to revive them. In the reign of George III. they were continued, and during the present, ministers, to their eternal honour, announced in parliament, through the medium of Mr. Robinson, chancellor of the Exchequer, their intention to discontinue these institutions. This holds out a laudable example to the rulers of the Swedish government, and those in other countries where this pernicious game of chance is practised, "to go and do likewise."

have occurred to Englishmen; but even to our own island. There are few but know from report those infamous retreats* and sinks of iniquity and corruption that exist in the British metropolis, where a set of profligates and sharpers† herding together, prowl about to initiate youth in this vice, entrap the unwary, fleece the wealthy, and laugh at the simplicity of all; — haunts, I say, where darkness itself is courted, and the very light of day is abhorred by their inmates, “because their deeds are evil.”

The indulgence of such a passion can leave no solid satisfaction behind; but, on the contrary, brings with it the sharpest pangs on its votaries, and is followed by a train of misery; besides, it is totally subversive of that diligence, sobriety, and industry which every one is called upon to exercise, and the consequences are direfully entailed on future generations: further, this infatuation undermines every virtuous conduct, corrupts the heart, and is in the highest degree dangerous, in point of example, especially to a rising generation. The limits, however, to which I am confined here, prevent me from launching out into a wide field on this evil.

Notwithstanding, however, these general observations on the practice of gaming, it is yet consolatory to know, that with the exception of professed gamblers, or black legs, as they are familiarly termed; this detestable vice, that almost entirely subverts all moral feeling in the breasts of those who indulge it, and that involves in disgrace and ruin, not only the gambler himself, but his innocent family, — is less common among us than it formerly was. It is, indeed, comparatively unknown at present in female society, who, thanks to the more liberal state of education, possess resources with which a century ago they were unacquainted. And in spite of all the sneers that may be directed against *Basbluism*, and female pedantry, it is far better that my fair countrywomen should study chemistry and systems of political

* The inimitable Hogarth, in the *Rake's Progress*, has given a picture of a gambling-house, which, if aught could cure such an infatuation, could not fail to reform the most thoughtless.

† Sharpers are called rooks, because it is said of those birds that they steal materials out of other birds' nests to build their own.

economy than Hoyle, — geology than EO and Vingt-un; inasmuch as it is far better to be the most desperate and ridiculous *Blue* existing, than that truly odious character a female gambler. The dramatists, novelists, and satirists of a century ago, have exhibited more portraits of the latter description than are creditable to the ladies of that period; but henceforth, whatever follies they may have occasion to lay to the charge of the sex, it is to be hoped that they will never be able to accuse them of this detestable vice — “the fruitful parent of a hundred more.”*

A few daily and weekly newspapers are published in Stockholm, where the names of all travellers are regularly announced, and each of these may be had at so low a price, as from four to six dollars banco yearly. It has been well remarked, that a newspaper is the history of the globe for a single day. It is a record of those events occurring in that world in which we now live, and with it we are consequently more concerned than with that which has passed away, and exists only in remembrance.†

There is an exhibition of porphyry, and a small museum of birds, insects, and minerals in the royal academy, which are kept in gloomy, ponderous, wooden cases, but these are altogether trifling, when compared with similar collections in other capitals.

In the island of Langholm, a short distance from the capital, is a house of correction, called the Spinhouse, capa-

* A passion for dice is supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans, to have increased in the times of our Saxon ancestors, and to have been confirmed by the Norman conquerors; and it has prevailed in an alarming degree from those days. See Acts of Parliament passed in the reigns of Anne and George II. as to game debts. Actions for these supposed debts are not maintained in the Courts of Law in Scotland.

† I cannot refrain from adverting here to the extraordinary number of newspapers published in Britain, which must strike foreigners with astonishment, and place the English nation very high in the scale of intellect. Besides the eight morning, six evening, and 40 Sunday prints, it is calculated that the sums paid to literary writers, printers, publishers, stamps, paper, &c. amount annually to £200,000. No persons are, perhaps, paid with a higher liberality in any country than in England from newspapers. The average of permanent prints is taken at 250. The London prints published are 40,000 daily, and the Sunday 60,000, making thus £300,000 weekly. Besides £700,000 yearly, it is supposed, exclusive of advertisements, is expended by the London and provincial newspaper press yearly, of which £300,000 is received by government for stamps, duty on paper, &c.

ble of accommodating 300 persons ; and there is an hospital connected with it for persons who are or have been affected with the venereal disease, and those in general who have led immoral and dissolute lives are received there. A bazaar is opened for the sale of shoes in one of the public streets, but on a very inferior scale. On the right and left hand of a drawbridge, at the foot of the principal quay, are large deposits of bars of iron. In going along, near this place, the ear is assailed by a thundering noise produced from throwing down the long massy iron bars, which is heard at a considerable distance. From this spot the iron is shipped, being carried on men's shoulders, which are secured by well stuffed pads, on which are pieces of iron in a hollow shape, also great leather sleeves over their right arms and hands, to prevent injury by the weight of the iron. Horses, which are used in the business on these quays, are fed from provender barrels, cut through in the middle, which are placed on sledges, and drawn before them.

There are three supreme courts of justice, besides inferior judicatures, also a police office, situated on this quay ; and the custom house stands immediately in the centre of it : although it is impossible to enumerate every public institution in this metropolis, yet I am inclined to think it will be found I have given an account of all which are most likely to arrest the attention of the traveller, or to interest the general reader. I shall now proceed to offer a few observations, which occurred to me during my visit in the capital.

It is deeply to be regretted, that in a country, released from the darkness and superstition of Catholicism, and where the principles of Protestantism or Lutheranism form a fundamental article of the constitution, so little attention should be paid to what I should humbly conceive the proper observance of the Sabbath ; and that the inhabitants are so little aware how widely this is at variance with the rules of that faith which they profess, and the practice of their brethren, especially in England, Scotland, Germany, and other parts where the blessed light of the reformation is allowed to shine forth with such unrivalled lustre. It is true, that divine service is performed in the

different churches on that day, yet the shops are allowed to remain open, carts and carriages passing along the streets during the hours of divine service, and the different tradespeople going after their callings, or strolling about as on any other day. In the afternoon I could discover no difference between Stockholm and Paris in this respect, excepting, perhaps, that in the former, the amusements and exhibitions were more calculated for the lower orders than on other days. The public houses are crowded, pleasure boats full of people swarm on the waters, fishing parties are seen along the banks; in short, there is a general stir among the inhabitants, and every one is in search of amusement. On the Admiralty Island, opposite the palace, where there are public walks, are found houses of entertainment, bands of music, and discharges of artillery. Families and parties are seen walking about in every direction. The theatre is opened, where I observed as great a pressure for admittance, as into those in Catholic countries. It is impossible to reconcile such a flagrant disregard for the Sabbath, with Protestant principles, and a due respect for the ordinances of revelation itself, in which God, who allowed his dependent creatures six days for the management of their worldly concerns, claimed the seventh, as peculiarly his own, calling upon them to keep this day, not in part, but the whole of it, and that in a holy manner. In the words of an apostle, "He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord; he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it."* Such a violation of the seventh day most unquestionably calls for correction, and for the strenuous exertion of those ministers of religion, on whom so high a responsibility for the care of souls devolves. Let not, I entreat, my testimony alone be taken as an authority for the fact. The reader is only solicited to question any person who has travelled in this country, whether that proper respect which is due to the Sabbath day, is paid to it in Sweden as in Great Britain, or in that solemn manner in which the Almighty himself has commanded in the volume of truth, and I am convinced he will find the fact confirmed. At the same time, I admit

* Romans, c. xiv, v. 6.

it is laid down that a different mode of calculation has been adopted in Sweden, and the Sabbath is considered to begin on the Saturday night at six o'clock, and to end at the same hour on Sunday. On this, I would remark, that if the seventh day of the week is to be admitted by Christians as "the Sabbath of the Lord their God," it ought to be guarded against invasion; and it necessarily follows that any part of the preceding has not the least connection with this day, or vice versa; but the Sabbath must be understood to begin after the expiration of the night of the sixth day. On the other hand, if Sunday is to commence from six o'clock, or at any other hour on the last day of the week, and to be finished at the same hour on the first, when the Sabbath is totally at an end, and the remaining six hours of that day pertain to Monday; by this calculation three days are confounded that are totally distinct. Such a principle, I apprehend, can be considered in no other light than an arrangement adopted for the accommodation of man; or, in other words, to afford him time for pleasure the moment the public service in church is finished; in short, it must be evident that the whole of the seventh day must be considered the Christian Sabbath, and consequently is a period of time that ought not to be diverted from its true purpose, and so disposed of, in order to meet the taste of man; but to be exclusively set apart as a day of rest and devout reflection, and distinct from those allowed for business or pleasure by the Almighty. He claims the whole of the seventh day as peculiarly his own; and requires it to be sanctified, not only in commemoration of his having accomplished the glorious works of creation during six days, and "resting on the seventh day, which he hallowed,"* but to keep alive in the mind of his creatures the resurrection and ascension of the great Saviour of our world. Admitting, however, this Swedish mode of calculating the Sabbath to be proper in itself, I can in truth say, that I took particular pains to discover whether any part of the evening of Saturday was marked by peculiar solemnities; but I could not perceive this in any one respect, — either by the sounds of church bells, the shops being shut up, or any de-

* Isaiah, c. lvi. v. 2.

gree of tranquillity in the streets.* In a word, if we admit the full force of the language of Scripture, that "righteousness exalteth a nation;" so, on the other hand, indulgence in frivolity, amusement, and dissipation on this sacred day must be considered in no other light than that of degrading it.

Travellers, on their first arrival, cannot fail being struck with the small number of hotels to be found in a capital like Stockholm; which, in fact, frequently occasions considerable embarrassment, particularly as the few which are established offer but very indifferent accommodations. I happened to fall into the hands of a most rapacious Englishwoman, who has a house in front of the quay, and made out her bills quite in the style of those at Vauxhall; in other words, making a charge for every separate article. I was glad to escape from her into private lodgings, where I enjoyed every possible comfort, and had excellent dinners sent me from the club-house of the nobility (which I shall afterwards describe) at a most reasonable rate. I have been often led to think that piece of advice to be founded in propriety which was given by one distinguished traveller, namely — avoid your own countrymen abroad who set up inns.

It is, nevertheless, a subject of regret to myself, as I am confident it must be equally so to other travellers, that a few enter-

* In no country that I have visited is there, perhaps, a more strict regard paid to the Sabbath than in Scotland. A succession of Acts were made by the Parliaments 1503, 1579, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1661, 1663, and 1696, to enforce a proper observance of it. Such was the anxiety to prevent persons from even travelling on that day, that there is an act of assembly passed, which is the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, dated 19th July, 1649, expressly declaring that persons who have occasion to make journies should be obliged to produce "testimonials from the place where they rested on that day when they were from home, and to their own ministers." Further, by an act, 16 June, 1646, it is enacted, that "Skippers or sailors who begin any voyage, or loose ships, barks, or boats on that day, are to be censured." Even abstaining wilfully from Divine service on Sabbaths was punished by a fine of twenty shillings being imposed; and if the person was unable to pay, he was to be put in the stocks!

In the seventh century St. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, laid down several regulations to the church for a rigorous observance in England of this day. Among others, he commanded that persons were not to put to sea, ride, or travel in any manner, unless to church.

prising and honest Englishmen have not directed their attention to this quarter, and established some respectable inns, which would, if they made their terms at all moderate, soon be patronized; not only by their countrymen who reside there and visit Sweden, but encouraged by the inhabitants in general. If, therefore, these observations happen to meet the eye of individuals whose circumstances could make an enterprize of this description practicable, I hope this hint will not be thrown away, but have the desired effect. In order to remedy these deficiencies, three societies have been established in this metropolis, which may be considered as *table's d'hote* on a large scale. The first of these is named the *Societen*, a kind of club formed exclusively of the nobility and gentry, who assemble in a magnificent building on the banks of the lake Melar. The second is called the *Stora Sällskap*, and chiefly consists of mercantile people, where every member pays a certain sum yearly. The regulations of these societies are printed, and suspended on the walls of the rooms where they assemble. There are several apartments for those who choose to read the newspapers and other periodical publications, to drink or smoke, and also to dine. The dining-rooms are on a very extensive scale, elegantly fitted up: and the entertainment to be met with here is not only abundant, but on moderate terms. Every member has liberty to introduce a stranger for the period of one month, on paying two rix-dollars.* On the event of his residence being prolonged beyond this period, this permission must be renewed. A third society is called *Lilla Sällskapet*, for civil officers. Should travellers who have their own apartments not choose to dine at any of these societies they may be accommodated with separate dinners in their own rooms; wines and provisions, and these they may procure excellent, at an expence as moderate as in the Parisian capital. The great want of books also in any of the French, English, or Italian languages will be remarked by every traveller who

* The following was written on a card I received from a member:—

“Herr R. Wilson har En månads inträde uti Sällskapet så som Resande faknadt ifrån Juli 11, 1824.”

“Mr. R. Wilson is entitled to a month's entrance into the society as a traveller, reckoned from the 11th July, 1824.”

visits this city. I might as well have asked for the Koran as for a description of the capital and its environs and curiosities in the French or English language, which are generally enquired after by travellers: these are only to be found in German, Swedish, and Danish. Most of the booksellers shops are paltry and gloomy, and they seem to do little business.

Among the different statues erected in various places to ornament this fine capital, none appear to be better executed than that of Gustavus III. upon the quay east of the palace. It is made of bronze, and looks as if it was perfectly new. It is said to be an excellent likeness of this accomplished king, who bestowed so much labour in ornamenting the city. He is represented in a truly majestic attitude, in the act of haranguing his army, leaning on the rudder of a vessel; with his right hand raised, and an olive branch in the other. It stands on a pedestal of three steps of porphyry, and was erected by the inhabitants, in 1790, on the precise spot where he first set his foot on landing after the war; and it is calculated to have cost £40,000. In the inscription which it bears, Gustavus is denominated legislator, conqueror, and restorer of peace. What appears to me extraordinary is, that it should not have occurred to the magistrates to secure this beautiful work of art against wanton injury by inclosing it with a proper iron railing: I am of opinion, too, that the situation was not happily chosen, it being so near a public quay; and that it would have stood more safe in the centre of the quadrangle in the interior of the palace, or opposite to one of its principal gates. In a square to the east of the palace is an obelisk, towards which the statue looks, and which was also erected by the citizens as a mark of attachment and fidelity to their sovereign during his absence while engaged in battle for the honour of his country. There are few large cities in Europe where perhaps so little attention is paid to paving the streets in a proper manner.* Here no foot pavement is to be seen at all; and it is really little less than torture to walk for any length of time along the streets of Stockholm: even Queen-street, the

* The luxury of paved streets in London began to be known in the eleventh century, and those in Paris 1184. Lighting the streets commenced in London 1414.

most frequented and fashionable, which in fact may be ranked as the Bond-street of the capital, is dirty and ill-paved, as are all the others. The rate at which coaches may be had is fixed monthly, according to the price of hay and corn. Good barouches and horses may always be hired. Drivers wear oil-skin hats, with yellow bands, and leather cockades. Among the many excellent precautions adopted here to check imposition may be mentioned the following. Certain regulations are laid down respecting hackney coachmen, who are only entitled to exact fixed prices or rates, as we find in London and other cities; and on their being found guilty of contravening these rules, or offering any mark of insult to passengers, they are visited with a particular punishment: namely, by being publicly exposed, seated astride a high wooden horse, with a copper back of about one inch in thickness. This stationary object I have seen, and was amused at the gravity of countenance of a coachman, when I directed him to drive me to the spot, which he appeared to view as a kind of insult. There is a pillory erected for other offences: on the top of it is the representation of a person with a bunch of rods in his right hand, and as in the act of flogging, which is thus held up *in terrorem*. To an adjoining post culprits are tied, and the names of those who have been exposed in the pillory are placarded in another. It may be also added, that this punishment extends to coachmen who should by negligence upset their carriage. It is known that six coachmen have been exposed here, or riding the horse, as it is called, at one time. If such a mode of punishment was adopted in London, we should hear fewer complaints made at the public offices of that rapacity and extortion of coachmen which has been marked with such merited reprobation, particularly when practised on strangers.

Gentlemen dress mostly in the English costume, but a great many wear ear-rings. Half of those one meets in the public streets wear stars, orders, or some such decorations; in fact, these things are more common here than in any other place I have ever visited. I was so often attracted by the number and size of these, when going along streets, that when I stood to view them I might have been with pro-

priety considered as a star-gazer. I observed my own banker, who was a merchant, sitting at his desk with a star at his breast. This gentleman belonged to that order to which the title of *Commercerad* is attached, as I had occasion to explain under Gothenburg; and the star shews that he belongs to the highest class of this dignity. In this city women wear bonnets resembling those in England and France; and in winter, I understand, they are muffled up in large cloaks. Many of those in the upper classes adopt the "foreign aid of ornament," or apply rouge, as the substitute for a natural complexion; in other words, have countenances of their own making, displeas'd at those which nature has bestowed upon them. This is a practice most destructive to the constitution, and in whatever country it is adopted, calls for reprobation. Those, in fact, who are ashamed to shew their real face, by plastering it with paint, may in some degree be compared to pirates, who fight under false colours. It is a point of etiquette, on being presented to a lady, to kiss her hand. The clergy have little black silk hats, which are plaited; and most of them wear orders. This, I own, appears rather inconsistent with their otherwise sober apparel, and that gravity and humility which ought always to distinguish the dress as well as deportment of the true followers of their humble master.

The lower classes wear handkerchiefs tied loosely over their heads, and most of them have wooden sandals, fastened to the feet either by leather thongs or cloth bandages. These classes live generally on very scanty diet, — for instance, on cheese, potatoes, roots of different kinds, whey, and *valling*. The last is made of milk and flour, or meal, boiled to a thin consistency; also grot, which is made of meal and water boiled, and taken when cold with small beer, like porridge. Meat is seldom eaten. But of all the different dresses, those of the inhabitants of Dalecarlia appeared to me most striking. This hardy race, who might rival in point of strength the inhabitants of the heath-covered mountains of Scotia, are distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Sweden. The females wear very short brown cloth petticoats, plaited close round, and stuffed about the hips in the Dutch fashion, red stockings, enor-

mous strong leather shoes, with a high round heel, almost like a timber toe, placed in the middle of the sole, and attached with red strings and tassels; a red and green striped jacket without sleeves, skull-cap the same colour, and formed like that of a Turk, covered with a large white handkerchief, plaited behind and below, similarly to the caps of the *Sœurs de la Charité* at Paris. On seeing these women walk, you would conclude they were lame, and experienced pain at every motion. If they were not perfectly accustomed to this peculiar manner, in which the heel is attached to the sole of their shoes, they could certainly not proceed in them without falling at every step. Their faces are large: they may, indeed, be said to be "nature's work," since there appears no art by enamelling or daubing. Their cheeks are blooming as red as the rose, — nay, might "put a whole drawing-room out of countenance;" and, on undertaking a journey, they carry their clothes in a leather knapsack on their backs, like soldiers. It is remarkable, that in the country where they come from, the natives eat, in times of scarcity, a thin cake, of a brown colour, made of the bark of a tree. The ancestors of this people must certainly have been distinguished for gigantic stature, if we are to credit the fact that an enormous iron coffin was discovered lately in Ropersberg, in Dalecarlia, in which was the skeleton of a man, who, when living, must have been nearly 11 feet in height! In short, it may be justly said that the race of the Dalecarlians has always been distinguished for bravery, integrity, and loyalty: —

Are ye not mark'd, ye men of Dalecarlia,
Are ye not mark'd by all the circling world
As the last stake?

The representatives of the peasants, in the Diet, approach, in their mode of dress, to that of an English sporting farmer. They wear white worsted stockings, half-boots extending above the calf of the leg, yellow leather small-clothes with knee buckles, a short brown coat and waistcoat, and a plain handkerchief tied round their necks. They carry sticks in their hands, and have generally the appearance of health and strength. Some of the labouring classes looked as if they were actually dressed in coats of mail, from being

covered with a dress of thick leather worn over their other clothes, and aprons of the same quality, which cover the whole of the front up to the shoulders. This fashion is also adopted by a good many tradespeople, but particularly by porters on the quays, who, during their hours of rest, may be seen lying asleep in the open streets, as if deprived of life. It is a practice here, in consequence of the state of the streets, to wear clogs, which are thrown off on entering a house. I remarked, as in other towns in Sweden, how very few children were to be seen in the streets, which, as far as their morals and habits of industry are concerned, is certainly meritorious; yet I cannot help thinking that such a constant confinement must prove injurious to their health.

With respect to the houses in Stockholm, they are all of considerable height; and most of those at the extremity of the harbour are elevated one above the other, assuming the form of an amphitheatre. Each floor is inhabited by a separate family, as in Edinburgh. Many of the doors, windows, and shutters are made of iron. The exterior is white-washed, and the windows are mostly in the French mode, made to open the whole length, like a door. The frames are painted yellow, and the blinds are of coarse linen or gauze, with blue stripes. Many have temporary doors and windows in summer to admit the cool air, and yet to prevent the flies from entering the rooms: this is effected by a slight frame of wood, in which the panes are filled with gauze instead of glass. The sign-boards project from the wall. Between the hours of one and two o'clock a great stillness is observable, many of the shops are shut, and people go to dinner. From most of the windows are reflecting glasses, according to the Dutch custom. Some are led to think these are principally employed to gratify the fair sex, who are always allowed to possess the greatest share of curiosity: the fact, however, appears to me, that they not only give additional light to the rooms, but allow the inmates to see any visitor before he reaches the door; so that they may give their orders, according to their fancy, for his admittance or not, before he makes his name known to the servant. During winter double windows are in-

troduced, to give additional security against the cold air. Most of the "commodités," or water-closets, are at the top of the houses, and these are by no means kept in good order. Although many houses are formed of wood, a very proper law has been made against the erection of others of this material, although repairs are permitted to be made in those already built. Rents, it may be observed, vary considerably, according to the situations of the houses. At some distance from town they are, of course, to be had at a more moderate price. In the city itself, a first floor, consisting of from three to twelve rooms, may be found at from 200 to 1,300 rix dollars banco. The upper stories are, in course, less expensive. Furnished rooms may be taken at from 100 to 150 rix dollars for each room yearly. Dogs are prohibited from going at large about the streets, unless they are led with a string. If a dog is otherwise found, the person who kills him is entitled to a reward of three dollars banco, and a similar sum if he buries the animal.

It is to be regretted there is no English church to be found here, although several British families have taken up their residence; or, at least, it is to be lamented that the British Government have not appointed a clergyman of the English persuasion to the embassy, to administer the comforts of our religion, and to discharge the various duties connected with this sacred office. In many smaller places I have visited, such as Smyrna, where there was no English ambassador, but merely a consul, I found English clergymen established. Since the enlightened legislature of Great Britain has recently, with a liberality that reflects on it eternal honour, voted considerable sums for the building of churches, let me take this opportunity to plead in behalf of my countrymen in this corner of the world, and express a hope that a small part of such sums may be extended to founding in Stockholm a building consecrated to the service of God, where worship may regularly take place; and that all the privileges connected with it, and which they enjoy in the land of their fathers, may be extended to British subjects resident in the Swedish capital.

About eighty different trades are carried on in the city, but

those of tailors and shoemakers bear an uncommonly large proportion; and it is a remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the very great increase of population, the number of bakers, butchers, and brewers is not now so great as it was a century ago. This may, in all probability, arise from many of the inhabitants preparing their provisions within their own houses.

The wages of day-labourers are from one dollar to one dollar 16 skillings daily. Heavy articles are principally carried upon a poll on men's shoulders. Men servants, when they receive board and lodging, have a salary of from 50 to 100 dollars banco; and from 20 to 25 dollars a month if they have no board. Some are furnished with livery in addition to these wages. Nocturnal watchmen are paid a salary, which is raised by a duty imposed on houses. Each is obliged, at certain intervals, to blow a horn, in order to proclaim that he is on the alert, and at his post. In the case of a fire being discovered, a bell is tolled, and a number of strokes is fixed for each district, which announces to the citizens where it has broken out. A similar caution is observed here as in other towns, namely, by many of these guardians taking their station on the tops of towers, to sound an alarm on such events occurring.

Cooks, chambermaids, and housekeepers receive, in general, board and lodging, and 20, 30, 40, and 50 dollars yearly wages, and, besides, expect some presents at Christmas and Midsummer.

It may be necessary here to state, that I found the calculation to be, that one banco dollar, or two shillings, will purchase in Stockholm as much provision as would cost in London ten shillings and sixpence. The tax for each man servant is one dollar banco, and for a female servant half that sum.

There is one physician in each province, a surgeon in every town, and also a midwife in each parish.

The revenue of the king amounts, it is said, to 240,000 dollars banco, to which the present diet have proposed to add 100,000. That of the queen is 50,000 yearly. The income of Prince Oscar is 100,000, and will be increased by 50,000 more, besides 20,000 pin money for his princess,

and he receives 5,000 for furnishing and keeping his palace in proper repair. Further, 2,000 are allowed for the palace of Haga, which I shall mention more particularly hereafter; and this the diet proposes to raise to 1,000 more.

There is a prime minister, (Count Engerstrom,) a minister of justice, of war, of home, of foreign affairs, of finances, and of ecclesiastics, and six other ministers, who compose the king's council. Besides these, there is a secretary of state and minister of council.

Several orders of knighthood are established in Sweden, of which, the principal is the order of Seraphim, the Sword, the Polar Star, the Vasa, and one called the Commerserad.

The public bank issues paper money; but there are no private banks.

The cultivation of tobacco, or the Lethan drug, in this country, may be considered of a very recent date. There are a few fields of this plant in the neighbourhood of the city. Smoking is not permitted within the barriers: there is a penalty of five dollars banco for infracting this regulation, which is adopted for the same reasons as those I have noticed in towns throughout the country.*

Capital punishments are of very rare occurrence; and the sovereign, from his distinguished humanity, is understood to be averse to it, excepting in cases of a most atrocious nature.

No ceremony that to great ones belong,
 Not the king's sword, nor the deputed sword,
 The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
 Becomes them with one half so good a grace
 As mercy does.

I own that I cannot touch upon this subject, without adverting, with feelings of the deepest regret, to the system of criminal punishment prevailing in Britain. Greatly is it to be lamented, that so many human beings should be sacrificed yearly; and that solitary confinement has not been adopted as a *certain* punishment, in some cases to continue during life,

* It is perhaps not generally known, that tobacco put into the mouth of a horse, though lazy and lame, will have the effect of making him proceed at a quick rate.

and been extended to every crime, except that of deliberate murder; there being a positive authority in the law of God, by which the blood of him is required who has shed that of another.* The beneficial effects arising from the adoption of this plan, must be obvious to every reflecting mind; since not only would the lives of our fellow-creatures be spared, and the prisoner compelled to make some reparation to society by his manual labour, but there is every reason to suppose that those who were thus confined, would, with few exceptions, be reclaimed from evil habits, and repent of their past misconduct; for callous, and altogether insensible, indeed, must be that man, who, thus forced to meditate on his errors, and their consequent misery, should still determine to persevere in them. In occupation, too, the prisoner would find relief, and thus be led to form habits of industry; while he might, at the same time, be encouraged to do so by having it in his power to abridge the period of his confinement by good conduct, and patient application to his employment; nor can it be denied, that the reformation of an offender ought to be one grand end of all punishment.

But what, I may be permitted to ask, is gained by the system at present practised, which either turns the culprit loose again on society, most probably more hardened and vicious than when he first entered the walls of a prison, or cuts him off in this stage of existence totally unprepared for another, and that too, for crimes for which no such punishment can possibly be justified on scriptural grounds? Alas! past experience has sufficiently demonstrated, that notwithstanding the numerous examples of capital punishment, crime itself has not decreased; but, on the contrary, the mind has rather become familiarized to such executions, that they make no longer that impression they were calculated to produce.† In the name of justice, humanity, and sound

* Genesis, c. ix. v. 6.

† It was observed, on a late occasion, by a distinguished magistrate of the city of London, that crimes are not only more frequent at this moment, but attended with aggravating circumstances. Crime also that was formerly of rare occurrence, has, of late, made its appearance among us. This he attributed in a considerable degree to the prevalence and unchecked circulation of publications of a blasphemous and immoral tendency! I am here induced to re-

policy, therefore, I would call on the enlightened government of this country to step forward, and abolish this san-

mark, that one demon, lately liberated from prison, where he had been confined many years, has resumed his horrible traffic in works of this description, and as if determined to brave the law, and outrage public decency and morals in a still more atrocious manner, has exhibited at a shop window, and hired his emissaries to hawk about, blasphemous prints and publications, not only deriding the Bible and Christianity; nay, has even had the Satanic audacity to caricature the highest object of all homage and veneration, the eternal God of heaven himself! Many individuals have expiated their lives on a scaffold for crimes infinitely inferior to this. Whatever may be the private sentiments of this wretch on matters of religion, no person, it will be admitted, who is possessed of any moral feeling — no one, who has the slightest spark of regard for the interests of society, can behold without disgust and indignation these works, and such monstrous prints and libels thus exposed for sale; for they are calculated to subvert not only revealed, but natural religion, — not only every regard for the divine law, but morality likewise. It has been urged by the advocates for freedom of opinion and discussion, that it is impossible to draw any line between the point where the latter terminates and blasphemy begins — that we ought to tolerate every thing, or nothing; in short, that we must either have an inquisition, and an *index expurgatorius*, or permit the vilest individuals to publish whatever they please without restriction. But unquestionably it is a libel on common sense to assert, that it will not enable us to discriminate between philosophical argument, and the mockery and abuse of that religion which is established by law. Christianity forms a most important part of the law of this land*; and every insult offered to it and to public worship, is, in fact, a libel, a gross violation of it, and punishable legally. Let the infidel, I tell him, challenge us to a proof of our faith, and we fear neither him nor his fallacies or sophistries, however specious these may be. But of what avail, I ask, is argument with an irreverent scoffer, or a furious reviler, whose creed is that the world has been imposed upon by the introduction of Christianity? Why, one might just as well attempt to reason with a low fellow who pours out a volley of the language of Billingsgate. I maintain it is no disparagement to a man's courage that he chooses to avoid an encounter with an adversary who would throw filth in his face. No; against a class of such low and disgusting offenders, society ought to be protected by the powerful arm of authority; and as an individual, zealous, not, I hope, imprudently so, on the substantial grounds of public opinion, firm conviction, and religion, I would strenuously urge upon his Majesty's ministers the necessity of introducing some legislative enactment that would most effectually destroy this crying evil that calls so loudly for their interference, and prevent a set of miscreants from trafficking in profligate, abominable, and blasphemous publications, of the tendency of which no one but a consummate knave, or idiot, would, for one moment, entertain a doubt. Although to imagine that infidelity can be put down by act of Parliament would be indeed absurd, yet the publication of horrible writings, trampling on the law of God, his commandments, and every principle

* Blackstone.

guinary breach of our criminal code, and substitute solitary confinement, with hard labour, for every offence, except

of religious feeling, ought, and must be suppressed by our indefatigable government, who, to its eternal honor, so laudably stood forth at an ever memorable period in the history of this country, when publications had been vomited forth to introduce rebellion and revolutionary principles, to demolish our excellent constitution, the admiration of the world at large, and every institution invaluable to us as Britons. Had such scandalous exhibitions as I have now alluded to, taken place in some parts of this kingdom, I will venture to affirm the populace would have shewn its highest indignation by levelling the hovel, or Pandemonium, of that assassin of public morals with the very ground, who had so infamously outraged, by such diabolical and atrocious acts, all that ought to be held dear by public feeling.

Judge Blackstone, one of the most distinguished writers on the law of England, lays it down* that "doubtless the preservation of Christianity, as a national religion, (abstracted from its own intrinsic merit,) is of the utmost consequence to the civil state, which a single instance will sufficiently demonstrate. The belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, the entertaining just ideas of the moral attributes of the Supreme Being, and a firm persuasion that he superintends, and will finally compensate every action in human life, (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts, of our Saviour Jesus Christ,) these are the grand foundations of all judicial oaths, which call God to witness the truth of those facts which may, perhaps, be only known to him, and the party attesting; all moral evidence therefore, all confidence in him, accordingly must be weakened by apostacy, and overthrown by total infidelity. Wherefore, all affronts to Christianity, or endeavours to depreciate its efficacy in those who have once possessed it, are highly deserving of punishment. The King and magistrates, therefore, as ministers of God, are justified in "executing wrath upon him that doeth evil," by representing religion as a mockery, revelation a fiction, and, in short, loosening all the bonds of civil society, otherwise it must be held that he bears the sword in vain, and may the arm of the Almighty co-operate in assuaging the malice, and confounding the devices of those enemies to his own honour and dignity; but the peace and happiness of his creatures who would follow out those commandments he laid down for their comfort and spiritual improvement, not only in this world, but their eternal peace in that which is beyond the grave.

"The offence," to use the language of the eminent writer I have alluded to, "more immediately against God and religion, is of that of blasphemy against the Almighty, by denying his being or providence, or by contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ. Whither also may be referred all profane scoffing of the Holy Scriptures, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule. These are offences punishable at common law by fine and imprisonment, or other infamous punishment."

With respect to the intention or the *animus* of their authors, no man of common sense, be his principles what they may, can, for one moment, entertain a doubt. Pernicious in the extreme to the lower orders, to those who neither

that of murder. To many, nay, to most, imprisonment during the remainder of their days, (whenever their crime should require it,) would appear a living protracted death, and prove infinitely more dreadful than making an ignominious exit on the scaffold, where it not unfrequently happens that the culprit excites sympathy rather than aversion, and seems, in the eye of the multitude, more in the character of a martyr than a malefactor. This also leads me to add, how much it is to be deplored that the crime of forgery, which is so frequently attended by extenuating circumstances, should be punished by the loss of life. I have not

can nor will have recourse to any antidote, who will enquire no further, whose passions are at once irritated and flattered; for when once the check of conscience and moral responsibility is gone, there is no other restraint upon their passions. The philosophical sceptic, indeed, may be restrained by an innate regard for morality, for propriety, and public opinion: his speculations may not materially influence his practice in the conduct of life; but familiarize the lower classes of the people with infidel and atheistical principles, and they will not satisfy themselves with mere speculation: the fear of the gibbet will be the sole check upon their conduct, and how very ineffectual this must prove it is not at all difficult to decide: Never let us lose sight of those judgments that visited a neighbouring land where horrors and bloodshed, at which humanity shudders, were the consequences; the rejection of all principles, sacred and moral, and of the introduction of those of a Satanic, blasphemous, and treasonable nature. On the whole, I would once more respectfully call on the legislature of my country seriously to consider how far it is safe to tolerate such an open violation of all regard for religion; and to step forward to crush the nuisances complained of, and root out those nests of infidelity and sedition. Here it may be added, that every artifice is exercised not only to deride the Almighty Governor of this world, undermine our church, shake the Christian faith, infuse poison in the minds of a rising generation, and mislead the ignorant, but to bring the person of our gracious Sovereign, his family and government, into contempt, and, in short, to accomplish scenes of anarchy, confusion, and a train of evil in this favoured land. For the length of this note I offer no apology to the reader. If he has any feelings in unison with myself, he will not consider it as an impertinent intrusion of my sentiments on a subject which I apprehend ought to be one of indifference to none, and, most surely, is one of the deepest regret to many. The cause of God himself, the principles of religion, justice, and morality, imperiously demand a punishment adequate to these infamous crimes; both that this country should be purged of that pestilence and contagion which is propagated by a class of infidel miscreants; and in order that "that righteousness which exalteth a nation" should be handed down by us to the latest posterity.

room here to enter into the wide field of disquisition, which a consideration of this offence would open; but I cannot conclude these observations, without adverting to the admirable system of criminal punishment that has been so successfully adopted in the Netherlands, particularly in the prison at Ghent. On visiting this institution, which may be pronounced unrivalled, I was absolutely astonished at the methodical order and regularity that prevailed. It contains several hundred prisoners, all of whom are well fed and clothed; and their appearance bespeaks not only a considerable degree of personal comfort, but also of propriety of conduct. They all attend prayers every morning and evening, and on Sundays sermons are preached to them. Further, the accounts which I received respecting them were in the highest degree gratifying, and such as sufficiently to prove the salutary influence of the measures adopted; many instances, in fact, being related to me of the thorough reformation of criminals. Most devoutly is it to be wished by every philanthropist, and true patriot, that a similar system may ere long be introduced into the United Kingdom, as the only mode, in my apprehension, which is calculated most powerfully to repress crime, and, as consulting at once, both prudence and humanity. In a word, the experiment is at least worth making; for a less efficacious system of criminal punishment than our present one cannot hardly be found.

But to return to my narrative—Although suicide is happily an act rarely heard of in Sweden, it is still considered to be more frequent than formerly, which I was told is attributed to a change in the climate.

Dreadful attempt,

Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage,
 To rush into the presence of our Judge!
 As if we challenged him to do his worst,
 And matter'd not his wrath.
 Our time is fix'd, and all our days are number'd,
 How long, how short, we know not; this we know,
 Duty requires us calmly wait the summons,
 Nor dare to stir till Heav'n shall give permission,

Like sentries, that must keep their destin'd stand,
 And wait th' appointed time to be relieved,
 Those only are the brave who keep their ground,
 And keep it to the last. To run away
 Is but a coward's trick : to run away
 From this world's ills, that at the very worst
 Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves
 By lordly vent'ring on a world unknown,
 And plunging headlong in the dark — 'tis mad :
 No frenzy half so desperate as this.*

The barbarian practice of fighting duels seldom occurs. I know not how this is punished at present, although it appears formerly the survivor suffered capitally, and stigmas were attached to the memory of both parties. If neither died, both of them were closely confined in prison for two years, and fed on bread and water. During one of the campaigns of Gustavus the Great, this custom having arisen to an alarming height in the Swedish army, he published a severe edict against it, and punishment of death was denounced against every delinquent. A quarrel, however, having arisen between two officers of distinction, who were aware of the king keeping his resolution inviolable, they solicited permission to settle the affair like men of honour, on which he promised to be an eye-witness of their valour. In consequence of this, Gustavus at the time appointed, attended, accompanied by a body of infantry, and formed a circle round the combatants, and calling the executioner of the army, or provost marshal, as he was then named, he

* In reference to this crime, so often committed in our country, it is observed, that the law of England wisely and religiously considers that no man hath a power to destroy life, but by commission from God, the author of it : and as the suicide is guilty of a double offence, one spiritual in evading the prerogative of the Almighty, and rushing into his immediate presence uncalled for ; the other temporal against the king, who hath an interest in the preservation of his subjects ; the law has ranked this among the highest crimes, marking it as a species of felony committed on one's self. I have often thought it would be a wise law if the present distinction and consequences of insanity and sanity in the case of suicide were abolished ; and it were enacted, that a coroner, in every instance, when his jury had found that the person deceased had been the author of his own death, should be directed to deliver the dead body to the surgeons to be anatomised. — *Blackstone.*

desired that the instant one fell, the head of the other should be struck off before his eyes. This had the proper effect, for both fell prostrate at the feet of the sovereign, and entreated forgiveness. On this, he desired them to embrace each other, and continue a friendship to the last moments of their existence, which they did, accompanied with sincerity and gratitude to their commander. Thus an end was put to duelling among the Swedish troops, followed up by a royal declaration, that all injuries of honour should be redressed by what was called the "army consistory," upon proper representation being made. If a law were introduced into every country, that in case of duels, the survivor should instantly suffer death, it would soon have the effect of holding out such terror as would abolish altogether this practice of assassination, or shedding of human blood, at which every reflecting mind must declare its utter abhorrence. Lives would be saved, and all those dreadful consequences which now ensue, be avoided.

Deeply is it to be lamented, that this practice should occur in our own country, and be followed up by such tragical scenes, although it is some consolation to reflect, that it is not common among the lower orders of society. I am led to think, it will be found to arise from disputes of the most trifling nature, or some imaginary affront, by which the feelings are disturbed. If, however, the ideas of injuries were confined to causes of real importance, these sanguinary acts of revenge, the offspring of ungoverned passion, would unquestionably be greatly diminished in point of number. It will be admitted, that men who are cool and considerate, allow reason to continue in her seat of power, neither give cause of offence to others, or allow themselves to be provoked; on the contrary, it is he who is of a warm temper, and subject to gusts of passion, jealousy, and resentment, who becomes a candidate for the character of a duellist. These may, therefore, be held as some of the leading features in rousing the spirit of irritable honour, and provoking to the challenge. Such a practice must, in its very nature, be considered atrocious, because the challenger

assumes a self-created power of private judgment in criminal cases, and overturns legal authority, by despising courts of law, established by a wise legislature; and refusing to take cognizance of injuries. It amounts to a contempt of laws, human and divine*, is an offence offered against the government of the country, an assumption of private authority, and man becomes the revenger of his own quarrels; in short, it is a flagrant violation of every principle of sound justice, when individuals take upon themselves, in their own cause, the character of judge and executioner: such an act, too, must be aggravated by the consideration that duels prove insufficient for ascertaining the truth, for punishing the guilty; or deciding in favour of the injured party. It may be true, that what is termed honour may be satisfied, yet still the substantial fact cannot be clearly proved, but it remains altogether dubious and uncertain; and under these circumstances, the conclusion to be drawn is, that this practice of challenging to fight is inconsistent with every moral and religious obligation, and that the crime of murder follows this act of revenge. What, it may be asked, is the explanation of this term, but a resolution to deprive a fellow-creature of his life? and, it may be added, is self-murder any other than voluntarily, and without necessity, adopting means to accomplish our own immediate death, and is not two persons engaging in this combat a conjunction of both?† Let men who are prone to passion lay these considerations to heart, and meditate on the awful consequences which arise: think of the horrors of conscience, which must accompany them to the dying hour, from being the means of depriving a fellow-mortal of his existence, to satisfy revenge. Mark that strong denunciation in holy writ, proclaimed amidst the thunders of Sinai, "Thou shall not kill,"

* Acts, xvi. 17. — Rom. iii. 8. — 2 Corin. vi. 16. — James, iii. 16. — Ephes. iv. 30. — Mat. v. 21.

† Wherever death is caused by an act done with a murderous intent, it makes the offender a murderer. — *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown.*

“Thou shall do no murder;” and the terrors denounced against those who violate these sacred admonitions. Lastly, consider the tears of the afflicted wife and distressed relatives and friends of him who has fallen a victim to a bloody superstition dignified with the name of honour — a custom

honourable

Without the stamp of merit.

Would that challenging could be effectually rooted out, and never heard of in our land. The dark ages of ignorance and slavery have fled. A new period has arrived, when we have abjured many of the cruelties that stained former times; and, if we have cause to boast of the security every man enjoys in this happy land, and under our excellent constitution, let us stand forth as men resolved to counteract every thing that in any degree gives countenance to so barbarous a practice; where, under the most silly pretexts, scenes of bloodshed and murder, with an incalculable train of horrors, have followed.*

In no state, perhaps, is it to be found that law is

* By an ordinance of Cromwell in 1654, it is declared, that persons challenging and accepting to fight a duel should be imprisoned six months, and give security for good behaviour for one year after. Fighting a duel, where death ensues, was to be adjudged murder. Assistants, although death should not follow, were to be banished for life, after conviction; and in case of return, to suffer death. After the restoration, the following proclamation was issued with the view of enforcing the laws against duelling, which it may be interesting here to introduce: —

“Charles R. — We, considering that the sin of murder is detestable before God, and this way of prosecuting satisfaction, scandalous to the Christian religion, and a manifest violation of our laws and authority — out of our pious care to prevent unchristian and rash effusion of blood, do by this, our royal proclamation, strictly charge and command all our loving subjects of what quality soever, that they do not, either by themselves or by others, by message, word, writing, or other ways or means, challenge, or cause to be challenged, any person or persons to fight in combat or single duel; nor carry, accept, or conceal any such challenge or appointment; nor actually fight any such duel with any of our subjects or others, or, as a second or otherwise, accompany or become assistant therein. And we do hereby, — to the intent, that all persons may take care to prevent the dangers they may incur by acting or assisting in any such duel, — declare

administered at a lower rate, and with greater equity, than in this country—*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*. There are a few private libraries belonging to individuals distinguished in literature, of which the most considerable is that of Count Engerstrom, which contains twenty thousand volumes, and is open to the public on Saturday; those also of the Russian Ambassador General Suchtelen, which latter contains 50,000 volumes, deserve to be noticed: to these additions are made yearly, to the amount of 10,000 dollars banco. In the general's, I perceived one Bible printed in the year 1476, and some curious notes on a History of Sweden in 1645, and 1655, made by the Queen of Charles XIII.

Stockholm contains five prisons, of which one is for debtors; but as I did not see the interior of any of them, I am unable to give an opinion as to the treatment of those within their walls. From an account, however, shown me, I found that the total number of disorderly characters confined in the different prisons in Sweden amount to only 586, of whom 546 are criminals. The military constitute a very fine body of men, who wear mustachios, and the dress of the royal guards, in particular, is very handsome. They have high-crowned hats, with a bear's skin at the top, and turned up on the left side, like those of the English marines, with a broad brass plate in front, and a long upright feather. They likewise wear long blue coats, some of which are faced

our royal pleasure, that we will not grant our pardon to any person or persons that shall fight, or be any way aiding or concerned in any such duel, where any person shall be slain, or die of his wounds received therein, but will leave all such persons to the utmost rigour and severity of the laws. And further, that we will not suffer or endure any person or persons to be or remain in our court, who shall presume to intercede in the behalf of any person or persons that shall offend contrary to this our proclamation. And for the better avoiding all such duels, we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, who shall receive or know of any challenge sent or delivered as aforesaid, that they do forthwith give notice thereof to some of our privy council, or otherwise to some justice of peace near the place where such offence shall be committed, upon pain of our highest displeasure; and being left to be proceeded against according to the strictest rigour and severity of the laws.

“Given at our Court, at Whitehall, the ninth day of March, 1679, in the two-and-thirtieth year of our reign.”

with red, others with a whitish-yellow; and have also white trowsers, with gaiters, and a cartouche-box hanging very low. A son of Fouché, who was at one time minister of police at Paris, has received a commission in the army; and two sons of Marshal Ney had also offered their services, which I understood would be accepted by the king, under the judicious qualification, however, that the title of Prince of Moskwa, conferred on the father by Buonaparte, should not be assumed by either of them. Government employs four stated couriers, each of whom receives 600 dollars banco yearly, but no clothing. When employed, they have two horses, and are allowed three dollars banco daily. Government pay for horses at the rate of ordinary travellers. The courier of the English minister Schultze, who is active and obliging, and, although a Swede, speaks the English language distinctly, is allowed 50 dollars banco, when dispatched from the capital to Gothenburg, besides expences. If other ministers send off couriers, they must make the best bargain they can. The badges of the government messengers, which are worn suspended by a red ribband, are large, and made of brass, in an hexagonal shape, with a blue plate in the centre, and three crowns; and underneath are the words "Courir Bricka," or courier's barge. The English courier wears a neat circular badge of silver, surmounted by a crown, the royal arms in the centre, surrounded with the motto; and from it is suspended a representation of the Hannoverian horse.

During the period of Charles XII. government paid nothing for the use of post horses, when employed in their service; but in the reign of Gustavus III. it was agreed, that something should be allowed to the owners of them. This is now fixed at twelve skillings per mile, although strangers pay sixteen skillings. When the king has occasion for such horses, he most generously gives, besides the twelve skillings, six dollars banco, as drink money. Should it happen that the animals are kept waiting one hour beyond the time, an additional sum of eight skillings is paid for each during the first two hours, and for the two second, double the sum.

Wood is conveyed about the streets for sale in large bundles, and in the mode that milk-pails are carried in London; in other words, each is attached to the end of a rope, which is tied to the corners of a yoke laid on the shoulders. The measurement of wood is called a *faun*, and calculated at two English yards in breadth and height. Common wood is six dollars a faun, hickery and birch are from eight to ten dollars; according to the size. The Swedish ell is divided into two feet, or 24 inches, and 18,000 Swedish ells are equal to one Swedish mile. A Swedish acre is 15,000 square feet, 100 ells Swedish are equal to 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ English, and 57 Swedish ells, cloth measure, are 37 yards English. It may be added, that the grocer's pound weighs 6,556 English grains Troy.*

The custom of burying the dead around the churches, has been hitherto followed in Stockholm, and I own my feelings have been affected at the little respect shown to the hallowed turf "which once lived," and ought ever to be held sacred, or, as it has been also described, that common treasury to which we must all pay our tax; by clothes being spread out on the graves to dry, carpets beaten, and other occupations carried on. I have learned, however, with great satisfaction, that a proper place has been marked out, containing several acres, at some distance from the city, where, it is to be hoped, all such profanation will be avoided, and the holy dust be effectually protected from every kind of invasion.†

Among the "ways and means" adopted in Sweden, there is a tax imposed on those who wear silks, or use gilding, pictures, and have costly furniture. One thing may be mentioned in praise of Stockholm, namely, that the eye is not offended by those miserable objects wandering about in a state of prostitution, so constantly to be met with in other large cities, who being first ruined by our sex, are prevented from returning to paths of virtue by the contempt and reproaches of their own.

* Appendix, No. 10.

† It is understood that in churchyards, where the interment is in the earth, bodies are consumed in much shorter time than in vaults.

From all I have had occasion to remark, I own, I am led in a peculiar degree, to admire the Swedish nation. In the first place, the natives are distinguished for bravery, love of freedom, and every manly virtue, and there is a simplicity in their manner, blended with cheerfulness: In point of morals, and principles of honesty, they may be considered as setting an example to all other European nations. In no country, perhaps, will it appear, that greater care is taken to remove darkness and ignorance, and to improve the mind, by the education of children among the lower classes. Few, as I have more than once had occasion to observe, will be found, even among the very poorest of the country people, that cannot read, and have not the benefit of instructors, who watch over them with a truly commendable anxiety for their instruction in morality and religion. It has, indeed, been well remarked, that of all obstacles to improvement, ignorance is the most formidable; and the true secret of assisting the poor, in order to enable them to act as agents in bettering themselves, will be found to be not by casual and temporary assistance, but by permanently ameliorating their condition.* Although it cannot be denied, that in general the Swedes have an inclination for strong drink, or “snapps,” which is the name given to coarse brandy, yet I never on any occasion saw this dangerous predilection carried to so great an extent as we find to be too frequently the case in England, so as to expel reason, diminish strength, inflame the blood, and produce a numerous train of evils. Even among people of the highest rank, it is the common practice to take a small glass of some kind of liquor before sitting down to dinner, in order to stimulate the appetite. In Scotland, however, this practice appears to be reversed, since the dram is introduced after dinner. Smoking is indulged within doors; but, as I before observed, is prohibited in the streets under penalty of a fine; and persons

* A senator, in speaking on the subject of education in Parliament, stated, that 130,000 persons in London are destitute of it; and another mentioned, that £150,000 was annually expended in punishing criminals, yet if ignorance was removed by education, few crimes would be committed.

who discharge fire-arms wantonly, are liable to pay five dollars banco. I cannot conclude this imperfect description of the Swedish capital, without adverting to the value of exports from Sweden to Great Britain*, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to readers of a commercial description, and which I am led to believe have not before met the public eye.

During my visit to Stockholm, I was presented to the king by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and had a long conversation with him in his closet, when the manners of his majesty were affable and condescending. I accompanied Sir Benjamin to the palace in his carriage on this occasion, and the guards turned out to salute him in his capacity as representative of Great Britain. We then proceeded to the large hall, and met Count Engestrom, the minister of state, and several other noblemen, with whom we entered into conversation. When we were announced, his majesty gave permission to admit us, the door was thrown open, and we were ushered in by one of the lords in waiting. On Sir Benjamin introducing me, he mentioned that I had travelled some time in the East. The king immediately asked if I had visited the spot where the French and English armies fought in Egypt. On my answering in the affirmative, he entered into a discussion of the Pacha's character, his pursuits, the expedition to Dongala; and on replying to his question, whether I had visited Syria, he inquired if I had been at St. Jean d'Acre; I informed him I had, and he made inquiries as to the number of its inhabitants. I took this opportunity of informing him I had made a long journey through Palestine, and attempted to draw him into a conversation on that interesting country. This, however, I found to be a fruitless attempt; as he always returned to the subject of Egypt, which seemed of all other places to possess most interest for him. He inquired how long I purposed to remain at Stockholm; and on hearing that I intended to depart on the following day, he condescended to say that he regretted to hear it, as he would otherwise have been glad to see me often at the palace, and have some further

* Appendix, No. 7.

conversation respecting Egypt. The king then kindly expressed his good wishes for my further journey, and took me most kindly by the hand, which he shook cordially, when I departed with the minister.

His majesty is at present about 60 years of age, of the common size; his complexion is dark, and his hair, which is of a glossy black, curls naturally. His voice is uncommonly sweet and pleasing; his whole countenance has in reality a great expression of kindness, and his manners are singularly prepossessing. It may be further remarked, that Charles John is temperate, economical, and what may be called equal in his disposition; modest in demeanour, condescending towards all ranks, and deservedly popular in the highest degree. He always converses in French, not speaking with fluency the Swedish language; although Prince Oscar, from being educated in the country, understands and speaks like a native. In short, the present monarch of Sweden does not at all resemble his former coadjutor in France, who ended his mad career on a rock, after having trampled on his subjects, and treated mankind at large as his slaves, and

In a cruel wantonness of power
Thinn'd states of half their people, and gave up
To want the rest.

He did not, I add, rise like a volcano, carrying horror and destruction every where, nor was he swift in shedding human blood; but, on the contrary, his elevation was gradual, and firmly founded: he was invited without any intrigue, directly or indirectly, to take the reins of this kingdom, and his object has since been to promote the happiness of his subjects. He may be justly termed the blessing and glory of Sweden; so that his subjects may well exclaim, in the language that has been applied in speaking of the illustrious Gustavus Vasa,

O exalted Sweden!
Bless'd people, wherein have we deserv'd
A man like this to rule us.

But I shall presently have occasion to give a more particular account of the king, who is understood to be the

firm friend and admirer of Great Britain. In the meantime, I may in general remark, that great talents derive new energy from the virtues of the reigning sovereign, which, like the sun beams playing upon gems, call forth all their scattered radiance.

I cannot conclude this chapter without offering to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who has since so deservedly been ennobled or elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Bloomfield, the compliment he so justly deserves. Perhaps no minister that has been appointed at any time by the British government to Sweden ever stood in higher estimation, not only with his king and his advisers, but with foreign representatives, and in short the public at large, than his lordship, who was so long the confidential secretary of our own gracious sovereign George IV. Any language that I can use is inadequate to do him justice: I shall therefore only in general observe, that he appears to have been a favourite with the King of Sweden, who on all occasions is known to have shewn him a marked attention, not only from his having been so long in the confidence of his own royal master, and as a representative of the British nation, but on account of that urbanity by which he is distinguished. His lordship is most hospitable, of easy access, and has a winning frankness and politeness, not only towards Englishmen who visit this country, but all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; thus uniting the qualities which secure affection, and the force of intellect that commands respect, he is equally qualified to adorn private, and extensively benefit public life.

CHAP. IX.

History of the revolution of 1809. — Enmity of Gustavus Adolphus against France. — Alliance with Russia. — Peace of Tilsit. — Gustavus returns orders conferred on him, to Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. — Hostilities against France. — Discontent in Sweden. — Movements of the Swedish army. — Assembly of the guards. — Baron d'Alverantz proclaiming himself general, fails in his attempt. — King's abdication. — Assembly of the states, and their proceedings. — His descendants excluded from the throne. — His uncle proclaimed. — Marshal Bernadotte appointed Crown Prince. — His history. — Leaves France. — Met by the ecclesiastics at Elsinour. — Arrival in the capital. — His address to the authorities. — Marriage. — Birth of Prince. — King invested him with supreme authority. — Laws against luxury. — Address to the French army. — Sovereigns' entry into Paris. — Death of the King. — Oath of fidelity to the Crown Prince as his successor. — Coronation. — Beneficial effects to the country. — Military college. — Major Doblen's monument. — Palace of Haga. — Drottningholm. — Curiosities. — Paintings. — Rural theatre. — Palaces of Rosenberg and Gripsholm. — Bellevue and Ullricksdal. — Palace of Rosenthal. — Place of execution. — Post-office regulations. — Public promenades. — Mineral springs. — Commerce and navigation. — Swedish language. — Troops. — Navy. — Winter amusements, &c.

IN giving a history of this country, I am necessarily led to a short consideration of the remarkable revolution that occurred in 1809, brought on by the extraordinary conduct of Gustavus, and terminated in his downfall; and which led to the elevation of him who now sways the sceptre.

In the war of 1806 and 1807, Gustavus appeared to be an implacable enemy of the French, and formed an alliance with Russia. After the loss of the battle of Friedland, the northern autocrat was resolved to sign the peace of Tilsit,

which occurred in the month of July of that year, and offered to open negotiations on the part of Sweden, to put a termination to hostilities with that power. This was refused by the king, who, as a further proof of his hatred to Buonaparte, returned to the Emperor the order of St. Andrew, and to the King of Prussia that of the Red Eagle, which had been also conferred by them on Napoleon. He then, in conjunction with England, commenced hostilities, and Stralsund was invested; when the king, who had originally boasted he would bury himself under its ruins, abandoned the place, and retired to the island of Ruga; in consequence of which, the French, under Brune, took possession. It is unnecessary to enter into further particulars as to the operations of this monarch, beyond alluding to that discontent and confusion which had reigned in Sweden in consequence of his acts of imprudence, not to say absolute folly, by which he was considered by his subjects to have tarnished the glory of his illustrious ancestors. It is equally unnecessary to advert to the circumstance that Finland, the very granary of Sweden, was given up to Russia in 1808; also the army, consisting of 10,000 men, under the command of Sir John Moore, in the view of assisting Sweden against the combined attack of Russia, France, and Denmark, furnished by the generosity of Great Britain, she having resolved not to desert the king in this extremity of fortune. On the 17th of June this army reached Gothenburg, but was not permitted to land: the commander, however, proceeded to Stockholm, to communicate his orders, and concert measures for the security of the country. But what was the consequence? Sir John Moore found, to his surprise, that although the Swedish army was totally insufficient even for operations of a defensive nature, his Majesty's mind was totally bent on conquest alone. It was first proposed that the British troops should remain in their vessels until some Swedish regiments were collected at Gothenburg, and that the combined forces should land and conquer Zealand. This, however, was abandoned, as altogether impracticable. It was next suggested that the British should land in Finland, storm a fortress, and take up a position there: a

representation, however, being made by the British commander, of the insufficiency of his 10,000 brave troops to encounter the principal force of the Russians, which might quickly be brought against them, at a point so near to the capital of that empire, it excited the displeasure of the king; and Sir John, in order to avoid the consequences of his resentment, made his escape in disguise, and, conformably to his instructions, returned with his army to England.

The extraordinary proceedings of the monarch pointed out to a part of the Swedish army stationed on the frontiers of Norway, the propriety of directing their views towards the capital, and of dethroning Gustavus, provided he was not disposed to adopt a more judicious conduct. With this view, it was set in motion, in March, 1809, and commenced a march to Stockholm. The king, who was then at the palace of Haga, in the vicinity, being apprized of the alarm and agitation necessarily created by this circumstance, proceeded thither, and shut himself up in the palace, resolving to defend it. The army was announced as rapidly advancing. On this the gates were closed; and those persons only who were called to the palace were admitted there, nor were they allowed to leave it without special permission. Every thing appeared to be in a state of confusion, and a train of absurd and contradictory orders followed. Troops were commanded to march to Norkoping, leaving only one regiment and a few pieces of artillery for the defence of the metropolis. The king then made preparations to quit the city, and charged some of the gentlemen in his suite to provide the proper pecuniary means. Upon application, however, to the bank, they were told that the funds belonged to the states of the kingdom. This appears to have frustrated Gustavus's intentions, which, if carried into effect, must inevitably have involved the whole nation in a civil war. A representation of such refusal having been made to the sovereign, combined with a personal remonstrance on the part of Baron d'Aleverantz, who stood high in the public estimation, and attempted to avert that storm which he perceived to be approaching, this exasperated his majesty, who denominated him a traitor, and threatened that he

should be visited with condign punishment. He manfully, however, repelled the charge, and with great coolness assured the king of his personal loyalty, and that his own happiness, as well as that of the country, were the great objects in view. This, however, had only the effect of increasing rather than allaying the passion of Gustavus. At this time an attendant, Colonel Silfversparre, disarmed the king, who called out for help, exclaiming that he was assassinated, although in point of fact not the slightest degree of violence was offered. The noise necessarily occasioned by this rencontre having excited the attention of the guards without, they broke open the door of the apartment, when the baron, with great presence of mind and courage, rushed into the midst of them, laid hold of the sword of a hussar and the baton of an adjutant general, and, holding them up in a threatening attitude, exclaimed loudly that *he* was now to be considered as the general, and in that character called on them to depart. This command operated as a thunderbolt, and all of them instantly retired. In the meantime, the king endeavoured to profit by the uproar, by attempting to make his escape, or rather to fly for the assistance of other guards. He accordingly made his way through the court, and, coming in contact with Count Stromfeldt, laid hold of that nobleman's sword, and got into the interior court, brandishing the weapon; and, as a forlorn hope, directed his steps to some of the body guards, on whose assistance he had placed some confidence. In this flight he was stopped by a person whom he wounded in opposing him; but was at last secured, and the weapon was wrested from him. The man then took him up in his arms as a child, and carried him back to the palace, where he was placed in a state of security. Thus, by the exposure of the life of this individual, the Swedish nation may be said to have escaped from the horrors of a civil war; and a revolution so desirable in the existing state of the country, its finances, and pertinacious conduct of its king, was happily accomplished, — a revolution which may be considered as almost unparalleled in history.

On this event the Duke of Sudermania, uncle to the king

(who had been appointed his tutor, on the assassination of his father Gustavus III., and declared regent of the kingdom in 1792, which office he resigned on his nephew's attaining his majority, in 1796), was invited to take the reins of government; and, in short, it was resolved he should be elected monarch. Notwithstanding that these proceedings had been conducted in privacy, and with so much precipitation, they did not appear to occasion that confusion in the capital, on being developed, which might have been expected; nor was the least disposition manifested in any quarter to restore Gustavus, whose imprudence had hitherto been the subject of strong censure and animadversion; for his character, with his subjects, was irrecoverably lost.

The first act that became indispensable was to consider of the personal security of the deposed king, when it was determined to remove him from the capital. In consequence of this, at midnight, on the 14th of March, he was conducted to the palace of Drottingholm, where he remained some days. A further distance from it having been deemed expedient, he was transferred to Gripsholm, which may be held as part of the patrimonial possessions of the founder of the Gustavian dynasty; and here he expressed, by a writing, in formal terms, his abdication of the throne which had been filled by his ancestors, and descended to him*, — an act

* This is in the following terms:—

We, Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, &c. hereby make known, that having been proclaimed king this day 17 years, we ascended with profound grief a throne stained with the blood of a dear and respected father; we lament the impossibility in which we find ourselves to insure the prosperity and honour of this kingdom, indispensable to the happiness of a free and independent people, besides being convinced that we can no longer exercise our royal functions, and preserve the tranquillity and good order of the states. From these circumstances we consider it our sacred duty to abdicate our dignity and royal throne, which we do at this present, *freely and voluntarily*; our wish being to pass the remainder of our days in the fear and adoration of God. We have the sincerest wishes that our subjects and their descendants may enjoy, for the future, a greater happiness, the blessings of God; and that they may respect the king. In witness, testimony, and confirmation of which, we have written and signed with our hand and fixed our royal seal.

Given at the chateau of Gripsholm, 29th March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1809.

GUSTAVE ADOLPHE.

which it is remarkable should have occurred on the anniversary of his accession to it. In such circumstances, the language of the wise man may be in some degree applicable, when he observes, that “riches are not for ever, nor doth the crown endure to every generation.”* During these commotions, the queen and other branches of the royal family, which had hitherto been at Haga, joined him.

About two months afterwards, a grand assemblage of the states of the kingdom took place, to consider of the situation in which the country was placed by this change of circumstances, and the Duke of Sudermania, as regent, presided in person. In the first place, a vote of thanks passed to those who had distinguished themselves for their bold and patriotic conduct in the palace. The chancellor then entered into a short history of the circumstances that had occurred, and the measures to be adopted for the salvation of the country: this was followed by addresses to the regent from the different bodies composing the meeting — namely, the clergy, burgesses, peasants, &c. At another convocation the chancellor read the declaration of the king, on which the throne was declared to be for ever abdicated by Gustavus. This act was heard with the solemn silence due to so important an event. In the course of a speech delivered by one of the members on the misfortunes of the country from his misconduct, and their allegiance being now withdrawn, it was proposed that the errors of the father should be visited on his children; — that is to say, that his descendants should not at any future period be entitled to sit on the throne. This question, on being put to the vote, was passed in the affirmative, with loud acclamations, and was then publicly proclaimed to the world. These resolutions were moreover formally expressed in writing, subscribed by the states, and dispatched to Gustavus at Grips-holm. On this he and his family were ordered to depart from the kingdom, which they did accordingly, after a captivity of eight months and eleven days. †

* Prov. c. xxvii. v. 24.

† Gustavus was married at 18 years of age, 31st October, 1792, to Fredericka Dorothea, daughter of the hereditary Prince, and grand-daughter to

Such may be considered as a rapid sketch of that striking revolution which occurred in Sweden, with such facility and rapidity, and without bloodshed. If any surprise be at all excited, it cannot arise so much from the event itself, which appeared absolutely indispensable, as from its having been accomplished without bloodshed, or any of those tragical scenes which appear to be almost inseparably connected with revolutions in states. It never for one moment can be maintained that it was effected either by a faction in the country under any foreign influence, or in an occult manner; but the grand object was the preservation of the kingdom, and to counteract the misery and ruin that were approaching, from the reprehensible and most impolitic line of conduct pursued by Gustavus, who carried so high a hand, and was so arbitrary as to reject all advice; in short, it was an epoch hailed with every possible mark of approbation by all ranks and descriptions of people. A well-known observation, therefore, may with the strictest propriety be introduced here, viz. *Salus populi suprema lex*.

On the 5th of June the crown was offered to, and accepted by, the regent, when he ascended the throne as Charles XIII. It may be observed in passing, that his Majesty, who was born in 1748, was second son of Adolphus Frederick, who succeeded to the throne in 1751; he was declared Duke of Sudermania in 1772, and was married two years after to Elizabeth Charlotte of Holstein Gottorp. In the early part of his life he received a maritime education, was elected grand admiral, and commanded the Swedish fleet in 1758, in the war with Russia. On the 29th of June he was crowned, along with the queen, in the cathedral of the capital. Finding, on his accession, the disordered state of the finances of the kingdom, which had been brought almost to the verge of ruin, he nobly made the greatest personal pecuniary sacrifices to restore them, and prevent a national bankruptcy.

the reigning Great Duke, of Baden; and their public entry in the Swedish capital was hailed with acclamations. Her sister was united to the late Emperor Alexander of Russia. Gustavus formally separated from his consort, 17 Feb. 1812.

No issue of this marriage existing, and the family of the abdicated monarch being so positively excluded, the next question of importance for the consideration of the states respected the line of succession. In order to avert those serious consequences which might result on the demise of the king as to a successor, the title of prince was in the first instance conferred on a son of the Duke of Augustenberg. His death having suddenly happened, in May, 1810, the question was again renewed. For this purpose the states assembled, and came to the resolution of electing Marshal Bernadotte of France as hereditary prince; and in the event of the death of the king, that he should succeed to the throne. A solemn act to this effect was passed on the 18th of August, and, as it may naturally be presumed, occasioned the chagrin and disapprobation of him who "had ravaged kingdoms and laid empires waste;" not only from the consideration that the marshal had, by his acceptance of this dignity, ceased to be a subject of France, but Buonaparte was thus deprived of his talents as a warrior — talents which he had calculated upon, and from which he had hitherto derived benefits of such high importance. Moreover, he was placed in a situation where the usurper viewed him as a formidable rival in point of power and influence, as well from his popularity as from the abilities he was known to possess; and finally, this event might operate as a blow to those schemes of ambition and aggrandizement Napoleon had contemplated with regard to Sweden. These facts were most clearly developed in the course of a correspondence that afterwards took place between him and the crown prince.

It may not here be improper to give a short history of the life of him who at present enjoys the distinguished good fortune of ruling over the destinies of the Scandinavians, — of his rapid advancement in the army, with the success of his military career; and also to recount those traits of moderation, humanity, and benevolence which I had occasion to hear so much the subject of conversation during my visit in this country.

Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte was born at Pau, in the

Pyrennees, 100 miles south of Bayonne, on the 26th January, 1763; and an inscription at present existing over the door of a house there, marks it as the particular spot where this event happened. This place was the residence of the kings of Navarre, gave birth to Henry IV., and was constituted a capital before the Revolution. On finishing his academical pursuits, being intended for the profession of the law, he entered, as early as his fifteenth year, into a regiment of marines, and served in India during the American war. On the breaking out of the revolution in France, his abilities became distinguished, and rapidly promoted his advancement in the army. He was nominated clerk of the parliament of Pau. At the commencement of the war he was appointed colonel, fought under General Custine in 1792, and was engaged in many difficult and hazardous enterprizes. In the following year he commanded a small brigade under General Kleber. His valour and courage, in various expeditions, signalized him as a hero, and obtained for him the command of a brigade in the army of the Sambre and Meuse, when he was engaged, in 1794, at the memorable battle of Fleurus. He was then raised to the rank of general; and, being appointed to the command of 10,000 men, passed the Meuse, was at the siege of Maestricht in 1795, acted a conspicuous part in the battle of Juliers, where he fought 13 hours successively, and forced the passage of the river in opposition to superior powers. On this occasion much artillery and stores fell into his hands. Such acts having called forth the highest eulogium on the part of Kleber, who viewed him as a character possessed of great courage and firmness of mind, he was elevated to the rank of general of division. At the blockade of the celebrated fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, he attacked the forces of Clairfait, and improved the success he met with, by attacking the army under Prince Charles. From the remarkable manner in which he roused the courage of his troops in animated addresses, he entered on desperate undertakings; and on one occasion, it is reported, resisted the attack of 8,000 of the enemy with the almost incredibly small force of 800 men. It is impossible, however, to record all

those feats of bravery which he displayed in the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Italy having become the theatre of war, his services were required in that quarter. Troops had assembled at Dijon, at the head of which he was placed, by the Directory in 1797, when he passed the Alps to Milan, and commenced the campaign. Here his success continued, and he roused his soldiers to feats of valour, in a remarkable degree, by the tone of his addresses to them. He was further distinguished by receiving the title of general-in-chief, and posted on the right of Buonaparte's army at Tagliamento that year. When he arrived in Paris, in June 1798, he received the appointment of ambassador to the court of Vienna. On returning to France, he refused the appointment of ambassador to the Hague, which had been offered to him. A short time after, he was united in marriage to Mademoiselle Clery, born 8th November, 1791, daughter of Eugene de Bernardin, an opulent merchant, and sister to the consort of Joseph Buonaparte; and by this marriage there was only one son, born at Paris 6th July, 1798, Joseph Francis, to which name was added that of Oscar, in consequence of the qualities attributed to Oscar by the Scottish bard in his poems. Having been now called to the high office of minister of war, the general found military affairs in the greatest possible disorder, in consequence of the payment of the troops having been suspended for some months, from their want of clothing, and from other abuses, into which it is unnecessary to enter more particularly at this moment. These he brought into order by extraordinary exertions and talents; and, moreover, restored the confidence of the army, and provided for all their wants. On this occasion the Directory commanded him to put Buonaparte under arrest, and bring him before a tribunal as a coward, as he had fled from the army of Egypt committed to his charge. This he declined to comply with, at the same time, however, hinting to Buonaparte the danger to which he had exposed himself by such an act. At this period, it appears, the Duc d'Enghien had repaired to Paris, and confided his views to

General Bernadotte; holding out, at the same time, a proposition, that in the event of the restoration of the Bourbons, he should be rewarded by being appointed to the situation of constable of France. This he refused; but, in order to shew the high respect that was due to the descendant of a hero, intimated to him the propriety of his leaving Paris, as he might be discovered and seized upon. The advice was taken by the duke, who withdrew from the capital, and retired to Ettenheim, in the territory of Baden, a place he afterwards purchased, not only with the permission of the elector of that state, but the consent of Buonaparte himself, who had been made acquainted with it by the elector. Here the duke remained in a state of tranquillity until the 15th March, 1804, when he was laid hold of in bed, at two o'clock in the morning, by a detachment of Buonaparte's troops, under Caulincourt, without the least previous intimation; and in the most treacherous manner, and in direct violation of every principle of honour and justice, dragged to Paris as a ruffian, tried before a mock tribunal, condemned, hurried to death, and shot in the moat surrounding the castle of Vincennes, by the orders of Buonaparte, — an act of cruelty and atrocity perhaps altogether unparalleled, and which will brand the name of this tyrant with infamy to the latest posterity.* General Bernadotte next accepted the office of chancellor of state, and in 1800 was appointed commander-in-chief of La Vendee and the coast of Bretagne. It appears that he had incurred the displeasure of Buonaparte; but the latter finding the tide of the general's talents and popularity increasing, deemed it expedient to conciliate him. I shall here pass over those acts of valour which distinguished his career until he was appointed counsellor of state. In 1804, when Buonaparte seized upon the throne, he was nominated marshal,

* This unfortunate branch of the Bourbon family was buried in the moat, at the spot where he was shot. On the restoration of the Bourbons the body was taken up, when, it is remarkable, that the watch he used was discovered in his pocket. The remains were put into a coffin, and laid in great state in the apartment where his blood-thirsty judges had met, which is now fitted up as a chapel. At the side of the coffin guards were stationed night and day, and the whole scene, when I visited this place, was in the highest degree affecting.

and shortly after appointed to the command of the army in Hanover, and named chief of the legion of honour; and here it may be remarked, that in my repeated visits to that country, I had occasion to hear him spoken of with respect for his conduct, and for his readiness to relieve the indigent. In 1805 he was chosen president of the electoral college of Vauclose, and one of the conservative senate for the department of the High Pyrennees. At this period the King of Prussia conferred on him the orders of the black and red eagles; and the Elector of Bavaria gave him the order of St. Hubert. On Buonaparte's quitting Boulogne, where he had been planning his Quixotic invasion of England, the general was ordered to quit Hanover and march with the grand army, in September, 1805. He traversed the Hessian and Anspach territories by a rapid march, and arrived at Wurtzburgh, to which the Elector of Bavaria had retired. Here he re-assembled his troops, which had been dispersed by the invasion of the Austrians, united them to those of France, and proceeded to Munich in chase of the enemy, and established the monarch, and kept in check the Russian army that had arrived to reinforce the Austrians. He subsequently contributed by his manœuvres to the fall of Ulm; and after making the conquest of Saltzburg, he entered Bohemia, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, with an army of 140,000 men, in December, 1805. In 1806 Buonaparte conferred on him the title of prince and duke of Ponte-corvo. During this year, in the war with Prussia, he attacked a corps of 10,000 men; gained the battle of Saafeld, in which Prince Louis of Prussia fell, was present at those of Jena and Eylau, fought at Lubeck, and transmitted to France a very great number of stands of colours taken in various actions. On occasion of his releasing Lubeck, he addressed an interesting letter to his son, 7th December, 1813, which shews in a strong point of view his amiable disposition.* In 1807 he was

* My dear Oscar,—

The people of Lubeck assisted Gustavus I. in restoring liberty to his country. I have just paid this debt of the Swedes; — Lubeck is free. I had the happiness of gaining possession of the city without bloodshed. This advantage is dearer to me than a victory in a pitched battle, which might have

engaged with the Russians, and wounded. On the peace of Tilsit, Buonaparte appointed him to the government of the Hanse Towns, and the following year he was at the head of an army stationed at Hamburg. In this place also, according to what I heard there, many of its citizens bear testimony to the estimation in which he was held for his good qualities, prudence, and judgment. In 1809 we find his presence was required in Dresden, where some French regiments had co-operated with those of the Saxons. He set out on his march, passed the Danube, and attacked the Austrian forces; was present at the battles of Wagram and Ulm, but was obliged to return to France, from some jealous or capricious order of Buonaparte. At this period the English had effected a landing at Walcheren, when he was solicited to take charge of troops to oppose them. He next returned to Germany, when peace was signed, and received another order, namely, that of St. Henry of Saxe.

Such is a faint outline of the rapid career of him whose courage, abilities, and that humanity for which he has ever been distinguished, pointed him out to the Swedish nation as one worthy to rule over them, and to be invested with royal authority.

This leads me to observe, that on the 18th of August, 1810, a proposition was laid before the diet on the part of Charles XIII. to elect a successor to the throne in the event of his death. After an eulogium had been passed on the military talents and good qualities of the marshal, he was proposed as crown prince, and the adopted son of the king; and in the event of such nomination being acceded to, it was declared to be indispensable, according to the laws of the kingdom, that he should sign a writing, imposing on himself

cost me many men. How happy are we, my dear son, when we can prevent the shedding of tears! How sound and quiet is our sleep! If all men could be convinced of this truth, there would be no more conquerors, and nations would be governed only by just kings. I set off to-morrow for Oldeslohe, and the day after whither events may call me. I do every thing to make them conducive to the good cause, and the benefit of my country. The only recompence I require is, that it may second you, my dear child, in every thing you will one day undertake for its prosperity and welfare.

Your affectionate father,

CHARLES JOHN.

a positive obligation to profess and to maintain the Lutheran faith. His Majesty concluded with an assurance that such a proposition was made under no other consideration than for the glory and independence of Sweden, which he was resolved to promote to the latest moment of his existence. This election having taken place at Orebro, and being confirmed by a declaration subscribed by the nobility, clergy, and other representatives of the state, 1st Sept. 1810 *, there was, in consequence, conferred on him the title of Crown Prince; and it was further declared, that his heirs male should have the *exclusive* right of occupying the throne;

* This election is conceived in the following terms :—

“ We, the undersigned, states general of the kingdom of Sweden, counts, barons, bishops, representatives of the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants, assembled in the Extraordinary Diet, at Orebro, make known that his Royal Highness Prince Charles Augustus of Schleswig Holstein Augustenburg, elected Prince Royal of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, being deceased, without heirs male, and judging that it is our duty to prevent and avert the danger to the independence and tranquillity of the kingdom, as well as to the rights and privileges of its inhabitants, which might result from a vacancy of the throne, and consequent election, exercising at the same time the power which is reserved to us by the 94th article of the constitution, of 6th of June, 1809, of electing, in such a case, a new dynasty; — for these reasons, and considering that the high and mighty Prince and Lord Jean Baptiste Julien Bernadotte Prince of Ponto-corvo, is endowed with virtues and qualities which give us the well-founded hope of enjoying under the reign of that Prince a good administration and prosperity, the fruits of a legal, energetic, and beneficent government; — we, the States General of Sweden, upon the proposition of our august King now reigning, under condition that the said Prince and Lord, the Prince of Ponto-corvo, have, before his arrival on the Swedish territory, embraced the evangelical Lutheran religion, and signed the conditions drawn up by us, have voluntarily elected, by free and unanimous suffrage, for ourselves and our descendants, the high and mighty Prince Jean Baptiste Julien Bernadotte, Prince of Ponto-corvo, to the dignity of Prince Royal of Sweden, to reign in Sweden, and its dependences, after the decease of our present august sovereign, (whose days may the Almighty prolong), to be crowned king of Sweden, and receive the oath of fidelity; in short, to govern the kingdom according to the literal sense of the constitution of 6th June, 1809, and of the other laws in force, as well fundamental as general and special, the whole conformably to the answers which his royal highness shall give now, and afterwards at his accession to the throne. We also confer on the legitimate male descendants of his royal highness, the right of filling the throne of Sweden, in the order and manner which are literally prescribed in the law of succession which we have established. We, the States General, have in consequence confirmed the present act of election, by the signature of our names and by affixing our seals, &c.”

Of these proceedings a communication was made to him by letter from the king. Accordingly, after returning an answer expressive of his gratitude and astonishment, the marshal observed the extent and difficulty of the duties he was called upon to discharge ; and added, “there never existèd in the soul of man a more powerful spring of action, nor did ever a happier opportunity present itself to dedicate his existence to the welfare of the nation.” After this he bade adieu to the soil of France and his companions in arms, and set out for the capital of Sweden, to enter on the several duties connected with his new character.

The qualification under which the title of Crown Prince was conferred, namely, the obligation to profess the Protestant doctrine, was faithfully observed by him at Elsinour, where he was met by some of the first ecclesiastics, before whom all the necessary solemnities having been performed, he publicly embraced the tenets of Lutheranism. At this time he observed, in the course of an address, that from his infancy he had been instructed in the reformed church, adding, that having been with the French armies in Holland, he had occasion, personally, to know ministers of that religion, and was convinced that it was agreeable to the word of God ; in short, that his researches had confirmed his opinion, and it had been long nearest to his heart. The Prince then embarked and arrived at Helsingborg, where he first set his foot on Swedish ground, and where he was met by some of the nobility, whom he addressed on receiving their congratulations.* At this place he received from the King the command of all the Swedish forces by sea and land, on

* This was as follows:—

“Gentlemen,—The King and the Swedish nation have given me the strongest proof of their esteem and confidence. I have sacrificed every thing to merit it — I have quitted France, for which I have lived until this day, — I have separated myself from the Emperor Napoleon, to whom I owe great obligations, besides being attached by other ties. It is not the expectation of a crown which can compensate for such important sacrifices. Such compensation, gentlemen, I shall only find in the prosperity of my new country. I come, therefore, among you, with the most ardent desire to contribute to your happiness. I owe to the king an unlimited devotion. Let us, then, unite to fulfil these patriotic objects, and never permit the country to lose that exalted rank which she owes to the bravery and virtues of your ancestors.”

which occasion he addressed his Majesty by letter.* Having afterwards proceeded on his journey, he arrived the 2d November, 1810, in Stockholm. On approaching its gates he was received by the governor, public authorities, and deputies of the inhabitants, with acclamation. To each of these bodies he delivered addresses †, and was then conducted to the palace amidst the shouts of thousands, when it may be said —

You would have thought the very windows spoke,
So many greedy looks of young and old,
Through casements, darted their enquiring eyes
Upon his visage.

* Sire, —

Conscious that the repeated honours done me, not only by your Majesty, but by the Swedish nation, can never be recompensed, I cannot but labour under great difficulty in the expression of that gratitude I feel towards so noble a king of so noble a nation. Your Majesty, and the people of Sweden, may rest perfectly assured, that their interest and welfare shall ever be nearest my heart, and that I will rather sacrifice that life which they have deemed worthy of such distinction, than suffer them to be injured or encroached upon. It could not be without some degree of pain and reluctance, that I accepted the high dignity of being made Crown Prince of Sweden, aware, as I am, of my incapacity, — born and bred a soldier, to perform the arduous and important duties of that station. The honours with which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to invest me, shall never be sullied by the wearer; and it shall be my constant study to add new lustre to their brightness.

† To the governor, he observed, “These reiterated acclamations appear to point out to me that duty I am called on to perform. The obligations I am under to the Swedish nation shall be most religiously fulfilled, as the first wish of my heart shall be to prove my affection for the King, and for the nation. On the soil of Scandinavia, in the middle of Sweden, I have nothing to regret. I would not exchange your love for the first throne in the universe.”

Again, to the authorities he said: “It is with the utmost delight that I feel myself surrounded by the magistrates of the capital of this kingdom. I know that in all circumstances their good conduct is appreciated by the King. Their example has been of the highest benefit among so numerous a population, and it is only by pointing out to the citizens the duty they ought to perform, that magistrates merit the eulogium of their country. Continue, gentlemen, to fulfil these honourable tasks, and remember that there is no happiness in society without the love of order, justice, and respect for the laws.” And to the others he concluded thus: “If in the honourable and difficult task I have to fill, I shall encounter obstacles and trouble, my courage shall never forsake me when I recollect that I have been greeted to-day by the fathers of the city, whose good offices will second my efforts.”

He was then presented to the King and Diet, on the 5th of March, when he also delivered an interesting address to his Majesty.* Addresses were presented to him

* This was in the following words: — “ In presenting myself to your Majesty, surrounded by the States General of this kingdom, my first duty is, as it is also the wish of my heart, to lay at your feet the formal homage of that sacred and inviolable attachment which unites me to Sweden.

“ I not only render this homage to my king, sire, but to a Prince who, long before he mounted the throne, had acquired, by his virtues, the confidence and love of the nation. In the most trying situation I shall always have recourse to the assistance of your Majesty. Twice has the throne been found vacant, and as often has your Majesty filled the important duties of the state, prompted by no other interest than that of the public good. But suddenly one of those revolutions that heaven appears sometimes to permit, in order to hold out a lesson to princes and nations, called upon your Majesty to sit upon that throne, the honour of which you had so long maintained.

“ Never could I have foreseen that I should one day have been associated with such glorious events, and that your Majesty, after having condescended to fix on me the suffrages of your people, should have overloaded me with such important benefits as in adopting me your son! A title so dear fills my mind with the most noble ambition. What have I not to perform to merit it, and to sustain the illustrious name that your Majesty has condescended to bestow on me this day? It is not without the greatest apprehensions of my feeble efforts that I accept an elevation so honourable and difficult. If I did flatter myself in the hopes of success, it is only in the determination of following the instruction of your Majesty, to acquire that knowledge which is so necessary in the difficult task of reigning. God grant, sire, that I may long profit by your instructions. God grant that the youthful mind of my son may be modelled after that of your Majesty, and penetrated with those grand examples that you hold out to your descendants.”

In turning to the nobles he said, “ I am called upon to be the first defender of the throne and the state; I hope you will support me in this noble undertaking. You know, my lords, that a creation of the earliest nobility has been the recompense of great services rendered to the country, and what obligations are those not under to the state, who enjoy, by birth, the merited rewards of their ancestors? The sacrifice of their lives, on all occasions, is the least of their duty. By giving an example of perfect disinterestedness and entire submission to the king, to the laws, and, in short, living without reproach, they only preserve the true dignity and birth of their ancestors.”

To the clergy he observed, “ The sublime morality of the gospel you are called upon to preach, ought to hold out an example to us all. It embraces instruction as beneficial and interesting to kings, as well as subjects. I shall profit by your enlightened minds, and my heart will delight in the precepts and consolations you proclaim as the religion of Jesus Christ.”

After addressing the peasants and citizens, he concluded thus: — “ I now address myself to you all, faithful representatives of the Swedish nation. The King has been pleased to name me as successor to the throne. You have confirmed his choice freely and unanimously, and he has to-day bound by

from the states, and various academies and institutions of the city, to which he made judicious replies.

Upon entering on the functions of the state, his attention was principally directed to the army, and those affairs of the kingdom in which his advice and assistance were required; and in the exercise of these he acquitted himself to the high satisfaction of the King, and the approbation of the Swedes, and maintained the honour and dignity of the national character. He also contributed along with the sovereign various sums, which were necessary towards repairing the ruined state into which the finances of the country had been thrown.

Here it may be proper to observe, that on January, 1811, that is to say, 12 years after his birth, Prince Oscar, the son of the Crown Prince, was elevated to the title of Duke of Sudermania. The care of his education was, by the King's consent, committed to a Swedish baron, and certain written instructions, in October, 1812, were given by his father to his preceptor. These were conceived in the most anxious terms, pointing out his duties, the different branches of education he was to be taught, and enjoining his tutor to establish in his heart sentiments of religion, morality, and attachment to the laws of Sweden. This may, with propriety, be held up as a model for parents of his high rank.* The young prince finished his academical pursuits

a knot more indissoluble those ties which attach me to you, — acts of kindness, esteem, and confidence that impose on me the greatest obligations. Most sensibly do I feel them, and will fulfil them with the firmest resolution. Brought up in camps, I bring to you a soul frank and loyal, — an absolute devotion to the King, my august father, and an ardent desire to do every thing for the good of the country. With such views, I trust I shall meet with success. I have been a witness of wars, and am no stranger to the evils they produce. No conquests can console a country for the blood of her sons, shed in a foreign land. Peace ought to be the grand object of all wise and enlightened governments. It is not the extent of a state that constitutes its stability and independence, but the laws, commerce, its industry, and above all, its national spirit. Sweden, I acknowledge, has experienced great losses, yet the honour of her name has not been tarnished. Remember, gentlemen, we have a soil yielding not only what is sufficient for the supply of our wants, but iron to defend it.

* Appendix, No. 8.

at the university of Upsala, and speaks the language of this country fluently.

Not long after the marshal had been chosen Crown Prince, the sovereign, who was declining in years, resigned into his hands the total supreme power or royal authority, with the sole reservation, that during his administration no order of nobility should be created.* Charles now retained merely the name of king, since the Prince was to be viewed *de facto*, as the absolute reigning monarch or great main spring, by whom all affairs, respecting the improvement and prosperity of the kingdom, were to be set in motion. This

* This is as follows:—

“ We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. make known, that owing to an illness that has befallen us, and from which, by the assistance of the Almighty, we hope soon to be restored, we deem it necessary, in order to promote this object, for the present to withdraw ourselves from the cares and troubles which are so closely united with the management of public affairs; and in order, during our illness, not to retard their progress, we have thought fit to order what is to be observed respecting the government.

“ Having found that the states of the kingdom on drawing up the constitution have, from tender motives towards us, not pointed out how, and in what manner, as in the present case, the government is to be managed during our illness when the successor is of age; we have thought we could in no better way fulfil our obligations towards ourselves and the kingdom, than by entrusting the care of both to a Prince who, being intended one day to be seated on the throne of Sweden, has by the ties of nature and friendship become most dear to us, and who unites in his person the love of us, and of the Swedish people. We do, therefore, nominate and appoint our beloved son, his Royal Highness Charles John Crown Prince of Sweden, and generalissimo of our military forces by land and sea, during our illness, and until we shall be restored to health, to manage the government in our name, and with all the rights we possess, and at once to sign and issue all the orders, &c. with the following motto above the signature:—

“ During the illness of my gracious King and Lord, and agreeable to his appointment.”

“ However, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, must not, during the administration of our royal power and dignity, create any nobleman, baron, or count, or bestow on any one the orders of knighthood. All vacant offices of state can only, until further orders, be managed by those whom his Royal Highness shall appoint for that purpose. We rest assured that our faithful subjects will joyfully receive the resolution thus taken by us, which gives an unexceptionable proof of our unlimited confidence in our well-beloved son his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and of the sentiments which we have always entertained, and which never shall cease but with our life to entertain, for the people, the government of whom Providence has confided to us. This serves for the information of all and every one concerned.”

occurred on the 17th March, the following year, and in the course of those acts which the Prince exercised with a view towards economy, and to repair the shattered state of the finances, he passed a remarkable edict against luxury, holding himself out as the first example of temperance, and thus proving that he would submit to any sacrifice. He also most laudably recommended to the governors of provinces to adopt a similar frugality.*

* "The King has felt himself obliged, in order to destroy that tendency to luxury and effeminacy which has already perhaps taken root in the nation, not only to invite his faithful subjects to renounce such pernicious abuses, but also to renew the ancient ordinances with regard to smuggling, which will in future be severely punished. In these circumstances, I think it my duty to invite you to exert yourself with zeal in this important business. The experience of past times, and of ancient ordinances, sufficiently shew the inefficacy of laws in attaining the object proposed. When nations, the most respectable, prefer an empty brilliancy to that which is real, frivolity to gravity, and the thirst of gain to an honest competence, they are led astray; the superfluities of foreign countries injure the native productions of their own; and every one sacrifices the public good to his personal interest. It is in vain that the law opposes its authority to the progress of the evil, while punishment slowly reaching two or three individuals gives time for inventing new subterfuges. But there is a powerful means of supporting the law, of raising the national spirit, and of re-establishing order. It is the example of submission to authority, of respect for the ordinances connected with decency, morals, and sobriety; which should be given by the first societies of the kingdom, by holding up the dissipated and the selfish to contempt, and by honouring those who practise temperance, and know how to impose on themselves privations. It becomes me, especially in the high rank I hold, from the confidence of the King and the nation, to set the first example, and it will not cost me any sacrifice to accomplish it. From the moment when my fate was united with that of Sweden, I have had no interests but yours; I have had no wants but those of my new country. Desolated by war and internal troubles, hardly escaped from dangers which appeared to threaten its speedy ruin, when its preservation and security require the slight sacrifice of some imaginary wants of luxury, I cannot believe that the thinking part of the nation who know our external relations, and our situation at home, and who call to mind the honour and virtues of their ancestors, will forget, for a moment, their dignity and duties; but listening to these truly noble motives, will enforce the wise intentions of the King."

This edict brings to my recollection an observation made by a distinguished judge, that the legislature of our own country have several times published their sentiments on extravagance and luxury. Formerly, a multitude of penal statutes existed to restrain excess in apparel, chiefly in the reigns of Edward III. and IV. and Henry VIII. all which were repealed by statute of 1 James I. c. 25. But as to excess in diet, there still remains one statute

The Crown Prince was then addressed by the various public bodies on the occasion of his assuming this further dignity; and on the 7th January, 1812, he published a report to the King, who re-assumed the exercise of the royal authority, and an address on the then state of the kingdom, embracing its foreign relations, the finances, army and navy, benevolent institutions, agriculture, &c. On the 27th April, the Diet was opened by the King, and closed 18th August thereafter. It may be observed that on being informed of the elevation of Bernadotte, Buonaparte was heard to declare, that the marshal was constituted a ruler of Sweden by the ability he displayed when he wielded his sword.

Having thus attempted a short history of Marshal Bernadotte, his rapid career in a military point of view, and elevation to the title of Crown Prince of Sweden, by the unanimous voice of the nation, and shewn the high confidence which was reposed in him by the King, it is impossible to explain, minutely, in the compass to which I am necessarily limited in this volume, the numerous actions that testify his zeal for the prosperity of the country, or the prudence and circumspection which have been manifested in his administration to support the dignity of the crown, and the best interests of the Scandinavians; the effects of which are hourly felt. It may in general be observed, that he is one of those examples of courage and abilities which are conspicuous under the revolution of countries, and calculated to excite the astonishment of the age. A king, it may in general be remarked, is the servant of his people; for otherwise he would be without a calling. The great principal of good government, I apprehend, to be universal justice, that is to say, justice between man and man, and equity between sovereign and people; and, as an inspired writer so justly observes, he that ruleth over man, must be just, ruling ip

unrepealed, 10 Edward III. which ordains, that no man shall be served at dinner or supper with more than two courses, except upon some holidays there specified, in which case he may be served with three. — *Blackstone*.

the fear of God; and he shall be "as the light of the morning when the sun shineth, as a morning without clouds." His subjects will receive from him the benefit of good government, insuring all of them possession of their just claims, determining these by wisdom and impartiality, and enforcing them by power. Such a line of conduct on the part of a monarch, ruling in the fear of him who is King of Kings, will be found to be his grand support, the best recompence here, and will receive the approbation of his God, and insure him the gratitude and loyalty of his subjects.

In every part of the correspondence of Charles John with Buonaparte, there is a marked anxiety discovered to support the national honour, the security, and the proud independence of Sweden.* With the view of setting bounds to that restless ambition on the part of this tyrant of the

* Among the various letters that might be transcribed, the following merits notice for the high tone and spirit of patriotism and independence it assumes on an unprovoked aggression:—

"The reports which are made to me, convey the intelligence that a division of the army, under the Prince of Eckmuhl, entered Pomerania on the night of the 26th of January, and pursuing its march, is about to enter the capital of the duchy, and take possession of the island of Rugen.

"The King expects your Majesty will explain the motives for adopting a measure so diametrically opposite to existing treaties. My ancient alliance with your Majesty authorizes me to entreat that you will not delay to communicate these motives, in order that I may lay before the King my opinion as to the manner in which Sweden ought to act in such circumstances. The violation which this act occasions is sensibly felt by the Swedes, and doubly by me, who am now empowered to maintain the honour of the country. If I have at all contributed to render France triumphant, I have uniformly wished to see her respected and happy; it could never have entered into my mind to sacrifice the honour, the interests, and nationality of that country which has adopted me. Your Majesty is a competent judge of the circumstances which have taken place, and which have developed the measures I intend to adopt. Little jealous, sire, of that glory and power with which you are surrounded, I am still anxious not to be looked upon in the light of a slave. Your Majesty already commands the greatest part of Europe, but your dominion does not extend to that country over which I am called upon to preside. My ambition is limited to defend Sweden, and I view this duty as the lot which Providence has assigned me. The effect of the invasion of which I complain, may produce to the Swedish nation consequences which are incalculable; and although I am not *Coriolanus*, I still entertain, sire, so high an opinion of the Swedes as to assure, that they are capable of daring to undertake every thing to revenge those affronts which their conduct has not provoked, and to maintain those rights and privileges which are as dear to them as their personal existence."

world; and disturber of the peace of Europe, and wresting the continent from his grasp *, it is known that the Crown Prince made common cause with the sovereigns of Europe, who had smarted under Napoleon's rod of iron, and took the command of the Swedish troops, after addressing them; 15th of August, 1813, in language which it would be improper not to record, since it is so strongly expressive of the opinion he entertained of the views of that extraordinary character †, who was so enslaved to

* Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms. Isaiah, c. xiv. v. 16.

† "Soldiers! Called by the confidence of my king, and of the sovereigns his allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our armies on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.

"Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the states of which it is composed, can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced that when such a power threatens to attack, and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those who are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

"From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores and mountains of the north, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

"This, then, is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.

"The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country: misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide, fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.

"It was to be expected, that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine vengeance, would have inclined the emperor of France to a less murderous system; and that, instructed at last by the example of the north, and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace which all governments desire, and every government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.

"Soldiers! It is to arms, then, we must have recourse to secure repose and independence. These sentiments, which guided the French in 1792; and prompted them to assemble and combat the armies which entered their territories, ought now to animate your valour against those who, after

ambition. They were accordingly marched to the battle of Leipsic, when, at the conclusion of it, the prince was cordially embraced by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, at which time the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the grand cross of the military order of Maria Theresa.* At that period, when the invasion of the French territory was resolved on by the united powers, they being roused to a sense of the true situation of affairs, and determined to avert that storm which was gathering, and threatening to burst upon their heads, he joined the coalition, and issued a remarkable address to the French from his head quarters at Cologne, 12th February, 1814.†

having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children. Soldiers! What a noble prospect is opened to you!—the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years duration. Finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts, Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.”

* In a remarkable bulletin, published 10th of October, 1813, it was declared, that “The Emperor Napoleon is in full retreat with the remains of his army of 75,000. He is briskly pursued. The belief of his invincibility is destroyed, and the liberty of Germany and independence of Europe are gained. The loss of the French army is 60,000;— 15 captive generals, 15,000 prisoners, 250 pieces of artillery, 900 ammunition waggons; and the enemy have left 23,000, sick and wounded.” Surely the finger of Providence was here!

† “Frenchmen! I have taken up arms by command of my king to defend the rights of the Swedish nation. After having revenged the affronts it has received, and assisted in affecting the deliverance of Germany, I have passed the Rhine. Seeing again the banks, where I have so often fought for you with the greatest success, I am anxious to communicate to you my sentiments on this occasion.

“Your government has constantly attempted to treat you contemptuously, that it might debase you. It is time that such a system should change. The wishes of all enlightened men are directed to the welfare of France, and desire that she shall no longer be the scourge of the earth.

“The sovereigns are not coalesced to make war upon the people, but to force your government to recognize the independence of other states: such is their intention, for the sincerity of which I am guaranteee.

“Adopted son of Charles XIII. and elevated by a free people on the throne of the Gustavuses, I can be animated with no other ambition than that of promoting the prosperity of the Scandinavian peninsula.

“May I, in fulfilling this sacred duty towards my own country, contribute, at the same time, to the happiness of my former countrymen.”

The result of the united efforts of the allied powers to invade the French territory by a coup de main, and thus crush the gigantic and restless ambition of Buonaparte, are too well known to require explanation. The sovereigns entered, triumphantly, the French capital; at the head of their victorious armies; and he who had hitherto received the name of "great and invincible," now became eclipsed and vanquished; his boasted might was laid low, the crown, fell from his head, and he was hurled from that throne which he had daringly usurped. This striking event was followed up by his becoming a wanderer, seeking a spot for the protection of his person; and it will remain on the page of history, and be handed down to posterity as a wonderful fact, that he surrendered himself into the hands of those Britons, who had, in the course of his mad career, been the objects of his implacable and virulent opposition, under the conviction that from such a generous nation alone he could expect humane treatment. In short, Louis XVIII. recovered the throne which had been occupied by Napoleon. The Swedish army did not arrive at Brussels till after the decisive blow had been struck; but the prince joined the sovereigns at Paris, where he remained a short time. It is, however, superfluous to pursue the narrative further, since it is so familiar to every reader; we will, therefore, return to those events which are more immediately connected with the history of Sweden.

A new scene opened a more extensive field for the talents of the Crown Prince. On the 5th of February, 1818, Charles XIII. paid the debt of nature, and was survived by his royal consort only four months. A proclamation was issued by the prince, intimating the event, and that, in conformity of the act of the states, on the 18th of August, 1812, he was now invested with the powers of the monarch. On this occasion an oath of fidelity to their new sovereign was administered to the members of the diet, ministers, the military, naval officers, and public bodies. A special meeting of the diet was convened on the 7th of February, at which time the king being seated on the throne, his son, who had now succeeded to the title of Crown Prince, took the

oaths, holding the sacred volume in his hands, when he kissed the hand of his father. After other formalities had taken place, the heralds proclaimed Charles XIV. King of Sweden and Norway, which was followed by a formal proclamation, announcing the act not only to his subjects, but the world at large. On this event the king received both letters of condolence on the demise of his predecessor, and congratulations on his own succession from all quarters, especially from the Emperor of Russia, brother-in-law of the abdicated monarch, 26th of February, 1818, who subscribed himself as his "good brother, ally, and cousin," a declaration fully realized by Alexander. In this letter the emperor conveyed a marked compliment to the new sovereign, by observing, "the success with which your majesty is known to maintain the dignity of the state in the most difficult circumstances, is a certain guarantee of the principles of wisdom and justice which will signalize your new reign." Extraordinary as the fact may appear, Gustavus also addressed the king on his accession to the throne on which he and his ancestors had sat, and had been surrendered by him.*

Preparations being now made for the coronation, it accordingly took place on the 11th of May, 1818, amidst the rejoicings of the multitude assembled within as well as without the walls of the venerable cathedral of Stockholm; and on this occasion the king delivered an address, concluding with the expression, that "the love of the Swedes towards him should be all the recompence he required for his exertions in their behalf."

Such being the history of the proceedings in Sweden respecting Marshal Bernadotte, it may in the first place be

* This singular document deserves to be transcribed here: —

"I received a dispatch, by which I am informed of the irreparable loss of your adopted father, the deceased Charles XIII. my beloved uncle. Your Majesty has, no doubt, that I participate in this profound grief.

"Since, by this event, your Majesty is called to the throne of Sweden, I congratulate you; and may you govern the country for its perfect happiness. Such are the wishes I form. I shall never be a stranger to any thing that can contribute to the prosperity of that country which gave me birth.

"GUSTAVSON."

remarked, that a more distinguished favourite of fortune one who has attained to the summit of royal power cannot be pointed out at this time than the present king. Whatever opinion may be entertained on the ground of what has been termed legitimacy, or, in other words, royal birth and descent, there is only one which can be formed by a reflecting mind with regard to Charles John, namely, that he never attempted to usurp the throne either of Sweden or any other country in Europe, like his former master, whose object was universal empire; nor did he adopt wild and extravagant plans, and wade through seas of blood, or rise, like his once associate in arms, on ruins and desolation, giving law to all around, and laying hold of thrones by violence and outrage; neither was there any direct or indirect attempt on his part to aspire to the exercise of power in Scandinavia in any possible shape. It has been proved to demonstration in the face of the world, by grave and public proceedings and formal documents, that he was expressly called on the positive proposition of the late king, followed by the unanimous resolution of the states of the kingdom, and confirmed by the cordial wishes of every subject of Sweden, and received the congratulations both of the abdicated monarch and the Emperor of Russia. These were founded on the fortitude and talents he had exhibited, not only of a military nature, but on his distinguished judgment, prudence, and, in short, all those qualities so eminently calculated to raise him as a monarch in the scale of nations, add dignity to a crown, contribute permanently to the honour, and promote effectually the peace, prosperity, and happiness of those over whom he was placed by that Great Being by whom "kings reign, and princes decree justice and judgment."*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
Which justice warrants and true wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.

In the second place, it will be admitted that Europe is in-

* For power is given you of the Lord, and sovereignty from the Highest who shall try your works, and search out your counsels. Wis. of Sol. c. vi. v. 3.

debted to him for his exertions and co-operation with the allies to level the gigantic pride and power of Buonaparte; and he has by his military operations in various quarters contributed to the accomplishment of many important objects, — the downfall of the tyrant, and, particularly, the restoration of the illustrious houses of Hanover and Brunswick: and, lastly, it has been seen that his elevation kindled anger and hatred in the heart of Buonaparte, who charged him with ambition. The answer, however, he gave in one remarkable dispatch, did acknowledge that his personal ambition was lofty, but the object of it was the independence of Scandinavia. At the same time bringing to mind the recollection of all those horrors in which Buonaparte had been engaged, he added this impressive sentiment: “ May your soul be softened at this heart-rending picture; and should it be necessary to complete the effect, recollect also the death of more than one million of Frenchmen lying on the field of honour, victims of the wars you have undertaken !”

Let not, I entreat, the observations I have introduced be viewed as the language of rant and rhapsody; or enthusiasm, but as the calm sentiments of one who has more than once visited the country during his administration, and marked what was pronounced not only in the palaces of the opulent, but in the meanest cottages of the peasantry in Sweden and Norway; and who may therefore be in some degree considered a competent judge. If I am then to be permitted to hazard an opinion on all that passed under my personal observation, and the information communicated by high and low, rich and poor, young and old, I should be disposed to think, notwithstanding the jealous eye with which some may view him; that this monarch sits firmly on the throne of Sweden, and needs be under no apprehension from any neighbour, however powerful, and it may be justly added, that not only as crown prince but as king, it has been his object to promote the great cause of religion and virtue, the interests of commerce and agriculture, and to raise the army and navy to the highest pitch of discipline and bravery. Besides, the numerous instances of

his liberality will never be forgotten ; and I can assert from my own knowledge, that this has been extended to some of the nobility, to afford them relief under pecuniary embarrassments. These, and in short a thousand other considerations, which I find it impossible to dwell upon at this moment, justify, in the strongest sense of the word, the wisdom of the Swedish nation in calling Marshal Bernadotte to preside over them in a regal capacity. I found him daily rising in popularity, by promoting the best interests of a free, a generous, and happy people ; nor can I say that in all my travels in that country I heard one syllable of dissatisfaction expressed with regard to the king, either in his public or private capacity, but an ardent spirit of loyalty and attachment breathed by all ranks. At the same time, candour obliges me to add, that whenever I attempted to learn the sentiments entertained of Gustavus, so decided an opinion did I find expressed as to his total incapacity and unfitness to reign as king, his extraordinary conduct, and the ruin into which the country had been running headlong, that I found it necessary to drop the subject quickly. On the whole, now, seeing that “ wars have been made to cease, the bow hath been broken, the spear cut, and the chariot burned in the fire,” the King of Sweden will have a full opportunity of cultivating the arts of peace and every branch of industry, and of increasing still further the riches of this fine country. But, on the other hand, if, contrary to all expectation, the security of the throne or the honour of his country are attempted to be invaded, and the torch of war should be lighted up in Europe during the period Providence has destined he shall hold the reins of government, this enlightened sovereign will be found to possess the same magnanimity and talents as were so conspicuously displayed in the former part of his life, and will personally stand forth as the firm and unshaken friend of the liberties and independence of Sweden and Norway.

Having attempted hitherto to give a description of Stockholm and its institutions, with some account of the remarkable revolution which has constituted the prosperity of the country and the peace and happiness of the people, I shall now offer a

few words respecting the environs of this capital, which possess all that is necessary to constitute it one of the finest cities in Europe.

The first place which appears to merit attention is Colberg, once the favourite residence of Gustavus III. and now occupied as a military college, established in 1792, and containing 125 cadets, who are educated at an expence of 75,000 dollars yearly, of which the state defrays 33,880, and the king and several private individuals the remaining 41,120. The cadets, who are brought up for the army or navy, are annually examined; and, as a reward for good behaviour, are at different times permitted to visit the capital. Prince Oscar was for some time at this institution. The spring term commences 28th January, and continues till 15th June; and that in winter begins 15th October, and ends at Christmas. The building is white-washed, and has large wings: in the interior are several paintings, representing the battles by sea and land in which the Swedes have been engaged; and portraits of distinguished commanders also grace it. This is a noble edifice, and here the solid basis of military career is firmly laid in elemental lore. One part of it fronts the water, where there are eight small field-pieces, which are employed in teaching these young aspiring heroes the artillery service; and another part of the building faces a beautiful park.

At a former period, a peculiar mode was adopted here for punishing misdemeanors, which was by confining the offender within an iron cage, but this has been abolished. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and interspersed with small wooden buildings used as shops, similar to those erected at public fairs, where all kinds of refreshments are sold, and a number of people repair from the capital to this spot to enjoy a promenade, not only attracted by the beauty of the grounds, but on account of their convenient distance from Stockholm. The whole may be considered to bear some resemblance to Vauxhall, in London. In one part of the grounds stands a monument erected to the memory of Major Doblen, who was killed on the 19th of October, 1813, at Leipsic; and which, by conferring an honour

on the memory of a military character who had laid down his life for the safety and glory of his country, seems a proper ornament for the place where it is erected. According to the inscription, it was erected by order of Prince Oscar. Part of these grounds is set apart for the gymnastic exercises of the cadets, where a number of machines are erected; to climb and handle some of which appeared to me to require quite as much agility and dexterity as is frequently exhibited for amusement at Astley's and other theatres in the British metropolis. These have the effect of opening the chest, exercising the limbs; and afford youth all the pleasure, if I may use the expression, of boxing, without the blows.

The next place I went to see was the palace of Haga, which is in a very low and damp situation, and almost surrounded by water, as several canals pass near it, where I observed two very large clumsy boats afloat, one in the shape of a boar, and the other of a cow. These singular vessels had been built to receive the destined bride of Prince Oscar. She stopped here two days on her journey, previously to her formal entry into the capital, and received here a deputation from the nobility and citizens of Stockholm, who waited on her to offer congratulations on her arrival in Sweden. The rooms which these boats contain are fitted up with considerable splendour, being hung with rich silk, and one of them contains a small select library. Near the shore is a temple, in the form of a rotunda, beautifully situated on an elevation commanding a very extensive view over the Baltic, and sufficiently spacious to admit a large party, and was a favourite spot with the late king, who used to dine here with numerous guests during the summer seasons. This palace is in a peculiarly tranquil and retired spot for the immediate neighbourhood of a capital.

Drottningholm, at about six miles distance from Stockholm, may be considered as one of the most beautiful of all the country palaces. It was built in 1661; and the road to it from the capital has been hewn in some parts, at great expence, through the solid rock, and is kept in excellent repair. The father of Gustavus Adolphus, with whom

Dröttingholm was a favourite retreat, expended vast sums in embellishing it and its environs. It is finely situated on the banks of lake Melar; and there is a communication with the opposite shore by two wooden bridges, almost on a line with the water, which are 1,500 feet in length, and were built in 22 days, at the expence of 5,000 rix-dollars. A pontage of four and eight skillings is paid for passing these with a carriage. This palace is said to be built after the model of that at Versailles; but I am inclined to think the former inferior, in point both of architecture and situation. It has two wings with a lofty dome roof of copper; and the windows are in the French style. Within a hundred feet from the water-side stands a beautiful statue. It would be nearly impossible to give a minute description of this royal residence; and it may therefore be sufficient to say, that the apartments are numerous, and some of them very large and elegant. The principal staircase is remarkably well finished, and has a truly grand and noble appearance, leading a spectator to expect a corresponding magnificence in every other part of this extensive palace.

In the great hall are representations of the battles fought by Charles XI., whose hat, perforated by a ball, is carefully preserved in a glass case. There are also portraits of Charles XII. and those of his generals who had particularly signalized themselves in the field of battle.

The drawing-room contains a painting representating the coronation of Charles XI. and his queen, at Upsala; and in one apartment is a portrait of Rehnstierna, a Laplander; sitting in his sledge drawn by reindeer. This man is regarded as a remarkable character from having performed, on one occasion, the extraordinary journey of 124 Swedish miles in 48 hours, for which feat he was rewarded by his sovereign with an order of nobility, and is therefore represented with a coronet on his head. The family who at present bear that name are descended from him.

The floor of the king's bed-room was made in 1600, of the most beautiful Cyprus ebony, and the expence is calculated at 1,400 dollars. A small but most handsome vase

of porphyry, made in 1787, and also the presents which Gustavus III. received from the Pope on occasion of his visit to Rome, are preserved here.

In a neat library I found a number of English authors, such as Pope, Milton, &c. There are four entrances to it; over each of which is one of the following inscriptions: —

CARMINE
FIT VIVAX VIRTUS,
EXPERTUSQUE SEPULCHRI.

OVID.

CORDIS ET ORIS
OPTIMA EST
HARMONIA.

NEQUE, SI CHARTAE SILUERUNT
QUOD BENE FECERIS,
MERCEDEM TULERIS.

HORACE.

ARTIBUS
PECTORA MOLLESCUNT,
ASPERITASQUE FUGIT.

OVID.

A number of medals and some relics are likewise shewn.

This palace has often been the scene of the greatest festivities and amusements, on which occasions tournaments were held; and among the paintings in the different rooms are several views of the fêtes champêtres, masquerades, and other parties given in the gardens. These latter are very extensive, and one place appeared to me extremely curious. This spot represents a most perfect imitation of a theatre, having scenes, and side wings, with the orchestra and amphitheatre formed by thick lime trees, cut into the shapes necessary for this purpose, and when parties were given, performances took place in this rural theatre. It strongly reminded us of a similar custom adopted by the Romans, and leads to

an observation, in passing, that dramatic entertainments, or stage plays, were first introduced into Rome on account of a pestilence, to appease the divine wrath.* Previous to this there had been only games of the circus: they were called *ludi scenici*, from the circumstance that they were first acted in a shade formed by the branches and leaves of trees †, or in a tent. Hence afterwards the front of the theatre where the actors stood was called *scena*, and the actors *scenici*. ‡ Stage plays again appear to have been borrowed from Etruria; whence players (*ludiones*) were called *histriones*, from a Tuscan word, *hister*, — that is *ludio*; for players also were sent for from that country. §. These Tuscans did nothing at first but dance to a flute (*ad tibicinis modos*), without any verse or corresponding action; and, it may be added, did not speak, for the Romans did not understand their language. || Comedy, (the song of the village,) was a representation of common life, written in a familiar style, and usually with a happy issue, and the object of it was to expose vice and folly to ridicule; and, on the other hand, tragedy was the representation of some serious and important action, in which illustrious persons were introduced, as heroes and kings: this was written in an elevated style, and generally terminated with an unhappy issue. The great end of it was to excite the passions, chiefly pity and horror, to inspire the love of virtue, and an abhorrence of vice. ¶ Thespis, a native of Attica, is said to have been the inventor of tragedy, who went about with his actors from village to village in a cart, where a temporary stage was erected, where they played and sung, having their faces besmeared with the lees of wine.

A number of the inhabitants of Stockholm resort to these gardens particularly on Sunday; and in one corner of them are a number of small houses, formed and furnished exactly in the Chinese style, denominated the Chinese palace, and built by Queen Louisa Ulrica, but these seem to be falling into decay. Splendid, however, as those palaces are which I have visited in the course of my travels, and gor-

* A. U. 391. Liv. 7. 2.

† Cic. Planc. 11. Verr. 3. 79.

|| Liv. 7. 2.

‡ Virg. Æn. 1. 164.

§ Liv. 7. 2.

¶ Cic. de Orat. 1. 51.

geous as are the treasures they contain, I own, that in viewing these I was peculiarly struck with one observation of Cicero, namely:— “ I never accounted treasures and splendid palaces, to which some men are entirely devoted, among the number of things substantially good in themselves; because those who possess the largest portion of them naturally entertain a wish for more; nor are persons of this complexion only annoyed with the pain of acquiring, but likewise the fear of losing them.”

I have before described the palace of Rosenberg, which I visited on my way to the capital.

The palace of Gripshölm, where Gustavus Adolphus resided with his family after his abdication, previously to his leaving Sweden, is at no great distance from Stockholm. There is also that of Bellevue and Ulricksdal, with its beautiful and extensive grounds, and a large green-house, a short distance from the capital; but this is at present employed as a military hospital, although not considered a healthy situation, from the house standing too near the water. There is a marble statue of one of the monarchs here, and a part of the building is used as an arsenal, where, among many other curiosities, is preserved the skin of the horse which the great Gustavus Adolphus rode in the battle of Lutzen. Rosendal, which is the private property of the king, and was purchased by him from a private individual and member of the Diet, may also be numbered among the royal palaces.

This, which is nearer to the city than any other of the palaces, is a favourite residence of the present king. A building, first formed of a frame of wood, was erecting for the accommodation of the young bride of Prince Oscar. To this place crowds resort daily, the gardens almost extending to the gates of the city. I went thither from the quay in a boat, rowed by women, and perceived other ferry boats managed entirely by females: it is situated in an island, and near the place of landing are extensive barracks, with an inscription shewing that they were built by the present king.

About three miles to the south-east of the city, and a

short distance from the great road, is the place set apart for public executions. The gallows may be said to be permanent; and the apparatus employed may be thus described: there is first a clumsy stone building in the form of a tower, about 20 feet in height, and hollow within, which is intended, in all probability, to conceal the executioner from the gaze of spectators. This is covered on the top with sheet iron; and on it there are raised, at equal distances, three superstructures of stone, which are also capped with iron, and have strong iron bars across, to which criminals are suspended. The whole conceals the unhappy objects, excepting the upper part of them. In the infliction of capital punishments, which rarely occur, owing to the distinguished humanity and mercy shewn at the present day, which "become the throned monarch better than his crown," malefactors, who suffer for forgery, are allowed to be suspended on this beam till the body drops gradually by decay. The crime of murder is punished by decapitation. In proceeding to this place criminals are obliged to walk from the prison at Stockholm, which is at some distance. It is the practice, however, to halt at one particular house on the way, where refreshments are given them. The last instance of decapitation, which occurred here, was that of a boy, who had murdered a man.

According to the regulations of the post-office, the full postage of all the letters which are forwarded from Stockholm to any part of Sweden, must be paid previously to their being dispatched to any part.* These are conveyed on horseback, or in small carts.

The following words on houses appear to denote that they are insured against fire: —

BRAND FÖRSÅKRINGS MÅRKE.†

The public promenades, near the town, are numerous;

* It is understood that in England the first mode adopted for a proper conveyance of letters was in 1642, which was weekly, and on horseback, to every part of the kingdom; and the present improved system by mail coaches was introduced in 1782.

† See page 169.

and it is a very common practice to take a boat and row along the different shores of the Baltic, which is a delightful amusement; and from the numerous islands, planted with trees and neat cottages, some of these belonging to rich citizens of Stockholm, these shores offer a constantly varying, but always pleasant scene, especially on the evenings of summer. One particularly beautiful spot is called Liston Grove, from its having at one time belonged to Sir Robert Liston, who was, long ago, the British minister at Stockholm, where he was highly popular, and is still mentioned with the greatest respect and esteem. In speaking of the Baltic, it may be mentioned, that an idea is entertained here that the waters of it are subsiding. It is said, that observations made from latitude 56 to 86, show a mean fall of one foot and half in the course of 40 years, or three feet 10 inches in a century, or four-tenths of an inch annually. If the waters, therefore, should continue to diminish, many parts will necessarily become inland towns, and finally, the great Baltic itself be changed to dry land.

There are five mineral springs in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital, which are much frequented; and the number of these springs, in the whole kingdom, amounts to nearly 400. On some few fields about the capital the tobacco plant is cultivated; I did not find, however, the Swedes so much addicted to the use of this lethean drug as the Germans are.

It is well known that the article of tobacco was first introduced into Britain by Sir Walter Raleigh, when it was smoked from silver pipes, by persons of the first rank, and the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and straw, the pipe being handed from one to another at table. Tobacco was then sold for its weight in silver. In the reign of James I. English tobacco appears to have been very generally grown "in several gardens of Westminster and Middlesex." It was also planted in great plenty in Gloucester, Devonshire, and the other western counties; but his Majesty sent every year a troop of horse to destroy it, lest the trade of our American plantations should be incommoded thereby. The

English are said to have had their pipes of clay from the Virginians, who were styled barbarians.

It may be observed in general that the Swedish capital is stronger by nature than art. Towards the sea, it is secured by a number of small islands, which renders the harbour difficult of access. When I perceived the activity going on by loading many of them with iron, it brought to my recollection that the father of Gustavus the Great gave an example of cultivating the arts of peace, and war, with equal application; and devoted himself to agriculture, mines, and commerce; for instance, his custom was to go on board all foreign ships in the harbour, in the evenings of summer, and if he discovered that they had imported corn, salt, or such useful commodities, he desired the captains to load their vessels, in returning to the place they came from, with good iron and copper. On the other hand, if he found they had brought articles of luxury, he used to say to his attendants, "Take care that these men are re-freighted with Swedish turnips, and nothing else!"

Commerce and navigation are rapidly improving in Sweden, which is evident by comparing the very small number of vessels which a century ago came to, and departed from, the harbour of Stockholm, with the very great number which now daily arrive and leave it.* The harbour is about 10 miles distant from the mouth of the sea. Although the Baltic here is not so crowded with vessels as Father Thames, still, a very considerable number from different quarters of the world are to be seen.

With regard to the force of Sweden, there are about 30 regiments of the line, seven of cavalry, and three of artillery. The conscription amounts to 37,352 men, and

* In 1821, the imports from this country to England were £104,225, and exports from England to Sweden £183,938. In 1822 the former were £130,080, and the latter £150,967; and in 1823 the former £130,751, and the latter £202,685. I shall, however, refer to a most interesting document in the Appendix, which I have been fortunate in obtaining, explanatory of the value of the exports and imports from Sweden to Great Britain, and *vice versa*, during the year 1825, showing a balance in favour of this country of £172,000.

in the course of six weeks it can be in a situation to call out 120,000 troops. Soldiers of the guards are inrolled for six years, and receive a bounty, which varies from 30 to 50 dollars banco, according to their size and appearance, and none are admitted under 27 years of age. Privates of the guards are allowed, as pay, from 10 to 12 skillings banco daily. In lieu of this, they may, however, have a pound of salt herrings, two ounces of butter, two pounds soft rye bread, and one and half skilling as tobacco money, besides half quartern of potatoes. This, however, only applies to the guards in the capital, or on royal duty. Every other day they receive half a pound of pork, three quarters of a pound of salt beef, or a pound of fresh meat. On those days when they have salt meat, they are allowed a gallon of pea soup each: on certain days, fresh meat, two pounds of fresh rye bread, about a plateful of potatoes, and vegetables for broth. When they receive fresh meat, they are allowed a supper of grots, a species of meal, with two ounces of butter, and on those days have one skilling rixalls. During the reign of Gustavus Adolphus the Great, in 1625, the pay of a common soldier was three and half dollars a month.* It may in general be observed,

* It may be interesting to learn the monthly pay of a Swedish regiment of infantry, under Gustavus Adolphus, in dollars of the country, and in English money: —

	Dollars.	£	s.	d.
Colonel - - -	184 ...	32	4	0
Lieut. Colonel - - -	80 ...	14	0	0
Serjeant Major - - -	61 ...	10	13	6
Chief Quarter-Master - - -	30 ...	5	5	0
Captain - - -	61 ...	10	13	6
Lieutenant - - -	30 ...	5	5	0
Ensign - - -	30 ...	5	5	0
Two Serjeants each	9 ...	1	11	6
Drummers and Fifers each	7 ...	1	4	6
Six Corporals each	6 ...	1	1	0
Rust Master - - -	7 ...	1	4	6
(The person who saw the soldiers kept their arms clean and bright.)				
A common Soldier - - -	3½ ...	0	12	3
Chaplains - - -	18 ...	3	9	0

that the estates of the kingdom are obliged to furnish men. Each has a cottage and piece of ground, and receives pay only when on duty, a certain period of the year, and when in camp.

With regard to the navy there are four ships of 80 guns, five of 74 guns, six frigates, 300 gun-boats, besides small craft.

At Christmas, it is known, that in many countries there often prevails riotous and disorderly conduct, but at this period the Swedish capital is marked by the strictest decorum and tranquillity. This sacred day is ushered in by a public officer's proclaiming to the inhabitants that peace should take place during a particular period, which continues till the 7th of January. This is an ancient custom, which, in fact, extends over the whole country. Should it, however, occur, that any breach of the public peace is committed during this time, the offence is visited with more than ordinary severity. At the same time, there are great rejoicings and entertainments within doors, when presents and gifts are made in so ingenious a manner, by persons entering houses in disguise, that the receiver is altogether ignorant of the name of the donor. Notwithstanding this, it may be added, that it forms no part of

Our royal will and pleasure
To get drunk to-day.*

	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Register of Court Marshal	- 30 ...	5	5	0
Surgeon - - -	- 12 ...	2	2	0
Clerk of Regiment -	- 30 ...	5	5	0
Clerk of Council of War -	- 18 ...	3	3	0
Serjeant of Council of War	- 18 ...	3	3	0
Executioner - - -	- 7 ...	1	4	6

* In Scotland, it is said, that a black Christmas makes a fat kirkyard, and a windy Christmas is the sign of a good new-year. Christmas-day is not observed in that country as it is in England, but the last evening of the old and the first day of the new year are reserved for feasting and rejoicing. When the bell strikes 12 o'clock on the preceding night there is a kind of delirium of joy manifested by all ranks, and a full tide of friends and ac-

There are 3,500 lamps in this city, 1,000 of which are lighted during the same number of hours yearly. The expence is estimated from six to ten rix-dollars each. None are lighted when the moon shines; and those in the principal streets chiefly project from the houses. It is in contemplation to illuminate the city and places of public entertainment by gas, the expence of which is estimated at £20,000, and this will be of the highest advantage.

From its great affinity to the German, Scotch, and English tongue, the Swedish language will be learned with facility by a native of these countries; he will, at all events, have little difficulty in picking up a few phrases, which will enable him to explain his wants. One of the peculiarities of it is the pronunciation of the letter K, which is similar to that of

acquaintances sets in. Every person is in motion, and the social feeling carried to an extent that almost exceeds credibility. Among the lower orders in particular; a competition ensues as to who shall first enter the houses of their friends. This is called the "first foot," on which occasion they carry what is termed a "hot pint," or beverage, of which their friends are forced to partake, whether they happen to be in bed or not. At this period the holidays are called, particularly in the Scotch capital, "Daft Days," which approaches to the French expression "Fêtes de Fou;" and these have been well described by a northern bard:—

No sounds but sounds of joy

Salute the ear — the *first-foot's* entering step,
 That sudden on the floor is welcome heard,
 Ere blushing maids have braided up their hair;
 The laugh, the hearty kiss, the *good new year*.
 And in the burrow town, the steaming flaggon, borne
 From house to house, elates the poor man's heart,
 And makes him feel that life has still its joys.
 The aged and the young, man, woman, child,
 Unite in social glee; even stranger dogs,
 Meeting with bristling back, soon lay aside
 Their snarling aspect, and in sportive chace,
 Excursive scour, or wallow in the snow.
 With sober cheerfulness, the *grandam eyes*
 Her offspring round her, all in health and peace;
 And, thankful that she's spared to see this day
 Return once more, breathes low a secret prayer,
 That God would shed a blessing on their heads

the English C, and in addition to the English alphabet, there are the diphthongs ä ö ü, similar to those in German. The language is not harsh, but on the contrary, smooth and pleasing to the ear of a foreigner, and many words terminate in vowels. The words, "come, let us go," sound precisely like the same words in English, as well as a great number of others. In general, the words approach more to the broad Scotch, but the idiom is completely English. A Swede will, however, understand a Scotchman much better than an Englishman, in the same manner as a Roman will more easily comprehend Latin, when spoken by a Scotchman, than by an Englishman, which I often had occasion to remark in Italy, particularly at Rome.

In order to show the number of words in the Swedish language that approach to those in English and Scotch, I have given some of these in the Appendix*, with a short explanation of the alphabet, and the sounds of the letters.

The whole kingdom of Sweden, it may be mentioned, contains two millions six hundred and thirty thousand souls. With respect to the number of births, marriages, and deaths in the towns and provinces, and particular diseases, the following statement, which I endeavoured to ascertain with all possible accuracy, may not be uninteresting:—

In the year 1823 there were born:—

Stockholm:

Legitimate children	-	-	1,697
Illegitimate	-	-	1,008
			<hr/> 2,705

In other towns:

Legitimate	-	-	5,229
Illegitimate	-	-	1,058
			<hr/> 6,287

Carried forward - 8,992

* No. 8.

BILLS OF MORTALITY.

	Brought forward	-	8,992
	In provinces :		
Legitimate	-	-	84,153
Illegitimate	-	-	5,144
			<u>89,297</u>
			<u>98,289</u>

Still-born children are not included in this list. Their number is 2,539.

Number of deaths of legitimate children under one year :

In Stockholm	-	-	354
In other towns	-	-	795
In provinces	-	-	11,513
			<u>12,662</u>

Illegitimate children under one year :

In Stockholm	-	-	380
In towns	-	-	250
In provinces	-	-	1,202
			<u>1,832</u>
			<u>14,494</u>

Died.

Children of both sexes from 1 to 15

years in the whole kingdom	-	-	8,075
Unmarried persons above fifteen	-	-	6,674
Married persons	-	-	16,398
Widowers	-	-	3,39
Widows	-	-	7,030
			<u>56,067</u>

Among these one old man and woman had arrived at 105 years, and three old women at 101 years. In the ages between 95 and 100, eleven old men and twenty-nine old women had died. Of the ages between 90 and 95 there also died seventy-four men, and one hundred and six women.

The diseases may be thus described :—

Small Pox	-	-	39
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DISEASES.

319

Measles	3	-	-	-	309
Hydrophobia		-	..	-	5
Venereal		-	-	-	152
Children accidentally smothered by mothers and nurses		-		-	428
Drowned		-	-	-	1,060
Suffocation from charcoal fire		-		-	37
Frozen		-	-	-	43
Intoxication		-	-	-	43
Suicide		-	-	-	155
Executed		-	-	-	11
Children murdered		-	-	-	16
Murdered persons		-	-	-	32
Deaths by accidents that cannot be described		-	-	-	576

When from the total number of births above mentioned in 1823, which are,

Males	-	-	-	50,187
Females	-	-	-	48,102
			<u> </u>	98,289

Are deducted the number of deaths, viz.

Males	-	-	-	28,802
Females	-	-	-	27,265
			<u> </u>	56,067

It will appear that the population of the kingdom, during the year 1823, has an increase of

Males	-	-	-	21,385
Females	-	-	-	20,807
			<u> </u>	42,192
			<u> </u>	

This is understood to be the greatest increase of births since the year 1749.

The marriages during the year 1823 stand thus:—

Stockholm	-	-	-	763
In other towns	-	-	-	1,669
Provinces	-	-	-	21,561
			<u> </u>	23,993
			<u> </u>	

There may be next added the particular ages which women had attained, who had borne children.

Those from 15 to 20	-	-	2,130
20 to 25	-	-	15,428
25 to 30	-	-	26,722
30 to 35	-	-	25,964
35 to 40	-	-	18,476
40 to 45	-	-	9,087
45 to 50	-	-	1,462
and beyond 50	-	-	53
			<hr/>
Total	-	-	99,322
			<hr/> <hr/>

Of these 1,422 had borne twins, and 27 of them had three at a birth.

Lastly, with respect to the number on whom vaccination has been performed:—

In the provinces these amount to	-	63,613
In towns, exclusive of the capital	-	3,498

I regretted that circumstances did not admit of extending my visit here; during that period when “cold cometh out of the north*, ice, like morsels, are cast forth †, the waters are hid, or locked up, lakes taken captive by frost and bound in shining fetters, and the earth under the garment of snow,” that I might have had an opportunity of seeing the sledges in motion. Notwithstanding the severity of the season, this period is considered as more gay and amusing than any other in the whole year; and the principal families then arrive from the country. Drivers of horses, in going along the streets, are obliged to attach a bell on their collars, for the purpose of preventing accidents, and as a warning of their approach. The snow remaining on the ground has another advantage, namely, that it enables articles of commerce to be conveyed from one place to another with more

* Job, c. xxxvii, v. 9.

† Psal. cxlvii, v. 17.

facility and at less expence than by wheel carriages during summer.

O'er hill, and vale, and wood,
Sweeps the snow-pinioned blast, and all things veils
In white array, disguising to the view
Objects well known, now faintly recognised.
One colour clothes the mountain and the plain,
Save where the feathery flakes melt as they fall
Upon the deep blue stream, or scowling lake ;
Or where some beetling rock o'erjutting hangs
Above the vaulty precipice's cove.

There are a number of families here descended from Scotchmen, who still retain their original surnames*, such as Hamilton, Sinclair, Murray, Dundas, Fisher, &c.

* It was the parliament of Forfar, in 1061, that appointed surnames to be taken in Scotland, and they were introduced into England in 1073.



CHAP. X.

Departure from the capital. — Fittja. — Sodertelje. — Bilkrog. — Birds in Sweden and Norway. — Swarsbro. — Lake Runvikar. — Nykoping. — Lake Staneshue. — Krokek. — Stora. — Aby. — Norkoping. — Conflagration. — Gustavus Adolphus crowned here. — Kumla. — Linkoping. — Bankeberg. — Molby. — Ostad. — Osjo. — Kolkaberg. — Lake Grenna. — Sublime scenery. — Iionkoping. — Mountain of Talberg. — Mines. — Barnerp. — Skillingeryd. — River Laya. — Lake Viusten. — Jouno. — Mode of training shepherds' dogs. — Lake Fere. — Ljungby. — The lure, or shepherd's trumpet. — Bears. — Ruse. — Traheryd. — Lake Laga. — Makaryd. — Feting. — Fagerhult. — Lake Oshunga. — Okeljunga. — Osterljugby. — River Rune. — Astorp. — Helsingborg. — Environs. — Island of Huen. — Tycho Brahe. — Observations on the whole journey though Sweden and Norway. — Arrival at Elsinour. — Castle of Cronberg. — Queen of Denmark. — Chapel. — Scene of Shakspeare's Hamlet. — British Consul. — Fredensborg. — Palace. — Fredericksberg Castle. — Tumuli. — Monument of Count Bernstoff. — Arrival at Copenhagen.

HAVING taken the usual preliminary steps to obtain passports, and dispatched a forbad with the luggage, we departed from the capital of this land of hospitality and freedom, on the 1st of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The streets through which we passed were extremely ill paved to the very extremity of the town, so that it was necessary to keep the horses at a walking pace. The first place we reached after leaving Stockholm was *Fittja*, where horses were changed. We then passed several lakes, all of which had one or more neat hamlets on their banks. After this, we reached *Sodertelje*, a neat village, near which is a drawbridge over a canal, formed from the lake *Malar*, and another at some distance from the high road was being digged. The evening was most beautiful, and on proceeding through a wood of firs, and having discovered that one of

the main springs of the carriage was broken, I had occasion to congratulate myself, as on a former occasion, on having brought a supply of ropes, which enabled us to bind up the fracture. It may be observed, that the birds in Sweden and Norway are most numerous; and some of those I saw were of the most beautiful plumage imaginable, sparkling like gold. It is calculated there are nearly 400 species. The swallows in this northern clime are also to be seen twittering on the housetops, and there is a proverb peculiarly applicable to this bird here, which, it is singular, that other countries have, "En svala gor ingen sommar."* Some accounts state they have been found in bushes on the lakes, in a torpid state. Our next resting place was Bilkrog, where I remained all night, and for the sake of safety, I engaged a person to watch the carriage, since leather straps are understood to be objects of peculiar attraction to the country people here. I found a better bed than I had before enjoyed in Sweden, and awoke next morning at five o'clock, much refreshed. I breakfasted at a post-house, to which place the roads were good. In the yard of it I observed, as at others, a strong iron box fastened to a log of wood, to receive alms for the poor. A number of persons were at this time employed near the house in mowing a large meadow, in which operation they used small scythes with short handles, but they did not employ these with the dexterity we are accustomed to see in England. In one place the grass was completely under water, and I was astonished to observe several women standing in it to the middle of their legs, raking the grass after it had been cut, and carrying it to the higher ground, in order to expose it to the sun, when it is put upon a few poles made into a rack.†

* One swallow does not make a summer.

† I had not an opportunity at this time of ascertaining the wages of this or the other sex employed on such occasions. It may, however, be interesting to advert here to the ancient price of labour in the mowing of grass, and prices of labour in other operations in husbandry, in England, in former times. For instance, in the year 1352, 25th Edw. III. the wages paid to haymakers were 1*l.* a day. A mower had 3*d.* a day, or 5*d.* an acre. Reapers of corn in the first week of August, 2*d.*, in the second, 3*d.* per day, and so on till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½*d.*; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats, 1½*d.* A master carpenter was paid 3*d.* a day; other carpenters 2*d.* A master mason 4*d.* per day, other masons 3*d.*, and their servants 1½*d.* per day.

In this part of the country postilions carry their bread, which is in the shape of cakes, by drawing the lash of their whip through a hole in the middle, and slinging it round their shoulders. May-poles were seen in all directions, and the crops of rye were luxuriant. There were also a few fields of tobacco and turnips, and likewise a sprinkling of hops in the neighbourhood of farm houses. The business of weaving in looms seemed to be entirely occupied by women, who exhibit much industry and dexterity in this art. We continued our journey with tolerable horses; and passed Swarsbro, where the peasants appeared to be all well clothed; and none of those vagabonds or beggars, who, in other countries infest the public roads, and annoy travellers with their importunities, are to be met with in Sweden. Miles are marked on flat plates of iron, surmounted with a gilt crown on the top, and raised on heaps of stones in a quadrangular form. Some of the houses are covered with thatch and turf, and others with pantiles. We passed lake Runvikar, near which the mansion of Graaf Wrangle was pointed out to us. The person who brought horses at the next post-house appeared to possess some degree of consequence, not only from his strutting air, but the look of satisfaction that he cast on his feet, which were set off by a pair of remarkably well made shoes. He was extremely loquacious, and, between the acts, always threw an eye on his shoes, as if to excite my attention. In short, we were on the best *footing*, and he informed me, among the prices of other articles equally reasonable, that a single pair of shoes was only charged at two shillings.

Along the sides of the road were several fields of ripe corn, among which a number of half-burnt stumps of trees were visible. These were the remains of woods destroyed by fire, which the farmers, instead of digging out previously to sowing the grain, allow to be consumed by the slow, but sure process of time. Here a hare, the first I had seen since I entered Sweden, bolted across my path. At noon, on reaching Nykoping, the thermometer stood at 70°. In this town, which contains 3,700 souls, there is one principal street, with a large square in the centre. The post-house

is commodious and respectable, as is also the town-hall. Most of the houses are painted yellow, and have roofs of red tiles, groaning under storms almost levelling them to the ground. The signboards in the principal street were in the form of those I have before described in the Swedish towns, viz. exhibiting on high iron rods representations of the implements of the trades of the inhabitants. It may be added, that these have a very curious appearance, especially when viewed from one end of the street, since there are coaches, carts, harness, whips, barrows, wigs, boots and shoes, small-clothes, hats, guns, tables, clocks, loaves, bottles, glasses, and a number of other articles moving to and fro by the action of the wind, as if each were claiming the right of priority to attention. The church and steeple are built of brick, white-washed, with a copper roof, and gilt cross at the top of the latter. The Swedish language is said to be spoken in this district, in its greatest purity. A small stream runs through the town, and works several mills. On leaving this place, the road led through well fenced fields, and we next arrived at Jader, where our horses were changed. Although these were, in fact, the very worst we had yet found, we yet contrived to reach Wretar by a tract which led mostly through a forest, and along the side of a beautiful lake, called Staneshue, where are several islands, and the house of Baron Riderstaffe is situated on its banks. Here we passed an iron work of considerable magnitude: there was a constant succession of most beautiful views, and the roads were kept in the best state of repair by the different landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, whose respective names were marked on small boards, by the side of them. I had an opportunity in going along, to remark a great diversity in the shape of the different churches and spires; no two bearing any resemblance to each other. Some looked most antiquated, and had evident signs of having received numerous repairs. The next post-house was at Krokek, where there were several herds of goats, the first I had seen in Sweden. Our road continued through lofty pine forests, occasionally by the side of a lake, where the golden rays of an evening sun, and the profound tranquil-

lity that reigned around, produced inexpressible sublimity. On reaching the verge of this forest, a most magnificent prospect struck the eye, of an extensive plain, having a forest in the back ground, a number of small cottages, murmuring streams, and fields in a high state of cultivation, intermixed with gardens and wood; and at a distance was seen the lake Norkoping. Many persons were employed in the fields, and the whole presented a charming and animated scene. After passing Stora and Aby, we reached Norkoping at 10 o'clock at night, when the hoarse sounds of a trumpet saluted my ears from the steeple. This is done not only to mark the hour, but to prove that the watchman is at his post, and prepared to fulfil the duties connected with his station as guardian of the place, particularly in giving instant alarm in case of fire being discovered.

This town may be considered handsome, and of importance. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on both banks of the river Motala, which is here about 400 feet in breadth, and 12 feet in depth. This stream flows from the noble lake Vetter, and the great body of water from the west end of it, which rushes with great power, sets a number of mills of all descriptions in motion. Salmon are found in abundance in this stream. The whole, especially when viewed from the bottom of the numerous falls, has a most striking effect: the latter bear some resemblance to those so celebrated on the Clyde, and the whole scene not only affords pleasure to the lovers of the beauties of nature, but must be equally gratifying to a philanthropist in conveying an idea of the industry and activity of its inhabitants. The streets were more cleanly than in any other Swedish town I had visited, and were undergoing repair. There is one principal square, planted with trees, which gives it a cheerful aspect. The houses, which are painted white and yellow, are mostly of two stories, and with their red roofs, presented a cheerful appearance. There are five churches in Norkoping, and in the principal street is an elegant altar, with a painting representing our Saviour, pointing to the impression on his side, occasioned by the introduction of the spear by the soldier, for the purpose of removing the doubts entertained by St. Thomas. One

part of this town, it was melancholy to perceive, lay in absolute ruins during the period of my visit, in consequence of a dreadful conflagration. This is one of the greatest calamities that occurs in this country, and always keeps the natives in a state of fear, as, in consequence of the inflammable materials of which their houses are constructed, fires spread with inconceivable rapidity, and, in the space of a single quarter of an hour, a street of one mile in length may be set in a blaze. Immediately opposite the window of the inn lay a church and steeple in ruins, besides many other edifices, exhibiting melancholy evidences of the fury of that element which has been so truly called the useful servant, yet dreadful master, of men. This fire, which took place on the 22d of May, 1822, was occasioned by a baker's oven being overheated. It raged with a fury altogether ungovernable, and consumed, in the course of an hour, 500 houses. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at 3,000,000 of dollars banco, and several of the inhabitants perished in the flames! In stumbling among this mass of ruins, I could only compare it to some of those cities I had often witnessed laid in ashes, after a terrible bombardment. To alleviate the evil in some degree, the king generously presented a donation of 20,000 dollars. The towns and villages indeed of this country have been from the earliest period subject to dreadful conflagrations. One sovereign, Gustavus the Great, in 1618, nearly perished in the flames. A terrible fire broke out in one of his castles, when he and the chancellor, who was on a visit to him, escaped by almost a miracle. They threw themselves out of the windows, while the doors of the apartment were burning, and received some contusions. Nor did their danger terminate here, for, as the place was surrounded by a moat, they were forced to wade through filth up to their shoulders. About 50 Jews have found an asylum here. The best cloth in Sweden is manufactured in the town; and in the neighbourhood two works are established for manufacturing glass. Four bridges are built across the river, and one of these had been demolished the preceding spring by the force of the ice. There is a small theatre here,

where companies of strolling players occasionally perform three times a week; also several public and private schools, and one of these on the British system, contains 100 poor children. The number of persons in a state of pauperism, and dependent on public support, amount to 3,000, and a tax is imposed on the inhabitants of 5,000 rix-dollars annually to defray the expence. Houses are set apart for them, and the principal one, called the Lazaretto, is by the side of the river, which cannot be considered a healthy situation, especially as the building is not sufficiently elevated. On an eminence, at the western extremity of the town, stands a house of correction. There are three hospitals with 250 poor. The prison contains 25 culprits, who are kept at hard labour. One newspaper is published here, where are three physicians, and two apothecaries. The burying ground, which is very properly separated from the town, is inclosed by a railing, and the graves are adorned with shrubs and flowers. A particular spot is allotted for the interment of Jews. The view of the lake is uncommonly beautiful, especially when beheld from any of the eminences about the town.

It may be proper to observe, that with respect to placing the crown on the monarchs of Sweden, the ancient practice was to hold this solemnity at Upsala, where it has been observed from time immemorial. Latterly, however, an innovation has taken place, the late and present king having been crowned at Stockholm, but Gustavus Adolphus, the ex-king, preferred being crowned in the great church of this place.

It formed part of the ceremony for the monarch afterwards to mount on horseback, and ride about the city to show himself to the public. On these occasions the shoes of the horses are understood to be of solid silver, and they are fixed on very loosely, that they may slip off the feet in going along. It is unnecessary to add, that a great crowd follows, anxious to mark when a shoe falls, that they may pick it up, not only as an object of curiosity, but as a treasure.

This leads me to mention an anecdote respecting the coronation here; the horse, which it was intended the king

should ride, had been some time in training. When his majesty mounted it, and rode through the streets, the animal stopped at particular houses, and at one of these it became stationary, and it was found impossible to make him proceed. On this the king dismounted, and had recourse to one of the horses of his attendants, on which he accomplished the ceremony. It was afterwards discovered, and the fact had been studiously concealed till the abdication of the monarch, that the person to whom the training of the animal had been committed, had been accustomed to stop at particular houses, where he regaled himself, and hence the animal appears to have considered it a part of its duty to go into a similar ceremony, and halt at those places, to which he had been accustomed by its original leader.

Extraordinary as the conduct of this unfortunate personage, Gustavus, may appear to the world, yet there is one trait in his character highly honourable to him, nor ought it to be passed here without notice. An alliance was determined on by the ambitious Catherine, between Gustavus and a Russian Princess. With this view the king went to St. Petersburg, when the necessary preparations were made, but he was resolute in refusing to any union, unless the princess came under a solemn obligation to embrace and maintain the Protestant faith as established in Sweden. This being refused, the match was broken off, to the deep mortification of the haughty empress, and the king departed from the capital. Notwithstanding this, he is allied to the Emperor of Russia, as they married two sisters, the Princesses of Baden.

As I happened to remain on Sunday, I observed the same inattention to what I conceive to be the proper observance of the Sabbath, after the example, I had reason to regret in the capital. Many of the shops were open; fish was selling along the river side; haymakers were at their work, others engaged in different labours of the field, and many were playing at cards, even in their fishing boats. All the natives wear high half boots, and most of them leather caps. Smoking in the streets is prohibited, under confiscation of the pipe, and a fine of three

rix-dollars. There appeared a striking contrast between the upper part of this town, where the violence or roar of the waterfalls, and perpetual motion of mill-wheels, produce a deafening noise, and the lower end of it, at which the river glides smoothly along, without even a murmur, and consequently the most perfect stillness reigns.

I was here shown as a curiosity a circular silver plate which had been recently discovered by a bergsman, or mountaineer, in the river Motala, between the lakes Roxen and Glan, below the mills of Kimstad. Whether this had been used as a shield or breast plate, in time of war, "a broad plate" for an altar, or was in any other mode an object of religious worship, from the variety of hieroglyphics it exhibits, it is impossible to determine. No explanation of it could be given, but it is conjectured to have been made several centuries ago, and its value was estimated at some thousand dollars. I have received a sketch of it, of which I cannot give, at this time, an engraving, and it must be left to antiquarians to give a proper description of this piece of Swedish antiquity.

I departed on the 4th of August, at five o'clock, when the thermometer stood at 68.° I had an opportunity of remarking a great similarity between this country and some parts of the north of England. On one side of the road, for example, the land was in a high state of cultivation, whereas, on the opposite, there was nothing, excepting heath and barren rocks. In some parts, pine trees were planted at equal distances along the side of it. I passed on the left a large handsome house, the property of Graaf (Count) Piper, to which a beautiful avenue, formed of hedges of roses and honeysuckle, leads from the road: the grounds seem to be laid out in the English style; and from its lofty elevation, this mansion commands a view of lake Lufra. We breakfasted and changed horses at the post-house of Brink. The churches and steeples in this part of the country had a neater aspect than in others. On the roof of one of these churches was a representation of two men in armour, on horseback, engaging in combat, which had a very odd appearance on the top of an edifice where peace and goodwill towards

men should be proclaimed. The only reason that can be assigned for this warlike exhibition is, that some particular battle must have occurred on this spot. I arrived at *Kumla*, half way between the capital and Helsingborg, my present destination, which is 29 Swedish or 174 English miles distant from Stockholm.

After leaving this place, I observed that the land was not so well cultivated as on the other side of it, where there was much heath, and the soil was rocky. Olive trees were planted on both sides of the road. The houses were built of wood, and painted red and white, having brick chimneys, and roofs of thatch or turf, with poles attached to one of the gables, and with vanes. The plough was drawn by oxen, and a number of men were busied in the fields, whom I perceived, by their military dress, to be soldiers, like Cincinnatus, after the conclusion of war, for they had resumed the peaceable labours of the field. I came to Linköping, the capital of this province, which, like the other towns, consists of one principal street, with a large square in the middle. The houses are of wood, and some are rough cast. One of these was preparing to undergo this operation, and in order to make the walls more firmly retain the casting, wooden pins were introduced a few inches in length into them. The river Svarten flows through this town, which contains a cathedral and another church. The steeple of one of them is in the form of a temple, supported by 16 copper columns, with a cupola, and the other church is in the Gothic style of architecture, with a modern spire. This place is the residence of a bishop, who has a handsome house that is dignified with the name of a palace. Opposite one of the churches stands a theatre of considerable magnitude, with an extraordinary number of windows. The cemetery, on the outside of the town, is large, laid out in walks, and planted with trees and flowers. On leaving this spot I was pleased to see the potatoe cultivated in fields about the town, and to a greater extent than I had before noticed.* Immediately beyond it there is a view of

* It is understood that the first person who planted potatoes lived in Edinburgh. The example was followed by Lord Somerville there, who had the

lake Raxen, and three miles farther an extensive plain commences, similar to some of the race grounds in England, interspersed in some parts with clumps of wood, which affords a field for the exercise of troops, where a large body assembled, on occasion of a visit paid by the king to Linköping. Many of the cottagers had snug gardens, where flax and tobacco were cultivated. Copper vessels, which are cheap, are in common use among the peasantry, which might be used in the kitchens of the first nobleman in England. We next reached Bankeberg and Molby, prettily situated on the bank of a river, where are several flour mills. On passing some haymakers, I had the curiosity to measure one of their scythes, and found the iron which cuts the grass, four feet three inches long, one inch wide, and the handle of wood, was four feet four inches. This road continued to be planted with the olive. The next places on our way were Ostad and Osjo, when there fell a deluge of rain, which gave a most refreshing appearance to nature, and the thermometer stood at 69°. The roads were good, and in many parts cut through the rock, and snow ploughs were lying around. I passed Kolkaberg, when the road continuing rocky, and partly leading through a wood, where there was an occasional view of lake Vetter, particularly from one elevation where the prospect was peculiarly grand; after this, the road begins to descend, and, at every turn, there was a more charming sight of this prodigious sheet of water, which in point of length exceeds any other lake in Sweden, and is said to be about 300 feet above the level of the sea. For about half a mile we proceeded on a plain along the side of it, having a chain of rocks, or cliffs, covered with fir trees; but it will be best described by referring

merit of planting a field of them, and they were introduced into Ireland in 1565. On the other hand, by a communication received from my venerable friend, Dr. Ireland, of Oxford, he states that he has often heard his mother say that his grandfather, John Hopkins, of Loanhead, in Stirlingshire, was considered as the first person who planted the potatoe in Caledonia, and "his being an old French cavalier makes the thing more probable." Extraordinary as it may appear, a French writer recommends the use of boiled potatoes as a substitute for soap. It is said they clean the hands, prevent chaps in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.

those of my readers, who have travelled between Greenock and Largs in Scotland, along the sea-shore, as the scenery presented a striking resemblance to that particular spot. On the highest point of one rock are the walls of a large mansion or castle, belonging to Graaf Brahe, which had been consumed by fire 200 years ago, braving the war of elements, and the crumbling hand of time. This place may be considered singular from the fact, that ruins of castles, or fortified mansions, are rarely to be found in Sweden, which may be accounted for from the feudal system having never gained ground in this country, as it did in France, Germany, or England. I had frequent opportunities of admiring the politeness of the peasantry, who were well dressed, which affords the strongest proof of their exercising habits of industry and activity, and all of them appeared to be comfortable and happy; in truth, I never perceived any one person idle, which must inevitably have led to indigence and rags. This repeatedly led me to remark the difference of the natives of Sweden with those of Italy, or even more northern states nearer home, where a traveller cannot proceed a single mile on the high road without being annoyed by hosts of beggars.

I arrived at the post-house of Grenna, which is large and commodious, and situated in front of the lake; a more beautiful and romantic spot, or one embracing so many objects of interest, can hardly be pointed out. I only regret that I am totally unable to give an adequate description of them. The principal street is rather more than an English mile in length. Most of the houses stand in the middle of orchards, and have copious supplies of water from the rocks, under which some of the smaller cottages are almost buried. In the centre of this lake is the island Vissioggo, about seven English miles in length, and, with its fields under ripening corn, white from a powerful burning sun, and the dark pine forests, forms a beautiful contrast with the silvery hue of the water, similar to light and shade in a picture. There are two churches in this island, and a seat of the Brahes, destroyed by the Russians some centuries ago. The ruins, which are at a distance of two

miles from the town, have already been described ; which appear to stand at the extremity of the street, and forms an excellent *point de vue*.

On my arrival at this place, I was peculiarly struck with the inexpressibly grand and sublime scenery about the lake, where “ not a wrinkle appeared on its glassy brow.” It is of an oblong shape, and has more the appearance of a mighty arm of the ocean, being 100 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth. On the evening of our arrival the atmosphere was in the most tumultuous confusion, when a heavy black cloud hung over it, and imparted a dark tint to the whole expanse of water, which rolled along as with a deep murmur. At the western horizon was a glimpse of the declining rays of the setting sun just visible, and departing in its splendour to illuminate distant worlds. This immense lake is frequently agitated by sudden storms, even during the finest weather, and as minds tinged with superstition, are always prepared to assign some ridiculous cause for any extraordinary phenomenon, this has been accounted for by a subterreanean communication existing between it and that of Constance, in Switzerland. Two kinds of fish are caught in it, which are called *Yoda* and *Abora*.

The cherry-tree is much cultivated, and the fruit sold in great quantities for a mere trifle. In a romantic situation immediately under the rock, at the side of the lake, stands a small church, and in the churchyard boards are placed on many of the tombs, with a painted representation of the face of a clock, on which the hands point to that solemn hour and minute on which the tenants of the dust had quitted their earthly scene.

I left this situation with infinite regret that circumstances had not admitted of my spending some days to examine minutely all its beauties, and passed along a line of cliffs of considerable extent. On coming to one elevated piece of ground, I looked back, and had a most enchanting view of the diversified scene I had left, and being struck with its peculiar sublimity, was forced to exclaim, “ These are thy works, Parent of good, Almighty,” &c. The road continued to wind through cliffs and woods. The houses were

entirely constructed of timber, and from not being refreshed with painting, similar to those I formerly saw, had a sombre aspect, having been rendered almost entirely black from the effects of the elements. I now reached Raby, where the country still continued picturesque, the road frequently running along the margin of the lake, and being shaded by beech, fir, willow, ash, elm, and oak trees, formed an arch over the road. In this part of the country the cattle are large, and the pasture excellent. One solitary cottage at some distance, on the side of the way, with a single window, was alone to be seen, and at the door was a large stone, with an inscription, noting that Gustavus, King of Sweden, dined beneath this humble roof, which, of course, is supposed to attach some degree of importance to the place. After once more driving along a bank of the lake, Lionkoping opened upon us, on the southern extremity of the lake Vetter, where we entered by the western gate. This town, vulgarly called John Chipping, is the capital of the province, and seat of the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom of Gothland. It appeared to be neater and cleaner than any other I had formerly visited, and in this respect resembled a Dutch village: here, too, the houses are of wood, one story high, painted according to the fancy of the owner, and some of them stand only at the distance of 34 feet from the edge of the water. The roofs are mostly of pantiles, those of slate being rare. The town is calculated to contain 4,000 inhabitants. The principal street is fifty-two feet broad, and about one English mile long, with a square in the centre. There is a substantial church built of stone, partly in the Gothic style, with a copper roof, and a whitewashed spire, with a golden ball at the top. The church is surrounded by a large open space, planted with double rows of trees, and walled round, but it had not the appearance of a churchyard. There is a cemetery which has been judiciously made on the outside of the town. A small theatre affords an opportunity of strolling companies occasionally performing. In the square stands a town-house, with the royal arms surmounted by "C. R." over its entrance. On one side are paltry wooden booths,

where different articles are sold: although there are print shops which are filled with miserable daubs of old English pictures, yet I was astonished to find no attempt had been made to give encouragement to artists to take sketches of the sublime and romantic scenery which forces itself on the sight here, as well as in every place in Sweden, and on inquiry I was told that no Swede would purchase them, since he had the original landscapes always before him. A regiment of dragoons was stationed here, chiefly composed of young men. The prospect of this lake from different points about the town was remarkably beautiful, and towards the north it appeared boundless. The water is uncommonly pure, more so than that of any other I have seen in the course of my travels, excepting the celebrated lake of Genesareth, in Galilee, which is indescribably beautiful, and clear as chrystal. Unfortunately at this time no vessel with flowing sails was to be seen moving on its smooth bosom; the only object, in fact, that could have given an increased interest to this glorious scene.

In the court-yard of the inn my attention was attracted by a very clumsy operation on the part of two carpenters, which shewed how far behind this description of persons are to those in Britain with respect to dexterity. They happened to be occupied in planing planks for the floors of houses: now, although none of the boards exceeded five feet six inches in length and four in breadth, nothing could appear more absurd and unnecessary than that this trifling piece of work should require the manual exertions of two persons. A plank, for instance, was first laid on a bench, when each took his station at the opposite ends, and appeared to be labouring hard at work. One held the body of a plane in his right hand, on the top of which, and next to him, was fixed an upright wooden pin, which he took by the left. Two pins were also placed on the top, at the other end of it, which the second laid hold of with both hands; so that when the former pushed the tool forward along the wood, the other drew it to him, — not only under an idea that this occasioned a greater degree of force, but that the work was executed with more facility and rapidity. What

appeared, however, more extraordinary was, that a small plane, measuring only one foot and a quarter in length, and three inches and a half in breadth, was used in a similarly awkward manner. Hence the most ignorant country carpenter in England will be found to perform, within the same time, five times more work than they did in this manner; and he would naturally consider that any hands which touched the plane beyond his own would create an incumbrance, and embarrass his operations.

I departed from Ionkoping at five o'clock in the afternoon by the eastern gate, at which two dragoons were stationed as sentinels with drawn swords in their hands. In this direction the town seems to have been at one time fortified; but now not a gun was to be seen mounted, and indeed the place exhibited every appearance of dilapidation. In order to remind travellers of the poor, a box is fixed at the gate to receive donations, as in other Swedish towns; and to excite a greater degree of compassion, a painting above it represents a beggar with a wooden leg in the act of imploring charity. Here are two roads, one branching off to Gothenburg, which is 16 miles distant, another leading to Helsingborg. We took the latter of these, passing on our left a lake of two miles in length and one in breadth, with a small harbour for vessels, which load and discharge limestone; and having a communication with lake Vetter. On the other side is a large meadow, with woody hills in the back-ground. On our quitting the banks of this lake the road ran through a wood, and soon after Talberg came into view. This mountain, which has a long ridge with a hollow in the middle, partly bare, and partly covered with wood, forms a peculiarly striking object. I was told that its summit affords a most extensive prospect of the surrounding scenery, consisting of forests and waters,—particularly that which may be called the king of lakes, viz. the Vetter. The altitude is calculated to be about 100 miles above the level of the sea, and it strongly reminded me of Mount Tabor, in Galilee. This mountain has for centuries yielded masses of iron ore, which are blasted by means of

gunpowder; and there are considerable iron works in the neighbourhood, belonging to a company formed of farmers. One of them, in describing the ore, informed me that it was not considered of so good a quality as that of other mines; however, on weighing it in my hand, I found it to be very heavy. The operation of smelting commences in October, and ends in February.

The next post-house was Barnerp, beautifully situated on the edge of a lake of that name; — and here we remained during the night. The church, with an enormous wooden belfry, was directly opposite; and I proceeded to the top of it in order to have a better view of the mountain, which was at no great distance, but I found it to be totally out of sight. I just looked into the church, and observed here, as in others in this country, a reprehensible degree of carelessness and inattention with respect to the books used during divine service, which are allowed to lie about the window seats and pews during the week, and consequently are in a damp and rotten state. The interest of this picturesque scene was greatly increased by nature being hushed, a solemn silence reigning, with not a breath of wind, and by the moon just then rising most beautifully. We set off next morning at six o'clock, and proceeded along a sandy rock, shaded by a forest of fir trees, through which there was occasionally a glimpse of several lakes. The red whortleberry is to be found here in the greatest profusion. This plant grows, in fact, in almost every wood in Sweden, and its roots, which are collected and sold, are to be seen at the very first tables, where they are eaten with pudding. Many other berries and humble flowers displayed themselves in the greatest profusion possible. We were here overtaken by a person on horseback, in breathless haste, as if he had intended to act the part of a Macheath: all suspicion was, however, silenced, on finding he was on an errand of mercy; for he had been in search of his sister, a young girl, who was unfortunately in a state of insanity, and had made her escape from an asylum at Ionkoping. We changed horses at Byarum, a town situated in a large space cut out of

a wood, forming a mile in circumference, and in the very centre of the great road, where are only a few cottages, with the post-house, a church and steeple covered with trees, as formerly described, altogether making a very singular appearance. In one part of the exterior of this church, is a stone sunk in the wall, ten feet by six, with the representation of a man in armour, holding a cap in one hand and an hour-glass in the other, with these words underneath, "Hodie mihi, cras tibi," and attended by a female in the costume of a nun. The date of this piece of art, which is without an inscription, could not be ascertained by us. After leaving this town, we reached Skillingeryd, when the road continued through a wood. We had met few travellers since leaving the capital, and none during the last stages. I regretted this the more, having lost our way through ignorance of the boy who was to return with the horses to the last post-house, and especially being in a thick forest, over which there was thrown a peculiarly dark and sullen gloom. There were no houses or other means by which the proper track could be discovered; in short, I found myself in a kind of labyrinth, and was altogether at a loss how to proceed; when by mere accident it was at last discovered we had gone two miles out of the way by continuing on the great road, whereas a bye-path ought to have been taken. This error was occasioned by the inattention of those whose duty it is to adopt the necessary precaution of erecting proper guide-posts for pointing out the different roads, especially to strangers, who cannot be supposed to know the local situation of them. We arrived at the post-house of Klefhult, and afterwards regained the great road. About six miles farther is the seat of Graaf Hamilton, where there is an iron-work. In this part of the country milestones* seem to be of great antiquity, some of them bearing the date of 1615. The forest appeared to groan under the scourge of a mighty wind: enormous trees with their shattered arms and prostrate trunks, in

* The general form of milestones in Sweden and Norway is represented in the engraving of Christiania.

ghastly positions, nearly blocked up the road; and, viewed from a distance, were like troops cut down in battle. Some of them had been torn up by the roots, and others broken in the middle, disdaining, as it were, to bow their head to the ground until the very last extremity. This circumstance holds out a serious warning to those who attempt to travel through the woods during high winds, since the fall even of a single tree must inevitably crush them with their horses and carriage to atoms. It is almost impossible to pass through any wood in this country without perceiving the labours of the ant, that emblem of industry. The height and diameter of their nests or mounds of earth almost exceed credibility. These are in the form of a cone, and exhibit prodigious monuments of their industry and perseverance. Ants have been distinguished in all ages, nor have they escaped the attention of an inspired writer, who describes them, however diminutive and weak in appearance, as distinguished for instinctive wisdom;* and calls on the indolent to mark their indefatigable activity.† When I viewed, in the course of this journey, the prodigious extent of the forests, which may be called a living gallery of trees, where all is august and solemn, and the lofty branches appeared to reduce travellers beneath them to mere pigmies, I could not fail to reflect with infinite satisfaction on the improvements making in our own country by planting trees, especially one that will ever be held as an object of veneration, namely, the oak, which has so justly been denominated the monarch of the wood, and will hand down in the imperishable annals of Britain the stability of its mighty wooden walls. This leads me to remark, that since there exists an affinity between nature, animate and inanimate, I own that I never plant on my own

* The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. Prov. c. xxx. v. 25.

† Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise, which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. Prov. c. vi. v. 6—8.

grounds young trees without experiencing a gratification beyond what I am able to describe, and which, I am sure, cannot fail to be enjoyed by every one who is engaged in a similar employment. I watch the progress of their growth as if they were children, and consider them as part of my family. And here one moral observation I have met with somewhere may be observed, as it is applicable to trees in general, viz.—that as the leaves are said to absorb all noxious qualities of the air, and to breath forth a purer atmosphere; so, on the other hand, it appears as if they drew from us all angry passions, and breathed forth peace and philanthropy.

We passed a wooden bridge, 30 yards in breadth, over the river Laya, for which we paid $4\frac{1}{2}$ skillings pontage, and arrived at Vernamo, where there is a small church, and a bell detached, elevated between logs of wood of prodigious strength and height; and here I quitted this lonely and tiresome wood, where, according to my calculation, I had gone 30 miles, which had occupied from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. A total gloom overspread the whole of this day's journey, which was most tedious and dull, since nothing appeared to diversify the scene, attract the eye, or divert the mind. Notwithstanding this, I own there is always something solemn and majestic that steals on the mind in travelling through these extensive galleries, if they may be so called, of lofty and aged forests, where man, by comparison, finds himself a most diminutive object; and where a striking grandeur of scenery is blended with a kind of terror, when the groans or howlings of the wind, that drives the hurrying clouds along, are heard through them, while a lowering sky and an increase of darkness announce the angry storm; the feathered tribe also, warned of its approach, seem searching for a secure place of shelter, and the traveller meets not a single human being to console him in his solitary path. We seem to behold the Deity in fact more immediately present in such wild scenery: here every object seems to speak, and in the very rustling of the trees and the murmuring of the smallest rivulet, volumes of instruction may be acquired.

Forests seem to invite both to fancy and meditation, since a calm is diffused through the soul; whereas in the "busy haunts of men" it becomes fluttered and agitated, and the eye is so captivated and imposed upon by every thing, that all reflection is banished from the mind. Well might the wise man exclaim, "Surely vain are all men by nature who are ignorant of God, and could not out of the good things that are seen, know him that is; neither by considering the works did they acknowledge the workmaster."* An open country, as may be conceived, was now most welcome and cheering to the spirits. We emerged from the dense shade of the forest with feelings somewhat akin to those of a captive liberated from his dungeon.

Our next object was a view of lake Viusten. In this part the fields were not inclosed; but the crops, consisting of oats, rye, and flax, were good, considering the nature of the soil. Some of the peasants, while cutting grass, stood almost knee-deep in water, where the meadows had been overflowed. Soon afterwards we arrived at Iouno, a small town, where the church is romantically situated above a lake, with a wooden belfry standing separate from it, supported by 14 enormous posts, about 60 feet in height, and surmounted by a spire. The lake was several miles in length, and the opposite side richly wooded to the water's edge. This part of Sweden appeared to be very thinly inhabited. Tobacco and hops were generally cultivated in small gardens attached to cottages, which, I presume, was only for home consumption. It was, however, surprising to see few or no fields under potatoe crops. A few sheep and pigs, of a red colour, were strolling about. One peculiar mode, adopted in order to make young dogs familiar with sheep, for the purpose of training them as guards over them, may be explained: a ring is first fastened round the neck of a sheep, to this a stick of about two feet in length is placed, and the other end fixed to a similar ring, which is put about the dog's neck; so that whatever way the sheep moves the dog

* Wisdom of Solomon, c. xiii. v. 1.

is obliged to follow, or if unwilling, he is drawn into a kind of obedience, and thus finds himself among numerous sheep which his leader joins. This constitutes a kind of attachment between both, and in time extends between the dog and the flock. Among the feathered tribe in this country the ravens, which may be said to swim sublime in repeated circles, appear uncommonly large, and have black wings, grey backs and breasts, and very long beaks. Our route led along a sandy track, and brought us to the margin of the lake: here juniper trees grow to the unusual height of from 12 to 15 feet. The country afterwards became rocky. Snow-ploughs were lying at the side of the road; and the few cottages of wood presented a most melancholy appearance, from being darkened by the effects of the weather, containing only one window, and having a most clumsy roof of thatch. Most of the peasants are in the habit of wearing wooden shoes. Several views of this noble expanse of water, with its richly wooded islands, caught our eye. After crossing a river, by means of a wooden bridge, the road proceeds for some time through a dark forest of pine trees of astonishing height, which afterwards meets the lake, and runs along its margin. We next reached Dorarp, on lake Fere, and drove along the edge of it, which in some parts is woody, and in others destitute of a single tree. Another small lake nearly adjoins it, in a wild and barren tract of land, forming a striking contrast to the fine woody lands through which we had travelled in the earlier part of the day, and which, like shades in a painting, throw an additional lustre on the more ornamented parts of the landscape. On entering it, I was surprised to see large flocks of goats browsing with extraordinary fondness on the tender sprouts of the juniper tree. Some of these animals were as white as snow, and their hair and beards shone like the finest silk, as if the greatest attention had been paid to combing them. The road led through a sandy soil, and met the river Laga, which we crossed over a long bridge, where different falls turned a number of flour-mills. Here also is a neat church and spire. By this time I felt some degree of cold, and

found that the thermometer, which in the morning, at nine o'clock, stood at 66° of Fahrenheit, had fallen by six o'clock in the evening many degrees.

The extensive tract of heath offered nothing interesting. Some parts of it had been cut for turf, and others were brought into a state of tillage: the first crops were potatoes (which I trust never will be the root of scarcity), and the second corn. These crops, however, appeared to be far more backward, considering the advanced state of the season, than those of the same kind near the capital, and particularly in the fertile plains of Upsala, which, when I saw them some time before, were nearly ripe for the sickle. Nothing beyond a few scattered huts were to be seen in this direction; and some of these were so extremely small that it was almost impossible to conceive how they could accommodate a family. After travelling along this heath, no other objects appeared, excepting a number of upright square stones, similar to those in a churchyard, and presumed to be druidical remains. Excessively tired with this uninteresting day's journey, I arrived at the post-house of Ljungby, which was tolerable. Near to it I found a number of old booths, covered with turf, erected for the use of persons exposing articles for sale, when the fair, which is annual, is held here; and their miserable form and shattered appearance reminded me of those bazaars I had seen in Egypt, where an indolent Mussulman sits crouched in a cross-legged position, and appears more like an image than a human being.

We set off next morning at five o'clock. The weather was piercingly cold, and we continued to travel along a similar tract of country. In consequence of a bridge being broken down in the line of the great road, we were obliged to take a circuitous direction of nine miles, and breakfasted in a farm-house at Ibla, congratulating ourselves on the precaution in providing tea, as no such thing could be found here. We afterwards crossed another wild tract, where immense juniper bushes and broken pieces of rock were the only objects. After some hours ride, however,

along a lone valley, where the ear was saluted with a bell, a sound stole gently on the ear, which increased as we advanced. We observed a peasant tending a flock of goats, who was playing on the *lure*, as it is named, or trumpet, with true simplicity.

Is there a heart that music cannot melt;
Alas! how is that rugged heart forlorn!

This serves as a call to the cattle, particularly in forests. On alighting to examine this instrument, I found it to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, although it did not seem to produce, when near to it, the most pleasing harmony. The sound of the instrument was loud and distinct; and the whole (measuring nearly two yards in length), was rudely constructed of wood, covered with the bark of a tree. The road continued sandy, and the cottages were nearly similar to those formerly described. The palings inclosing the fields were far from being distinguished by that neatness I had observed in other parts of Sweden, where great attention was paid to their form, and the peculiar manner in which they were twisted. On passing through a thick wood, I had, for the first time, a sight of a couple of large bears, of a dark brown colour, that bolted from a thicket and came down to the road, most likely in search of prey.

With visages formidably grim,
And rugged as Saracens;
Or Turks of Mahomet's own kin.

But, on hearing the rattling of our carriage, they made a hasty retreat, leaped over a stone wall at the side of the road, and quickly vanished from sight into the woods. This leads me to observe, that there are also wolves in this country; and during the winter months, these animals frequently prowl about the highways, and are so voracious, that they are known to attack persons. Of one fact, incredible as it may at first appear, I was assured by most respectable authority in the capital; that two years before, they had seized several girls about 16 years of age. Their attacks are said to be made with the fore paws, and the mouth is not used until

they have mastered their victim ; they then suck the blood, and afterwards drag the carcase to their den. Should the way be up-hill, or through bushes that prevent them from dragging it, they are observed to take the carcase in their fore paws, and walk with it on their hind legs only. They eat in general roots and grass, but animal food appears best to suit their palate, such as the flesh of sheep, goats, cows, and horses.

After passing another lake, and these appear to be almost endless in number, we arrived at Ruse, and got fresh horses. We then crossed a wooden bridge over the river Ruso, where there is a paper-mill ; and after passing a second, came to a neat white church, with a detached belfry of wood, formed of massy logs of timber. Many parts of the ground had been cleared of wood, by setting fire to it, and patches of corn were growing among the half-buried remains, or stumps of trees. Our route continued through the wood, where the number of trees, which lay prostrate across the road, thrown down by the violence of the winds, while others threatened to fall every instant on the carriage, had a most alarming appearance, and the road now became hilly and narrow, and still continued along sand.

Having reached Traheryd, we halted here a short time, where there was a churchyard opposite to the house ; I stepped into it, and sat down on one of the graves, musing on the striking and imposing awe of the place, and indulging those thoughts which often yield greater delight than even pleasure itself, when the bell reached my ear, and gave notes corresponding with the scene. I am perfectly aware that I may seem to many readers to indulge too much in observations on these places, but, I confess, I never can leave them without uttering some sentiment corresponding to the solemnity they inspire. No man who treads this magazine, if it may be so called, of mortality, can fail to be impressed with strong sensations, and lost in silent contemplation. It points out to him that he is merely a pilgrim on this side of the grave, and on his way to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns ; impresses him with the uncertainty of life,

and instability of all things. A visit also to such sacred ground, and a view of the relics of departed years, will silence every restless passion, and throw a sun-shine, or calm over the soul, elevate it to the region of bliss, and to that Almighty Being, in whom alone, he has the breath of existence. To use the language of a sublime author, "The grave, indeed, is a dread thing, and men shudder when it is named."* In this churchyard the graves were enclosed by square wooden cases, similar to the frames used by gardeners in Britain, for raising plants. At the head of these were iron rods about four feet high, with a broad piece of sheet iron fastened at top, where there was inscribed the year in which the tenant of the earth had died, and a representation of a number of hearts made of iron, the size of a halfpenny, dangled at the edges of it, along with the implements of his trade. But whether these hearts had an allusion to the number of the members of his family whom he had left behind, I cannot determine; the effect, however, was paltry in the extreme.

During our next stage, we came to lake Laga, for some time proceeded along its winding banks, and afterwards entered a beautiful wood, consisting of beech, fir, and oak trees, and also junipers of immense size. This ride of 12 miles was remarkably pleasant. On reaching the verge of the wood, the country became open, and we passed another cluster of clumsy wooden booths, covered with turf, which are occupied during the time of fairs: these are without doors or windows, each consisting of a single apartment. At Makaryd, I was for the first time detained from the want of horses, when the post-master gravely told me he had already dispatched a person to "catch them," and they were only at the distance of a few miles; this circumstance obliged me to exercise patience. We afterwards crossed a stream which turns saw-mills; the road still continuing sandy, with the same kinds of trees. The beech was parti-

* There is no remembrance of the wise more than of the fool for ever; seeing that which now is in the days to come shall all be forgotten. Ecclesiasticus, c. ii. v. 16.

cularly beautiful, and does not appear to be a common tree in Sweden. The juniper, which is very luxuriant, and shoots to a great height, still forced itself into notice, but I saw none of the "bonny broom," either red or yellow, so much celebrated by the songsters of Caledonia. We now descended to, and continued some time along the banks of lake Feting, again entered a wood, and reached the post-house of Fagerhult in a violent shower. During this day the weather had been exceedingly variable, and at one time became oppressively hot, with dark clouds, and some claps of thunder, succeeded by a deluge of rain. We arrived here during night, when the refulgent moon shone forth as a great crystal lamp, bringing to recollection the sublime words of inspiration, "when I consider thy heavens, even the work of thy fingers, the moon and stars which thou hast ordained, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him."* Fortunately the sandy tract that had proved so great an interruption to our proceeding quickly in our journey, here terminated. All the peasants I met with appeared comfortably clothed, they wore shoes made of wood, and their children, whose hair is uncommonly white, ran about without shoes or stockings. Although this custom offends the eyes of Englishmen, and may sometimes expose the feet to injuries, it promotes both the health and the growth of youth, especially during summer, and contributes to make them strong and hardy, as is evident, when we perceive what a sturdy race the Scotch children are. In that country, indeed, I have frequently had occasion to remark the evident reluctance with which infants, as well as grown persons, particularly maid-servants, put on shoes and stockings on a Sunday or holiday, when they actually appear to suffer pain from confinement of the feet. In eastern countries also, I repeatedly observed, that the loose and unrestraining dress adopted by the natives had a most powerful effect in greatly increasing their bodily strength.

* Psalm cviii. v. 3, 4.

At this post-house I had an opportunity of seeing the family at supper, which may be thus described. In the first place, there was a table of about 20 feet in length, partly covered with a coarse cloth spread on it, with a supply of spoons and plates. In the centre were placed several large brown dishes overflowing with milk, and an immense dish of grouts boiled in water, with a hole in the centre, where a lump of butter was introduced. There was a large loaf, and a horn of water, nearly three feet in height. Twelve persons of both sexes entered, and took their seats hastily, as if possessing the keenest appetites procured by hard labour, which required "no provocative." The repast commenced by each taking a bumper of spirits, resting his head between his hands, and with his arms in an upright position, and some of the females appeared only in their shifts and petticoats, without shoes and stockings, and with the hair of their head like mops. The scene was by no means an idle one, for the dishes were cleared of their contents, and the bread disappeared as speedily as if the bat of harlequin had touched them. The horn was then handed to each; and by their gestures, on putting it to their lips, they appeared to say "let's drink eternal friendship from this horn." Silence was broken during this banqueting scene, only by the rattling of knives and forks and spoons. After this, a narrative of the incidents of the day went round by way of desert, and every heart appeared a fountain of gladness. I breakfasted on these grouts next morning, and found them taste like Scotch porridge, although much softer, and more smooth than what is called sowens, which is another Scotch dish.

It may in general be remarked, that in this part of Sweden the females appear to be slovenly, and to pay little attention to dress. They wear no caps on the head, and the hair of many is allowed to grow thick and hardy, which has the appearance I have just described. Others, however, wear it compact, turned back from their foreheads, and twisted tightly behind, something in the Chinese fashion; and some braid it round a piece of list. Handkerchiefs are sometimes worn round the neck, but

there are neither sleeves nor bodies to the petticoats; and shirt sleeves are only shown. Stays are never thought of; and their petticoats, which are of striped drugget, are frequently tucked up nearly to the knees. Their countenances, although rather pale, are expressive of great mildness and harmlessness; and all have a good set of teeth. Two beds without curtains, in the shape of trunks, and covered with green silk quilts, and wooden chairs painted white, were in each sleeping apartment. There are no bells, and the flies were most annoying. On leaving the house, I gave the servant a piece of money, when she kissed my hand, apparently overwhelmed with gratitude, which is, at least, one proof that in this country they are not accustomed to see the same generosity as in England.

Next day we continued our journey, and after proceeding a short distance through a wood of beech, entered upon a heath, where the road runs along the edge of lake Oshunga. Here a few farm-houses were scattered about, and there were some flocks of sheep, attended by their faithful shepherds, playing on the lute or rude pipe, a circumstance calculated to awaken pleasing emotions. For the first time I found the fields with inclosures of stone, covered with withered branches of the birch and juniper tree. The road continued through another wood composed of stately beech trees, and again met the lake. Several peasants were employed in cutting turf for fuel, notwithstanding the immense quantity of wood that can be picked up in all directions, and is amply sufficient for this purpose. At Okeljunga, the next village, the church is similar to those in England. The land is open, and rye principally cultivated. The houses are mostly thatched; carts are drawn by oxen; the inclosures continued to be formed of stone; and, as I formerly observed, bountiful crops were raised upon one side of the road, while heath and rock form the other.

The next post-house was at Osterljugby: this was built after the superficial mode of some houses in England, by erecting the whole skeleton of the house first in wood, mark-

ing out spaces for doors and windows, and with these exceptions, filling it up with brick. Most of the farm-houses are also erected after the same manner, with this difference, that the space between the frame of wood is crossed with spars or laths, and plastered with mud, which is preferable to the other method, and that not only in an economical point of view. This plaster work receives a white-washing, and the external part of the wood is painted of a dark red colour. The whole has a considerable degree of neatness, and forms something like light and shade. The line of road went across a common, and to the river Rune, where a small church, on an elevation, is enveloped in trees. In a most extensive meadow adjoining, there were a greater number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and geese, than I had seen in any other part of Sweden. On crossing this river I paid one skilling for pontage, and for the first time, had the pleasing view of harvest commencing, in a field of rye, and another of flax, being cut down, namely, on the fourth of August. At Astorp the country began to exhibit marks of improvement, the soil being good, and crops productive. As I proceeded, the farm-houses appeared to resemble those in England, and the haystacks were in the same form. The inclosures were made of turf, planted on the top with willows, and it may be observed, that in this district is raised the best corn in the whole kingdom. The plan adopted for improving heath, or bringing it into a state of cultivation, or other waste land, was as follows: first, the turf is shelved off the surface, about six inches thick, and piled in small heaps; when sufficiently dried, it is burned to ashes, which are strewed over the ground in order to serve as manure, it is then ploughed. I formerly had occasion to allude to the slovenly state of many of the fields in this country under crops, they being almost choaked with thistles and weeds, which, if rooted out, would increase the weight of the crops.

I now found I was drawing to the termination of my journey in Sweden. The first intimation of being in the neighbourhood of Helsingborg, was a fine view of a number

of churches and spires on the opposite coast of Denmark. We stopped at Rinstorpa, memorable as the spot where an action was fought by Count Stenbach, the Swedish general, and Ravenlow, who commanded the Danish forces, in 1710. On this occasion, both armies were equal in point of numbers, each amounting to 18,000 men; and the battle terminated by 6,000 Danes being killed, and 6,000 made prisoners, and all their artillery being captured by the Swedes. This was the last action of any consequence that took place between the Swedish and Danish troops.

Having in the preceding chapters given a detail of the journey from Stockholm, I shall now proceed with a short description of Helsingborg, and a few observations which will bring the reader to a final termination of my tour through Scandinavia.

Helsingborg is a neat and clean town, consisting of about 500 houses. Some of these stand near the sea-shore, and others at one extremity of the town, on a rising ground, which commands an extensive view of the coast of Zealand and also of Elsinour, which may be about four and a half English miles distant. The beauty of this prospect, especially when, as evening approaches, a glorious sun gilds the objects around with mellowed shades, is greatly increased by the prodigious number of vessels of all nations, and of every description, hourly passing to and fro; and by the view of the castle of Cronberg, which here forms a prominent object, and which may be denominated the bulwark or guardian of the Sound. Any person who has travelled in Britain, and seen the roads at Leith and Firth of Forth, from an elevation on the opposite coast of Fife, cannot fail to be struck with the similarity of scene which is there presented, and that of the Danish shore from this place. The glorious prospect of the heavens that I enjoyed here, one remarkably serene evening, will never be effaced from my mind; and I might ask, when we behold them, and contemplate the celestial bodies, how can any thing more clearly demonstrate the existence of a Being of most consummate wisdom, by whom they are governed. On

surveying the magnificent scene presented, it prompted me to exclaim —

Oh! I do love the hour when day is past,
 And twilight just begins her soothing reign;
 When his last ray the setting sun has cast,
 And silence spreads her wing o'er all the plain.
 Far dearer this than all the noisy joys
 And fading pleasures day has power to give, —
 Yes; evening's joys are sweeter; holier far;
 Where shade and distance softly mellow down
 Each rugged feature that by day would mar
 The beauty of the landscape with its frown.
 Thus throughout life may heaven our fortunes doom,
 And o'er our station throw a twilight charm;
 Free from the day's broad glare or midnight's gloom, —
 Less bright than sunshine is, but far more calm.

Viewing this grand and immense expanse, adorned with exquisite beauties, and displaying such infinite perfections, well might the inspired astronomer on his survey of the nocturnal heavens exclaim, in a transport of holy joy and gratitude, "Praise ye him, sun and moon: praise him all ye stars of light: praise him ye heaven of heavens.*"

The remains of an ancient tower overlook the town from an eminence, and are a striking object; and being visible from a great distance, form a proper landmark from various parts of the coast. This building contains a dungeon, 170 feet in depth, where many Danes of rank were immured, in the wars between Sweden and Denmark. The wooden houses, so common in Sweden, had now disappeared, and those of Helsingborg were built of brick, in the manner formerly described. These are slightly constructed, having only three bricks in thickness, and are painted of different colours. One antique edifice, occupied as a place of worship, is built of these materials, and is in the Gothic style. It was, formerly, a catholic church, founded previously to the establishment of the Protestant religion; and it has, evidently, undergone many repairs from time to time. The

* Psalm cxlviii. v. 3, 4.

roof is partly of lead, and partly of pantiles ; and what is very remarkable, there is no spire attached to it of any description, whereas, in the whole kingdom of Sweden, the smallest country church boasts its steeple or spire ; and, in fact, every other mile the traveller meets one or more of these objects. The floor is of brick, and below are extensive vaults. The altar is hung with red cloth, and over it is a painting, representing the Magi offering gifts to the infant Jesus, and another of the Twelve Apostles, surmounted by the effigy of Christ hanging on the cross. As I happened to remain in this place on Sunday, I entered the church during divine service ; no person offered me either a seat or book, although many books were lying about, which appeared also half torn and ragged, from the cause I formerly mentioned, namely, their being left during the week in the church. There are a few coarse paintings and old monuments ; those of a later date were almost in the shape of a square board, covered with black cloth, and having a small silver plate fastened in the middle, on which is recorded the period of the birth and death of those to whose memory they had been erected. These monuments were supported by figures of angels. The organ was indifferent, and the pulpit, which was antiquated, had the usual appendage of an hour-glass. The communion being dispensed while I was present, I perceived that the bread was in the form of a large wafer. In most of the churches I have seen in Sweden, it appeared remarkable, that where the Lutheran tenets were professed, which are at so much variance with those of the church of Rome, so much attention should be paid to the splendor of the minister's robes, which often seemed to differ little with those used by catholic priests ; and the altars, also, display massy crucifixes, &c. of silver and gold. It may in general be observed, that the church music is solemn, and well adapted to impress the mind with awe.* The space round the church had been formerly used as a burial ground, but was now no longer applied to that purpose ; a spot having been inclosed contiguous to the town for a

* In England the practice of singing psalms in church began in 1550. |

cemetery, where the graves are ornamented with shrubs and flowerpots; and garden chairs are placed before some of these for the use of those visitors who come to devote a portion of their time to the memory of departed friends: many of these, like Rachael, were weeping for their children, and would not be comforted. These flowers have a gay appearance in summer, and the practice of thus decorating burial places seems to be an ancient one, since offerings of flowers were among the honours paid to the dead in Greece and Rome, and spread over their sepulchres.

Beautiful flowers why do we spread
 Upon the monuments of the dead?
 Nothing they, but dust can shew,
 Or bones, that hasten to be so, —
 Crown me with roses whilst I live.

I am sorry to be under the painful necessity of repeating a former remark, namely, with respect to that total disregard for the proper observance of the Sabbath in this place. Play-bills were posted on the corners of the streets to announce amusements for the evening, and one of these was put into my hands; stalls, too, were erected in the streets for the sale of various articles, and I perceived clergymen walking past these places of traffic, apparently unconcerned at this violation of the commands of that master to whom they had devoted their services, and of whose ordinances it was their duty to enforce a proper observance. Surely "these things ought not so to be." Never did there appear to me a time when the interposition of the magistrate was more highly necessary to secure the honour of religion in respect to the strict observance of Sunday. Although I have already made observations on this subject, yet I cannot help again reverting to it. The very institution of the seventh day, written by the finger of God on tables of stone, shews that the Almighty designed it as a mark of his chosen people, declared the servants of him who created the world in six days, and rested on the seventh. It is also evident that the Divine Legislator commanded the children of Israel to keep his Sabbath, because

“ it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations, that you may know I am the Lord.” * Further, the day is consecrated by our Saviour’s resurrection, and thus the whole and entire day ought to be kept in honour of that great mystery which was the seal of our redemption. It was, too, on this day, at an assembly of the Apostles, that the Holy Spirit descended on them in a visible manner, in order to qualify them for the conversion of the world. † Under such circumstances, none but God himself could dispense with the divine precept for keeping the seventh day completely holy, and we should not, therefore, suppose that we duly observe this sacred day by merely attending a few hours in church; or that this communion with heaven will purchase for us the privilege of devoting the rest of it to pleasure, or employing the leisure it allows in idleness and criminal excesses.

In this country, it is a curious fact, that the oak tree is exclusively held as the property of the king; and all the forests I travelled through were of such an extent that it was often altogether impossible to see their limits. It is said, that it rarely occurs you see a lame horse. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by horses not standing on their own litter, which is a kind of hot-bed for the feet.

Sweden may be considered a century and a half behind England in point of agriculture. If a proper knowledge of it was introduced, and the wood removed, which covers so prodigious an extent of country, it is impossible to calculate on the change and advantage that would be derived.

There is accommodation here for bathing, under cover, and machines on the shore; also hot baths of seawater. The pier is built of stone, and stretches a considerable distance into the sea; but has been partly destroyed by the large quantities of ice which drive against it with great force at the breaking up of the frost. A soldier with a drawn sword is stationed near the landing-place, to examine the contents of the boats that land; and

* Exod. c. xxxi. v. 13. — Ezekiël, c. xx. v. 12.

† Acts, c. ii. v. 1.

a pole with an enormous lanthorn, similar to those of old-fashioned English carriages, is fixed at the top of it, to serve as a temporary light-house. Four columns had been erected on occasion of Prince Oscar's landing, on return from his travels in Germany, with an inscription. This is a place of some trade, particularly so far as concerns the exportation of timber, tar, potash, alum, copper, and iron, and also paper of different kinds. No British consul is established here, as the person residing at Elsinour in that capacity is considered sufficient for every thing that is required. The great quantities of weed washed on shore in this neighbourhood is considered as a peculiar bounty from Heaven, and applied for the purposes of manure, of which there appears a great scarcity at Helsingborg, as well as throughout Sweden in general. Few towns are better supplied with water, which is here remarkably clear, and almost transparent; and there are two mineral springs.

Here are several hospitals endowed for the benefit of the poor, each of which has a number of out-door patients, besides inmates; and the expense is defrayed by a tax on the inhabitants, particularly on distillers of brandy, of whom there are about twelve. With respect to medical men, they amount to two physicians, a surgeon, apothecary; and there are five schools. The Latin and French languages are taught in two of them, and the others are for the benefit of the lower classes.

The administration of public affairs is confided to a burgomaster and two assessors: the latter are named *Rodmen* — an appellation, perhaps, derived from their holding up the rod of authority. One mode of inflicting corporal punishment is something after that practised in Turkey, which is to beat the culprit with two hazle rods at one time. In cases of atrocity, such as murder, which, although it demands capital punishment, incurs only corporal chastisement, a certain number of strokes are inflicted on the back of the criminal. This is denominated *lifestraf*. In the execution of it, however, some distinction is observed as to females, who are whipped with small brooms made of birch.

Personal violence offered to parents by their children is

punished by striking off the right hand previous to decapitation; and during my stay here there was an unfortunate female in prison, who had been condemned to be executed for beating her mother, but who afterwards received a pardon, was sentenced to be fed on bread and water, and to stand in church during divine service. In her case, flogging was dispensed with, in consequence of her being subject to epileptic fits. One most laudable practice is adopted of annually appointing persons to inquire into the state of the different prisons, and the culprits; and their wants, as to clothing, provisions, &c. as is every thing connected with their captivity. This regulation has been introduced during the reign of the present king, whose humanity is eminently conspicuous, and also calculated to diminish much of human misery. To the honour of Charles John of Sweden, let it be proclaimed, not only to sovereigns, but the world at large, that whenever he travels, he never omits an opportunity of personally visiting hospitals and prisons, and making inquiries of the most minute nature, thus shewing towards the unfortunate, that "mercy, which blesses him that gives and him that takes, and becomes a throned monarch better than his crown."

Several vessels leave Helsingborg at the time of the herring fishery; and it is said, that at the period when the corn is ripe, this species of the finny tribe become more plentiful, and that the best time for commencing the fishery is in August. Coals are brought from Hogenes, about 12 miles distant. The best kind sells for 36 dollars, and the common, or slate kind, which is very indifferent, for half a dollar per sack. In 1801 the gallant Nelson led his fleet within half a mile of this shore, in passing the Sound, pursuing his way to the attack of Copenhagen, and contrived to be sufficiently out of reach of the Danish batteries at Cronberg Castle. Prince Oscar, who is governor of this province, and commander in chief of the troops, travels under the title of Duke of Scona, and during his visits here resides upon an estate called Pacakokog, near Christiansand, which is generally the property of the governor. Some of the environs of Helsingborg are extremely beautiful; particularly

Helson, a watering place, to the north of the city, with beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds. There is a theatre and large ball-room, and on Sundays multitudes of all ranks repair to it even from the Danish shore. Public-houses and inns are then crowded with parties of both sexes, high and low, rich and poor, who dance, and there is often no inconsiderable degree of tumult from the mob thus collected. At Ramlusa, another watering place to the south, the waters have a high reputation for their medicinal virtues, and are resorted to by valetudinarians, as well as idlers, courting the similes of Hygeia, from all parts of Sweden and Denmark.

There are three windmills near Helsingborg, where corn is grinded. Fish is in great abundance, and cheap, as six lobsters may be bought for one shilling and nine-pence English money. The postage of a letter from this place to Stockholm is eight skillings banco, which must be paid on presenting it at the post-office, agreeably to the practice, as I formerly observed, respecting all letters sent from the capital. As to the dress of the peasantry in this neighbourhood, the females wear flat caps with large borders, which are spread out so as to hang over the back, and in the form of a triangle; also blue jackets, without collars or sleeves; black petticoats, edged with blue; long waistcoats, thick drugget aprons, and coarse handkerchiefs on the shoulders, tucked into their jackets, black stockings, and shoes with wooden soles, and without heels, like slippers.

The island of Huen is seen a short distance south of Helsingborg, and may be considered a spot of some interest, from being the birth-place of the astronomer Tycho Brahe, who here made most of his important observations on that noble branch of science; and he established an observatory, at a considerable expense, one-half of which was defrayed by the King of Denmark. It is said that Brahe expended 100,000 rix-dollars. No part of this edifice, I understand, is now in existence. The sixteenth century appears to have been a period when judicial astrology was a favourite study, and nothing great was undertaken without consulting the glorious luminaries. One remarkable star having then appeared, occasioned a prediction of Brahe's,

that a prince should rise out of the north from whom much happiness might be expected to proceed by those who professed the evangelical religion. This, it may be observed, was made public twenty years previously to the period when Gustavus the Great entered Germany. His rapid advances confirmed more and more the astrologer's prediction, the monarch was denominated the Arctic Lion, the *vis vivida* of the reformation, and, in short, a new constellation that had blazed forth to astonish the world. Among the visits of other distinguished personages, this astronomer was honoured with one from James King of Scotland, and afterwards of England, in 1590, when he spent a week with him on this island. The island itself is about twelve miles in circumference, and three in breadth; and there is a small town named Brahe, in memory of this distinguished individual, where a captain of the king's regiment acts as commander. I cannot leave this part of my subject without offering one observation:—if the vast dome of heaven, with its splendid sparkling objects, is calculated to display the glory of the Great Architect in its formation, and strike a beholder with wonder and admiration, how much more, may it not be asked, are these stupendous discoveries which the science of astronomy has brought to view, and which almost transcend the belief of man; I say, to imagine these countless stars which gild and sparkle in the firmament, dazzling the very eyes, and, with some few exceptions, are suns, around which worlds revolve, puzzles the understanding, and is beyond the reach of our comprehension. Ought not, then, the view of these to elevate the heart, with emotions of adoration and praise to that infinite Power, who created them; nay, all things, by merely “speaking, and it was done.”

Having now arrived at the end of this part of my journey, I cannot think of leaving the Swedish soil without expressing the high degree of gratification I have experienced from all I have seen in Norway and Sweden. In the first place, the government is mild, and highly liberal; and a traveller is not troubled, as in other places, with spies and informers, or by passports, and those trifles connected with them, which are

in some countries magnified into acts of great importance, interrupt the journey, occasion vexations and delay to the traveller, and considerably detract from the pleasure which he had promised to himself from foreign travel. The roads throughout both countries may be described as in the most excellent state of repair, more so, in fact, than any I have seen during my long and extensive travels. The arrangements adopted by government for securing an immediate supply of horses, checking imposition, ensuring civility, promoting the redress of abuses, are admirable, and appear not unworthy the attention of the British government. These, with the astonishing low rate of posting, — no demand being made for turnpikes on the roads; with the perfect security ensured both for person and property at all hours of the day and night in every district, however remote, or covered with the thickest woods; with the facility of conveying luggage of every description, the primitive simplicity and the courteousness of the peasantry, which are calculated to draw to them the regard of travellers; and the grand and sublime scenery of lakes, cataracts, mountains, and forests, every where exhibited, excite admiration, and command universal respect. I repeat that the government is mild and liberal, the people loyal, happy, and polite; in short, the Swedes fear God, honour the king, and “meddle not with those who are given to change.” All these are circumstances calculated to render travelling agreeable, especially to an Englishman, who, from being accustomed to so many conveniencies and comforts in his own country, is but too apt to expect to meet with them every where else, and to express his unqualified disappointment and disgust whenever he does not, branding the country as a purgatory, and the inhabitants as uncivilized barbarians. In travelling through the numerous and extensive forests, or, when viewing them from some eminence, whence they appeared to cover the surface of the whole country around, I was frequently disposed to bestow on the King of Sweden a title characteristic of his domains, that of the sovereign lord of the forests; for neither in this country nor in Denmark is there any want of those two great essentials to fine landscape and scenery, wood and water. Nor was I a little astonished to

find how few English travellers, particularly artists, are to be met with in this country; which can be accounted for only by the delightful and romantic scenery of this part of Europe not being sufficiently known in Britain; otherwise it would certainly be as much the rage to travel here, as in France, Italy, Switzerland, or other parts; since every article is much cheaper.*

I now dismissed my Swedish servant Nicoll, whom I can recommend to other travellers for his fidelity; and who has the advantage of speaking the English language. By some regulation he was not permitted to enter Denmark, to which I wished him to extend his services. Having no further occasion also for our carriage, I sold it to the landlord in Helsingborg, and was obliged to take what he chose to give, which was a trifle, not being able to procure any other purchaser. Had I carried it over to Denmark, I should have been subjected to a duty, independently of which, this kind of vehicle was too light for the roads in that country. Since the reader has accompanied me so far on this journey, we shall now direct his views to the Danish territory.

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than living dully sluggardized at home,
Wear out thy youth with shameless idleness.

After the luggage had been inspected at the custom house, my name entered in a book, and other formalities had been gone into, I embarked in a small boat for the opposite shore, and paid four dollars for this passage, which occupied about an hour. The weather was delightful, and the appearance of every thing around brought to my recollection the straits between Dover and Calais; and the same kind of jealousy appears to exist between Sweden and Denmark, as between England and France, although both are divided by so narrow a channel.

I now arrived at Elsineur, and here, it may be remarked, that the boatmen in these places claim certain peculiar pri-

* A list of questions sent by the police to a traveller on his arrival at Stockholm, is given in the Appendix.

vileges. Passengers coming from Helsingborg to Elsinour, being taken only in Swedish boats, and those proceeding from Elsinour to Helsingborg, being forced to embark in Danish ones. Every thing had a totally different aspect in this town from that I had left: it is remarkably neat, and more like an English one than any I had seen abroad. On landing, a soldier approached, and conducted me to the officer on guard, to whom I produced my passport, and who accompanied me to the custom-house, where I was requested to sign a paper containing a declaration that I had not brought articles of a contraband nature. Notwithstanding an immediate compliance with this request, the luggage was opened and examined; when the officers being satisfied of the correctness of my statement, I was allowed to proceed, and went to a hotel, where the accommodation was tolerable.

Being at Elsinour, I did not fail to visit the castle of Cronberg, which brings so forcibly to recollection the unfortunate Queen of Denmark; mother of the present King, who was so nearly allied to the royal family of Great Britain, and who here spent some part of her unhappy life. On my presenting a letter of recommendation from Mr. Fenwick, the British consul, to the governor, he hesitated for some time to grant me permission to see the castle, presuming, as I suspected, that I was an Englishman, whose feelings might be roused by the recollection of the injuries her Majesty had received within its walls; however, I surmounted his scruples by polite intreaties, and he gave orders to conduct me over the apartments the royal prisoner had occupied.

This important fortress stands about a mile distant from the town, by the sea side, on a narrow part of the Sound, and is built on piles, so as to resist any current. It was founded by Frederick II. in 1577, and finished eight years after; and it is nearly square, being 230 feet in length, and 214 feet in breadth. The principal design in erecting this building was to defend or command the passage of the Sound, where vessels passing are obliged to pay a proper respect to the Danish flag by salutes and otherwise,

a compliment which is regularly returned from the fort. In this respect, Denmark may be considered as being in possession of the Sound. A roar of cannon is constantly heard, which, it is reported, has the effect of deterring one species of fish, viz. herring, from visiting these shores, although it has been attempted to be proved that fish are destitute of the faculty of hearing. The communication is by a drawbridge over a ditch, when you come to an area, or open space, beyond which is a second drawbridge and several gates. Over one of the latter are the following mottoes, in French and Latin, which might with great propriety, considering the sentiments she entertained, have been placed over the entrance of the apartments assigned to the Queen :—

SPES MEA IN DEO:
MON ESPERANCE EST DIEU:

This gate leads to a large square, surrounded by buildings, two stories in height, with attics, and roofs of copper, surmounted by turrets, and the whole is in the Gothic style of architecture. On entering this court, a door to the right conducts to the rooms on the ground floor inhabited by her Majesty, of which I took a measurement. On one side is an apartment 23 feet by 33, and 15 in height, containing three paltry cupboards, a fire screen, and cast-iron stove, with a modern fire-place. On the opposite is another, 32 feet by 28, with a painting over the mantle-piece, representing Judith with the head of Holofernes, and two others of Christian V. and Frederick IV. on the field of battle. These rooms are towards the court. The bedchamber, which is behind, is 12 feet by 16, with a recess for a bed. In some of these apartments it is understood there was some sentences written by the Queen, during the period they were occupied by her, descriptive of her feelings, but these had been destroyed. I was afterwards conducted across the court to one of the wings or towers, and after ascending to the top of it by 155 steps, I reached a large area, 65 feet square, where her Majesty had been permitted to walk and enjoy the air. The view from this elevated spot is most delightful: the eye can perceive the whole coast of Sweden

and Denmark, the numerous vessels at anchor, a crowd of them passing to and fro proudly under sail, the mutual salutes between these and the fort, the towns of Helsingborg and Elsinour, with the different fortifications around the castle; and an Englishman is gratified in perceiving those proud objects which contain such unrivalled powers in chastising the enemies of their country, namely, the wooden walls of old England, or British men of war. These have somewhere justly been said to speak all languages, to be the best interpreters, most profound politicians, and the wisest ministers of state that ever existed. On descending, I was shewn a small private theatre, where a portrait of the King is placed in front of the gallery, with several daubs of paintings.

On leaving the tower, a chapel was pointed out to me, on the same side of the court, which is in a state of dilapidation from neglect, and at present appears to be applied to various purposes. For instance, in one part of it images, ornaments, decorations, and altar-pieces were huddled together in the greatest confusion, in a corner, as if they had been reserved for the supply of fuel; in another, stood a number of poles and ladders for gymnastic exercises; and in a third, quantities of military stores were laid up. Yet even in its present state there are exhibited some signs of its former grandeur, such as a gallery supported by four columns, and the remains of an elegant organ. The interior is 70 feet by 40. Over the principal entrance is a figure representing Moses holding the ten commandments; also paintings of David with the harp, &c.; and an inscription from the 30th and 103d Psalms. Although I was concerned to find this once magnificent chapel in such a state, especially in so important a place, yet I was glad to hear that it did not escape the attention of the heir apparent, Prince Christian, during a visit he made here, for he had given orders to put the whole in proper repair. This is but a due regard to the sacred purpose for which the building was erected; independently of which, it cannot fail to be an ornament to the fortress. About fifty criminals, who had been condemned to the galleys, were employed here: they receive

sixpence a day, and work from six in the morning till the same hour at night, when they have liberty of spending their time as they choose. They are lodged in miserable dungeons, to which the light of day is most sparingly admitted.

Being satisfied with a view of the castle, and reflecting on those unparalleled acts of severity that had been inflicted on her Majesty during her captivity, I proceeded to a royal chateau, at a short distance, in front of the sea; where a monastery of the Carmelite order once existed. The grounds attached to it are laid out with some degree of taste and order: they occupy the side of a hill, and are disposed in terraces rising one above the other, and ornamented with statues. Those on whose minds the writings of Shakespeare have made the slightest impression must feel more than an ordinary interest in visiting this place, where the father of Hamlet is said to have been murdered and interred; and which brings to our memory the scene of the fate of Ophelia: in an arbour, at one corner of the gardens, is shewn the spot of the latter tragic event, where four large stones remain, that had been used as pedestals for statues.

Elsineur, or Helsinoer, as it was anciently called, which may be considered, next to the Danish capital, as the best town in Zealand, is situated on a promontory on the right side of the Sound, and to the east of the castle. The town has three principal streets running parallel to each other, but no square in the middle, as in Swedish towns. The largest of these is called Steengaden, or Stone-street, and is 49 feet in breadth. The houses are built of brick, are mostly covered with pantiles, and have rather a clean appearance. The exterior of some of them is plastered, and the windows open into the street in the French style, containing an extraordinary number of panes of glass, as many as twenty in each, and they are above four feet from the floor, so that they contribute very little either to the elegance or cheerfulness of the apartments. The town contains 4,000 inhabitants, among whom are a number of Jews; and occasionally, too, I met with a disciple of

the impostor Mahomet. Here is an hospital founded exclusively for the relief of decayed seamen; but it being found larger than was required, the indigent of all classes are admitted, and to meet the expenses a tax of two shillings is levied on each vessel leaving the harbour, which is increased if their departure should occur on Sundays or holidays. There is also a second hospital for females; and there are two churches, namely, 'St. Olaus', or St. Olave's, and St. Mary's. The salaries of the clergymen are paid by subscription, the sum fixed by government being 800 for the first, and 400 dollars for the second. The former is built in the Gothic style, and of brick. Over the altar is a large ornament, carved in wood, and richly gilt, representing remarkable scenes from the life of our Saviour: in the centre is represented the last supper, and the date 1664 is supposed to be the year of erecting it. In another part is the date 1559, said to be the period of the foundation of the church itself. Massy candlesticks, two feet in height, with enormous candles in them, stand on the altar, which is hung with purple velvet fringed with gold, and has a white cloth spread on it. It is inclosed by an iron railing, and the flight of steps is covered with leather. On one side of it is a wooden case, kept under lock and key, with a representation of the Magi presenting gifts to Jesus, cut in alabaster, and on the other a similar representation of the crucifixion. This church was the last in which the Catholic service was performed, and the relics had by accident escaped the fury of the Protestants. There are likewise a number of paintings, particularly portraits of those who had officiated as ministers, with one of Luther. The floor, which is laid with brick, is about 180 feet in length, and 73 feet in breadth. The seats, which are of wood, are painted blue, and the arms of several of the proprietors, carved and gilt, are placed on the top of them. The church contains a handsome organ, and a pulpit carved in wood, with two hour-glasses at the right hand of it, which would appear to be held up to the congregation as emblematical of the shortness of time, the importance of improving it, and preparation for eternity. In the gallery are private seats, like

small rooms, inclosed with windows. Four brass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling, and a large beam thrown across, which bears the following inscription:—

SIC DEUS DILEXIT MUNDUM, UT
FILIUM SUUM UNIGENITUM DEDIT,
UT OMNES QUI CREDUNT IN
EUM NON PEREANT, SED HABEANT
VITAM ETERNAM.

Johannes, iii. chap.

This is surmounted by a very large cross, with the effigy of our Saviour. During the bombardment of this place by the English, a bomb happened to fall in the church, and cut away a piece of the altar. This has been preserved, and appears to be considered of so much importance that it is put in one part of the ceiling, which has just undergone the best repair. An ancient tower of great height, which is connected with the church, forms a prominent object in the town. Over the principal entrance are three crowns and a coat of arms. Under one of these are the following words:—

GOTT ALLEIN MEINE HOFFNUNG.*

Below the centre one is 1578.

And under the third,

GOTT VERLASSET SEINEN NICHT.†

With respect to the church of St. Mary's, it has not been ascertained at what particular period the edifice was founded. This building, which is 147 feet in length and 64 in breadth, is paved with brick; and there are vaults underneath. There are a variety of effigies on horizontal tombs along the passages; and it in some degree resembles the other church, although not so gaudily ornamented. Over the altar is a painting, with the date 1637, exhibiting Christ in the garden of Gethsemane, a subject so well calculated to impress the Christian mind with religious awe, when contemplating the agony

* God is all my hope.

† God does not desert his chosen.

of soul which his Saviour there experienced. The passages of these churches are covered with large stones, with inscriptions of mourning and lamentation, like Ezekiel's roll, from one end to the other; and enriched with the armorial bearings of those deposited in the vaults underneath. Doubts may be entertained how far the custom of thus interring the dead within churches is founded in propriety, since it frequently causes a disagreeable effluvia: this, however, may be prevented by proper care. For my own part, I think that the consideration that the bodies of our fellow-creatures are lying in the silent tomb beneath our feet, especially at that particular moment when we are engaged in prayer, is calculated to strike us with peculiar awe and reverence, and to lead us to think of our own mortality.

I think, as soft and sad I tread
 Above the venerable dead,
 Time was, like me, they life possess'd,
 And time will be when I shall rest.

At the time I happened to enter these sacred walls, there was fastened to the large candles placed on the altar a small piece of tin, in the shape of a shield, with the letters I. F. B., and pieces of black crape thrown over it. These letters were the initials of a person who had lately died. The altar is covered with red velvet fringed with gold, and is inclosed with a brass railing. The pews are made of common wood, and marked for whom they are destined; such as, "officers of the army," "magistrates," &c. The galley slaves, who are marched every Sunday to attend divine service, are supplied with seats separate from the rest of the congregation. Along the gallery are private seats, as in St. Olaus', similar to booths; and at the entrance of the church is a strong iron box attached to a post, to receive offerings for the poor. The pulpit is hung with red velvet fringed with gold; and there is a small but well-toned organ.

It unfortunately happens that there is no English church

at Elsinour. This is to be regretted, not only on account of many British residents there, but also of the number of vessels from England and Scotland arriving here, the crews of these being necessarily deprived of the benefit of public worship in their own language. I am induced therefore to express a hope, as I have already done in speaking of Stockholm, that our government will extend its aid from the sums granted for erecting temples to the honour of the Almighty, to enable our countrymen in this quarter to found a house of prayer. It may be remarked, that from the number of these Jack-tars to be seen on the quays, in the streets, and other places, one is often inclined to think he is in an English port. This leads me to mention a curious fact; namely, that the first shot fired from the English ships, on the misunderstanding that took place between the courts of London and Denmark, should have entered the court-yard of the British consul. It may also be added, that in 1814 the frost was so extremely intense in this quarter that the Sound was frozen up, which afforded not only an opportunity to persons to walk, but to drive carriages on the ice to and from Sweden and Denmark, when a Russian minister was conveyed in this mode from Landscrona to Vedbek. It is remarkable that, although this is a Protestant country, theatrical performances are allowed to take place here on Sundays, as is the case also in Sweden.

The harbour is small, and inclosed with wooden piles. During night watchmen patrol the streets, and chaunt a verse of some hymn at the moment the clock strikes the hour. To each hour is a peculiar verse, as in Sweden.

After acknowledging my obligations for his politeness to Mr. Fenwick, the British consul, (whose father acted in a similar capacity so far back as the period of the detention of the Queen of Denmark in the castle), I applied for a passport, hired a barouche and pair of horses for a sum equal to £1 10s. sterling, and left Elsinour at nine o'clock in the morning to travel to the capital. It may be remarked, that the general aspect of the country, the state of

the roads, with the appearance of the people, and their habitations, are those objects which necessarily attract, in the first place, a traveller's attention. The state of the roads here presented a most striking contrast to those in Sweden. They are, indeed, sufficiently convenient in point of breadth, but deep and sandy, and I was obliged to submit to be driven at a very slow pace. The mile-stones are of an extraordinarily large size, about twenty feet in height, and in the form of a column. Part of the land on each side of the road was heath and moss, and various operations were going on in cutting turf, which, with wood, is preferred as fuel to coal by the inhabitants of Elsinour. After proceeding a short distance, and turning off from the great road, I passed Ferry Hill, the country seat of the consul, situated near a lake. The farm houses are built of frames of wood, filled up with brick, as I formerly observed, with high chimnies rising from the centre of a long thatched roof. In point of neatness these roofs surpassed even those in many parts of Scotland, where they are so common, and the thatchers so dexterous in their operations. Nearly one-third of the gables are not built up at top, but left open, and afterwards slightly stuffed with furze, through which I perceived smoke issuing as from a chimney.

The first place we reached was Fredensborg, a neat village, with white-washed cottages, situated on the borders of lake Esrom, which is of some extent and beauty, and surrounded with wood. Here is a palace, founded in the reign of Frederick IV. which commands from an elevation a delightful view of the lake. This edifice forms three sides of a square, with large wings, painted white, and has a roof similar in form to that of the Thuilleries at Paris. Many of the apartments are ornamented with paintings on copper, but hardly visible, from being covered with dust, although they are carefully numbered, as if some peculiar value was attached to them. One portrait, however, that of Charles XII. seems deserving of attention. The king is represented

leaning on his sword, in his usual martial attitude, and has a dignified and commanding air. The furniture of these rooms is extremely paltry, and quite unfit for such a mansion. The hall, which is rather handsome, has a large skylight, in form of a dome, and has some interest attached to it, a treaty between Denmark and the other powers having been concluded here, in 1720, and there is a large picture representing this event. It was in consequence of this circumstance that the palace was named Fredensborg, or the Castle of Peace. There is a chapel, with a painting of the Last Judgment over the altar, and a large pew for the accommodation of the royal family, and the other pews are distinguished by the names of the officers belonging to the household whom they are intended to accommodate. This palace contains also a theatre, with the following inscription over the entrance: —

SKUE, TÆNK, OG TIE.

Which may be translated, —

See, think, and be silent.

An air of desolation appears to overhang the whole palace, which is occasioned by its having been so long uninhabited by the royal family, who do not find any attraction here. The gardens, which are of considerable extent, slope down towards the lake, and some part of them is laid out as a labyrinth, ornamented with a number of fine statues and vases. On leaving the place, I offered the person who had shewn it, two shillings and sixpence, which I considered a sufficient reward for his trouble, considering that nothing very remarkable was to be seen within its deserted walls, but he insisted on having six shillings. This was the first time I had heard of a servant dictating on such an occasion, and naming a sum as a matter of right. On the contrary, I have always understood that the extent of the gratuity was perfectly optional.

After this little demêlé, I proceeded on my journey. The

road led through deep sands, and a thick forest of oak, ash, poplar, and there were also enormous beech trees, which in this country may be considered as the "monarchs of the woods." I passed occasionally a few farm houses and fields of turf, and next arrived at Fredèricksborg, which is not visible until the moment the traveller is about to enter it. A large castle or fortress forms a striking object here, from the peculiarity of its structure, great extent, and most romantic situation, and cannot fail to be equally interesting to the military traveller and to the lover of ancient architecture. It is three stories in height, with garrets, and a copper roof, and in front of it is a large square court. The numerous small turrets on the roof give it a most antique appearance. This edifice, which is entirely constructed of brick, was founded by Christian IV., and completed in twenty years, and may be regarded as a magnificent monument of the taste of the age in which he reigned. It may be said to be almost surrounded by water, and standing on the very edge of a lake.

Having been permitted to inspect the whole of the interior, I shall here briefly describe it. After entering a door, above which is inscribed the date 1606, I was first conducted to the chapel, which is truly splendid. The roof is gilded, and there is a range of arches on each side, above which are written 38 passages from Scripture, in the Latin tongue. The altar is truly superb, having a representation of the flight of Joseph into Egypt on one side, and the Crucifixion on the other, in solid silver. The altar itself, which is inclosed by an iron railing, is covered with red velvet, fringed with gold, with a white cloth on it, and the steps in front are covered with leather. In a small apartment adjoining there are tables formed of pieces of stained glass, in imitation of mosaic. The organ, bearing the date 1616, appears to be almost suspended in the air, and is of the most exquisite workmanship imaginable. Opposite to this, at the other end of the church, stands a large throne elevated a few steps, with a canopy above it, being apparently a seat for the

royal family. The fact, however, is, that it is only used on occasion of a coronation, when the sovereign receives the crown on this identical spot. This custom, however, will be most likely abolished, and the ceremony take place, as it ought, in the capital. The Knights of the Elephant, an order which I shall have occasion to speak of more fully afterwards, are installed here. The walls behind the galleries are covered with paintings, exhibiting those events which are more immediately connected with the history of our religion. The coats of arms of the Danish sovereigns, and of many of the most dignified of the ancient and modern nobility, likewise adorn the walls: these heraldic decorations are emblazoned on small wooden shields. This chapel is 178 feet in length, and 41 in breadth, and few similar buildings in any country surpass it in point of grandeur. At one period, however, the interior was even more splendid than at present; that is, before some of the most valuable ornaments were removed by the Swedes when they invaded the country. The apartments in the palace are 200 in number, but the whole of them are not shown to visitors; and in those which I saw there was nothing remarkable. On the contrary, the furniture is of the most ordinary kind, and consists of an immense number of old-fashioned, crazy articles. Those apartments, however, once inhabited by the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, will always preserve a high degree of interest for every honest Englishman, whose feelings cannot fail to be affected by the unparalleled injuries experienced by that exalted individual. These consist of a small cabinet, projecting from the building in front of the lake, like a bow; a bed-chamber, &c. The first-mentioned room, the walls of which are of marble, contains six chairs, covered with velvet, and a mirror; but the most interesting object here is a pane of glass in the window, on which the queen has inscribed with her own hand, by means of a diamond, a short, but comprehensive sentence, that it should be handed down and engraven on the hearts of all those who should visit this cabinet. It is strongly expressive of that innocence of

which she was so conscious, and which she held paramount to the consideration of all human grandeur, however exalted. The words are these :

O keep me innocent, make others great.

Adjoining to this room is her chamber, which contains a modern bed, with hangings of red velvet ; and the walls, to which six small silver branches are attached, are hung with the same material. Above the chapel is an apartment called the Hall of the Knights, the appearance of which is splendid. This is said to be of the same extent as the chapel itself, on measuring it, however, I found it to be 200 feet in length. In one corner is the date 1562, and at the upper end is a chimney 19 feet in length, and above 20 in breadth, with marble columns in front, and two marble steps, said to be covered with silver, although I could discover no vestige of it. The whole floor is of marble, and the walls are hung with portraits. Among these are our James VI., Charles I., and several sovereigns of Denmark. At one time, the portrait of Caroline Matilda also ornamented this hall, but it has been removed to the capital. The ceiling is low, and of massy carved wood, yet produces rather a splendid effect from the immense quantity of gilding covering it. Nothing but a loftier roof is wanting to render this apartment truly grand. It may be observed, that on the banks of the lake is a small village immediately opposite the palace, which serves as a set-off to the latter. Gloom and silence reign in the whole of this spot, which is only broken at intervals by the cheerful notes of the feathered race in the gardens, and the cawing of rooks and crows wheeling about its antiquated towers. The domestic who accompanied me over the place, thanked me politely for the same sum which the other at Fredensborg had the civility to refuse, though I had, certainly, been shown a number of objects, of infinitely greater interest, and more splendid, than at the former place.

After leaving the palace, the same sandy and tedious road occurs as before, with a few lime trees, planted along the sides of it; we then entered a wood of stately beech, and passed a few white-washed cottages, with roofs of thatch, and chimneys in the centre. Gates were placed across the road at intervals, as in Sweden. On again coming into an open country there were a few fields clothed with flocks. The corn was in sheaves, but these are not in an upright form, after the mode in England, but after being piled, are made to rest one against the other in a sloping direction, and 50 to 100 of these are placed on a line. Large tracts are used for no other purpose than the cutting of turf for fuel; this is done by first piling the wet earth, like manure, and filling up square wooden frames the size of a brick; and when made into shape, it is exposed to the sun, to dry. I observed several churches scattered over the country, which are antiquated and gloomy, and have more the appearance of houses in ruins, than of places of worship; nor could I discover any steeples attached to them. Their gables are in the form of steps, terminating in a point, in consequence of a singular plan recommended by King Christian. There is a kind of tower adjacent to some of them, yet they have not the grandeur that is connected with a steeple: the latter, too, serves to attract the eye from a distance, and to mark the site consecrated to devotion.

On this road, I passed several barriers or turnpikes, which are constructed simply of a long pole, in a sloping position, which may be pulled down by means of a chain attached to the top. In the course of my journey through this part of Denmark, I was frequently led to compare the inhabitants with the Swedes, and certainly I gave a preference to the latter, particularly for their politeness and warm-heartedness towards strangers. In driving, the Danes do not observe the English rule of keeping to the right side of the road, but turn off to the left, as they do in France; and I think that the English is the more correct mode. Many small articles are here conveyed about in the same way as milk-pails are

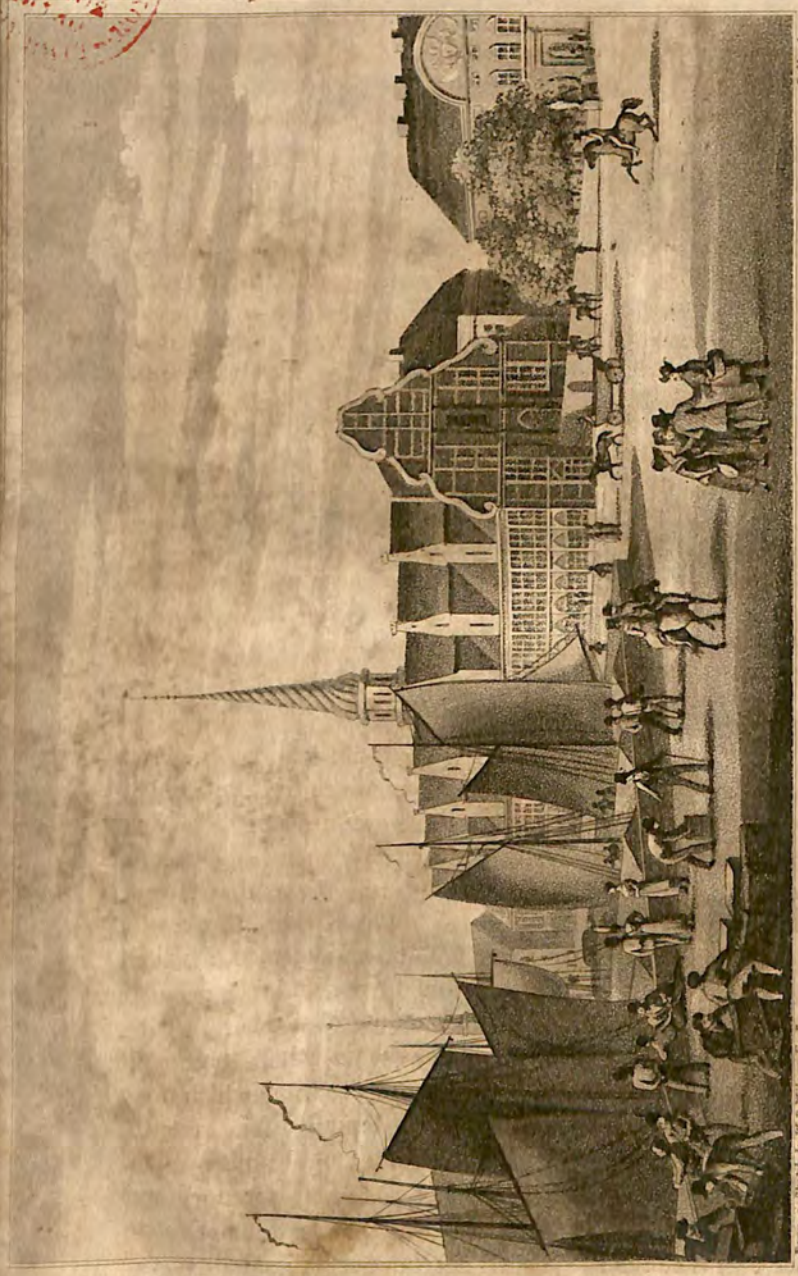
carried in England, that is, in baskets or small tubs, suspended by ropes from a yoke which is fixed across the shoulders.

From having so lately been accustomed to the Swedish roads, which, as I have repeatedly observed, are in the most excellent state of repair, it is likely that those in Denmark might appear to me worse than they otherwise would have done, but certainly they are very miserable, even in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. The ditches at the side of the road were overgrown, and completely choaked up, with weeds, which, in the case of a heavy shower, must occasion a stagnation of water, and prevent it from running off. At about six miles from Copenhagen the country became more interesting; a few neat cottages are to be seen, and some pieces of water, which give an air of vivacity to the scene. Oak, plane, and lime trees are formally planted at equal distances on each side of the road; and ancient tumuli, or mounds of earth, under which the ashes of warriors are said to repose, are frequently to be seen. On the left stands a chaste monument to the memory of Count Bernstorff, a native of Hanover, who was minister in Denmark in 1767, erected by his tenants as a proof of their gratitude for his liberating them from that state of bondage or slavery, which was a remnant of the feudal times. The meritorious exertions of this minister produced a more beneficial effect than he perhaps had expected, for the then Crown Prince, on taking the reins of government into his own hands in 1786, followed his example, by extending the benefits of emancipation to the crown peasants.

Although the capital is situated in a country extremely flat, yet from its spires, and the numerous windmills in its vicinity, it may be discerned from a considerable distance. Of three roads which here came into view, and which are regularly planted with trees, the centre one leads to Copenhagen. On each side of it are extensive plains that are reserved for the exercises of the troops in the capital. On arriving at the gates I was politely accosted by a custom-

house officer, whose questions were soon silenced by my presenting him with a piece of money, which, as speaking a universal language, proved a sufficient passport. We then drove to one of the principal hotels, opposite the palace, where we found comfortable apartments and a polite landlord.

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Copenhagen.

CHAP. XI.

Copenhagen. — Its origin. — Description. — Population. — Jews. — Dreadful conflagrations. — Means adopted against fires. — Public library destroyed. — Palace of Christianborg consumed. — Equestrian statue of Christian V. — British minister's house. — Palace of Charlottenborg. — Academy of painting. — Principal streets: — Magnificent statue of Frederick V. — Place of Amalienborg. — Palace of Prince Christian. — New palace. — Houses. — Streets. — Shops. — Attention of government to the accommodation of seamen. — Hackney coaches and carts. — Lamps. — High tribune. — Town-house. — Public offices. — Fountain. — Prison. — Police. — Gates of city. — Watchmen. — Common sewers. — Observatory. — Library. — Museum. — Plan adopted to discover antiquities. — Royal Exchange. — Royal Museum. — Anecdote of a pedestrian. — British system of education adopted. — Number of schools. — Public mint.

COPENHAGEN, or, in the language of the country, Kiøbenhavn the haven of merchants, obtained its appellation from its local situation, which is well adapted for an emporium of commerce. Of this city, mention is made in Danish history as far back as the eleventh century. About the fifteenth it appears to have been the established residence of the sovereign, in consequence of which it increased in population, buildings, and importance. This capital is situated in the middle of a plain, on the most eastern point of the island of Zealand, where the Sound separates it from Sweden, an extent of country which may be calculated at 17 Danish miles in length, 14 in breadth, and 53 in circumference, or about 238 English miles. For many centuries the possession of this territory was contested for by Sweden, who was anxious to annex it to her own dominions. I shall not, however, detain the reader

with the relation of historical events, but leaving him to turn for information of this nature to other works, shall proceed at once to give some account of the city in its present state, and to note the more important and interesting objects that it contains.

Copenhagen, which is a large and bustling place, may be generally described as being of an oblong form, one of the best built cities in Europe, and strongly fortified, especially towards the land side, by a series of ramparts and ditches, the latter containing about ten feet depth of water, which is never suffered to run off. The extent of its population may be estimated at about 100,000, of which there are above 3,000 Jews, who enjoy every possible toleration. Few cities have, perhaps, from time to time, suffered more severely from the dreadful effects of the devouring element of fire, although the greatest care is taken to avert such a catastrophe. I shall not point out all the various calamities which have befallen the place in this respect, but merely state, in general, that one fire broke out in the year 1728, which involved the capital in a mass of ruins, on which occasion many valuable literary stores that had been preserved for centuries, became a prey to the flames. To repair this loss, donations of libraries and manuscripts were liberally made, and large sums of money bequeathed by munificent and patriotic individuals, and the interest applied to the purchase of scarce works. In 1794, there occurred another destructive conflagration, which raged for several days with prodigious fury, bidding defiance to every exertion to extinguish it. By this fatal event 1000 houses were reduced to ashes; and at a subsequent period the palace of Christianborg, (erected by Christian VI. 1732), one of the most magnificent in Europe. Among the articles of value which fell a prey to the destructive element in this edifice, were several pictures of her Majesty Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. In consequence of this disaster, the royal family, who before inhabited that palace, now reside in one in another part of the town. Notwithstanding this; and other similar events, the citizens, by their

activity and public spirit, soon repaired the damage which their capital had sustained, and Copenhagen arose from its ashes like the phoenix, the symbol of regeneration, in a more proud and beautiful form. To these calamities, it may be added, that in 1484, the kingdom was visited by that "pestilence which walketh in darkness," accompanied by famine, when nearly one half of the population of every town and village was depopulated. This raged during two years, notwithstanding all endeavours to arrest its progress. At another time the plague broke out, when the whole country was desolated, and it suffered also by a terrible famine in 1483, 30,000 persons being swept off by its terrible ravages.

Before proceeding to a description of this city, and its magnificent public buildings, there is one thing I would suggest to travellers who can find interest to obtain it, and I regret I had not attended to, since it might have saved me not only trouble and expence, but have prevented much delay, namely, to procure from the minister, or some of the heads of the government, a general or circular order to see the various objects of interest, addressed to those to whom the charge of these are committed.

In the first place then, it may be mentioned, that there are four principal entrances to Copenhagen, named after the four cardinal points of the compass. The streets are numerous, and each has its name affixed on the corner. The principal one, which may be regarded as the "Bond-street," is named the Oster-Gade, or East-street; but although considerable in length, it is unequal in point of width. About the middle of it, to the southward, it passes a spacious place, chiefly occupied as a vegetable and poultry market, and terminates in a street called Wimmels Kaffe, a short distance beyond it. The north end leads to a second great square named Kongenstorv, or King's New-market. In this latter place is an equestrian statue on a pedestal, erected to the memory of Christian V., and surrounded by iron railings in the form of spears. The horse is represented as trampling on figures, emblematical of envy and other vices. On each side of the pedestal are represented

warriors in armour. This public ornament appears to me to be liable to many objections: it is formed of lead, and badly executed; for instance, the pedestal is not of sufficient height and breadth in proportion to the magnitude of the object it supports; in fact, it affords barely room for the animal to stand, and the figuré of the king is clumsy and inanimate. He is not made to sit in the centre of the horse's back, but on the lower part of the neck, and no stirrups are attached to the saddle. It may be observed too, that the baton which he holds is not elevated in a dignified manner, nor does it point to any object, but the hand hangs down, and the palm of it opened, as if it was merely intended to show the whole length of this ensign of war. Another objection is, that this statue is not, as it ought to be, in the exact centre of the square; a circumstance which materially injures the general effect.

This square is surrounded by spacious private and public edifices, among which are the residence of the Right Hon. A. J. Foster, our minister, the palace of Charlottenborg, the military and commercial club-houses, theatre, and military guard-house. Over the last of these is the date 1723, and in front of it are stationed three brass field-pieces of artillery. The palace was built in 1672; by the same monarch, and is now appropriated to the purposes of an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and many students are instructed here. This institution, which owes its origin to Frederick V., is superintended by professors; and among the judicious regulations which have been introduced, is one ordering that the pupils who have distinguished themselves in any of these branches, are to be presented with medals of honour; and sent abroad at the expence of the king, to acquire further improvement. The academy is visited annually by his Majesty, after the example of his predecessors, when he distributes the prizes in person. Attached to this edifice is a botanical garden, where lectures on that science are delivered. One professor in this capital, it may be observed, invented a balance which ascertains the quality of grain, according to its weight, with facility and certainty.

From this square are two principal streets; one called

Norges Gard, where the palace of Count Schimmelman, the prime minister, is situated, which runs in a direct line by St. Ann's Plads; the second, Kongens-gade, or King's-street. There is likewise a third, Store-strand-gade, which runs through St. Thun's Place, to Amalien-gade, and then passes along the grand square of Amalienborg. These three fine streets terminate at an esplanade or public walk, and are each about one mile in length. In these quarters are situated the most respectable houses in the city, and the streets themselves are spacious, and distinguished by their cleanliness. The place of Amalienborg is of an octagon form, and in the centre of it stands a noble equestrian statue, in bronze, of Frederick V., who is represented with a most dignified air, holding a baton in his hand. An inscription on the pedestal records that it was erected by the liberality of the Danish East-India Company, in the year 1767. This object, forming a most striking contrast to the one just described, weighs 45,000lbs., and was erected at an expence of £80,000 sterling. The pedestal, with the steps surrounding it, are of marble, inclosed by an elegant and substantial iron railing: the whole is seen distinctly from four different streets, running through the octagon; and it is one of the best executed and noblest works of art of the kind I have seen in any of the capitals of Europe. It stands fronting Frederick-street, and has a peculiarly striking effect when viewed from the fine columns that adorn a magnificent portico of the palace which is erected across the Amalien-gade, and which may be considered a miniature resemblance of the Brandenburg gate at Berlin. In this place is the palace of Amalienborg, a handsome edifice, to which the royal family retired, on the destruction of that of Christianborg by fire. The king holds his court and councils here, in apartments on the ground floor. The queen's palace is contiguous on the other side of the portico, and there is a private communication along the upper part of it, which is roofed. Guards are stationed at each of these palaces.

The palace of Prince Christian forms one side of the

opposite part of this octagon. On the other is a college or academy for training youths for the navy, who are exercised during summer on board one of the ships of war; and those who have made the greatest proficiency in naval tactics are rewarded by medals. It may be observed, that a new palace was begun on the site of the one consumed by fire, and operations were carrying forward, upon a great scale, to complete the internal part of it. The expense of the whole when finished, which will be in about three years, is calculated at £200,000. The back of this palace looks towards one of the quays. The principal entrance is by a magnificent staircase of the finest mahogany, with railings of brass. There are thirteen separate flights of stairs, or landing-places. The saloon, which is paved with marble, is 280 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. A private chapel adjoins the edifice on the west side, forming a kind of wing; and when I visited it the internal decorations were nearly finished. This royal chapel is 219 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and surmounted by a dome covered with copper. The stables, which are extensive, adjoin one side of the palace in front. Each horse was fixed in his stall, with a chain attached to his mouth right and left. The floors of the stables are not laid with smooth pavement, but with rough stones, and form an inclined plane. This is said to prevent lameness, which often occurs when they stand in their own litter. The mangers are high, and in the form of a semicircle. The cribs are of iron, and the name of each animal is over his own stall. The horses of the king are calculated at 1,100. In the riding house, on the opposite side, are galleries for spectators, and at the extremity is one inclosed, similar to the box of a theatre, with a window in the centre for the accommodation of the sovereign and his family, and having the royal arms over it. Public equestrian exercises take place here every Monday and Thursday; and in training the horses pistols are discharged, to accustom them to the sound of musketry, &c. There is also a theatre; and some of the principal offices of government adjoin the palace. It may

be observed, that the palaces of the king in town and country are seven in number.

In this capital the houses in general are built of brick, covered with plaster, painted of different colours, and have roofs of red tile; but several of the finer edifices are of freestone or Norwegian marble. They consist of three or four stories, with attics, but do not appear to be built on any particular plan. The windows in those which are most ancient are unusually numerous. Some of these contain from thirty to forty panes of glass; and many, as I observed at Stockholm, had in front religious inscriptions, such as "Soli Deo," "Gloria Deo," &c. In the modern buildings the windows are elegant, with large panes, open outwards on hinges, in the French style; and the houses in general have reflecting glasses outside of the windows, in the Dutch style. Many of them are spacious and magnificent. Some of the merchants reside in edifices as large and noble as those of many princes. The signboards exposed from the shops and inns, &c. project over the street from the wall. Few of the houses are occupied by a single family, but are disposed of in "flats." Owing to the conflagrations which have occurred, it is understood that few houses exist at present of 200 years old. From this, however, may be excepted one of peculiar antiquity, in front of the vegetable market, and forming part of Amagetorv, which is pointed out as the residence of Madame Dyvecke, a native of Flanders, and the favourite of Christian IV. This building, which is remarkable for the singularity of its architecture, is five stories in height, and on the front of it is inscribed, in gilded figures, the date 1616; and as some care appears to be bestowed in keeping it in proper repair, it forms a conspicuous object. The principal houses have large gateways leading to an extensive court at the back of them. These gates are protected by iron railings, a few feet in height, and so contrived as to open and shut at the same time with the gate itself: bells are also attached, communicating with a porter's lodge within the gate. In the houses themselves the apartments are lofty, spacious, and handsomely painted.

They are heated by cast-iron stoves, in which wood is burned; but these are not so pleasant as the stoves in Sweden, made of tile, where the fuel is placed in an upright form, and not horizontally, as it is here. It is the custom to pay rents on the 17th October and 17th of April. The streets, which are in general broad, are not flagged at the sides; there are, however, particularly in Ostergade, raised foot-paths with a very narrow pavement, from one to two feet in breadth, on which two persons cannot walk abreast; and next to them are gutters covered with wood, which may be said to extend the path, and afford considerable relief to the feet. The shops are very numerous, and make an appearance infinitely superior to those in the Swedish capital, having an abundant and gaudy display in the windows and about the doors, as in England. As a proof of the attention of government to that brave body of men the seamen, it may be proper to observe, that at the extremity of the city, namely, at the end of one of the principal streets, Great King-street, there are six or eight others branching from it to the left, where small houses are erected on a particular plan, with apartments on the ground floor: these, which are exclusively set apart for the accommodation of sailors and their families, are painted yellow, have neat windows, roofs of tile, and are numbered. The name of every mariner is inserted in a register, that he may be called upon to serve in the navy: when his services can be dispensed with at any particular period, he may obtain liberty to enter the merchant service. The king finds them in every thing: their pay, indeed, is inconsiderable; but they are accommodated with a house free of rent, candles, salted provisions, fuel, &c. every Saturday; and this also extends to naval captains. The expence to government, it is supposed, may amount to 80,000 dollars yearly. It may be added, that the children of sailors must be trained to serve in the navy, and their names are also recorded.

The hackney coaches here are numerous; and the ear is constantly assailed by the noise of carts, not only from their peculiar construction, which causes a loud rattling noise, but from the streets being founded on piles, which occasions a hollow sound. These latter vehicles, which are drawn by two

horses, have four wheels, are long, and not covered. The sides are obliquely formed of broad boards, and made so as to meet and shut when the carriage is not loaded. These boards are about sixteen feet in length, two in breadth, and seats can be laid across them when necessary. I do not recollect to have seen a single cart on a different construction. The whips of carters are long, and have two red ornaments about a foot asunder. If I am to form an opinion by the number of lamps, which are calculated at upwards of 2,000, the city must be properly illuminated during winter; but the introduction of gas would be a great improvement, as affording a more brilliant light. The lamps are regularly extinguished at twelve o'clock, and during moonlight are not permitted to be lighted, with the exception of those at the palaces and public offices. Smoking of tobacco does not appear to be prohibited in the streets, as in other cities, although those who have pipes in their mouths are not allowed to approach any of the military on duty.

Among the different courts of justice may be distinguished that which is denominated the High Tribunal, or *dernier resort*, the president of which is his Majesty. The judges, who are fifteen in number, sit in a large building opposite the front of the palace of Christianborg. The town-house is situated in a square called the Gammel Torv, or Old Market. In the centre is a large basin of brass, elevated on a stone pedestal. At the base of it is marked "C. 4. 1609. — C. 4. 1634. — F. 4. 1724. — C. 7. 1783. Anno 1783 & 1754. Anno Renov." In the middle of the fountain is a representation of a female with an infant on her left arm, holding another with her right hand. Below this fountain are a variety of aquatic figures and devices, and from their mouths the water is thrown out. The edifice I mentioned is large, and contains a number of public offices connected with the different courts. A substantial prison adjoins it, and over the principal entrance are these words: —

FOR ALLE MEND SIKKERHEDEN.

Which means,

"For the security of all."

The office of police, which is near this, is a large and commodious building, with a portico of six columns in front, on which are these words: —

MED. LOV. SKAL. MAN. LANDET. BYGGE.

signifying that the happiness of a country depends on the proper administration of justice. The police is vigilant, and some are disposed to think it is the best regulated of any in Europe: with regard to myself, I found great politeness and dispatch respecting passports. The officers, who walk about town, are distinguished by dark red coats, with green collars and cuffs, yellow waistcoats, blue pantaloons, round hats, and carry canes in their hand. The gates of the city are shut about twelve o'clock at night, with the exception of one to the north, which is open all night; and where an extra sum is paid by way of toll. Persons entering and departing from it in carriages, at any time during day or night, are subject to be searched. This, however, does not in general amount to any thing of a rigid nature, unless they fall under strong suspicions. The nocturnal watchmen wear long great-coats of a grey colour, with collars and cuffs of light blue, and the royal crown and king's initials on the left breast in white worsted; and leather caps, bound on the edges with thick broad tape of the same colour. They carry sticks about four feet in length, with a heavy ball at the top, set with small spikes, surmounted by a thick sharp one, four inches in length. They do not use rattles, but in case of fires, or breaches of the peace, an alarm is given by sounding a whistle. During his perambulations each sings or chaunts a mournful kind of air, particularly at the striking of every hour, and this is from eight at night to five o'clock next morning. A literal translation of this extraordinary composition, may be amusing to the reader.*

* EIGHT O'CLOCK.

When the dark begins
And the day disappears,
It reminds us of our latter hour;
Assist us Jesus until death,
And give us all a happy end.

Whatever opinion may be formed as to either its poetry or propriety, I apprehend there can be only one as to its afford-

NINE O' CLOCK.

Now that the day is past
And the night begins,
Forgive us all our sins ;
For thy son Jesus' sake
Protect our royal house,
And all those in our land,
From our enemy's invasion.

TEN O' CLOCK.

If you will know the hour,
Master, maid, and boy,
The time is coming,
That you to bed must go,
And deliver yourselves to God.
Be wise and good,
Take care of candle and fire,
Our clock has struck ten.

ELEVEN O' CLOCK.

God our father watch us all,
Whether we are great or small,
Inclose us with thy arms ;
Protect the city, our house and home,
May we never forget God,
During our hours on earth.

TWELVE O' CLOCK.

It was at midnight's time
Our Jesus Christ was born,
Never forget that hour,
Because without his coming
The world would not be saved ; —
The clock has now struck twelve : —
We commend ourselves to God.

ONE O' CLOCK.

O ! Jesus, instruct us all
To bear our cross with patience,
As thou art the only Saviour : —
The clock has now struck one.
Uphold thy arm o'er us,
And we shall conquer all.

ing a proof of their conviction, that "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

A stronger instance cannot be adduced of the tranquillity of Copenhagen, than the fact, that an individual is rarely to be seen in the streets at a late hour. House-breaking and street robberies are acts that are hardly ever

TWO O' CLOCK.

Benevolent Jesus
 Who loves us so much,
 In this dark wilderness,
 Teach us to know thy worth : —
 To thee belongs all honour.

THREE O' CLOCK.

Now the night will soon be past,
 And the day begins,
 Let all be banished
 Who wish to make us sorry.
 The clock has now struck three :
 O ! Great Father, now assist us,
 And grant to us thy love.

FOUR O' CLOCK.

To thou, O God, be ascribed honour;
 Because thou art our guardian
 While we remain on earth ;
 The watchmen now depart ;
 For his protection during the night
 Return thanks to God,
 And profit by the new day.

FIVE O' CLOCK.

O ! Jesus, thou morning star,
 We commend our king to thee :
 Be to him a sun and shield.
 The clock has now struck five.
 Come thou mild sun,
 From the distant pole,
 And shine on us and our home.

heard of; nor can it be said of the inhabitants of this capital, that —

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.

There are few common sewers in the city, which is a great defect, for excrements are obliged to be removed by dustmen, who commence this indispensable employment at eleven o'clock at night, but are prohibited from continuing at it after five o'clock the following morning. These are laid down on a spot a short distance beyond the city to the north-east, in the island of Amager. During morning, to a late hour, carts are permitted to go through the town, when large rattles are sprung to intimate to the inhabitants they are ready to receive rubbish.

With respect to other public edifices, it may be mentioned, there is one in particular, not only most striking from its altitude, but interesting from the name and character of its founder. Structures any way connected with the names of those who are distinguished for science, hallow the spots on which they are reared, and confer on them a peculiar interest. The one which I am about to describe attracts visitors also on account of the prospect to be enjoyed from its summit. This is a round tower, founded by Christian IV. for an observatory. The ascent is not by a flight of steps, but gradually winding spiral path. There are niches in several parts of the walls in the inside, where relics are placed. In one part of it is a door leading to a library of the university, which is attached to it. This mode of ascent finishes near the top of the tower, where a gate leads to a wooden staircase, and a second of stone: these conduct to its summit, which is inclosed with a substantial iron railing. There is here a circular room, with six windows, containing various astronomical instruments, and a bust of Tycho Brahe, a name which deserves to be ranked among the first in this country, on account of his enlightened mind, and the discoveries which he made in science; who may justly be proclaimed

lie "Newton of Denmark." * This bust, which is of bronze, is placed in the centre, and the wall is ornamented with paintings of Newton, Bradley, Ptolomæus, Copernicus, and others. Over the entrance is the following inscription: —

MUNIFICENTIA
REGIS CHRISTIANI VII.
SUFFULTUS
COMES OTTO DE THOTT
NOVUM HOC OBSERVATORIUM
— OPTIMIS INSTRUMENTIS
REGIA LIBERALITATE INSTRUCTUM
SACRARI JUSSIT VRANLÆ
D. XI. OCt. M. DCC. LXXX.

In reference to this science, which possesses such an imposing splendour and sublimity, it has been well remarked by one distinguished writer, that the heavens present a great and an elevating spectacle, an immense concave reposing upon the circular boundary of the world, and the innumerable lights which are suspended from on high, moving with solemn regularity along its surface. It seems to have been at night that the piety of the Psalmist was awakened by this contemplation, when the moon and stars were visible, and not when the sun had risen in his strength, and thrown a splendour around him which bore down and eclipsed all the lesser glories of the firmament. There is certainly much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. That moon, and those stars, what are they? They are detached from the world, and they lift you above it. You feel withdrawn from the earth, and rise in lofty abstraction above this little theatre of human passion and anxieties. The mind abandons itself to reverie, and is transferred, in the ecstasy of its thoughts, to distant

* It is a singular circumstance, that such was the prejudice which existed in England in 1552, against books of astronomy, they were ordered to be burned as infected with magic!

and unexplored regions. It sees nature in the simplicity of her great elements, and also a God of nature invested with the high attributes of wisdom and majesty. But what can these lights be? The curiosity of the human mind is insatiable, and the mechanism of these wonderful heavens has, in all ages, been its subject and employment. It has been reserved for these latter times to resolve this great and interesting question. The sublimest powers of philosophy have been called to the exercise; and astronomy may now be looked upon as the most certain and best established of the sciences. — But to return from this digression: on the top of this tower (which is paved with stone, and is 15 feet in breadth at one part and 6 in another, the form of the room occasioning this inequality) a magnificent view is obtained of the whole city, its environs, the island of Amager, the Swedish coast, the ocean, numerous vessels; and the whole scene might afford one of the most beautiful subjects for a panorama that it is possible to conceive. In speaking of this edifice, it may not be amiss to mention, what has been considered an act extraordinarily perilous, that Peter the Great, and his Empress, in the reign of its founder, ascended the spiral path in a carriage, drawn by four horses. I own, however, I cannot see the undertaking in this light, since the elevation is gradual, and the way paved, or laid with brick on edge, and 15 feet in breadth. It might be performed by almost any person without injury, that is to say, to the gateway I mentioned near the top, where the steps commence, especially if the animals were sufficiently spirited to go forward; and the only possible difficulty is in their acquiring a proper footing, since, if they did not, they might be drawn back by the carriage itself.

Before leaving this tower, it may be proper to observe, that some important discoveries in the science of astronomy have been made here by an individual; and according to his theory, it would appear that the moon and the other planets have their own lights.

With regard to the library, during the great fire in 1728, which laid waste most part of the capital, the whole fell a complete sacrifice, and the most valuable books

and manuscripts were devoured by the flames. It rose, however, out of its ashes, and was founded a second time, when Frederick IV. presented to it many works, and his liberal example was followed by men of science. It may be sufficient to mention that the library contains one hundred thousand volumes, and many manuscripts of the highest importance relative to a history of the north. A copy of every work published in the Danish territories, marked with any peculiar interest, is presented to it. In an adjoining apartment is a museum, in which it is impossible to enumerate all the curious relics of nature and art exhibited; and it may therefore in general be mentioned, these are divided into classes, some of which are kept in glass-cases, and others laid out and arranged on tables. The first of these are ancient pieces and figures without inscriptions; secondly, money and medals struck since the period of Canute the Great, up to the House of Oldenburg; thirdly, those since the time of Christ to Frederick V.; many of Eric of Pomerania; a bronze medal, representing the entry of Christian I. into Rome; several medals, of the kings of Macedonia, Egypt, Asia, Greece, and of the Roman emperors, besides precious stones, antique shells, &c. There are, likewise, 1,000 curious specimens of battle-axes, hammers, chisels, and arrows. These are of various shapes and sizes, notched on the edges, and without shafts; some of them are formed of flint, others of stone, of a hard substance, and are said to have been made antecedent to the introduction of Christianity in Denmark, in the year 950. One ancient stone, of a large size, in the form of a star, with a pole in the centre, was found in the harbour of the city, and is presumed to have been used as a kind of anchor to which vessels were attached. This was, perhaps, the first kind of anchor used. In one glass-case are a variety of urns, many of them containing the ashes of the dead, which resemble powder. Previous to the introduction of the Christian faith, it appears to have been the practice in this country to burn dead bodies, and deposit their ashes in tombs, along with the warlike instruments of the deceased, such as

swords, trumpets, and spears. In another case are bracelets, ornaments for the hands and ears, idols of silver and copper, and pieces of amber, presumed to have been employed as amulets against demons. In a third is a number of articles found in the tomb of Thýra, the last of the race of Pagan queens of Denmark. Here are likewise several altar-pieces, particularly a bird, representing the Divine Spirit, hollowed within, and with an aperture in the back, in which holy water was poured, and the hand introduced on occasion of certain oaths being administered; and there is the robe of a priest, discovered in Jutland, three years ago, adorned with characters in the Arabic language on its border; and calendars marked on wood, in the form of a sword. There is also a huge altar-piece, found in a church at Elsineur, with representations of St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Ninian*; and the latter, a Scotch saint, stood in the centre. On another part were paintings, descriptive of certain benevolent acts exercised on the part of this holy personage, such as administering relief to the poor, and imparting consolation to prisoners chained in dungeons, &c. These are all in the highest preservation. Another curiosity is, a volume containing many thousand drawings of antiquities. One important fact connected with this museum ought not to be passed over in silence. A few years ago, government being impressed with a belief there were many antiquities in the country that had never yet come to light, which it would be highly desirable, and even an object of national importance, to rescue from oblivion, adopted an excellent plan for the prosecution of such design. On this a royal commission, or proclamation, was issued, and every clergyman was furnished with a particular set of instructions to give information to his flock of any remains of antiquity; and rewards were offered to any persons who should discover fragments of this description and carry them to the museum. In consequence of this simple mode, the institution has met with a success equal to the expectations of the most enthusiastic

* The town of St. Ninian's, near Stirling, Scotland, appears to have been named after this saint.

antiquarian, since a great many relics have been thus obtained, and have proved highly curious and interesting accessions to the collection. Such a proceeding was most judicious on the part of the government, and ought to be adopted in our own country, as it would stimulate enterprize, and lead to the discovery of many curious pieces of antiquity that will otherwise, perhaps, remain for ever concealed.

The exchange, which is distinguished for its antiquity, is in the Gothic style. It is a building of great length, and forms almost the whole line of one of the quays to the south-west. Over the entrance is the name of Christian IV. and the date, 1624, the period of its foundation. This entrance, which is at the west end, and has a statue on each side, leads to the first floor of the building, appropriated for the meeting of merchants. The hall is 82 feet in length, and 71 in breadth; and at the upper end is a large painting, representing Frederick II. paying a visit to Tycho Brahe and his family, and about to invest the philosopher with a chain, or order of merit, in testimony of his extraordinary talents. The ceiling is supported by twelve wooden columns, and there are 13 windows on each side; nevertheless this hall is remarkably gloomy. In the principal entrance are two separate doors, with four *battans*, which move round on a pivot, and admit two persons to pass out and in at the same time. Contiguous to this hall is a spacious room for public sales, in the form of an amphitheatre, with five rows of seats, and a raised platform in front, inclosed at the top with an iron railing, not unlike in form the apartments of some of those institutions in London where lectures are delivered. A communication is formed between the exchange and the public bank, which was founded in 1619, by an archway thrown across a lane that separates these two buildings.

From the exchange a door leads to extensive bazaars, which are much frequented, and arranged in rows, separated by partitions, where various articles are sold, such as furniture, glass, books, prints, and toys. There is another entry at the opposite extremity of the whole building, to the east. A view of this antique building, shewing part of the

harbour, and the costumes of some of the natives, is given in the affixed engraving. Near the exchange is the museum, or royal gallery and library, forming a back wing of the palace of Christianborg. It contains many apartments, crowded with objects of interest. This may be ranked among those establishments founded by the monarchs of this country for the advancement of science, and has been from time to time increased by gifts that reflect on them lasting honour. The first apartment is a small room, containing a few pictures, among which are the portraits of Luther, his wife, and Christian II. This leads to a grand gallery, 250 feet in length and 16 in breadth, where the walls are covered with portraits and paintings by Titian, Rubens, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other distinguished masters, most of which paintings are of a religious nature. One, representing the holy family, was purchased by Frederick IV. for £4,000. There is a full-length of Charles I. of England, in the 24th year of his age, by Vandyke. A third hall contains various antiquities, equally valuable from being works of art as for the excellence of their workmanship. Here is also a splendid display of jewels, articles of gold and silver, porcelain ware, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman antiquities. Among the many relics to be met with here, there is a model of the present church and holy sepulchre of Jerusalem (and of its accuracy I can bear testimony, having visited those places), with an ivory head of St. Helena, who has been so much the object of adoration in the east for her "labours of love." The chair of the distinguished Tycho Brahe, so long the brightest honour to his country, is also carefully preserved. This may be described as something in the form of a small barrel cut down in front to the middle, and a seat formed within, covered with cushions. Another relic of this great astronomer is the watch he used, and which was presented to him by James VI. of Scotland, in 1597. Here are also busts of the several sovereigns of Denmark in wax, inclosed in glass-cases. In a fourth room are curiosities from China, India, Greenland, and America; vases, Egyptian saddles, and instruments of war. In a fifth, pre-

cious stones, lustres, vases, scriptural relics in ivory, and the head of John the Baptist in a dish formed of marble; with the cranium of Bishop Absolon, who is supposed to be the original founder of the city of Copenhagen. And in the last apartment are specimens of statuary: in this room, also, is the skin of a horse, suspended from the ceiling, in the attitude of flying, which is esteemed a very great curiosity. The history of this noble animal

of mighty power,
Compact in frame, and strong in limb,

is as follows. In consequence of a bet entered into between Frederick IV. and Count Haxhausen, in 1710, the former had engaged that his footman would run a certain distance at greater speed than this horse, which had always been considered as remarkable for his fleetness; that is to say, from Copenhagen to Fredericksberg, which is 20 English miles, and before the animal, in the space of 48 minutes. The competition took place accordingly, when the servant was successful, having actually accomplished this arduous task in one minute less than the time fixed. Notwithstanding it may be considered as impracticable for any human being to perform so great an undertaking, yet the fact has been substantiated by unquestionable evidence; which most certainly could not be accomplished by the first walker in Britain, surprising as the feats of pedestrianism have been. At the same time, it cannot excite surprise that the domestic should not have survived the exertion, and it was to be considered as terminating all his journies in life. On his arrival in presence of the king, he took off his hat, to pay the proper respect, when he dropped dead at the feet of his majesty. His body was opened and examined, and his head in particular was found to be in a state of suppuration.* Without entering more particularly

* In 1520, James IV. of Scotland, with a relay of horses, rode from Stirling, by Perth and Aberdeen, to Elgin, a distance of 150 miles, in a single day. Among other extraordinary feats, it may be added, that Count de Buckleberg, a distinguished German writer, in 1735, rode a horse for a bet

into a description of this museum, it may just be mentioned, that it is crowded with antiquities and works of art, and is well worth the inspection, either of the learned antiquary or the curious traveller. The library adjoining it contains from 4 to 500,000 volumes, besides manuscripts. The saloon, which is paved with marble, is 280 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, and the height divided by a gallery around it; yet even this space does not afford sufficient room to contain these treasures. This leads me to express regret, that from the accumulation of this great store of antiquity so many precious objects and collections of pictures should be thrown aside, in consequence of the several apartments not being sufficiently large to admit their being properly classed and arranged. Many of the objects, in short, that are shewn in this vast collection, carry a spectator back to past times, and shew him the manners and customs of former ages.

Before I quit this subject, I must be permitted to remark, that the obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining access to public institutions and private collections in England, and the tax imposed upon those who visit our national edifices, do very little honour to our liberality and public spirit. Our system of exclusion, which is so severely and justly reprobated by foreigners, is more consonant with the narrow-minded jealousy of the East, than with the character of a free and enlightened people. The doors both of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's are shut, as if there was something absolutely contagious and demoralizing within their venerable walls, or the people would be polluted by being permitted to gaze on the monuments of the illustrious dead who repose there. It is surely not wise to expatiate on the moral influence of public monuments, and at the same time to exclude the people from them. Is this, I ask, liberal; nay, is it politic? If such places are capable of inculcating any lesson, most unquestionably that lesson should be open to all. We hear much of the age

from London to Edinburgh, a distance of upwards of 400 miles, with his face to the tail, in less than four days.

being enlightened, and the spread of information and education; but some persons seem still to think that the multitude are incapable, or at least unworthy, of participating in any rational enjoyment. There are many eager enough to say, let us put down fairs, and shut up alehouses; but when will they exclaim, let us throw open our repositories of art to all, that their humanizing influence may extend as widely as possible. In a word, if we really desire to suppress immoral amusements among the lower orders, I am of opinion that we ought to provide more rational recreations to supply their place. The liberality experienced in this respect every where on the continent forms a contrast that is not very flattering to us proud islanders; and here I conceive it a duty to say, that I shall always express my gratitude, not only for the facility afforded in obtaining admission to the institutions abroad, but that politeness experienced from those who were in attendance to explain the different objects of interest they contained.

A few observations may not be improper respecting the cause of universal education in this country; for, in the language of inspiration, "whosoever loveth instruction loveth knowledge." A most judicious law was published, enjoining the parents and guardians of children, to send them to school twice a week, from the age of ten to fourteen, the period when confirmation may be obtained in church. This prevents any evasion taking place, in the education of a rising generation, by those on whom the care of them devolves; and when any refusal to place them at school is discovered, a fine is imposed on their protectors for each time the children do not attend, after such intimation has been formally given. Perceiving the beneficial effects arising from the British plan of tuition, or what has been more properly denominated the system of "mutual instruction," the government has established public schools upon this system throughout Denmark. With this view, it was set on foot, in 1819, under Major Abrahamson, who formerly served under the Duke of Wellington, and is now adjutant d'etat to the king-

In 1822 many schools were opened, a measure which obtained the highest approbation from the king and royal family, nobility, and ecclesiastics; and the growing beneficial effects were found to be so great, that a special royal mandate was issued for their establishment, not only for the use of private individuals, but also for all descriptions of military. It is gratifying to find that upwards of 600 schools are in as flourishing a state at this moment as the most strenuous advocates for learning could wish, throughout the whole of the Danish dominions, which must be admitted as a strong proof of the enlightened and liberal mind of the king and his administration. The instruction that is here imparted conveys that genuine knowledge which is the very eye of the soul, and leads to the fountain of hope and salvation.

Having applied for permission to see the mint, I was, through the politeness of Mr. Gerlach, the mint-master, conducted over the whole of that establishment. Although unfortunately at this time the operation of coining was not going on, yet the whole process was fully explained, and the machinery unreservedly shewn to me; indeed, I have had occasion particularly to remark, that in the course of my travels on the Continent, in Turkey and other countries, there was a degree of facility in obtaining access to places of this description that is not to be found by strangers or residents in London, where, of all other places, that which is most difficult of access is the mint. This cannot be attained on any pecuniary gratuity, but by interest alone; and it appears to many, from being kept so secret, that there is a kind of mystery which ought not to be attached to it. In this establishment there was pointed out the rolling mill for stretching or drawing out the copper and silver; the milling machine; the stamp for making impressions; and an apartment called the adjusting room, where the coins are scraped and weighed, and receive a finishing touch. The machinery employed in accomplishing the whole operations which are requisite is of a fourteen-horse power, and was executed by Bolton and Watt of Soho, at an ex-

pence of £32,000 sterling. As to the extent of the work capable of being performed, I found that 60,000 crown-pieces might be coined weekly; but on extraordinary occasions, by employing more assistants, this can be extended to 100,000. During the reign of his present Majesty, which commenced about fifteen years ago, it may be calculated that 300,000 coins have been thrown off in silver, independently of the copper coinage. The silver is not pure, one-eighth of it consisting of alloy. Such is the excellence of the machinery, that 300 pieces can be struck in the course of one minute. How different is this to the operations in the mint of London, where are eight presses, which can all be put in action in cases of emergency. Each coins 40 sovereigns in one minute, making in all 320 in a minute, or 19,200 in an hour! In the adjusting room here is a machine for scraping or smoothing the coin, which is set in motion along with others, and supersedes the tedious process of filing with the hand. In consequence of this, one person can perform as much work as could otherwise be accomplished by six, on the application of files; besides, in the course of the last operation, six of those instruments might be worn out in the course of a day. This mode, in fact, appears to be so extremely simple that a child might forward the work, since the piece is merely dropped into a box, and slides so as to meet the machine that cleans it. Besides these apartments is a room where a machine makes two separate impressions at once. It is only necessary further to mention, that on this occasion the politeness of the master of the mint extended to his favouring me with some of the latest coins struck off. This gentleman enjoys a handsome revenue, with a comfortable house within the walls of the building, and the use of horses.

CHAP. XII.

Making of anchors. — Iron knees, an improvement adopted in ship-building. — Models of vessels. — Reading rooms. — Harmoniske Selskab, or club. — Forms of entrance. — Newspapers. — Churches. — The Frue Kirke. — Its demolition from bombardment of the British. — No English or Scots church. — Reformation. — Established religion. — French Protestant church. — Dress of clergymen. — Confirmation of two young ladies described. — Marriage forms, &c. — The Sabbath. — Post office. — Discovery of ancient vaults in the court-yard. — Letter-carriers. — Freemasons. — Mails, departure and arrival. — Bonehouse, or place where dead bodies are exposed to be owned. — Palace of Rosenberg. — High Court of Appeal. — Theatre. — Prices. — Regulations. — Singular mode observed on occasion of a new piece performed. — Minor theatre. — Popular amusement of shooting at a bird. — Similar amusement in Scotland.

AFTER visiting the mint, I proceeded to the Old Holm, where the making of anchors is carried on, and where the whole of the operations were pointed out. Among others were shewn what are called iron knees, an improvement lately adopted in the building of vessels in the Danish navy, to the exclusion of those of wood, which has been also introduced in British ships of war. I am led, however, to think that different opinions may be entertained of the superiority of these iron knees; for if, on the one hand, they unquestionably occupy less space, on the other, they add to the weight of the vessels, and in gales of wind are calculated to in-

jure them most materially from their weight and pressure. There is an ingenious mode adopted in the making of screws. In a large room are shewn 250 different models of ships, masts, &c. which are capable of being taken to pieces; and here are also specimens of machinery for the making of blocks. One small rigged ship, called Christian IV. of 50 guns, is a most perfect model of naval architecture. I was surprised to find here a bowl made of porcelain, manufactured in Denmark, ornamented with representations of the memorable attack of Lord Nelson on Copenhagen, with the king as the principal spectator. The silver baton used by Frederick III. is likewise preserved here.

In the great square, or king's new market, are a suite of reading-rooms, where the newspapers and periodical publications are taken in; there are also cards, billiards, &c. A club of gentlemen, denominated the Harmoniske Selskab, meets in this place: to this strangers may be admitted, for one month, on the recommendation of a member, by a printed authority, bearing the name of the person who proposes his admission.* Besides this, there are other clubs or societies for military men, those of the legal profession, &c. in all about ten. Several newspapers are published, and exempted from stamp duty. The price of each are from

* The following is a copy of the card of admission:—

S. T. Hr. W. R. Wilson, fra London.	
proponeret af Hern ——— er optagen til	
reisende Medlem i det HARMONISKE SELSKAB	
fra den 15 Aug. 1824, til den 15 Sept. og har derfor	
betalt 2 Specier.	
No. 103.	I. J. AGER.
—————	
Denne Qvittering forevises ved Indgangen til Concerten.	
(Bedes forinden Maanedens Forlob at melde sig til	
Prolongation.)	

three to six dollars yearly; and the charge for advertisements is exceedingly reasonable, being only three marks, or one shilling each.

In so extensive a capital as Copenhagen, it may be imagined there are many churches; but it is impossible to describe these *seriatim*. One, called the Frue Kirke, or Our Lady's, lately rebuilt, is nearly finished; and may be considered remarkable, from the circumstance of its being on the site of one of the same name, that was, with its fine spire, demolished during the period of the bombardment by the English, and it had also suffered by fire in the year 1728. The present building is a noble edifice, 215 feet in length, 180 in breadth, and is in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome portico of the Doric order. In the interior are niches in the walls for the reception of statues of the apostles. These, with others of the evangelists, are preparing in Rome by Thorvaldsen, and the latter are intended to be placed on the exterior of the edifice. There is a steeple in the form of a tower, surmounted with a large gilded cross. On account of the great expence of this magnificent temple to the worship of the Deity, among other modes of raising funds for its erection, each member of certain institutions in Copenhagen is called upon to pay two dollars and a half during a specified number of years until the whole be finished. Other societies, likewise, have voluntarily taxed themselves in a similar manner for so noble and patriotic a purpose.

The reformation introduced into Denmark in 1536, during the reign of Christian III., was a memorable event. The established religion is that of Luther, who, it may be observed, shone as a morning star of the reformation, and from being the courageous and undaunted advocate of the Protestant cause, aroused men from dreams of delusion, and awakened them to the perception of holy truth. Notwithstanding this, complete toleration is extended to other sects; and there is a large synagogue for the Jewish worship. The morning service in the Lutheran church commences at

a very early hour. It is to be regretted that in such a capital, where there is always a representative of the English government, and where so many British residents are established, there should not be a single place of worship for the service of the English or Scotch church. I was informed that the Rev. Robert Titley, who officiated here at one time, and died in 1768, seeing the importance of raising a sum for the support of a clergyman, bequeathed £60 towards that purpose, which, if placed out at interest, must have been nearly trebled; and as the principal merchants are opulent, a handsome sum, in addition with this, might easily be raised to accomplish an object of such vital importance, not only to themselves but their children, by maintaining the religion of their forefathers in a foreign land, where providence has cast their lot; and not only as it respects their interests in this world, but in that which is to come: at the same time, it may be added, that many of the English attend the Danish service. The French Protestant church, of which Mons. Rafford is minister, is a commodious edifice, and is attended also by some of the English. Over the entrance of this building are these words:—

VENITE ET ASCENDAMUS AD MONTEM DOMINI,
ET AD DOMUM DEI.

On the roof is marked the date M.D.C.LXXXIX., with an inscription explanatory of its having been founded by Christian V. In front of the pulpit is a long table covered with red velvet, in front of which the clerk officiates during one part of the service. There is an organ; and the psalms for the day are painted in large figures, on boards hung on the walls of the church. The sexes sit separate; and the women do not rise as the men do, but keep their seats during the whole service, excepting at the benediction, when all stand up. In the churchyard surrounding this church the graves are of a peculiar shape, being raised mounds of earth in a circular form, twelve feet in circumference, and three in

height, with flower-pots placed in the centre. In this city the Danish clergymen may be seen walking about in their bands, with small double ruffs, plaited, and laid horizontally above the neck. Several of them wear orders, especially the bishop, who is decorated with a very large star on his left breast.

While once attending service here, I had an opportunity of observing the particular form of confirmation. This occurred in the case of three young ladies born in Denmark of English parents, and the ceremony was as follows: after they had taken their seats on one side of the table, in front of the pulpit, which the minister had ascended; and after the clerk had read the commandments, portions of the 12th and 118th psalms were sung, accompanied by the organ. A prayer was offered up by the clergyman, who then gave out the 5th and 6th verses of the 119th psalm. The following appropriate text was then given out, on which he delivered an impressive discourse: "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised."* In the course of his sermon, when he particularly addressed himself to the young women, he pointed out their duties to God, and all around; the necessity of prayer, and of cultivating a proper frame of mind; of seeking the Almighty as their only portion, and studying daily the Scriptures. This being finished, he gave out part of another psalm, which was sung by the congregation. He then descended from the pulpit, and took his seat at the table opposite to them, and in front of his flock. On this the ladies rose and kneeled down, and were covered with black veils; the minister afterwards read a prayer, on which he addressed a few questions respecting the sacred nature of their obligations, and called on them to regulate their lives according to the law of God. On the question being put to each of them if this was their determination, and being answered in the affirmative, they courtseyed. The clergyman next

*. Prov. 31. v. 30.

offered up prayer, imploring the blessing of God upon them; and the influence of the Spirit to assist them in performing their vows, then took them by the hand and uttered a few words which I could not distinctly hear. After this he returned to the pulpit, when part of the 10th and 116th psalm was sung by the congregation. A general benediction was pronounced; the organ chaunted, and the solemn service ended. The whole was conducted with a marked solemnity, and from the eloquent and affectionate address of this "messenger of truth," a deep impression was made, not only on the young ladies who were in tears on this occasion, but on those who witnessed this act of confirmation.

I am perfectly aware that by some classes of readers such a description may be considered unnecessary. On the other hand, I venture to think there are some to whom it will appear in a different light, and that it will enable them to compare the proceedings with those which are adopted in their own country, on similar occasions. There is another ceremony I was witness to, in one of the Danish churches, and which must not be omitted, namely, the celebration of a marriage, and it also enabled me to compare the forms according to the Danish ritual, with those in Great Britain. The party and friends arrived in carriages at six o'clock in the evening; the happy pair being last in the procession. On entering, the bridegroom was conducted by a young man to an arm-chair, placed in front of the altar, and was followed by his bride, who was led to another near it, by a venerable warrior, in grey locks and military uniform. She was dressed in white, with a wreath of flowers on her head. Her partner was in black clothes, and stood on her left hand, while their mutual friends took their places in the pews, with a crowd whom curiosity had led to witness the scene. On this occasion having been favoured with a seat at the side of the altar, it afforded me an opportunity of marking all the formalities. About twelve chairs were ranged in a semicircle, immediately before the altar, on

each side of the parties, for the accommodation of their particular relatives. Over the railing which surrounded the altar was hung a broad piece of fringed damask silk, and a carpet spread in the area, in front, strewed with flowers. A choir of boys appeared in the organ loft, where a couple of candles were lighted. After all had been properly arranged, the ceremony commenced by a solo played on the organ, which, combined with the gloom of the church, the nature of the contract to be entered into by the parties, and a thousand considerations on the happiness or misery which the union might produce on themselves and their generation, were calculated to impress the minds of the parties themselves and also those of the spectators with sentiments of reverential awe. An attendant put psalm-books into the hands of the parties, with leaves folded at one place, to which their particular attention was directed. The choir then chaunted a psalm. This was followed by the clergyman entering in his black gown and high plaited double collar or ruffle surrounding his neck, and proceeding to the altar. After uttering an ejaculation, he turned round to those assembled. On this, the veteran led the lady by the hand and the young man took that of the bridegroom, and presented them to the minister. The parties changed sides, the gentleman placing himself on the right hand of his bride. The minister then drew from his pocket a paper, on which were written their names, which he read. After delivering an address, and putting some questions to the bridegroom, he also gave a suitable exhortation to the lady. On this he caused both to kneel, and taking each by the hand, he delivered an exhortation, then laid his hands on their heads, pronounced a blessing, and made a bow, when the ceremony concluded. When I saw this interesting lady hold out her hand, and surrender her liberty to her lover for better or worse, it recalled to mind the devotional language uttered on the part of Ruth: "Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." At this time not a smile was seen

in the countenances of those around, but all appeared struck with reverential awe and solemnity. The friends then came forward, and shook hands with those whom "God had thus joined;" and the clergyman left the church. On this occasion it appeared to me remarkable, that in circumstances of such great importance, the form as observed in England and other countries did not take place, namely, in the bridegroom putting on *in facie ecclesiæ* the marriage ring, or pledge of union and fidelity, on the finger of the bride. This most beautiful young woman, who will never be effaced from my recollection, died in child-bed twelve months afterwards, to the deep affliction of her husband, an amiable man, and a most respectable merchant at Hamburg, with whom I accidentally became acquainted at Copenhagen.

Al, human life, how transient and how vain !

How thy wide sorrow circumscribes thy joy !

A sunny island in a stormy main ;

A speck of azure in a cloudy sky.

On inquiry into the history of the solemnities observed in Denmark on these occasions, it would appear, that formerly great expence was incurred in entertainments, dresses, balls, &c. the festivities continuing for many successive days. In consequence of this, a special law was passed in 1586, prohibiting their continuance beyond the space of 31 days; and it was likewise enacted, that the bride should not be decorated with more ornaments than her fortune would reasonably allow. On this subject I have only further to remark, that previously to marriage, the parties are formally betrothed to each other in the presence of their mutual friends, on which occasion they exchange rings; but the nuptial ceremony itself may be deferred even for years. It may also be added, that since the period of the reformation, marriage has become a contract purely of a civil nature.*

* There was a curious act. of the Scottish parliament in the reign of Charles II., which may most likely have been passed with the view of prevent-

After saying so much of the church, I may allude with propriety to the Sabbath day. I own that I could not perceive any difference between the Danes and Swedes with regard to a proper observance of that day, which is founded on many wise and just reasons, at least, according to the ideas entertained by Englishmen. It is true that service is performed in places of worship; but many of the shops are open, and many trades are carried on not only after, but actually during the time of divine service. I recollect perfectly well that, returning from church, my ears were assailed with the loud noise of a blacksmith's hammer, which might be heard at a considerable distance, although the Divine law for our government on this day of rest lays down expressly that "no manner of work" shall be done on it. I have, too, seen peasants with articles for sale, and carts driving about. Further, it is rendered a day of common diversion and amusements, where decency seems to be laid aside. In the afternoon the inhabitants appear to have a regular "turn out," and their course is particularly directed to Charlottenborg, where are tents fitted up in the gardens that are let out at 10 dollars each; and here numerous parties regale themselves, while bands of music are playing. This place is crowded with both sexes on Sunday, and may, in some degree, be compared to Vauxhall. The road to it is covered with carriages and pedestrians, and the music of the organ is heard in the streets of the city in the evening. There is, too, another amusement, where the *aurea fames* is not lost sight of, viz., a steam-vessel, which sails between Copenhagen and Kiel, is pressed into service, that goes between the capital and Elsinour, returns the same day, and yields sometimes £50 a trip. A theatre is also open on Sunday evening. If these practices had taken place

ing crowds at the celebration of marriages, and thereby creating unnecessary expense, declaring that on those occasions, besides the parties, their parents, brothers and sisters, and the family in which they live, there shall not be more than four friends on either side.

in a Catholic country, it would not have excited so much surprise as in one, where, like our own, Protestantism is the established religion. Under such circumstances I would remark, that these are serious evils, and hold out a dangerous example, particularly to a rising generation; and I might be justified in exclaiming to those who practise them, "What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabbath day?"* hallowing merely a part, and not the whole of it; and might add, in the sublime language of prophecy, "Blessed is that man that keepeth the Sabbath from *polluting* it, and taketh hold of my covenant."

Having, personally, an opportunity of knowing how much his Danish Majesty has at heart the best interests of his subjects, and that he is the supporter of the Protestant faith in Denmark, I would suggest to him the propriety of causing the shops to be shut up, and labour to be suspended on the seventh day of the week.

Among the other principal buildings which remain to be described, is the General Post-Office, which is a large edifice centrally situated in "Kron Prindses Gade," one of the principal streets, with an entrance leading to a large court.^b While I was at Copenhagen, it was surrounded for some days by a crowd, in consequence of several arched vaults having been accidentally discovered while repairing the court, which gave rise to much speculation. Since secrecy always has the effect of creating curiosity, and the discovery of places under ground leads to the idea that treasures are to be found, hundreds descended to these vaults. I also went down to view them, through a small hole, with the assistance of a ladder; and I found, at the depth of 10 feet, three arched apartments, the largest of which was six feet in height, by 20 in breadth. These were regularly divided with brick of a whitish colour, covered with plaster, as smooth as that I had seen at Pompeii, at the very moment of removing the rubbish under which

* Nehem. c. xiii. v. 17.

they had been buried for so many centuries. No decided opinion has been formed as to the particular purpose for which these cells were constructed. Some were disposed to believe they were originally intended as a secret prison, while others pronounced them to be part of the foundation of a convent, built anciently on this site.

The letter-carriers belonging to the office are distinguished by coats of a dark red colour, edged with broad white worsted. The postage of a letter from England is 19 skillings silver, and one skilling additional on delivery, that is about one shilling sterling; and one shilling and eight-pence sterling additional is paid on its arrival in England. Posts are dispatched from this city to Hamburg on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and the mail from the latter place arrives in general on Mondays and Fridays. A Swedish mail is made up on Saturdays. To the Danish islands, a post goes every Saturday, and to Elsinour daily. There is also a minor or local post, and what is called in England a "Two-penny post." A person carries the letters in a large broad box of tin, with an inscription, denoting it to be "The king's privileged post." Freemasons are permitted to form lodges in this country in the same manner as in Sweden. Their principal lodge, which is well attended, is situated opposite to the post-office, and is patronized, I think by Prince Christian. The proceedings are after the Danish and German mode alternately.

The attention of government has extended itself to those unfortunate persons who either put a period to their own existence, are found drowned, or otherwise cut off, in cases where their names or friends cannot be ascertained at the moment they are discovered. For this purpose there is erected a house similar to "La Morgue," in Paris, at one extremity of the city, where bodies so found are exposed, in order to be owned. This consists of two small apartments, with wire windows, through which the unhappy objects are to be seen laid out on boards in a slanting position, for a certain time; and that they may be more distinctly recog-

nized; their clothes are hung on the walls of these chambers of death.*

The palace of Rosenberg, which was originally a country seat, is now, in consequence of the extension of the city, situated within its walls. This structure, which was founded by Christian IV., after a design of our celebrated countryman, Inigo Jones, in the year 1604, is in an antique style of architecture, and stands in the midst of a garden. At present, it appears in a state of desertion, none of the royal family having for some time resided there; indeed, some of the rooms were apparently in such decay, that they were obliged to be propped up by beams of wood. Enough, however, is to be seen to assure us of its former grandeur and magnificence; and it is, besides, worthy of attention, on account of the treasures it contains, to which additions are made from time to time. In one part is a grand hall or saloon, extending north and south, 142 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. The walls are adorned with tapestry made in 1697, representing the naval and military actions Christian V. was engaged in, with correct likenesses of the monarch and his attendants, whose memory the Danes appear as anxious to keep alive as the Swedes that of the renowned Charles XII. The ceiling is decorated with various ornaments in stucco, executed during the reign of Frederick IV., which are descriptive of various events during the first year of his reign, and exhibit the dress of the troops and peasantry of that time. In the centre are the royal arms, and a painting emblematical of justice.

This hall is set apart for the use of the king in going through the formal ceremony of opening in person the courts of law, which occurs yearly on the first Thursday in March, and may be considered as something similar to that observed by our own sovereign on the meeting of parliament. The place is fitted up with a considerable degree of elegance.

* Near this spot is an extensive yard, or depot, where enormous quantities of wood cut into particular divisions are laid up, from which, during seasons of rigour and scarcity, this indispensable article is sold at a reasonable price by the magistrates to the inhabitants.

On this occasion his majesty*, who is surrounded by his officers of state, is seated on a throne, at the foot of which are three lions in massy silver, as large as life, each weighing 196 pounds. Two long tables run along the centre of the room from the throne, covered with red cloth, and these are occupied by the judges. Beyond them a space is railed off to serve as an entrance: a second railing divides the part of the room reserved for the accommodation of the different ambassadors, and persons of distinction, who chose to be spectators of the scene; and behind this, in the centre, is a bust of Christian IV. in the 67th year of his age, and the 49th of his reign. On the meeting of this august assembly, a short case is pleaded, and decided in presence of the king, *pro forma*. Many of the apartments of this palace contain a number of articles of great antiquity, splendour, and value. These are, in fact, so exceedingly numerous, that I shall be obliged to confine my remarks to merely a few of them. In one there is contained, in glass cases, a magnificent display of jewellery, precious stones, medallions, and a diploma from the university of Cambridge, 5th of November, 1768, creating the late king, father of his present majesty, a doctor of laws. There is also a gold box presented to him, on the occasion of the freedom of the city of London being conferred on him; and a second presented to him by the goldsmith's company. In another room is a large box of silver and gold, belonging to the toilet of Caroline Matilda, his consort, that was saved from the destructive fire in the palace of Christianborg. One of the apartments receives the name of the "glass room," from the walls, ceiling, and floor being completely covered with mirrors, so that a person may see himself reflected in some hundred places. Another contains a service of china, the manufacture of Denmark, intended at one time as a present to the Empress Catherine of Russia,

* In our country the title of *Majesty* was added to other expressions applicable to the Sovereign during the reign of Henry VIII. Previous to this period it was "*your Excellent Grace*."

whose death occurred before it was completed; the baton of Christian V., and the sword of Gustavus Adolphus. I was led into another, where is shown the great throne of state, on which the sovereigns of Denmark are crowned. This was first used at the coronation of Christian V. in 1670. Here is also a massy silver font of thirty pounds weight, and made in 1720, with a representation of the baptism of our Saviour in Jordan: this is used on occasion of royal christenings. The names of the children, and dates of the several events, are engraven on it. In the same place is shown the shirt, and pocket-handkerchief, marked on the edge 1644, surmounted by a crown, and cap worn by Christian IV. when he received a fatal wound in battle. I likewise saw here seven velvet cushions, fringed with gold, brought from England by Sir George Naylor, king at arms; and used on the ceremony of investing his majesty with the order of the garter; besides, a splendid robe presented to the queen some time ago by the Bey of Tunis; and the robes worn by the different monarchs at the time of their coronations, &c.

The private apartments of Christian IV. are in this palace. In one part is a small aperture in the wall, which is of great thickness: this is so contrived, that two persons at the opposite extremity of the palace can carry on a conversation in the lowest whisper, and be most distinctly heard by each other. The king's bed-room is contiguous, where he reposed in a hammock suspended by a couple of hooks in the centre of the ceiling, in preference to an ordinary bed. On seeing this, I was reminded of a humorous observation made by Gustavus the Great, in one of his campaigns, to his men, that a "Furred cloak for a general, and clean straw for a soldier, made excellent beds for the subjects of a king who lay in a hammock." I regret to add, that among the many objects of interest pointed out and described in this palace, I did not see the crown, sceptre, and regalia used at coronations, which were originally deposited here, these having been removed to some other place, in all probability on account of their great value and im-

portance; nor can they be viewed without a special order, on application to the proper officer to whose care they are committed, which is not to be obtained without some interest. The gardens surrounding this palace are shaded with stately trees, and afford public walks; and on the whole they seemed to approach in miniature to those of the Thulleries, at Paris. They were formerly a place of fashionable resort, but *tempora mutantur*, they being now chiefly frequented by the common class of people. In one part, on a pedestal, is a representation of a statue, in bronze, of Hercules attacking a lion with great fury; but it is in a state of dilapidation. At the extremity of the gardens is a temple, called "Hercules's Lodge," where refreshments are sold.

Among the principal amusements in the capital may be mentioned, first, the theatre, situated in the great square, or King's Market, but it by no means possesses, either externally or internally, that elegance and splendour which might be expected in a metropolis; nor will it bear any comparison with the theatres of other European capitals. The passage, on entering, is small, and the box lobbies are narrow. Looking-glasses are placed in the corridor, at the back of the boxes, that visitors may adjust their dress, if necessary, before they enter them. This house has a gloomy appearance, not only on account of its dinginess, but from being badly lighted, having merely a small circular chandelier suspended from the roof, which is drawn up during the performance, when the stage only is illuminated. Over the stage are these words:—

EI BLOT TIL LYST

meaning, "Not for pleasure only," intimating that mental improvement ought to be connected with theatrical performances. On the sides of the boxes are paintings of the busts of Holberg, Ewald, and other Danish dramatic writers. There are two rows of boxes, besides small slips underneath, and a gallery. The King's seat is to the right of the stage, and projects five feet, in the form of a semicircle. It is plain, and not surmounted by the royal arms. The Princes' seats

are next to it. Accommodations, also, in a similar form, opposite, are appropriated for the use of the maids of honour, who attend the royal family. The boxes of this theatre are let for 10 and 12 dollars for the season, and put up to auction in September. The price of each place in the pit is four, and in the boxes eight marks. The players have no exclusive benefits at the end of the season, as in other countries. Performances take place nightly, excepting on Wednesday and Sunday, although, as I formerly mentioned, there is a minor theatre open on the latter day. The house opens 1st of September, and closes 1st of June. When the royal family honour it with their presence, should they at any time, during or after the performance, stand up, this is a signal for all present to follow their example, and on resuming their places, all take their seats also. There are about 40 performers in the orchestra, and the music is excellent.

On occasion of a new piece being produced, a singular mode is adopted for ascertaining the approbation or disapprobation of the audience. Not the slightest interruption occurs throughout any part of the performance; but the moment the curtain is dropped after it is concluded, a roar or yell is set up by those who disapprove of the piece, while those who are favourable towards it express their approbation as loudly by clapping and cheering. This competition commences in the pit, where all stand up and carry on the warfare, looking round the house, and striving to get others to join their party. For the time the whole theatre is in as great uproar as that which took place during the O. P. rows at Covent Garden. These hostilities are permitted to endure for about 20 minutes, by which time it is determined if the piece is to be repeated or be condemned. Three strokes are then given on a gong, from behind the stage, as a signal, that the period allowed for this expression of the public opinion is expired, when in an instant silence is restored, and the spectators depart. After this, the police are justified in apprehending any person who attempts to renew the contest. In some cases this has

actually occurred, and not long ago, a severe fine was imposed upon one lady, for clapping her hands some time after the gong had sounded.

While I am speaking of the theatre, I cannot omit availing myself of this opportunity to reprobate a custom exceedingly offensive to the feelings of any reflecting person; I mean the indecent practice of calling upon the Supreme Being, kneeling down, and appealing to Heaven, which, however impressive it may occasionally prove in certain pieces, is absolutely disgusting when we consider that the occasion itself is merely fictitious, and that in the course of the evening a dialogue of very opposite character may take place between the same performers. Is it not, in fact, a gross violation of all decorum, not to say religious solemnity, to appeal to the Deity himself, on those very boards, where, within the space of half an hour, a group of ballet dancers may probably display their lascivious attitudes, or a buffoon exhibit his ridiculous antics?

Another indecorous practice, which calls loudly for animadversion and correction, is that of giving oratorios and concerts of sacred music within the walls of a playhouse; and especially during that particular season which is employed in more than ordinary devotion in commemoration of the passion of our Saviour. If it be disgusting to hear words borrowed from holy writ, uttered in such places, it must be allowed to be any thing but edifying to hear them from the mouths of stage-singers, of whom it is certainly no breach of charity to observe, that they are not remarkably distinguished for religion and piety: and, as if to render these performances still more repulsive to our ideas of propriety, the music itself, it should be remarked, is not confined to sacred compositions, others of a very opposite character being intermingled, so as to produce what is more shockingly incongruous than the monster described by Horace, in his art of poetry, namely, a compound of the religious and profane, the sublimities of Handel huddled up with wanton opera airs; thus the whole entertainment may be considered as a moral chaos,

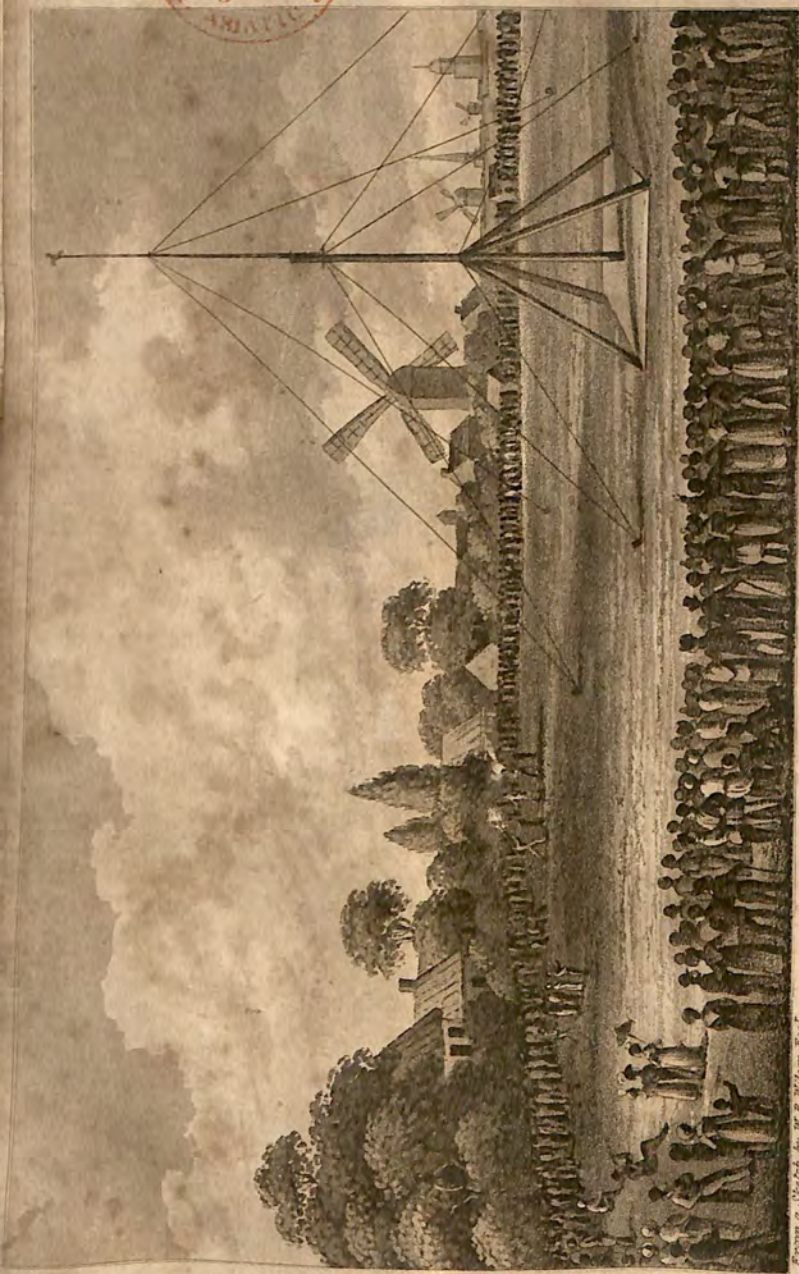
in which the elements of the holy and the profane, the clean and the unclean, are intermingled in the most reprehensible manner. In fact, these performances may, with far greater propriety, be termed impious than religious, as they must tend very materially to weaken the reverence with which we ought ever to regard all that is connected with the grand principles of our religion.

A minor theatre is in the environs; and there are also balls, and subscription concerts once a fortnight, to which strangers may be introduced by a member. Another species of amusement, which is denominated the Papingo or painted bird, is a very favourite and popular diversion in Denmark, and of this it may be necessary to give some description. A society is constituted of various members, called the King's shooting club, who have a code of laws and regulations drawn up for their observance; and it is under the direction of nine managers. The entrance money is 60 dollars. Members are admitted by ballot, and on election receive a diploma on parchment, with the seal of the society, of which I have been favoured with a copy.* The meetings are held in a large building in the environs, and members are decorated with an order or badge of distinction, which is the figure of a gilt bird, with outstretched wings, perching on a branch of laurel. This is worn on the left breast, and attached to a button-hole of the waistcoat by a green silk ribband. On the breast are marked the letters D. C., meaning "Danish Company." On one side of the branch is the date 1542, and on the other 1739. In the month of August, when the amusement commences, the members meet in their hall, and proceed in formal procession to an adjoining field on the west side of the city. The bird to be shot at is the size of a parrot, gilded, and placed on the top of a high pole. According to a law of the institution, the competitors fire at this mark with large rifle-pieces, charged with balls, weighing about ten pounds. Those pieces are rested on a triangular stand. Whoever

* Appendix, No. 12.



THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
MERCANTILE SOCIETY
BOMBAY



L. Clark sc.

From a sketch by W. R. Wilson Esq.

Papingo

is so fortunate as first to strike the wing of the bird is entitled to a prize. This is sometimes a pair of candlesticks, or a silver tea-pot and tea-spoons. Whoever hit the tail is entitled to another prize, and he who wounds the body is complimented with the principal one, which weighs at least 65 ounces of silver, and receives the appellation of the "Bird King." These prizes are surmounted with the royal cypher and crown. His Danish Majesty opens this ceremony in person, and is entitled to the first shot, the Queen to the second; and they are followed by the other branches of the royal family in succession. The firing continues until the bird falls. In returning to the hall, the "Bird King," accompanied by the procession, first enters the room, and has the honour of sitting at the head of the table, laid out for an entertainment, even in presence of his Majesty. On this occasion he is understood to be invested with peculiar privileges, such as proposing toasts, directing the order of the feast; and his own health is first given by the judges. The members pay 100 dollars each. The festival is honoured by the presence of the royal family, and no person, excepting the members, the foreign ministers, and other distinguished persons who are specially invited, can be admitted. In the annexed plate will be found an accurate representation of this amusement.

I am not aware that any thing of this nature takes place in England, although it is well known that firing at marks was one of those popular sports anciently exercised; and even so late as 1709, prizes of various descriptions were offered at Islington, near London, such as a pair of doe-skin breeches. At that time the competition was confined to sixty men, and the terms on which the privilege was granted was fixed at a subscription of one shilling and sixpence each. Archery was an ancient and chivalrous amusement, and is certainly a manly, graceful, and invigorating one. It appears to have been cultivated in England down to 1540, when it was superseded or neglected, owing, perhaps, to the introduction of artillery and muskets. This sport of the

bow is different from many which are charged with inhumanity.

The crowne
Of England's pastime, when her Robin Hoode.
Had wont each yeare, when May did clothe the wood
With rustic greene, to lead his young men out,
Whose brave demeanor oft, when they did shoot,
Invited royal princes from their courts,
Into the wild woodes, to behold their sport.

It is still a practice in Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh; and archers formed the body-guard of our gracious Sovereign on his late visit to Caledonia, where he was hailed with such rapture and enthusiasm. I am enabled to state, from personal knowledge, that a practice nearly similar to that in Denmark occurs at Kilwinning, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, where it has been kept up for time immemorial. There the bird is painted green, and in the shape of a parrot, and is placed on one part of the tower of the ancient cathedral. The day of shooting is in general about the end of July, and is fixed by a committee. The successful candidate is named the Captain. Originally the prize was a piece of Persian taffety, three ells in length and three quarters in breadth, of several colours, and worth about £20 Scots: this was termed a Benn, and tied round the body of the successful marksman, as a mark of honour. This game, with another, namely, shooting with bow and arrow, called the Butts, fell into disuse for some years, but was restored in 1688, when a society was constituted, and the prize consisted of a piece of silver plate. In 1725, a silver arrow was substituted for the plate, and has continued to be the prize ever since. A silver arrow is kept by the secretary, to which every captain affixes a medal of silver, with his name, and the date of gaining the prize. He gives, at his own expence, a grand entertainment and ball, to which the nobility and gentry are invited. Last year was the 343d anniversary of this ancient amusement. A similar diversion takes place in some of the departments of France, instituted in 1272, to render young men expert marksmen, where the height of

the mark is 50 yards, and the successful candidate is rewarded with a cap, a pair of white gloves, and a silver medal. He is styled "king;" and should he bring down the bird two successive years, receives the appellation of "emperor." This personage enjoys extraordinary privileges, being exempted for twelve months from paying any taxes; and during that period is not liable to have military billeted on him. In Dresden, also, a custom of a like nature occurs; but these they fix in a kind of box, on a high pole, which can be lowered, when necessary, like the mast of a ship. On this is placed the figure of an eagle, finely decorated, which is shot at with cross-bows.

CHAP. XIII.

Ramparts of city. — Public walks. — Prison where Struensee and Brandt were confined. — Scandalous conduct of Juliana, the king's stepmother, towards them, and her barbarous treatment of Caroline Matilda. — State prisoners. — Other criminals. — Soldiers taught swimming. — Harbour. — Holms, New and Old. — Military force. — Commerce. — Exports and imports for two years. — Misunderstanding between England and Denmark. — Hospitals. — Case of a Jewess who swallowed some hundred needles. — Fire corps. — No beggars. — Laws in general. — Moderation of the government. — British residents. — Jews. — Dress of the Danes. — Costume of the peasantry. — Island of Amager. — Supreme ecclesiastics of Denmark. — Servants' wages. — Provisions. — Bishop of Zealand. — Taxes. — Orders of merit in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN may be considered as surrounded with ramparts. On these are pleasant walks, which, like the parks attached to the British metropolis, may be termed the lungs of the capital. They are planted on each side with trees, so as to be shady in warm weather, and they look down on the streets of the city, which lie at the depth of 60 feet beneath them. The promenade is delightful, and the scenery around is enlivened by some windmills and neat cottages. For the permission of walking on particular parts of the ramparts, a charge is made of four dollars and a half yearly, for which the subscriber receives a ticket, that is shewn each time to the sentinels on duty; and the money thus raised is most laudably applied to the purposes of charity. From that part of the ramparts immediately in front of the sea and batteries, there is a noble view of the harbour and shipping, the sight of which cannot fail to recall to an Englishman the bravery of our gallant Nelson, at the bombardment of the city. A band of music, which

performs during summer, of an evening, attracts much genteel company to this spot. No tide sets in here, excepting in the case of very violent winds blowing directly from the north-east, when the water rises about five feet. A platform is erected under the ramparts, leading to the sea, where persons are permitted to bathe before ten o'clock in the morning, but not later. A number of guns are on the ramparts, and many of these are in a dismantled state. One of them, in particular, on which is the date 1633, and the representation of a genealogical tree of the house of Oldenburg, arrests the eye, from its singularity, and the excellence of its workmanship. Sentry boxes are stationed in different parts of the ramparts, twelve feet in height, and having the royal cypher and crown on their top. Within the moat of these ramparts is a state prison, which, through the politeness of General Lawrenson, the commander, I was permitted to visit; and as this is a favour not extended to every one, I regarded myself as peculiarly fortunate in having an opportunity of beholding the dungeon where the unfortunate Struensee was immured. But before I speak of the building itself, it may not be improper to lay before the reader a brief outline of the history of the individual whose fate has imparted to it so much interest.

John Frederic Count of Struensee, born 1737, was the son of a German professor of theology at Halle, in Saxony, and originally practised medicine at Altona, near Hamburg, having his fortune to make. Being employed as physician to the King on his travels*, it afforded him an opportunity of improving the advantages such a situation held out, nor did he fail to insinuate himself into the favour of his royal patron, by his pleasing and agreeable manners. He was tall, strongly made, had a fair complexion, and remarkable for his attention to dress. On his return to the capital he was ennobled by the title of count, and the rank of a privy counsellor, and increased rapidly in the estimation and confidence; not

* When his Majesty visited England, in 1768, among numerous entertainments given on this occasion, was a most splendid masquerade at the Opera-house, where there were upwards of 3,000 persons.

only of the Sovereign himself, but his Queen, receiving from her the ribbon of St. Matilda, an order that had been founded in honour of her Majesty. We find him afterwards appointed minister of Denmark, 19th July, 1771; and the power thus conferred upon him was exercised without controul. In this capacity, his object was to accomplish a reformation of certain abuses which he conceived to exist in the state, and to introduce regulations more agreeable to the opinions he entertained on the subject of liberty and justice: with this view, he diminished the number of salaries allowed to magistrates, and extended his reform not only to the courts of law, but the army likewise; in short, his power was experienced in every department of the government, and he mounted to the very pinnacle of political greatness and authority. But in the prosecution of these plans he unfortunately adopted a scheme, which, combined with the deep-rooted jealousy entertained of him by Juliana Maria, the King's stepmother, may be considered as having led the way to his downfall.

This was an attempt not only to reduce or limit the powers of the Danish nobles, but also to effect the emancipation of the peasants from feudal bondage. Such was the "height and front of his offending," and not the groundless and calumnious accusation of his intimacy with the Queen; although it was resolved by her enemies that her virtue should not escape the breath of calumny. The plan laid to overthrow the minister and hurl him from his political elevation was carried into execution with as much dexterity as rapidity. A ball happened to be given at court, which was attended by Struensee, who had accidentally the honour to finish a dance with the Queen, that had been commenced by the King. The royal pair afterwards left the room, as also the minister with Count Brandt, who had risen under his influence, and this was the moment that had been decided upon to strike the fatal blow. After his Majesty had retired to rest, his mother entered his apartment, endeavoured to convince him of the existence of a conspiracy, and prevailed on him to sign an order for arresting his minister, which he was forced to do with his eyes half open, overwhelmed

with astonishment, and doubting the truth of their assertions. This was conclusive: an officer was dispatched with the order, and seized upon Struensee when asleep, and Brandt also; and they were both hurried to prison in the citadel, where they were loaded with chains, and a miserable maintenance allotted them. A general officer and his lady, it may be observed, were included in the arrest. Having succeeded in her plots thus far, the vengeance of the unprincipled Juliana was next directed against her calumniated daughter-in-law, who had blighted her ambitious projects for her own son Frederick, by being the mother of a prince who would one day sway the sceptre. Her bed-chamber was most indecently invaded at an early hour of the morning, when she was laid hold of, put under arrest, hurried to Elsinour, and shut up in the castle of Cronberg. Thus was this victim of a most foul conspiracy consigned to her cruel fate without one attempt to rescue her, although her injuries not only called aloud for the interposition of the house of Brunswick, with which she was connected, and also with England, who claimed her as her own, but for that of the other powers of Europe. The King was now in the fangs and under the Argus eyes of his mother. Every art that malice could devise was set on foot to render these prisoners obnoxious in the eyes of the people. A trial, or rather caricature of justice, commenced, when, in consequence of a Danish statute, it was declared that the count had forfeited his life, honour, and estates; that he should be degraded from his title, and all the dignities conferred on him; that his coat of arms should be broken by the public executioner; his right hand, and afterwards his head, cut off; his body quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and his hand stuck upon a pole. A similar sentence was passed on Brandt, and that their bodies should be exposed on gibbets.* They were conducted in separate carriages to a scaffold erected near the east gate of the town, at eleven o'clock forenoon. The executioner who attended was a surgeon. Brandt was first

* It is a curious fact, that models of the head and hand of Struensee were long exhibited in Piccadilly, London.

decapitated, and his hand was cut off, in presence of Struensee, who was naturally struck with horror at seeing his blood flow. This tragedy took place 28th September 1772. The Queen was then brought before a similar tribunal, appealing to Heaven, and protesting against the truth of the charges directed against her honour, when she was eloquently defended, and the result concealed from the King. Her removal from the country being determined on, some English frigates sailed for Cronberg, where she embarked for Germany, arrived at Stadt, and proceeded to Zell, in the Hanoverian dominions. Here she resided in retirement with her chosen friends till her death, 11th May, 1775; and so little sensation did the event produce at Copenhagen, that there was a ball at court shortly after. It was, indeed, attempted to conceal it at the time; but it soon became known, and yet the festival took place. This princess, who suffered in no ordinary degree such a train of persecution, malignity, and injustice, to forward schemes of ambition, and accomplish the most base purposes, was the posthumous daughter of Frederick late Prince of Wales;—grandchild of George II., and sister to our revered monarch George III. Her figure was most majestic, and her countenance pleasing and lovely. Her eyes beamed with delight on all surrounding her; her hair was light, and luxuriant in growth, and she had fine white teeth; in short, her whole features were beautiful and animated. She was amiable in disposition, highly accomplished, and her behaviour was marked by great condescension to the lower classes of society. Such was the refinement of cruelty exercised by her vindictive enemies, that her very name was erased from the church service, as if these worms of the dust could intercede with the Divine Being in refusing to extend to her those mercies which they prayed for, and considered themselves alone entitled to.

On entering the principal gate of the prison, there was a strong guard stationed there, who had short muskets like blunderbusses. This entrance led into a small area, where are the avenues to various apartments. One of these, to

the right hand, on the ground floor, was that which Struensee occupied. It is a cell considerably under ground, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth by 15 in length, and 12 in height, with one window. No criminal was in it at this time, and it had a tolerably clean appearance, from the walls having been white-washed. The floor was of wood, with a strip or border of black painted round the sides of it. Contiguous to this cell was another, where Brandt was confined. This is 14 feet in length, 13 in breadth, and 10 in height, and has also one window. On a stone here is written this sentence, "*Pretium mors mihi laborum.*" The keeper of this prison informed me that culprits had carried on conversations in different cells, by means of a funnel that ran through them to communicate heat. In two apartments there were state prisoners confined: one of them, a maniac, an individual in humble life, had been sent hither in consequence of a most outrageous act, namely, presenting a pistol to his Majesty, in 1813, after having annoyed him with letters for his consent to marry the Princess Royal! On this occasion the King displayed great courage, as well as humanity. The other was sentenced to be confined for life, in consequence of having re-issued certain bonds committed to his charge, the property of the King, contriving at the same time to pay the interest. He stood a defaulter to the extent of £50,000. I had a glimpse of the former in passing his apartments, and of the latter on his going out to avail himself of a permission granted by government to walk on the ramparts at a particular hour of the day, when he was followed by a strong guard. The wall, forming one side of the passage, is of extraordinary thickness. On the other side of it is a chapel, which a certain class of prisoners here are not permitted to enter; at the same time, they are not deprived of the benefit of hearing the prayers and sermon, as there is a hole perforated through the wall from the chapel to the passage. There are various prisons, in other places to which I was conducted, where the "lash of vice" is experienced. These are set apart for criminals of the very worst description, who are placed under strong sentinels.

The portion of revolted man,
Stripes and a dungeon, and his body serves
The triple purpose.

I examined the apartments, which I found to be extremely close, and the air bad, there being no proper ventilation: the consequences of this were visible in the sickly aspect and squalid countenances of their inmates a spectacle that would have deeply pained the philanthropist Howard.* I think, a remark has been made by Lord Bacon, that "the most pernicious infection next to the plague is the smell of a jail where prisoners have been long and close." Persons in such unfortunate situations cannot fail to excite in every mind a high degree of condolence and sympathetic feeling: —

Hail, Sympathy! magnetic pow'r divine!
Angel of life, true bliss be ever thine!
Thrill from th' abodes of bliss to man below,
Exalt his joys, and mitigate his woe;
Thy healing balm, O gentlest pow'r, impart,
And sooth the anguish of a tortur'd heart.
So when thy genial beams effulgent play,
To cheer life's gloom and chase its cares away,
My ever grateful soul thy praise may sing,
And to the wretched choicest blessings bring.
To earth, from regions of eternal day,
By thee inspir'd, a Saviour wing'd his way,
Reclaim'd to bliss a world to woe consign'd,
And ascertain'd th' eternity of mind.
The seraph Howard, at thy strong command,
Illum'd the dungeon gloom of ev'ry land:
The captive smil'd, assisting spirits call,
And waft that Howard from this earthly ball.
The wretch whom horrid crimes to death consign,
Owes life to thee, and hails the boon divine,
Sparkle his haggard eyes, and ardent view
The lovely scenes to which he bade adieu.

* It is impossible to introduce the name of this most benevolent individual without mentioning, that he left by his will £500 to any society that should be formed to alleviate the prison's horrors.

If I turn to my own country, I may observe, that it is a most gratifying reflection to see the great changes which are taking place in prison discipline. It is a remarkable fact, that in 1750 Lord Chief Justice Lee sent a message to the Court of Aldermen, to urge the necessity of introducing proper regulations respecting Newgate, otherwise it would be dangerous for persons to attend the sessions at the Old Bailey. With this there was sent a list of twenty persons who had subsequently died, including the Lord Mayor and two of the judges, as it was then presumed, from the stench of the prisoners.

The beds are slung, like hammocks, to the wall, and folded up during day. There were no fire-places, neither is the smoking of tobacco permitted, in order to guard against any attempt to set fire to the prison. The criminals are fed three times a day; and their diet consists of a kind of porridge, with milk, beer, bread, meat, and soup: each prisoner is distinguished by a particular dress of a dark brown and light colour, as badges of guilt and condemnation. They are permitted to walk about the yard for a certain time every day. I happened to be there during the time of dinner; which was laid out in an area, where they are called in parties; four soldiers stand over them with drawn swords, and they are also sometimes superintended by a military officer. On leaving a sum for the prisoners with the captain, they were called out, and the amount intimated to them, so as to remove all suspicion of any deception being practised as to money left by visitors. There is an excellent house for the accommodation of the governor*, with a spacious square in front, where recruits are instructed in the broadsword exercise. Among the different regulations laid down for the army, one may be mentioned as exceedingly useful, namely, the instructing the men in the art of swimming. They are occasionally made to plunge into the sea in uniform, with their knapsacks on their backs, and to buoy

* This was the house occupied by Earl Cathcart, who commanded the British troops, in 1807.

themselves up with their muskets over their heads, so as to be able to discharge them. This is a most excellent practice to prepare them for military operations in fording rivers. I saw many of the cadets marching in a body to the sea, as to an *ecole de natation*, to be taught this art. This manly exercise appears to be an imitation of what constituted part of the education of youths among the Greeks and Romans. It was among these people an ordinary expression, when they meant to speak in contemptuous terms of any man, to say that he had neither learned to read nor to swim. Man is the only animal who has occasion to learn this exercise, since all others swim naturally; and it may in general be remarked, that we find those near the sea, and whose countries are intersected with canals or rivers, well skilled in it, while others living more inland are ignorant of it. This exercise was particularly recommended by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, who very properly observes, that "soldiers in particular should be taught to swim, as it may be of frequent use either in surprising an enemy or in saving themselves." He was also of opinion that all boys should be taught to swim; adding, "if I had many boys to educate, I should prefer those schools where an opportunity was afforded of acquiring so advantageous an art." These considerations would suggest to me the propriety of submitting to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose name is so dear to every English soldier, and has brought the British army to its present high pitch of perfection, how far it would be proper to issue an order that soldiers should be taught to swim, as such beneficial effects might result from it during warfare; independently of which, it is the most healthy and agreeable exercise in the world, an art, when once learned, that is not forgotten.*

The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by an arm of the sea, and, although narrow, is most commodious, and capable of containing about 600 vessels; and as the water

* It has been supposed that fat persons, with small bones, float most easily on the water.

extends through a considerable part of the town; it has a considerable resemblance to those in Holland, where the canals run through the streets. Large vessels are moored in some places, especially at the exchange, and so close to the quays that their bowsprits often touch the houses on the opposite side, and sometimes form a kind of awning to walk under. It may here be proper to observe, that there is considerable commerce carried on between this city and different parts of the world. With respect to the trade with Great Britain, it appears that in 1822 our imports from Denmark, Iceland, the Feroe Islands, and Duchy of Holstein, &c. amounted to £110,706; and our exports to £363,772; and in 1823 the former were £122,375, and the latter £511,728. I proceeded in a boat along the New Holm or harbour. The water here is of considerable breadth, and from the upright piles of wood, set at certain distances, upwards of twelve feet in height, appear to be divided into different parts. The views on each side are not unlike those on the Thames. The buildings belonging to the navy are erected on the Holms. These are distinguished by the names of Old and New Holm, and men of war and frigates are built on the former. In one part there are many magazines, stores, and places containing ancient and modern armour; in another ships of the line were building, and some of them rigging. This particular spot, which occupies a considerable part of the water, is lined off or inclosed by logs of wood, laid horizontally, and secured by chains, on part of which is a wooden passage or bridge. At this time, I observed two frigates on the stocks, one of 80 guns, intended to be named Frederick VI., and another of 34 guns. Operations were also going on in rigging the following vessels, which had been recently launched: Venus, of 32 guns; Phoenix, 64; Denmark, 72; Filia, 32; Frederick, 46; and two others, but the names I could not ascertain; besides others that had come in to be repaired. On the whole, I found about eleven formidable men of war; and the Danes appear to be using the greatest activity in increasing their

naval force, and, it is admitted, build as substantially as any nation.*

It may be added, that the King is generally present at the launch of vessels of very large dimensions, for the purpose of bestowing on them their name. One anecdote was related to me illustrative of the feelings of the brave tars towards their commanders when their period of service is declared to be at an end. Two Danish ships of war having been paid off, the captain of one of them was so highly esteemed by his crew, that he received three loud and hearty cheers on leaving the vessel; he was also followed or conducted by them in a body to his lodgings on shore; while the crew of the other vessel expressed their dislike toward their captain, who had rendered himself unpopular by the severity he had exercised. At the time he departed from the ship there were no shouts of applause or approbation; but a solemn silence, conveying, however, in terms more eloquent than all the powers of language, the opinion they entertained of his conduct. It is almost unnecessary to add, that this circumstance, combined with the shouts which rung in his ear from the marines of the first ship, on occasion of his brother officer leaving it, proved mortifying in the extreme, mingled with regret that he had not shared a similar salute. This is one proof, if no other was required, of the sensibility of seamen, and that the kind treatment and attention received from those appointed to rule over them is never forgotten at that period when, liberated from all engagements, and under no constraint, they are at liberty to express it freely and publicly. On this subject it may be well remarked, —

How blest that man who rules his band
 With lenient, but steady hand, —
 Where never cat-o'-nine-tails waves
 O'er free-born persons, chang'd to slaves!

* It may be mentioned here, that 150 years ago the whole navy of Great Britain is said not to have amounted to one hundred thousand tons; whereas, at present, it may be calculated at three millions of tons, and employing two hundred thousand souls.

By mildness brings about reform,
 And by example *makes* his crew
 What flogging never yet could do ;
 Makes them obedient, temperate, mild,
 Rules them as fathers rule a child,
 The crew all honour, hold him dear !

Although here, as in other countries, it is attended with some difficulty to obtain permission to visit the dock-yards, yet I had no occasion to regret this, since I was saved the trouble of walking over the place, and perfectly satisfied with a general view of the buildings and vessels from the water.

The uniform of the Danish navy is a blue coat, with the neck and cuffs of scarlet, which is not unlike the Windsor uniform. With regard to the military, the coat is a red colour, with blue facings, and caps; and according to the accounts I received, the army amounts to upwards of 50,000 men.

The reader is aware that in the history of the war many events of importance had taken place with respect to Copenhagen, in which the bravery of the Danes was highly conspicuous; and here it may be exclaimed, "War, how brilliant thou art in history, but how frightful when viewed with all thy attending horrors, naked and undisguised!" The limits to which I am, however, confined, will not allow me to advert to these very minutely; I will, therefore, only mention the memorable siege in 1700, during the reign of Frederick IV. when the capital was furiously attacked, both by sea and land, by a Swedish army under Charles XII., in co-operation with the combined fleets of England and Holland, which were repelled by the citizens, who evinced such courage that it was found the city could not be conquered, and hostilities terminated by a treaty of peace. But if we look to our own time, we shall perceive an event that will be equally, if not more, memorable in the page of history, and exhibit as strongly the bravery of the Danes. It is hardly necessary to say, that I allude to that unfortunate misunderstanding between Great Britain and this country, in the

years 1801 and 1802, which led to such fatal consequences; and which, independently of other considerations, was to be lamented on account of the family connection existing between the two monarchs. It will be recollected, that England having apprehended it necessary for those who resisted French aggression to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers being directed against them, judged it expedient to demand of the Danish government the temporary deposit of their ships of the line in one of the ports of Great Britain; which was more particularly necessary under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers. This was to be considered not as a capture, but a deposit or security; and a solemn pledge was given, that if the demand was amicably complied with, every one of them should, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to Denmark, in the same condition as when received under the British flag. Had the Danish court listened for a moment to the suggestions of that of St. James's, it would have consulted its best policy, prevented all the unhappy consequences that followed, and been actually at this moment in possession of their fleet. The tragical events that followed in the summer of 1807 are too well known to be detailed at any length here. It may, however, be observed, that the city was attacked by the fleet under Lords Nelson and Cathcart; and after an action of four hours, maintained with great vigour on both sides, the English destroyed the crown batteries, and burned and captured 27 ships, and, according to the Danish account, 2,000 men were killed and wounded; and on the part of the British 943. Even at this distant period I was witness to the terrible effects of the attack, in the bombardment of this city, by sea as well as land, on the part of the British forces, from the ruins of buildings still existing, which appeared as it were deploring those ravages and calamities which are inseparable from war. As to the further damages sustained by the Danes on this occasion, it may be stated, that there were destroyed two principal churches, the cathedral, 306 houses, besides 1,200 damaged, and 800 persons killed and wounded in the capital. There

were 106 vessels and boats captured, along with naval stores in the arsenals, besides the ships on the stocks that were destroyed. During my stay I heard much of the misunderstanding that existed between the English and Danish nation, and of the painful sensations experienced by the British residents at the time from the circumstances in which they were placed, besides the loss of property which they sustained; but it is to be hoped that two nations whose interest it is never to be in hostility to each other, will in future be in a state of amity and peace. How striking is the contrast that this event brings into view as to the character of the modern Danes, and that of their ancestors, who were bold and adventurous; infested the coasts of Europe, settled in Ireland, and became masters of England and part of Scotland. Should Denmark cordially co-operate and unite with Sweden, they may, without fear of contradiction, bid entire defiance to the whole united power of Europe, and accomplish the most important objects.

With regard to the hospitals and benevolent institutions, established for the relief of the aged, poor, diseased, and wounded, they are so numerous that they cannot be fully described.

In the course of my visit to these, my attention was particularly directed to Frederick's Hospital, on hearing of the case of Rachel Hertz, a Jewess: this is perhaps unparalleled in medical history, and as it may be considered of importance to those who are interested in that science, I shall endeavour to give it as accurately as possible.

This interesting female, who is of a delicate constitution, but vigorous judgment, attained her fourteenth year without having suffered from any serious indisposition; but on the 16th August, 1807, she complained, for the first time, of severe pains, which continued sometimes so long as to alarm her friends, when Professor Herholdt was called in to her assistance. He found these pains in the loins, in the pit of the stomach, and she described her feelings as those arising from an inward fire consuming her. She passed restless days and nights, her breathing was oppressed and

hurried, and her attempts to vomit were constant, but ineffectual. Towards March, 1808, she appeared to be reduced to the last extremity, and emaciated by constant sickness; while loss of appetite and difficulty of breathing threatened immediate suffocation; and the remedies applied afforded little relief. The changes that took place in the disease, between May that year and the same month of the following one, were numerous and variable, and too tedious to detail. She was sometimes seized with fits, dropped down as if struck by lightning, and at others, lay in a torpid state, without sense or motion, with so weak a pulse as hardly to be felt, and her respiration, also, was scarcely perceptible. The disease baffled all the remedies suggested by medical skill, for, in fact, they often appeared to render it more violent. The first medical characters were consulted, who examined her, and held a consultation, when they came to the conclusion that there were but little hopes of effecting a cure. The disease afterwards assumed a new character: spasmodic and convulsive attacks took place; the fits were frequent, and attended with constant and violent delirium, and her disorder showed itself in such a variety of forms, accompanied with such extraordinary symptoms, as to render the patient a most shocking spectacle. Most of her fingers and toes were so contracted that they could not be extended either by force or art. At one time her arms were forcibly drawn back, at another forwards; and she beat her back, face, and breast. Her mouth was frequently forcibly opened, and again as violently shut, by convulsive attacks, and her countenance distorted by horrible grimaces. She would even tear her dress, and attempt to bite those who approached her. At one time she used mild, and at another insulting language; and sometimes would sing with as much sweetness as if in a perfect state of health, and also recite passages from the works of Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, &c., and with her eyes shut. Although, as I have said, she was of a delicate constitution, yet such was the power of the disease, that she could overcome the strength of several men. In these paroxysms she would exclaim that persons

were cutting her with sharp instruments. In fact, she became a complete nuisance to the neighbourhood, and was removed to the hospital.

Here she was attended and watched by the professor who is at the head of it, with all the care and affection of a parent, for he took a strong interest in her case. After the delirium was beyond controul, she was affected with dry cough, which was heard at a considerable distance, and with a hiccup, which continued for half an hour together; she vomited blood, and black matter passed through the bowels. Fits of fainting, in which she would continue without any appearance of vital motion, accompanied by lethargy, attacked her; for one hour delirium, and spasms in another. They continued with prodigious violence for the space of seven months; and when in these fits, she could not be roused even by pricking or burning her skin. Some lucid intervals occurred when she was free from pain, and her mind composed. She took little nourishment, excepting cold water. New remedies were applied to this unhappy woman, and other medical men called in; but all the methods of cure that were adopted were attended with little good, and the disease continued to defy all medical skill. Some weak minds entertaining superstitious ideas, were indeed led to think she was possessed with devils, others thought her misfortunes were the consequence of some charms, and many attributed it to certain magical causes.

From the 5th of January, 1809, the complaint took a sudden turn. Although, at this period, her mind was composed, she was continually complaining of headaches and hysterics, and was troubled with oppressive spasms. The cough and other symptoms abated considerably, but she was afflicted with a most distressing pain in the stomach. I cannot in this stage, and for reasons that will be obvious, enter into a more minute description of her situation, and the applications adopted for her relief. One of these was happily attended by the affection of the alimentary canal, headache and hysterical symptoms disappearing. The internal remedies recommended she refused to take

when conscious, or if they were administered when in a state of insensibility, they always returned. From the commencement of March 1809, these hysterical affections, faintings, and convulsions, contrary to every expectation, remitted as to strength, and frequently seemed to vanish altogether, so that she became for the first time free from her lamentable nightly attacks, and appeared in a calm state, conversing with her friends. This, however, was only of short duration. After having passed good nights, she became in the morning as drowsy as if she had not slept at all; this increased as the day advanced, and after having lasted some few days, became so profound as to amount to a complete lethargy, from which it was impossible to rouse her, even by the administration of the most powerful stimuli. This time her respiration was scarcely perceptible, in fact, there seemed to be sometimes none at all. Her pulse also was so small and weak, that it could be hardly felt. This drowsiness was, without any apparent cause, sometimes converted into fits of rage, and actual insanity, with severe convulsions, and dreadful ejaculations. Her mind was agitated without intermission during both day and night; and for a considerable time she took nothing, not even a drop of water. Nothing could mitigate the violence of this most extraordinary disease, which spurned, as it were, every remedy. All the physicians appeared lost in amazement, not being able to ascertain the nature of her disease, and considered the case hopeless.

On the 13th May, 1809, when she was in a deep sleep, one of the medical gentlemen applied some snuff to her nostrils, with the view of discovering if this would produce any effect. It occasioned sneezing, and she became sensible; and recovered herself. During the remaining part of the day, she made no complaints of illness, was a little debilitated, and acquired such an accession of spirits as had not been observed throughout the whole of the disease. After a sound sleep next morning, she was seized with delirium, followed by convulsions: these continued till the following day, and at length she dropped into a profound lethargy. During these fits she tore off her clothes, as if struggling

for free respiration, and was obliged to be held by several persons. On this occasion her limbs were contracted, twisted, and sometimes extended; but after a short space they became gently relaxed, and she told her friends that during these attacks she neither perceived nor heard any thing that passed.

The disease continued with unabated violence from the 18th May, 1809, to 8th December, 1810, and the patience of the professor, who constantly attended her, was almost exhausted. Among other remedies proposed was opium, of which she took at one time eighteen grains in the course of six hours, without producing the slightest drowsiness or any other effect. The same quantity of tartar emetic, administered in the space of two hours, excited neither vomiting nor perspiration. Blisters never produced pain. Bladders, filled with the coldest water, applied to the stomach for many days and nights, occasioned no degree of cold, nor did these interrupt her natural sleep, or awaken her from her unnatural drowsiness. In March, 1810, she gradually became so languid that she could not make use of her feet, but was obliged to lie continually in bed, when the convulsive attacks seemed to remit, by degrees disappeared, and the drowsiness became profound. For seven days she appeared to be deprived of life, and lay as dead. Her pulse at this time was irregular, respiration hardly perceptible, and sometimes short. Death appeared now to be making rapid advances to relieve the patient from this accumulation of bodily suffering, when, on the 8th of December, 1810, contrary to every expectation, she returned to herself, and breathed freely. On the 9th a perfect crisis took place, by a perspiration over every part of her body, and other symptoms. Her sleep became natural, and her strength of mind and body returned. Only one vestige of the disease seemed to remain, namely, her inability to lie comfortably on her left side. In April, 1813, she was affected with measles, and soon recovered; in July was attacked by a remittent fever, accompanied with spasmodic cough; and, in August, with vomiting of blood, but not accompanied

with much pain. Cooling diet mitigated the latter; and by November it was quite subdued, and from this period to the 13th January, 1814, she was remarkably well. For two years her health remained tolerably good, till about the end of May, 1816, when she was seized with fever, accompanied with pain in the abdomen, which was greatly increased by deep inspiration, or in coughing. In this state she remained four months; that is, till September. From this time to 8th January, 1819, she continued free from all disease, and her health was good. On that day a new symptom appeared: pains in the abdomen attacked her day and night, which she described to be as if a dog were gnawing and tearing her bowels, so that she could obtain neither rest nor sleep; and they were accompanied by burning fever, irregular breathing, and vomiting, as formerly. In this wretched state, various other remedies were adopted. In a short time she became so exhausted, that there appeared no possible hopes of recovery. On the 2d of February she was so overcome by debility that a more accurate examination of the abdomen was instituted, when it was suspected that an abscess was forming in one place. The character of the disease remained unchanged till the 12th of February, and her death was momentarily expected.

Having thus described in general the origin and progress of this illness, which had completely baffled the skill and ingenuity of a body of the first medical characters in Denmark, it remains for me to acquaint the reader with the cause of the unparalleled suffering which this young woman had borne with so much patience and fortitude.

Professor Herholdt, finding that the various applications suggested by others as well as himself, had failed, determined, as a last remedy, to make an incision with a lancet into the most prominent part of the tumour. This was accomplished to the depth of two inches. Little blood flowed from the wound; but on attempting to ascertain its depth with a probe, the instrument struck against a hard substance, which felt like metal. A pair of forceps were introduced, when, to his astonishment, he extracted a com-

mon sewing needle, that was black and rusted. All the symptoms now remitted; she slept well for some hours the next night, and on the succeeding day took nourishment. This discovery opened his eyes as to the true nature of the disease, and encouraged him to proceed. On probing the wound a second time, he found a point in the left lumbar region, on touching which she described the pain as excruciating. On the 15th he discovered another needle, in a similar state; and as it would, however, be tedious to explain his operations in this mode from time to time, it may be only necessary to state, that from the 12th of February, 1819, to the 10th of August, 1820, the professor extracted no fewer than 273 needles of different sizes. The different parts of the body, and the period when these were extracted, are now referred to.*

It may be proper to observe, that the needles were not all perfect, but most of them broken, and without either eye or point; or, in other words, both ends were gone. On inspection, three of these were found to be of copper and gold, with their eyes, and not rusted. The others were black, and one of them was a large hair pin. At this period it was supposed there were no more needles. She was able to stand on her legs, and her face, formerly pale and emaciated, became full, and of a good colour; the powers of her mind appeared daily to gain strength, and before the end of the year she enjoyed a perfect restoration of health, and the wounds healed previously to the commencement of 1821.

At the time I visited Rachael Hertz, which was in the summer of 1824, I found she had been again taken ill; and an opinion was entertained that there were still more needles remaining. On this occasion I was accompanied by the professor. From the state in which she appeared, I own I could entertain no other idea than that the vital spark was extinct. I found her stretched on a bed, like a dead body, totally immovable, and with hardly any pulse or breathing. The professor explained the different symptoms,

* Appendix, No. 13.

and said that she would in the course of the day, when she recovered from this inanimate state, scream out as if in violent torture. He shewed the places from which he had extracted the needles, and never have I seen a human being in such state. I can only mention, that the whole of the abdomen was so marked with cicatrices as actually to resemble the roads and ways marked upon a map! I returned shortly after to her chamber with the professor, when her shrieks and screams were so exceedingly piercing, that I found myself unable to remain in the room. On this he put his hand on her mouth for a few seconds, and pinched her nose, so that one would have thought that he was suffocating the poor creature. She then gave some convulsive sobs, and after yawning and stretching herself, as if waking from a sound sleep, was restored, and covered her face, as if ashamed that a stranger should see her, but had no recollection of what had passed. The manner in which she clasped the hand of the professor, who had for so many years bestowed so much attention on her, was most affecting. She now entered into conversation with us; and I having remarked the number of books about her bed, such as Cicero de Officiis, Cæsar, Virgil, Seneca, a lexicon, and some others, the professor informed me how highly she was accomplished in different languages, particularly in the Latin, which she had taught herself since her illness, and which she could both write and speak; and that she had kept long regular bulletins of the state of her health, a mass of which I saw:—she had even written to him several letters in that tongue. From these it appeared that, like the illustrious sufferer of old, “Wearisome nights were appointed for her on the bed of languishing.”* She is also dexterous with the needle in elegant embroidery. Being anxious to obtain from her some authentic evidence as to her knowledge of Latin, I excited her curiosity by mentioning I had visited Jerusalem; and when she inquired, as I anticipated, as to the state of the Jews in that place, I offered to answer any questions put to me in writing on

* Job, c. vii, v. 3.

the subject, provided they were in that language. In a few hours after, I received the interesting communication subjoined in the Appendix.* A letter addressed by her to the professor on his birth-day is also given.†

Happening to be at Copenhagen in November the following year, 1825, I paid her another visit, when I found that 25 more needles had been extracted, making in the whole 407, 130 of which were taken from the right arm. I found her much altered for the worse, she having lost the power of her right side, and the use of her speech; and one of her ribs, on the left side, appeared to be forcing its way out. She was such a skeleton, that she might indeed exclaim, in the language of the wise man, "I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me."‡ Her eye, however, was sharp and speculative. Notwithstanding all her diseases she continued to write, and also to occupy herself with her needle, working with her left hand. Doubts are entertained if she will now long survive; and, indeed, her existence is an absolute miracle.

The question will now naturally occur as to how these needles entered her body. This has been substantiated by evidence which has lately been obtained, and shall be mentioned in a few words. The horrors attending the siege of a town, and the fear and agitation it naturally excites in females, especially the unmarried class of them; when the whole of the nervous system is so affected or unhinged, will be admitted on all hands. Many instances of this occurred in the memorable bombardment of Copenhagen, when, in a delirium of terror, this unfortunate woman swallowed a case containing these needles. Had I not myself been an eyewitness of many circumstances, and received the most accurate information of all the particulars of this extraordinary case from Professor Herholdt himself, one of the ablest physicians in Copenhagen, and who had for so many years paid particular attention to it, with unwearied assiduity and humanity, I should have been suspicious as to its credibility, and have been inclined to think that there was some decep-

* No. 14.

† No. 15.

‡ Psalm xxi. v. 17.

tion and exaggeration in it, classing Rachael Hertz with Ann Moore, of fasting celebrity, and other impostors of that stamp. Or I should have considered it one of those pretended miracles played off by Prince Hohenlohe to impose upon the understanding, and impiously make believe that he is singled out to achieve works of more than human power. No apology, I presume, will be necessary for this lengthened detail of a case so highly interesting to the medical world; and I shall therefore only add, that one-half of these needles were presented to me by the professor, and are still in my possession.*

* Similar cases may be heard of in this country, and perhaps of even a more extraordinary nature. In the first place, a lady at Dover was lately delivered of a child, and soon after its birth, a nurse, in the course of the operation of rubbing its limbs, felt something prick her hand. This proved to be a needle projecting from the child's arm. A surgeon in endeavouring to extract the needle, broke it in two, and the remaining piece had a thread actually attached to the eye.

Another case is that of a workman at Alloa, in Scotland, complaining of an uneasy pain in the region of his stomach. After a narrow examination, a distinct, though deeply seated hardness was felt, as if a pointed instrument lay across the stomach. The pain was acute, and the point of something was distinctly distinguished, when the surgeon cut down upon it, and extracted a needle exactly one inch and a half in length, and pointing directly inwards.

A similar case occurred in the same place, when a needle was cut out of the arm of an individual who had swallowed it 11 years previous. Both needles were jet-black. Further, in May 1825, a person, while eating an egg at breakfast, in Leeds, had nearly swallowed a needle, which was in the middle of the yolk: and this is still preserved. Lastly, it is known that persons have swallowed clasp knives. This was discovered in the case of John Cummings, a seaman, 32 years of age, and in the month of June 1799, in France. This person having been at a performance where he saw a man swallow knives, was induced to try the experiment, and on returning on board ship and taking a good supply of grog, he first took out his own pocket-knife, and tried it: it slipped down his throat with facility, and passed into his stomach. Three other knives were presented to him, which he swallowed in the same manner, in a few minutes. Next day he passed one knife, the following two, but never knew any thing further of the fourth; and he appears to have given up any idea of swallowing more of these hard materials for six years. In March, 1805, when he was at Boston, he swallowed, during one day, six knives, in consequence of which he had a thousand visitors next day. He then swallowed eight more, and six the preceding evening, making in all fourteen. Next morning, the fifteenth, he was taken ill, with constant vomiting and pain in the stomach. He was removed to Charleston hospital, and between

In consequence of the dreadful conflagrations that have taken place in this capital, every proper precaution has since been adopted by government, not only for preventing but

that time and the 28th, was delivered of his cargo. These are preserved in the house. He afterwards came to Spithead, and told of his success in swallowing knives in France and America, and the fact being doubted, he swallowed five knives on the 4th of December, 1805. On the following day the ship's company being anxious to see the performance, he swallowed nine; these were all clasped knives, and some of them very large. On the 6th of December he was under the necessity of applying to the surgeon of the ship, who prescribed such medicines as he thought proper, towards his relief, but to no effect. At the expiration of three months, by taking a quantity of oil, he felt them dropping to his bowels. On the 4th of June following, he vomited one side of the handle of a knife, marked with the name of the person it belonged to in the same ship, which is now in the surgeon's possession. On the 4th of November he passed another piece similar to the former, with the lining of a knife along with it. Two more he passed during that month. In February he vomited another lining of a knife; and in the course of that month four other pieces, since which nothing extraordinary was voided. In June, 1807, he was discharged from the ship as incurable, and was admitted into Guy's hospital. By the records of the hospital it appears, he was discharged the 28th of October, in an improved state, but returned to it September 1808, the following year, and in March 1809 died in a state of extreme emaciation. Having given the facts of this extraordinary case, which are established in the most satisfactory manner, it may be proper to observe, that upon opening the body various interesting appearances presented themselves, which may now be described: — on examining the intestines, one of the blades, and one of the back springs were found in them, and so situated that their expulsion from the body was totally impossible, one of the latter was four and half inches in length, had literally transixed the colon opposite the left kidney, and projected into the cavity of the abdomen; while another was found stretching across the rectum, with one of its extremities actually fixed in the muscular parietes of the pelvis. It was observed that, although the knives had thus perforated the intestines, no feces had escaped into the cavity of the abdomen, nor any active inflammation taken place, in consequence, no doubt, of the perforation having been gradual, and of a slow and simultaneous process of ulceration having taken place from within, which had enabled the parts to adapt themselves so closely round the protruding instrument, as effectually to prevent all communication between the wounded intestine and the general cavity of the abdomen.

The stomach, viewed externally, bore evident marks of altered structure. It was not examined internally at this time, but opened soon afterwards, when a great many portions of blades, knife-springs, and handles were found in it, and carefully collected for the anatomical museum of Guy's hospital, in which they are now deposited. These fragments were between 30 and 40 in number.

for arresting this calamitous evil in case of its occurring. Among other precautions, watchmen are stationed on a square tower situated about the centre of the city, and originally

13 or 14 of them being evidently the remains of blades. Some of these which I have seen were remarkably corroded, and prodigiously reduced in size, while others were comparatively in a state of tolerable preservation.

The stomach itself has been preserved in the museum, and may be thus described :—

The œsophagus, at its lower part, and the upper orifice of the stomach, were thicker than natural. The left extremity of the stomach, where the spleen adheres to it, had its usual texture, but the right was exceedingly thickened. The rugæ, in the mucous membrane, were unusually prominent; and there were granulated projections from the edges of the rugæ. This membrane was still slightly coloured by the steel. The pylorus was natural, but the duodenum had a greater thickness than usual.

From a comparison of these particulars with the history of the case, it would appear, that so long as the stomach was not injured in its action and texture, the passage of the knives was, in most instances, attended with very little inconvenience. But from the frequent repetition of these experiments, together with the man's habits of intemperance, the stomach, at last, lost the power of transmitting to the intestines those bulky bodies. They, therefore, now remained in that organ, where they produced distressing symptoms of indigestion and pain; and the circumstance of the knives not wounding the intestines till the latter period, was probably owing to a similar cause, namely, that when the stomach was able to expel them quickly, they passed through the intestines, inclosed within their handles, and were therefore comparatively harmless; while at a later period the knives were detained in the stomach till the handles, which were mostly of horn, had been dissolved, or at least too much reduced to afford any protection against the metallic part. In case of the death of Rachael Hertz, it is proposed that her body shall be opened in the presence of the first medical characters in Copenhagen. Should this event occur, and the present volume attain a second edition, I may have an opportunity of giving the result of the operation, and the state and condition of the internal parts of this unhappy female. If ever there was a medical man who exhibited the great qualities of the head and heart which adorn human nature, it was the gentleman who, during the protracted illness of such accumulated suffering superintended, prescribed, alleviated, and consoled the patient by his judgment and art. The divine and philosopher estimate the human character properly when they consider great suffering as necessary to form and display it; and they do equal credit to transcendent abilities when they make them requisite to relieve innocent merit and goodness in distress. I apprehend there is not a more glorious object in creation than a reasonable being, thus suffering with such astonishing fortitude; and I own my sympathy is strongly excited when I contemplate the virtues of this young female, which have been so long and admirably displayed.

attached to a church erected to St. Nicholas. From the date, 1591, being over the principal entrance, it would appear to have been founded at that period. This tower, which is of great height, is ascended by about 230 steps. These watches are relieved every four hours; and certain signals are made both by day and night, not only to give the alarm whenever a fire happens, but to shew the particular spot where it has broken out. These signals are also calculated to allay the fears of those in other quarters. The town is divided into six wards or sections; and in the event of a fire being discovered during night, a particular bell is rung to sound the alarm. This tolls a certain number of times, according to the number of the ward in which the fire has taken place. Should the whole of a house be found in a blaze, the bell is made to give a double toll, or two strokes quickly at one time; but if merely a chimney, &c. is on fire, the accident is announced by single strokes. As soon as the fire is extinguished, all the bells in the city are rung at the same time, in consequence of a certain signal from the tower. When a fire breaks out during the day, a flag is displayed in the direction of the spot where it has happened; and it is a remarkable fact, that on all occasions of fire his Majesty makes it a point to attend in person, even at any hour during night. Should any mischievous person create a false alarm by ringing this bell, if discovered, he is made to pay very dearly for his hoax, being sentenced to confinement for life.

The summit of this tower, which is formed of wood, contains small apartments for the accommodation of the watchmen; and it is likewise provided with large cisterns, for the purpose of quenching any fire that might break out in the structure itself, a precaution not quite superfluous, as the staircases are constructed entirely of wood. In order still further to avert any calamity of this kind, government have very properly prohibited the erecting new buildings of that material. They have also established a fire corps, consisting of 300 men, who wear uniforms, and are commanded by a major, with officers, drummers, &c.; this corps is regularly

exercised, and publicly drilled to the management of fire engines.

The fuel used here is wood, which is laid horizontally in stoves of cast iron. This article is sold in lots, and by what is called the "fathom." Each consists of two feet in breadth, six in length, and is sold at the price of 11 dollars during summer, and 15 in winter. Mr. Gillespie, a Scotch mechanic, who has long resided here, submitted at one time a proposition to the king for heating apartments by means of steam, the plan of which is in my possession. This was, however, not adopted, from an idea that it might have the effect of throwing out of employ many persons who had hitherto gained a subsistence by furnishing the inhabitants with wood. These stoves emit a most disagreeable smell, which must be injurious to health, especially when the doors and windows of the apartments are shut; when lighted in rooms that have not been heated for some time, they have the further effect of drawing forth damp or vapour, and occasion headache, and difficulty of respiration. This, however, I did not find to be the case in Sweden, where also wood is burned; which may be attributed to the stoves being built entirely of Dutch tile.

In so large a city as Copenhagen, it may be conceived there must necessarily be, as in other capitals, a considerable number of poor. At one period, it appears, the country had been infested with persons of this description, and in consequence a committee was appointed for enquiring into the state of mendicity, and for taking measures to prevent public begging; owing to which there are now no street beggars; workhouses and other institutions furnishing them with both support and employment. There are also hospitals for the reception of those who are past labour. It appears from authentic documents, that out of 682,934 persons constituting the supposed population of this country, 37,615 were in a state of pauperism. Among these were 3,982 cripples; 2,150 confined to bed, 9,939 in extreme old age, 3,872 orphans, and 3,248 children. It may here be added, that in 1823 the births exceeded that of deaths by a great

proportion, the former being 37,948, and the latter 20,971.

With regard to the laws of Denmark, they may be considered as humane in the highest degree, and the moderation of its government appeared to me altogether surprising. It seldom occurs that criminals meet with capital punishments, unless in cases distinguished by flagrant and peculiar circumstances of atrocity. Solitary confinement, and compulsory labour, are considered preferable to any other mode of punishment; thus criminals are allowed time to repent, and at the same time benefit the state as well as themselves. There are supposed to be 500 persons at this moment in the city condemned to slavery, either for a fixed or an indefinite period. These are variously employed; Some about the streets, where they may be seen like a company of soldiers two and two, and are chained in this mode by the wrists, or with iron bolts round the leg. Many are distinguished by a dress of a dark-brown colour, over which is thrown a kind of light grey jacket without sleeves. I observed many occupied in cleaning the harbour; which was performed by treading on enormous wheels, a punishment that may be considered as similar to that of the tread-mill. These wheels are fixed in the hull of a vessel, and raise, by means of large claw grapes, or iron machines, large quantities of mud at a time; and the prisoners are attended by an officer to see that the work is properly performed.

Among the foreign residents, the British may be calculated as forming a considerable proportion: of these, many are marked by a spirit of activity and industry, and their exertions have been rewarded by opulence and distinction. The Jews are also extremely numerous, and amount, it is said, to the extraordinary number of 10,000. They are not subjected to any particular restrictions, but enjoy all possible toleration and protection from the king. It may be however observed, that at one time, in consequence of some misunderstanding between them and the inhabitants, acts of violence took place, by breaking the windows and insulting the persons of the Hebrew race. On this occasion

the military were called out, field-pieces were planted in the great square, in front of the guard-house, and other preparations made *in terrorem*, when order was happily restored.

In no country, perhaps, are there to be found better horses than in Denmark; even those employed in the most ordinary work appear superior to what I have met with in any part of Europe, and would hardly disgrace the carriage of an English nobleman. These animals stand high, and the best are distinguished by their beauty, stately pride, and striking vivacity of eye; and they are seldom vicious. They are serviceable for various purposes, are sure-footed, and, from their singular strength, are capable of enduring the greatest fatigue, yet may be managed by the most timid rider. The Danish horse is not considered in his prime before his sixth year, and may be used till his fourteenth: many indeed continue in active service till their twentieth year. Zealand, Fionia, and Lapland are those parts which furnish the best breed. Those of Jutland, it may be observed, are in some degree larger, but less spirited. Several of those which I have seen drawing the most common carts in the city, were not unlike those used in our London drays. In short, it may be said, their chains are freedom, and their toils repose, as this noble animal is kindly treated in Denmark, and does not, like some of those in other countries, feel the double lash and steel. England, I am sorry to say, is certainly not the paradise of horses; for the manner in which this noble animal is treated frequently reflects very little credit upon our character for humanity, or rather would be disgraceful to the most barbarous nations. — It may be added, that the Danish horses are full, and the long tails which nature has bestowed for their use, in protecting them from the attack of flies and insects, add materially to their fine figure and dignity. To the honour of the Danes, I did not observe a single horse with a docked tail or cropped ears. The hackney coaches, barouches, and post-chaises are excellent.

Nothing remarkable distinguish the inhabitants of Copenhagen in point of dress. That of the upper classes ap-

pear in particular to approach to the English costume. The females are fair, and resemble the English. Few of them are to be seen during winter wearing muffs, although there is hardly any place where these are more necessary; yet it was the fashion for gentlemen to use them 25 years ago. Several of the working people wear wooden shoes, fixed by a strap on each side thrown over the shin; many of the peasants adopt their own particular or local dress, such as large loose jackets, of a green colour, with white buttons, small-clothes of buckskin, ornamented with red garters below the knee, and top boots. Those occupied in the city and neighbourhood in grinding corn have white coats and waistcoats, with steel buttons, and white hats, with a green ribband round the crown. The Danes may be in general described as tall and well-made, with strong limbs and fair complexion. The peasants of Amager are the most remarkable in point of dress, and equally distinguished by peculiar local manners and customs. Amager, which is a small island connected with the city by a drawbridge, may be considered as entirely a Dutch territory or settlement, as the inhabitants were originally a colony from East Friesland, 1516, founded by Christian II. who gave up the island to them. The inhabitants appear to be most tenacious in keeping up the usages and peculiarities, as well as the costume of their ancestors, and consider themselves quite as a separate and distinct society, for they never intermarry, or have any intercourse with the Danes beyond what relates to traffic. The number of these Dutch settlers may be calculated at upwards of 6,000. The women are short and stout-made, with plump, ruddy cheeks, and are often to be seen engaged in the labours usually assigned to the other sex, such as driving carts, working in the fields and farmyards, &c. Many of them wear brown jackets, made tight to the body, like a military dress, and handkerchiefs loose about the neck, almost covering the face, and tied behind. Their petticoats are short, and stuffed out at the hips, so as to produce that peculiar rotundity of waist which seems to be the standard of female beauty in the eyes of a Hollander.

A red handkerchief, with a small crown or skull-cap, tied round by a handkerchief, black stockings, and blue apron, complete their costume.

Many of them, also, wear bonnets of blue paper, which have a neat appearance, and are most ingeniously made, with kind of wings on each side. With regard to the men, it may be mentioned, they have large broad black hats, with ribbands round the bottom of the crown, and wide brown coats and waistcoats. The latter are bound or edged with blue tape, and a close double row of white circular buttons of silver, to which great value is attached, they being handed down from generation to generation. To these articles of dress may be added remarkably wide breeches, tied under the knee, and white worsted stockings. It is said that they pay a tax to government for being permitted to adopt this costume, and for the peculiar exclusive privileges they enjoy.

The situation of the island of Amager is low, and without wood or streams. It may, however, be described as one large kitchen-garden, since it supplies most part of the vegetables and milk used in Copenhagen. The houses are white, with roofs of thatch. On looking into some of these I was particularly struck with the number of beds and mattresses piled on each other, which I found had been reserved or set aside by the farmers, as marriage portions for their daughters. These dwellings were well stocked, and both within and without there were ample indications of the prosperity and comfort resulting from the industry of their inhabitants. All the farms are completely surrounded with vegetables in the most luxuriant state. The mode adopted here to defend the hay from the effects of wind and rain when out of doors is, by first fixing firmly into the ground four upright poles, of about 30 feet in height, and 10 to 20 distant from each other, in the form of a square. These are covered at top, with a kind of pavilion roof of straw, beneath which the hay is placed on a platform, at some distance from the ground, and piled to the top. The roof is so contrived as to be lowered by

means of a rope and pulley, from time to time, as the upper part of the hay is removed for use; which effectually keeps whatever remains, in a firm and dry state. The ploughs in use are small and clumsy in shape, moved on wheels; and the fork or grape for digging and taking up manure is made of wood. In a word, the whole of this place may, with propriety, be considered the garden of Denmark, and as a source of wealth to the state, in consequence of the unremitting exertions and industry of its inhabitants.* The town of Christianhaven, on this island, founded in 1618, was annexed to the city by Christian IV.

With regard to the supreme ecclesiastics of Denmark, there are nine dignitaries, who rank as bishops: one for Fionia, one for Lapland, four for Jutland, one for Sleswick, one for Holstein, and one for Iceland. At the period when Norway was under the Danish government, four bishops were appointed for that country. Immediately after the reformation in 1535, the higher ecclesiastics were denominated superintendants, from the idea that the title of bishops favoured of catholicism. There is no archbishop, although there was one previous to the reformation. One of these dignitaries, Dr. Munter, bishop of Zealand, has a revenue of £1,000, and he wears a star of the order of Dannebrog, which has been conferred upon him. This ornament, however, seems rather inconsistent with the gravity and simplicity of costume becoming a churchman.

Among the taxes there is one levied upon horses, from 2s. to 4s. each†, which, however, only extends to those used

* Great, however, as the quantities of vegetables, milk, and butter are, which these extensive fields yield, and which are constantly brought to the markets of Copenhagen, how inferior must they appear to a Dane when he is told that the gardens within 12 miles of the British metropolis are calculated at 6,000 acres of ground, which give employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and 90,000 in summer; and that the vegetables consumed in London are principally produced in them. Further, the annual consumption of butter is £11,000; that of cheese, 13,000 tons, £1,250,000. To this might be added poultry, £70,000; the value of cattle in Smithfield, £8,500,000; and lastly, that of quartern loaves, 64 millions sterling yearly.

† It is calculated that the number of horses for which duty is paid in England is 1,178,000, and their annual consumption to be the produce of seven millions of acres.

in the city. The canine species is also comprehended, since each dog is taxed 5s. The names of the owners are registered in the police-office, to whom a ticket or certificate is given on payment, and the number marked on the collar. Should any representation be made to the office against the proprietor of a dog that had attacked any person, he is subjected in a certain fine, and on refusal of payment the animal is ordered to be shot. During the month of August a particular order is issued, prohibiting these animals from going about the streets, and the owners are ordered to secure them within doors.

I was greatly surprised at the accounts I received of the depreciation of property. In some instances such was the smallness of the sums for which, it was said, estates might be purchased, that I own I entertained great doubts of the authenticity of the information. The most striking instance was an estate of 300 acres of land, with an elegant mansion, built at the expence of £20,000, sold a short time before I arrived, at the low price of £1,200, and the purchaser was accommodated with a delay of two years to pay the price! Another estate of from 2 to 300 acres, with several houses, was disposed of at the price of £1,000. I also heard of a house in the city which had been valued at 25,000 dollars, and was insured in the fire-office at 58,000, having sold for 13,660 rix-dollars; consequently there is the strongest temptation to strangers who are disposed to vest their money in land, and also to enjoy the comforts of a country life at a small expence, to become purchasers. This leads me to notice the cheapness of provisions and servants' wages, especially when compared with the charges in England: for instance, meat is only 2½d. lb. As to game, there is a profusion exhibited at the doors of shops, where woodcocks are sold at 3s. a couple; a hare at 2s., a roe rein-deer for £1 10s., and a pair of partridges at 2s. Poultry is also in abundance: a turkey, weighing from ten to fourteen pounds English weight, may be bought at 3s. 4d.; ducks, 1s. 8d. a couple; a goose, 1s. 8d.; plump fowls at 1s. each; and a large capon for 2s. Eggs are sold at the rate of twenty for 4d.; butter 10d. per pound. Fish is also in abundance, and moderate in price; salmon being

only $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound. Lobsters from $8d.$ to $1s.$ each. Vegetables are also in vast profusion, and remarkably good and cheap. The same observations apply to wines and liqueurs: common claret is $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ a bottle; brandy, (Danish) $5d.$ to $6d.$ a quart; rum, $1s.$ to $1s. 6d.$ a quart.; beer, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bottle. The very best Souchong tea may be had at $3s. 4d.$; refined sugar for $9d.$, and brown at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound. Then as to domestics, a coachman may be hired for $\pounds 1$ a month, who is boarded and found in livery. A man-servant to wait at table has from $\pounds 10$ to $\pounds 15$, and maid-servants from $\pounds 4$ to $\pounds 5$ yearly. A common labourer is paid $1s.$ a day, and works in summer from five in the morning to eight at night, and during winter from day-light till it becomes dark. Education is at a reasonable rate. With regard to carriages, a coach and horses may be hired at $10s.$ a day. Posting is at $1s. 1d.$ a mile. On the whole a person may keep his carriage, four servants, have an elegant suite of apartments, give a dinner to his friends, and many evening parties weekly, for from $\pounds 400$ to $\pounds 500$ a year.* Copenhagen, in short, holds out many advantages as a place where every comfort and luxury may be had at a reasonable rate, and good society of English, Scotch, and other foreigners, as well as natives, may be enjoyed. Estates in the country may be purchased at an exceedingly low rate; moreover, the government is a mild and humane one, an object of no slight importance in the eyes of Englishmen. I have been induced to enter into these details, as the subject may probably attract the attention of those who have large families and small incomes, and are, therefore, obliged to

* The cost of living in England was, about four centuries ago, from five to six times cheaper than at the present moment. For instance, the controller of the King's household occupied a mansion near Whitehall, in 1550, at the yearly rent of thirty shillings, and in 1559, the physician in ordinary of Elizabeth had only a pension of $\pounds 100$ a year; the keeper of her library, Whitehall, $\pounds 13$ *6s. 8d.* besides maintenance; and the professorships of universities were no more than $\pounds 40$ yearly. A load of hay was twelve shillings and sixpence; wheat, eight shillings a quarter; and claret fifty shillings a hogshhead.

retire to other countries for the purpose of economy, retrenchment, and the education of their children. It should be also observed, that in the interior most articles may be had at one half of the price of those in the capital.

The current coins of Denmark may be thus explained;—they consist of rix-dollars, marks, and skillings: sixteen skillings make one mark, and six marks one rix bank dollar. There is also what is called a species dollar, and rix-dollar of silver, which is equal to half a specie, or ninety-six skillings of rix Bank.

With respect to the orders of merit, there are two principal ones in Denmark. The first is that of the Elephant, which appears to have been founded in the 14th century. This arose from Christian I. paying a visit to Rome, when Pope Pius IV., among other honours, conferred on, and invested him with, this badge of distinction in memory of the Passion of our Saviour, and commanded that the dignity should be fixed as a hereditary right in the successive monarchs of Denmark. Those on whom the title was conferred were obliged to exercise certain acts of piety, and distribute alms on particular days, when they wore the badge of this order; and they were further directed to assemble in the cathedral of Roeskilde, on the death of any of their members. Most of these formalities have, however, fallen into disuse. In further explanation of this order, it may be stated, that it was represented by the figure of an *elephant*, with a crown of *thorns* on its side, and three *nails* of a red colour resembling blood, and said to be in honour of Jesus Christ! The reason for selecting this animal for such a purpose, appears to be involved in absolute mystery. We are naturally induced to ask, what possible connection it can have in a scriptural point of view with the principles of our faith? This, I should conceive, can only be accounted for in two ways: first, from that enormous power and strength which it is known to possess, it might be deemed symbolic of the power and extent of Christian faith: secondly, elephants might have been employed, or taken, in some of

the crusades which the Danes had joined in Palestine. This order was conferred on Henry VIII. of England, and James V. of Scotland, who paid a visit to Denmark, and, if I am not mistaken, has been also conferred on our present sovereign. The knights wear the representation of an elephant, suspended by a blue ribband worn from the right to the left side, and a star on the left breast. In point of antiquity, the order of Dannebrog is considered superior to the former, or indeed any other. By "Dannebrog," is understood the power and physical strength of the Danish nation. This appears to have been superstitiously founded so far back as the year 1219, when, it is related, that as one of the sovereigns was on the eve of being vanquished in a particular contest, a flag was discovered that had, by a pretended miracle, dropped from Heaven.* This event animated the Danes, and had

* The praise of this national standard has been chaunted by Ingemann, one of the most popular of the living Danish poets, in some spirited and patriotic stanzas, of which I am here enabled to present the reader with a version from the pen of a friend. The translation is not a very close one, the writer having been more solicitous to catch the spirit, than to adhere to the precise expressions of the original.

If, as Englishmen, we think that the poet has exalted his country's flag too highly, we must, at least, admire his enthusiasm, and concede much to the spirit of patriotism.

Wave, crimson Dannebrog! on high,
 And let thy white cross gleam afar,
 Athwart the ocean as a star,
 To guide thy sons to victory

Ensign proud, and banner fair,
 Stream like a meteor in the air,
 E'en in the midst of darkness bright: —
 Thee ne'er shall tempest scathe or blight.

Holy palladium of our land,
 By heaven sent to guard our coast!
 While strikes the harp a Danish hand,
 Thou still shalt prove thy Dania's boast.

the further effect of exciting them, so as to obtain the victory. In conferring this order, it was the practice to instal the knights in Roeskilde, a formality, however, that has been abandoned, and the ceremony now takes place in the palace at Copenhagen. Those who are elected as knights have a white cross on a white ribbon with red edges, which is worn from the right to the left side, and a large star on the left breast. Chamberlains of the king are distinguished by a gold key on the right side, in a knot of blue ribband. There are also inferior orders of merit, which it is unnecessary to describe.

Before concluding, it may be necessary to mention that the island of Sainte Croix, a French colony, was ceded to Denmark for 164,000 rix-dollars, since which it has pertained to this country. Also the island of Iceland, containing 200 parishes, and inhabited by a colony of Norwegians, who

Where'er the deep's vast waters roll,
From India to the Northern Pole;
In triumph, thou, bright flag, shalt ride,
And guard and awe the subject tide.

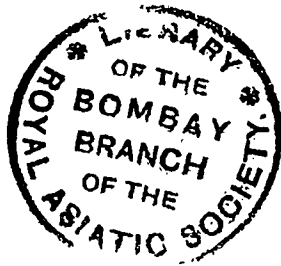
The tempest's voice, the surge's roar,
Shall waft thy fame from shore to shore,
And bear it to the blest abodes
Where sit thy heroes like to gods!

Oh! oft hast thou inspired of old
In battle-field our fathers bold;
And still shalt lead our children brave,
To death or conquest on the wave.

See! where thy sons to combat rush,
To guard their land, — their foes to crush, —
Ready their dearest blood to shed,
And emulate the glorious dead.

Yes! proudly shalt thou wave on high,
O'er every sea, in every clime,
Till come the latest hour of time, —
Till thy Dania's spirit die.

established a government, which was united to Denmark in the year 1262. The place, it may be observed, was visited by the plague in 1402 and in 1708, when no fewer than 16,000 were carried off by small pox.' The last census was about 50,000. During the year 1824, the deaths were 1090, and births 1878, which must appear a remarkable excess.



CHAP. XIV.

Facility of access, on the part of the subjects, to present petitions to the King. — His wisdom and humanity. — Ministers. — Authors. — Introduction to his Majesty. — Conversation. — Description of his person. — Double alliance with the British throne. — History of constitution of Denmark. — King absolute de jure, but not de facto. — Humility of the Sovereign. — Simplicity of the Danish court. — Unshaken loyalty of the Danes. — Palace of Fredericksborg. — Royal aquatic excursions. — Places of interment. — The “Assistance Ground,” near the city, described. — Monuments, &c. — Royal chapel. — The service and ceremonies before the Royal Family. — Literary attainments of her Majesty. — Obelisk to the memory of those who fell at bombardment of city. — Visit to Roeskilde, ancient capital of the kingdom. — Roads. — Peasants. — Costume. — Town. — Cathedral. — Royal vaults and monuments. — Hospital for lunatics. — Paper manufactory. — Return to Copenhagen. — Column in memory of Christian VII. — Hotel. — Preparation for departing from capital. — Authority of landlord indispensable to obtain passport. — Form of it. — Opinion entertained by the author of the King.

DURING my stay at Copenhagen I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty, for which purpose I proceeded to the palace of Amalienborg, accompanied by Mr. Foster, the British minister.* We first passed through a hall, where a party of dragoons were stationed with drawn swords in their hands. This apartment conducted to another, where I found many persons of both sexes, and of the inferior ranks of society: on expressing my surprise at this to one of the ministers next me, he informed me that they had come individually to present petitions to the king, a privilege that unquestionably reflects the highest honour on his Majesty. This must be considered as liberal as it is

* This gentleman was, after long and faithful services, recalled by his government, about a year ago, from Denmark, where he was most deservedly popular, and his departure regretted; being appointed minister at Turin.



King of Denmark.



J. Clark sc.

King of Sweden.



wise and humane, and cannot fail to increase the affection of the subject towards the monarch. No such instance of royal condescension occurs in any court of Europe, unless at that of Palermo. The petitions are first delivered into the hands of the prime minister, who lays them before the king, and in due time the answers, if considered necessary, are returned. I own I was forcibly struck on looking on this part of the assembly, with the justice of an observation made to me, that it might be considered in the strictest sense of the word a "paternal levee;" the ear of his Majesty being at all times open to the representations of every class of his subjects, high or low.

After remaining here a short time, we were ushered by the minister into the presence of the king, whom I found standing alone, with his back to a large table. On this occasion his Majesty displayed the greatest affability and condescension, with a peculiar ease of manner. Having the honour to present him with a copy of my travels in Egypt and Palestine, he entered into a long and familiar conversation relative to that journey. The first question of importance he put, was, if I had in the course of it compared the appearance of the countries of Judea, Galilee, Samaria, &c., and the customs, manners, and usages of their inhabitants, with the scriptures, and found any correspondence. I replied, that this had been my immediate object, and that after all possible diligence and investigation, I had discovered such coincidences as most strongly corroborated, in my mind, the authority of revelation.

The King is slender, but of a handsome figure, and about five feet nine inches in height. His hair and eyebrows are white, and he has blue and rather large eyes, a small aquiline nose, and pale countenance; and, on the whole, the cast of his features appeared to me to be not unlike those of the royal family of Great Britain. His Majesty rises at five o'clock in the morning, and is strictly temperate in his habits. At this time he was dressed in the uniform of his regiment, a red coat with light blue facings and cuffs, pantaloons of the same colour, boots and spurs, with

a sword at his side, and he wore a Danish order, with that of the Bath. Perhaps few monarchs in Europe are more distinguished for affability than his Majesty, he being most easy of access, and totally divested of every kind of hauteur and ostentation. He is frequently to be met walking on the public streets; sometimes alone, at others accompanied by the princess royal, leaning on his arm, but unattended even by a single servant. It should be observed, that the Danish court is divested of parade and ostentation, and more remarkable for economy than any other in Europe. His Majesty, who was born 23d January, 1768, succeeded his father Christian VII. 13th March, 1808, and married, 31st July, 1790, Maria Frederica, born 28th October, 1767, daughter of Prince Charles Landgrave of Hesse, who was nephew of George II.; so that the mother of the King being sister of George III., their Majesties may be considered as doubly allied to the throne of England. By this marriage are two daughters, the Princess Royal and Princess Mary, but no male issue. Prince Christian, who lately paid a visit to England, is presumptive heir. This prince was twice married: by his first consort, a daughter of the Prince of Mecklenburg, he had Prince Charles Frederick; but no family exist by the second princess, sister of the Duke of Augustenburg, and a niece of the king, to whom he was united in 1815. Prince Christian has one brother, Prince Ferdinand, a general in the Danish service; and two sisters. The eldest, Princess Juliana, is married to the Prince of Hesse Phillipstall, and Princess Charlotte to Prince William of Hesse Cassel. The former has no issue, but the latter a numerous family. The above are the principal members of the illustrious house of Denmark.

With regard to the constitution of Denmark, it may, in the first place, be observed, that at one period (previous to 1660), there existed a senate, consisting of three estates of the kingdom. This political body, however, ceased, on its voluntarily renouncing the powers invested in them, and surrendering them into the hands of the monarch and his successors, with the authority to exercise them in an absolute

manner. The sovereign was declared to be judge in all civil and ecclesiastical matters; and, in short, had unrestrained liberty to interpret the laws, to abridge and abolish old, and to enact new laws at discretion. Thus the consent of all the orders of the state was first given by their deputies, and afterwards confirmed by themselves. The kingdom, attacked even in its very capital, had at that period just escaped the greatest danger. The nation was wounded by the offensive superiority which the nobility had been assuming to themselves; the clergy and the tiers etat were considered as little more than cyphers in the assembly; the nobles alone appeared to have the power of taxing the people, and the first use they made of it was to exempt themselves. Fortunately a revolution abrogated these odious exemptions, and operated as a cure or remedy to the other evils which Denmark experienced, and the senate entirely resigned its authority into the hands of the King. If, however, we suppose that by this change the kingdom lost its liberty, we shall be mistaken; for in this revolution there was no act of usurpation or violence, but merely a voluntary resignation of its power on the part of the senate. It may, perhaps, be imagined by some, that he who sways the sceptre over Denmark is a despotic monarch, an appellation which, in its strict sense, carries something odious with it, particularly to the ears of Englishmen, who are ever jealous of the assumption of power by the government. It however frequently occurs that men are too often affected with a mere name, without examining facts and things, or inquiring whether the term is to be taken in its strict meaning. If by the expression "despotism" is to be understood absolute and unlimited monarchy, then it unquestionably follows that the government of this country is in reality despotic. At the same time, let it never be lost sight of that this right is more nominal than practical. The constitution of Denmark, it is true, is denominated an absolute monarchy; but the slightest investigation will clearly prove that few governments coming under this description will be found more distinguished for moderation, and few people that enjoy greater liberties and privileges. The sovereign neither rules

with a rod of iron, nor has he ever attempted to undermine the liberty of his subjects, or betray the unlimited confidence reposed in him. On the contrary, as far as my own observation went, his humanity, prudence, and clemency are most exemplary.

It behoves us to discriminate between a monarch vested with supreme power and absolute authority, and the despot who tyrannically abuses those privileges. Does not the latter epithet rather belong to those barbarous monarchs whose security is founded solely on the fear of their subjects? — who, restrained neither by law nor public opinion, are directed solely by caprice, so that they are apt to act as contrary to the dictates of prudence as to those of humanity and justice? The despot and the tyrant, indifferent of the grade which the state over which they rule may occupy in the scale of nations, would rather have submissive, crouching slaves, than free citizens; or else, ambitious of aggrandizing their power, and throwing a false lustre over their reign, instead of studying the genuine interests of their country, involve it in ruinous wars, and both oppress and demoralize the people. With the despot popular opinion is tantamount to nothing, and social happiness considered unworthy of regard; whereas the monarch, worthy to be so called, knowing the responsibility of the high charge with which he is invested, is anxious to promote the real interests of those whom it is his lot to govern.

Denmark possesses a code of laws which regulates civil and criminal justice in the most admirable manner. This is divided into several books, which treat on laws respecting ecclesiastical affairs, the condition of persons, of maritime rights, contracts, crimes, and punishments, and a great variety of other heads. One particular law merits notice, from its nearly approaching to that which has justly been viewed as the great bulwark of the liberty of Englishmen, — namely, the habeas corpus act. It is there laid down, that no person shall be put in prison except he has been detected in committing an act that subjects him to capital punishment, has personally acknowledged the crime, or has been found guilty of its commission; and, moreover, any

one who is accused is allowed, on giving security, to go to and from court, and to avail himself of every necessary privilege to defend himself. It may be also added, that, unless in the case of high treason, or of crimes of equal enormity, the property of the criminal is not subject to confiscation, nor falls to the crown, but is allowed to pass to his heirs. Duelling is here prohibited under pain of confiscation of movables, which extends to the seconds; and those who are killed are denied interment in a church or cemetery. One circumstance attending the execution of the law in Denmark, which cannot be too highly praised, is the dispatch with which justice is administered in the different tribunals. At the same time, such are the privileges of the Danes, as I have already mentioned, that any one may, personally, be his rank in life what it may, deliver into the hands of the prime minister a petition to his sovereign. The King has also around his person counsellors of integrity, abilities, and activity, before whom laws are proposed and discussed, and receive the royal authority; and, in short, the general interests of the kingdom are in every particular duly consulted.

Having been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the constitution of Denmark, which I do not think has before appeared in the English language, I have introduced it in the Appendix, to gratify those readers who may wish to consult so interesting a document.* On the whole, although in one point of view his Majesty is under no other controul but His, by "whom kings reign," yet the government of Denmark sustains all the character of a limited monarchy. No sovereign, perhaps, armed with such absolute and unrestricted authority, has exhibited during any part of his reign less disposition to shew the insolence of power, or to wield that authority in an oppressive manner, than the present King of Denmark. Although it has been shewn that he unites in his own person all the rights of sovereignty unfettered and unrestricted, yet it has been explained that he by no means exercises these exclusively for himself, but is eminently distinguished by that love of justice and mercy which ought to be seated

* Appendix, No. 16.

in the heart of all kings. Frederick VI. may, in one word, justly be denominated the "father" of a people who enjoy all the blessings of freedom, an appellation, indeed, I have frequently heard given him in the country; and I consider with every reason, since his first object has uniformly been to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Danes, to whom he is endeared by his virtues, and whose loyalty is perhaps as firm and unshaken as that of the subjects of any government in Europe.

Having thus attempted to give a description of Copenhagen, and of those particular objects which attracted my attention, with all possible accuracy; and to explain the powers of the monarch who rules over the Danes, it may not be improper to proceed to an account of some places of interest in the vicinity, as being immediately connected with the capital.

About the distance of two English miles is the palace of Fredericksberg, the summer residence of his Majesty, the road to which is adorned with villas. This place, originally, received the name of Amak. The gardens are extensive, with walks in a serpentine form, and great part of them extend along a piece of water, with trees yielding delightful shades. Many of these walks are most sequestered and gloomy, and exclusively appropriated for the king's private use; which latter are inclosed, and their gates are kept shut. In the centre of them is a rustic cottage, named the "Norwegian house," which is formed of coarse logs of wood, that were brought from Norway. The palace, which stands on an elevation, has an antique appearance, and is crowded with windows. At the back is a large quadrangular court, from which spot there is a most delightful prospect of the Baltic, the island of Amager, and Copenhagen; and the whole scene is enlivened by numerous vessels sailing to and fro on the mighty deep. A band of music is stationed on the terrace, in front of the palace, particularly on Sunday evenings, when these gardens are crowded with persons of all ranks to see the King. His Majesty leaves the palace, accompanied by the Queen and family, on foot, and attended by several noblemen and domestics, usually proceeds to the

river, which is at a short distance, and winds round the gardens. They embark in a barge, and are rowed about, to the gratification of thousands that line the banks. This procession is in the following order: a boat first sets out, with a flag hoisted, and a band of music playing. This is rowed by two persons, who are dressed in white jackets, with sashes round their bodies. Next follows the royal barge, with his Majesty and attendants, which is slowly rowed by four men, who are attired in blue striped jackets, with light blue sashes round their waists. The King takes the helm, and stands up in order that he may be distinctly seen by his subjects. The royal boat is followed by another, with an admiral in uniform, and his attendants. This water promenade was not altogether so striking a spectacle as might be supposed; the vessels being by no means remarkable for their elegance or richness. It was, however, an animating sight to witness a multitude of so many thousands assembled to behold a popular monarch, although there certainly was nothing of that pomp, nor any of those enthusiastic demonstrations of joy on the part of the people, that might be expected on such an occasion. On the contrary a marked silence reigned, especially as the procession passed by; which I could not fail to compare with that of the immense multitude I saw assembled to witness one great ruler in particular, namely, the Grand Signior proceeding to mosque at Constantinople, who merely throws his eyes to and fro by way of saluting his subjects. Having adverted to some of the amusements of the Danes, let me now direct the attention of the reader to a subject of a more serious nature:

In addition to the places for the interment of the dead within the city of Copenhagen, there are cemeteries situated without the walls for certain descriptions of persons, such as the military, marines, Jews, and others. One of these, which particularly attracts the attention of a stranger, is denominated "the assistance ground," on which I could say much if my limits permitted. I may, however, in general observe, that if we except the cemetery of Pere la Chaise,

at Paris, it is, perhaps, the most extensive spot of ground in Europe set apart for such a purpose, and reflects considerable credit on the government. It may here be remarked, that public burial grounds should, invariably, be at a distance from the habitations of the living, and on no account be permitted within populous cities. The Romans paid a due attention to this very important point, and in this respect deserve to be imitated by ourselves. In London, and most other large capitals, the burial grounds are not only very confined, but frequently much neglected, and in a most indecent state. A spot, so appropriated, should be characterised by an air of solitude and retirement, and should seem to invite to that meditation which the field of death, the last sojourn appointed for all living, is so well calculated to inspire; and where the tombs, both of the young and the old, and the rich and the poor, the gay and the wretched, would speak the most impressive language, and direct our thoughts to that state to which our present transient existence is merely preparatory.

The Assistance ground occupies about 50 acres, inclosed with a brick wall, seven feet in height, and is almost completely enveloped with trees. These consist of the lime, poplar, hazel, and weeping willow. The area is laid out in walks, over the centre one of which a natural arch is formed by the bending of the trees. Most of the graves are not in the form of those we are accustomed to see, but consist of a pile of earth in a circular shape, about two feet in height, and covered over with thin white sand. They are also abundantly decorated with flowers, which are inclosed in neat baskets of tin, and small pots. Great care is bestowed in keeping the tombs, and the various ornamental twigs, blossoms, &c., which had been carefully laid on the coffins of the deceased, previous to being deposited in the earth, in the best state of repair. The monuments exhibit great variety of form, and many of them are remarkable for their elegance and costliness. Small chairs and benches are placed within the inclosure, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to visit this funereal region; and I

beheld not a few who were sorrowing over the ashes of their departed relatives and friends. Many of our countrymen repose in this sequestered spot, but few monuments are erected to record their memory. On one of them, however, I observed these words: "Not lost, but gone before."

Wishing to have an opportunity of seeing the royal family during their devotions, I visited, one Sunday, the chapel at Fredericksberg. It is small, but neatly fitted up: the roof is of stucco-work, and has a painting in the centre, on one side of which are the royal arms, and on the other a representation of the triumph of Faith over Infidelity. Above the altar is a painting of the Last Supper, with an effigy of our Saviour, in silver, and a massy silver candlestick placed on each side of it. On one side were seats for those immediately attached to the household, and others for the nobility beneath the gallery appropriated to the royal family. Those for strangers and others were directly opposite to this gallery, so that I had a most distinct view of it. Her Majesty entered with peculiar grace and dignity, accompanied by her two daughters: on this occasion the King happened not to be present. After making three courtesies, one to the front and the others to the right and left hand, the Queen took her seat. A psalm having been sung, the clergyman ascended the pulpit, and after a short supplication he delivered a sermon. This being finished, he offered up another prayer, which included a benediction for the house of Denmark: he then respectfully bowed, left the pulpit, and took his place in a seat inclosed with a curtain, adjoining the pulpit. Another psalm was now sung; after which persons came with a crimson embroidered bag, attached to the end of a stick, to afford facility in extending it to the gallery, and moving it down the pews in order to receive the offerings of those who were disposed to contribute. The Queen and Princesses then rose, and repeated their courtesies in the same polite and condescending manner. The service, which occupied little more than an hour, appeared to me to resemble the Presbyterian form of worship in Scotland, and was accompanied with a marked decorum and gravity. My

eye being occasionally directed to the royal gallery, I was struck with the earnest attention bestowed by her Majesty, who is of a serious frame of mind. I may, with the utmost sincerity add, that among all the royal females of Europe, whom I have beheld during the course of my long travels, I have never seen one so truly graceful and dignified in her manners. Few of her rank, in fact, are greater ornaments to their sex than this illustrious lady, who is in many respects a very superior character. She is of a highly cultivated mind, enriched by reading and profound reflection; and may be considered as one of the first literary royal characters of the age, having actually written several works. One of these, which I have seen, is a genealogical table of all the sovereigns in Europe, from the commencement of their several reigns, tracing their origin from the remotest periods. Her Majesty has also written a history of "The State of Denmark, from 1807 to 1815." This interesting document, in all probability may not come to public light before the royal author's demise, the manuscript to my personal knowledge having been deposited for that purpose among the privy state papers, in one of the principal offices of government, that it may be transmitted to future ages. The King having been pleased to say that his consort wished to see me, I had the honour of a private audience of her Majesty, during which she entered into a long conversation on the subject of my travels in the East, especially on the city of Jerusalem; and I was surprised at the knowledge and extensive reading she displayed. Her Majesty is low in stature, and inclining to embonpoint, but is highly graceful and condescending in her manners, and has a sharp penetrating eye.

In returning to the city I perceived artificial mounds of earth, of a considerable height, which had been erected the 2d of April, 1801; beneath them are deposited the ashes of those who fell at the bombardment of the city. A flight of steps leads to the top, where is an obelisk inclosed by a circle of trees; and here, upon a variety of rough stones, similar to those we see in grottos, are cut the names of many, both military and naval heroes, who had distinguished them-

selves on that unfortunate occasion. On a door, in front, apparently leading to a vault, are the words:—

DEN KRANDE
SOM FÆDRELANDET GAV
DEN VISNER EI
PAA FALDEN KRIGERS GRAV

To commemorate the eventful period of the invasion, medals were struck, with the following inscription: “They fell, but Denmark stood.” On the reverse: “Merited by valour and by blood.”

On quitting the capital I directed my route to Roeskilde. The road was better than those I had hitherto seen in this country, and about one half of it was ornamented on each side with trees, planted at certain distances. In proceeding I perceived a number of tumuli, and sometimes small heaps of stones, presumed to be druidical remains. On approaching Roeskilde, the country has a bare appearance. The fields are inclosed, and in ploughing the farmers use four horses. The peasants are comfortably clothed: their dress, which is the same both in summer and winter, consists of short green or blue coats, with large pockets on the outside, and a double row of buttons; large hats bound with velvet, white buckles in the shoes; and their hair, which is bushy, hangs down their necks. Their hats, which are turned up after the manner of those of the peasantry of Spain, collect the rain in wet weather, a circumstance of which they not unfrequently avail themselves, to quench their thirst! The costume of the females are green gowns and petticoats, with double red stripes round the bottom. They carry many articles on the head, such as wooden pails, with milk, water, &c. which are bound with three neat hoops of brass, and remarkably clean. At the same time they knit stockings, and in these particulars resemble the Welch women. In this part of the country the cottages are of a white colour, covered with thatch, with ovens to each; and stand detached at a short distance. I arrived at Roeskilde, which is perceived at a great distance before reaching it, and may be considered as 16 miles distant from Copenhagen.

This town, the ancient capital of Denmark, whence the seat of government was transferred to Copenhagen in 1443, contained at one period about thirty convents, and as many churches; but the only edifice of importance, and, indeed, the sole object of interest now remaining, is the venerable cathedral, in which are many tombs of royal personages. This fabric, which is constructed of brick, is in the Gothic style, and measures 284 feet by 82. The roof is ornamented with figures painted in fresco, especially over the altar: some of these represent apostles, others ancient sovereigns of Denmark; and, although executed four centuries ago, they still retain their freshness. In the pavement, which is partly brick and partly stone, are many tombstones, with the representation of those interred beneath. The seats are of wood, painted blue, with the arms of different nobility, some of them bearing the date 1569; and are carved on the outside. In the gallery is an elegant seat, erected by Christian IV. for his own exclusive use, and a second for the inmates of a Lutheran convent within the town. The pulpit, which is in the middle of the church, and placed against the wall, is of marble, and has figures of the four Evangelists; and the organ is awkwardly placed at the side of it.

The altar-piece is in the form of a large press with folding-doors, painted blue, which are partly thrown open on Sundays. It contains in carved and gilded wood various events connected with the life of Jesus Christ. During periods marked by extraordinary acts of solemnity, an interior case with gilded ornaments, presented to the church by Christian IV., is exhibited. On each side of the altar are stalls similar to those in our own cathedrals, which exhibit some curious specimens of carving by blind persons. Behind the altar are five monuments, inclosing the remains of the following illustrious characters: Queen Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, who died in 1412, and was interred here in 1423; Frederick III. *, who died Feb. 9, 1670, and

* Hic jacet per quem stetit Dania, sereniss. ac potentiss. Daniæ et Norvegiæ Rex Fridericus Tertius, &c. Qui tam privatis virtutibus clarus quam

his queen Sophia Amelia*; Christian V., who died 1699; Frederick IV., and his consort; on the tomb of this last sovereign are recorded his emancipation of the peasantry, the establishment of schools, &c.; and there is also a figure of our Saviour in white marble, lying on a black slab of the same material. His queen, who died 15th March, 1721, is here eulogized for her piety and benevolence, and is represented as receiving a crown of glory. This monument is also ornamented by a weeping figure of most exquisite workmanship. The tomb of Christian V. has on it a representation of the siege of Weimar, with a figure of the Saviour and cross similar to the above. On that of his queen, who died 1714, is represented an hospital founded by her. In a small aperture, in one part of the wall, the

imperatoris, in palatio justus, in castris vigil, in tribunali propitius, in throno, campo, foro, ubique Rex, ubique moderator omnium sed maxime sui, annos regimine menses beneficiis dies pietate distinxit. Ob quæ merita imprimis effractas bellorum procellas regni jugulo minitantes, communis parentis haud paulo pulchrius quam regis nomen meritis, quo nulli hactenus principum Danorum ire datum, hæreditariam primus accepit potestatem, id est cives omnes in regno suo effecit liberos seque et stirpem in perpetuam suam supra omnem extulit mortalitatem supra. Stat fama supra tantæ Herois ruinas qui hærens cælo lucet terris, et in animis hominum colitur postquam in Augustali desiit perpetua gloria et orbi cœva, si quid cælo creditur si qua pietati duratio futura. Natus est anno 1609, die 18 Martii: Denatus anno 1670, die 9 Februarii.

* *Æterno asserta ævo Mortalia hic posuit Augustissima
Daniæ Norwegiæ Vandalorum Gothorumque Regina
Sophia Amalia.*

Inclita Principum Luneburgensium soboles, Regum Daniæ Sanctissima et Mater et Conjux, Principalium virtutum omnium quas unquam vidit sublime hoc fastigium Æternaturum exemplar quæ per fœdus conjugale Gloriosissimo Regi Friderico tertio feliciter nexa felicissima sæcunditate æternos Daniæ Imperatores, potioribus Europæ partibus perpetuos dedit Rectores, tandemque evocato ad superos divo Rege desolatæ viduitatis solitudinem regio prorsus animo et pari tulit constantia ac moderatione qua antea augustissimi tori consortium, donec arctos hoc et universo terrarum Orbe quem fulgentissimis gloriæ radiis votis brevius illustraverat cum cœlitus illis et æternis gloriose commutato, novo jubare superas adiit, famæque tacere nequæ heroicarum virtutum intaminatæ religionis, clementiæ planè regiæ masculi animi aspectus Majestatis plenissimi et Civium in se amoris tot illustria memoranda tradidit documenta quot momenta habet beata illa qua divarum facta Regina nunc fruitur frueturque perpetua Æternitas. Nata est anno 1628 die 24 Martii: Denata anno 1685 die 20 Febr.

bones of William, an English bishop, are shewn; and in the vestry are portraits of the bishops of Zealand, with the busts of Luther and bishop Absalom, the founder of Copenhagen; and also a chair carved in wood, of great antiquity, used during the reign of Catholicism.

After viewing these objects, I was conducted to the royal vaults beneath. Here there are a number of coffins raised on platforms, and of various shapes, dimensions, and workmanship, in silver, &c. It would be tedious to describe the whole, and therefore the following only shall be noticed. There are six coffins of children of his present Majesty, laid on black velvet, fringed with gold. The coffin of Amelia, daughter of Frederick IV., who died in 1782, is embroidered on the right side with the royal arms, the workmanship of her own hands. There is an enormous coffin, containing the remains of the Margravine of Brandenburgh, who married Christian VI. In another, of lead, is the brother of Christian V., who appears to have been of gigantic stature, as it measured seven feet and a half in length. Here are also four coffins of the children of Christian V., one of which is in the form of a large chest or trunk.

On quitting this I entered another vault, where there were the following coffins, all richly ornamented, and laid on platforms, namely, the sons of Christian III. and IV. the Danish monarchs of these days must certainly have been distinguished for height, since I found these about seven feet in length. The walls of this vault, which was built by Christian IV. (who was upwards of six feet three inches in height,) expressly for his own remains, are fourteen feet in thickness! Here are also deposited the bodies of Frederick III. and his queen, in coffins of copper.

Having satisfied my curiosity in this mournful spot, where the mighty of the earth are laid low, and shew the transitoriness of all human grandeur, I returned to the church. In one large chapel are other coffins, containing the remains of royal persons of the house of Denmark of a more recent date; which are distinctly seen through an elegant railing which inclose the place. First

is the coffin of Frederick V. and his royal consort Louisa, with the united arms of England and Denmark on the side of it; Johanna, born 4th Sept. 1729, and died 10th Oct. 1796; Christian VI. and his queen; the parents of the present Prince Christian, the presumptive heir of the Danish crown; and the late king, who was born 29th January, 1742, and died 13th March, 1808. At one time it was in contemplation to convey to this place the remains of his injured consort, Caroline Matilda; this was, however, afterwards abandoned, and they are deposited in the royal vault at Zell, of which I shall afterwards have occasion to speak. In chapels on the opposite side of the church are splendid monuments in alabaster, executed in Italy, erected to the memory of Queen Elizabeth and Christian III., whose effigies are in a recumbent position. The latter is ornamented with a representation of warriors in Roman costume. The expense of these tombs has been estimated at £50,000. There is also a tomb of Frederick II. with the figure of an elephant, in allusion to the order of that name, which he established, and surrounded by four warriors.

It is recorded on a column here that Peter the Great was only four inches lower than Christian I., who was of the enormous stature of seven feet. From the period of Christian it would appear the Danes have degenerated in a remarkable degree, since they may generally be considered at present as low in stature. In other minor chapels are laid the coffins of noble families, crowned with ornaments, flags, martial trophies, &c. Among other tombs in the aisle of the church is that of Saxo-Grammaticus, who died in 1190.

In Roeskilde is established an hospital for lunatics; and on inquiry, I found that in this country insanity generally arises from either religion, love, or intoxication, but chiefly the latter. There is a manufactory here for the making of paper, conducted by machinery of eight-horse power; and a cotton-mill, on the principle of Watt and Bolton.

On returning to Copenhagen, I stopped at Sorgenfrie (Sans-souci), a country palace belonging to Prince Christian, in a most beautiful situation, a short distance from the great

road, and within a few miles of the capital. I was here presented by the British minister to his Royal Highness, his consort, and his sister, at a soiree. Their Royal Highnesses were exceedingly affable, and the Prince, whose mind appears highly cultivated by reading and travel *, walked with me over his pleasure-grounds, and entered into a long and familiar conversation on my travels in Palestine. I had occasion to observe, among many public monuments, one which merits particular notice, not so much on account of its elegance, as the motives on which it was founded. This is a column or pyramid, near the western gate, of Norwegian granite, of considerable height, upon a pedestal, and on each corner are representations of Peace, Plenty, Contentment, and Industry. This is a very striking object, and contains an inscription in the Danish language, stating that it was erected by some grateful citizens to the memory of Christian VII., on the occasion of his granting freedom to the peasants who occupied crown lands. I cannot refrain from noticing here what struck me as singularly disgusting: although cattle are not permitted to be killed within the city, there are slaughter-houses in the immediate vicinity of the most elegant villas; and the road along which the royal family pass to Fredericksberg is rendered actually offensive by the pestilential stench emitted from these places. In travelling abroad, an Englishman is frequently led to doubt whether the people of other countries have any olfactory nerves.

I found every comfort at the Royal Hotel of Copenhagen, where I remained some time, and can recommend this house to travellers, not only as being in a central situation, in front of the palace, but as very comfortable. The house is on a large scale, and contains upwards of ninety rooms, and every accommodation that can be desired. There is a most bountiful table d'hote, a billiard room, &c.; and the landlord, Mr. Henneburg, who has more the manners of a gentleman than of the keeper of an hotel, shews a marked

* This enlightened Prince had lately paid a visit to England, and expressed to me how highly he was gratified in all that had fallen under his observation.

attention to strangers, and speaks the English language. There is a very ingenious plan adopted here to prevent much of that trouble which would else occur both to visitors and domestics in so large an establishment. In the centre of the hall leading to the different rooms in each storey is a dial, like that of a clock, on which are marked the numbers of the different rooms, and a cypher. In the centre is a hand, so as to move or point to any number that is necessary. At the side of it is attached a bell and string, and a person having occasion for a waiter, at the same time that he pulls the string to sound the bell, places the hand opposite to the number of the apartment he occupies: this being perceived by the waiter, leads him at once to the room. On discharging the commands, the waiter then places the hand to point to the 0; not only to shew that these have been fulfilled, but, in case the bell should happen to be rung by others, without the hand being turned to the chamber where the inmate requires assistance, there is no occasion for their searching through the rooms to find out where his services are required. A sufficient intimation is attached to this ingenious mode to prevent confusion, by informing those who require the waiters, what proceeding they should adopt in order to command their immediate attendance when the bell is rung. In the floor of the apartment I occupied, there is a place three feet square where a bomb had fallen during the bombardment, and penetrated two others underneath. This has been carefully kept, and employed as a weight or pulley to the great door of the hall.*

* The prices of wine per bottle, in this hotel, are as follows:—

	<i>Rix.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Margeaux - - -	1	0	2	0
St. Julien - - -	1	1	2	4
Lafitte - - -	2	0	4	0
Port - - -	2	0	4	0
Burgundy Volnay - - -	3	3	7	0
Champagne - - -	3	3	7	0
White Hermitage - - -	2	3	5	0
Cotti Roti - - -	2	3	5	0
St. Pery - - -	2	3	5	0
Rhenish - - -	1	4	3	4

On preparing for my departure from this beautiful capital and its environs, I found it was necessary that the landlord should previously write to the police, declaring he had no debt against me, and saw no objection to my passport being granted.* This is an effectual mode for preventing strangers from decamping without paying their bill and satisfying all demands upon them; neither can any one quit the kingdom if any creditor chooses to lay a detainer at the proper office. In fact, the British minister himself, previously to his leaving this capital, is obliged to announce his departure, by inserting in the public newspapers a notice to all persons to come forward with their claims against him. It may be also added, that the names of all strangers who arrive here, are instantly given in these prints.

Having obtained my passport, I departed from the capital of Denmark gratified with all that I had seen, and with the hospitality I had experienced, both from the British minister, my countrymen, and the Danes. Of the Danish nation I have no hesitation in saying, that from all I have seen and heard, I entertain the best opinion; but of none more highly than the sovereign who reigns over them, who is so much distinguished for mildness and benevolence, and has at heart the true happiness and prosperity of his subjects.

		Rix.	Marks.	Sterling.	
				s.	d.
Franz	- - - -	1	0	2	0
Graves	- - - -	1	0	2	0
Sauterne	- - - -	1	2	2	8
Madeira, No. 1	- - - -	2	0	4	0
Ditto No. 2	- - - -	2	0	4	0
Malaga	- - - -	2	0	4	0
Sherry	- - - -	2	0	4	0
English Ale	- - - -	1	0	2	0
Porter	- - - -	0	4	1	4
Rum per Glass, 8 Skillings, or	- - - -	0	0	0	2
Cogniac	Ditto - - - -	0	0	0	2
Geneva	Ditto - - - -	0	0	0	2

* The following is a literal translation of the application made on such occasions:—

“For Mr. Wilson, who intends to go to Hamburgh by sea, I require a passport from the police, and attest, that I know of nothing which ought to prevent his departure.”



CHAP. XV.

Departure from Copenhagen. — Steam-boat. — Coast. — Wordingborg. — Gooldskiff. — Danger in a storm. — Arrival at Kiel. — Females employed in rowing boats. — Palace. — University. — Public baths and gardens. — Treaty of peace between Denmark and Sweden signed here. — Postmaster. — Extraordinary refusal of horses. — Departure. — New Munster. — Branstadt. — Absburg. — Hamburg. — Constitution. — Senate. — Ecclesiastical and military establishments. — Population, buildings, &c. — Altona. — Public gardens. — Klopstock. — Harburg. — Lunenberg Heath. — Zell. — Palace. — Church. — Monument to officers who fell at Waterloo. — Arrival at Hanover. — Palace of the Duke of Cambridge. — Ancient palace. — Armoury. — Mint. — Herrenhausen. — Tiedenwizen. — Durshelf. — Einbeck. — Population. — Manufactures. — Saltershel. — Nordheim. — Gottingen. — Dransfeld. — Munden. — Hesse Cassel. — Williamshohe. — Holdstarf. — Harburg. — Giessen. — Friedberg. — Frankfort. — Gustavus ex-king of Sweden. — Mentz. — Voyage down the Rhine. — Bingley. — St. Goar. — Coblentz. — Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. — Horrors of its siege.

AFTER satisfying my curiosity in visiting all the objects of interest in the Danish capital, I bade adieu to it on the 8th of September, and embarked on board of the *Caledonia* steam-boat at seven o'clock in the evening, bound for Kiel, and paid £1 19s. as a cabin passenger.

Early next morning we set sail, and after encountering a violent gale of wind, arrived at Kioege Bucht or Bay. The whole of this coast had a sandy appearance, and was not unlike that about Margate. At two o'clock pilots came off from the island of Moss, on account of the intricate navigation, there being only seven feet of water. In this direction, the land was finely wooded to the water's edge, and there were many

gentle sloping hills, bearing marks of cultivation from the crops which had just been cut down. We passed the island, which is to the left, and Zealand to the right hand, and came to Ullsale, where the vessel was discovered to be touching ground, from the paddles throwing up quantities of sand. For several miles the channel here was narrow, in consequence of which, marks or beacons were judiciously set up on each side in some places, to distinguish that part which would admit vessels of small burthen. We afterwards passed several islands, and at five o'clock came opposite the town of Wordingborg, where there is a tower erected by Waldemar, King of Denmark. This place contains 1,500 inhabitants, and has a considerable paper manufactory. The following forenoon the wind increased to a heavy gale, when we came to Gooldskiff, between Langeland and Laaland, where there is a light-house on an eminence; and we then crossed a bay. Having encountered a heavy swell of sea, serious apprehensions were entertained of our personal safety, in consequence of the machinery giving way, and one of the paddles being raised completely out of the water, which rendered it impossible to keep the vessel steady. Murdoch, the engineer, a Scotsman of abilities, repeatedly suggested to the captain the propriety of not attempting to cross at that time, but of remaining at anchor, expecting the wind to cease, and assuring him that he would not be responsible for the machinery holding out. But although he was seconded by the passengers, the captain was most obstinate. It is to be regretted, that in such critical circumstances, and in vessels where every thing depends on dexterity in the management of the machinery, and the lives and properties of individuals are so much at stake, the superintendant should not be legally empowered to judge as to the propriety of proceeding. By a miracle, however, we reached Kiel, and cast anchor.*

Boats came off from the shore rowed by sailors, who have

* The number of steam-engines existing at present is supposed to amount to twelve thousand, a creation of power equal to a quarter of a million of horses.

the exclusive right of landing passengers, and are entitled to 1s. 8d. from each.

The view of Kiel, situated at the extremity of an arm of the Baltic, called Kielerfiord, a considerable distance above the town, is extremely beautiful. This place contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a university. The streets are narrow, but tolerably paved; and the buildings have an appearance of considerable antiquity, and have lofty gables towards the street. They are built of brick, and chiefly of a white colour; and each house contains an extraordinary number of windows. The females appear to be a hardy race, and many of them, like those I observed at Sweden, are employed in rowing boats to and fro. This is done by means of paddles, or wooden shovels, with long shafts, something similar to a large broom, with which they appear as it were to sweep the water. In this employment, and with their black hats, they have a most grotesque appearance on the water. Ship-building is carried on here upon a small scale, and there are manufactures of hats, tobacco*, and sugar-refining. There is an ancient palace in a neglected state, situated upon an elevation, and looking down on a number of walks, adorned with fine trees; one plot of ground is thickly encircled with them, and laid out in the old Dutch style, with a labyrinth. This place is much frequented by nightingales. Upon the shore, about an English mile distant, are public baths built of wood, covered with a composition of sand, so as to resemble stone. Adjacent to these baths are a number of public gardens, with cottages in woods of stately elms and birch

* This plant, which takes name from Tobago, where it is a native, was first discovered in St. Domingo, in 1496, introduced into France 1560, and in England, in 1533, and in 1664 was prohibited to be planted in Britain, and a tax laid on it in 1685. It was permitted to be cultivated in Ireland in 1779.

Another account is, that it was introduced into this country by Captain Lane. Sir Walter Raleigh began first to use it, and previous to the 17th century smoking was reckoned one of the accomplishments of a man of fashion. It afterwards appears to have become common, and it is said, that children in going to school used to smoke it, and their teachers joined in partaking of the luxury, who, like the Germans of the present day, retired to bed with pipes in their mouths.

trees, situated upon a height. Here, tables are laid out along the walks, for refreshments, and bands of music perform. From this spot is a charming view of the sea, the lower part of the wood, in front of the principal house, being cut down. It is a place of great resort, and affords a cool and delightful retreat during the summer months. The steam-boat established between Kiel and Copenhagen, has turned out a source of great profit. The particular treaty that put an end to all hostilities between Denmark and Sweden, and by which the kingdom of Norway was irrevocably annexed to the Swedish crown, was signed here 14th January, 1814.

After viewing Kiel, we prepared to prosecute our journey by land. On applying, however, to the postmaster for horses to a hired carriage, we were refused, on the ground, they could only be permitted to be let for the use of private carriages, or those of the country: the latter are called Holstein waggons, which are clumsy conveyances, with moveable seats across, and something in the form of an artillery waggon. Their motion is excessively jolting, and the continual rumbling they make is most distressing to the ear, besides which inconveniences, these vehicles being uncovered, the traveller is exposed either to dust or rain. All this, however, might have been endured, had there not been a lady in the party, whose delicate state of health rendered her unequal to encounter the fatigue and unpleasantness of such a mode of travelling. In these circumstances, therefore, it was found necessary to get a certificate from a medical gentleman, who visited her, and after being satisfied of the truth of her statement, certified the fact in writing. This was taken to the postmaster, who, in consequence, saw the propriety of permitting her to proceed in the Berlin with post-horses. Had the lady, however, been in good health, she must necessarily have submitted to the regulations, and proceeded in a "waggon." This is the first instance of the kind I ever met with in any country; and it is to be hoped, that the government will abolish such an arbitrary and illiberal regulation.

We set out on the 12th of September. The houses along the sides of the road were built of brick, covered with

thatch ; the peasants had all the appearance of comfort, and no signs of poverty were visible in any shape. Many of the fields were of a flushed or red appearance, and under bountiful crops of the buck-wheat. The roads were deep and sandy, and lay across a heath. Poles of wood, 10 feet in height, were erected in different parts, surrounded or secured with large stones, so as to mark out the course of the road which would in the winter be quite concealed by snow. The female peasants had a masculine appearance: their faces were round, and they had such red cheeks, as were almost calculated to put roses out of countenance. Many of them were cased in strong boots, like those worn by men. In the course of this journey, I met groups of young men trudging along with heavy knapsacks on their backs, and sticks in their hands; and others reclining at the sides of the road, apparently jaded and fatigued with walking. They may be considered as having literally set out on their travels, since a particular law is laid down to promote travelling. This is, in fact, common to all trades here: every apprentice is forced to travel, or, as it is termed, "wander," for the space of three years after the expiration of the term of his service, previous to his being permitted to settle in any town in the capacity of master. No journeyman is allowed to marry on pain of being expelled from their society, nor can he obtain employment in the trade. These itinerants have passports, or what may be called, wandering books, and are only permitted to remain 24 hours in a town, should they not find employment. In that case, on application to a magistrate, they receive subsistence money, and the amount of it is noted in this passport. When the travels of a journeyman are finished, should he be disposed to set himself up as master, he is obliged to finish a certain piece of work, which is submitted to the opinion of proper judges, to show his ability in the trade he means to exercise. Under such circumstances, if young John Bull, after gaining a perfect knowledge of the business he intended to carry on, was forced to turn out, and walk about the country as a beggar for such a term of years, and prohibited from taking to himself a helpmate, he would be inclined to put forth his

horns, growl, and consider himself treated as a wandering vagabond.

At New Munster, which consists of one spacious street, the houses are formed first of frames of wood, and then filled up with brick, with gable fronts, which are quite detached from each other, with small courts between each. To the eye of an Englishman, who has seen farm-houses and their offices in his own country, the interior of these will appear singularly constructed. In the first place, there are enormous gateways, and a space within the walls almost equal to some of the inn yards in London. The great gate contains, in the centre, a smaller one. This leads to a space, from 100 to 150 feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth. About two thirds of this area is spaced off on each side, near to the principal entrance, and divided into a kitchen and small apartments with windows, which receive light from the entry. At the windows are exposed, similar to those in shops, bottles of spirits, liquors, drinking-glasses, bread, &c., denoting that such articles are for sale. At the extremity of this great space, are, on one side, stables for horses, and on the other, stalls for cows. Over these are shelves for the roosting of pigeons, and accommodations also for servant's beds. The centre is occupied by enormously loaded waggons, and other carriages. Along the walls are suspended chairs, and kitchen utensils. The dairy is kept under ground. The whole of this establishment presents a most curious scene, particularly from the bustle occasioned during the evening, and almost resembles a village in miniature. In short, every thing connected with an inn, a private house, dairy, farm-steading, cart-houses, and granary, is here to be found concentrated under one roof. In the house where we stopped to dine, the extremity of the area was actually occupied by a theatre, which was concealed by a drop scene.

In the evening we arrived at Branstadt, after travelling only 29 miles in the course of five hours. Here we put up at a house in a similar form. The area was 130 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. However, I could not fail to remark the risk that arose from the number of lights in a place where hay and other combustible materials are so

much exposed, since a mere spark might have set the whole in a blaze, and spread terrible conflagration: — beds for travellers were placed in recesses of the wall. That I slept on was in an inner apartment, and was laid on a mountain of straw: — a rope was fixed in the centre of the ceiling over it, with a handle like the pulley of a bell, to assist a person in getting in and out of it; and two long antique walking canes were thrust down between the frame of the bed on the outside and the clothes, to prevent one from falling out: I should add, that the recess in which the bed was placed was hung completely round with cobwebs. In this village there is a monument erected to Christian V. on occasion of some particular victory, which, however, the French, with their usual rage for demolition, had thrown down.

The following morning we continued our journey along a heath, and the road was so bad, that the horses were obliged to proceed at a walking pace. There are no stones erected, marking the distances from one place to another. We saw numerous waggons laden with merchandize, passing from Hamburg to Kiel, undergoing a search, and afterwards sealed, when certain duties were exacted. On this extensive heath, at a distance from the road, are a number of neat cottages, detached from each other, and built on a particular plan, with extensive portions of land assigned to each: these are given by the king, under certain stipulations, with the view of the common being inclosed, and brought into a proper state of cultivation. On halting at a farm-house at some further distance, I found it built exactly in the same state as those formerly described, with barn yard “entertainment for men and horses;” accommodation for cattle, poultry, and pigs. Independently of the activity of the peasants within, a scene of equal industry was going on without, there being upwards of 100 hives, a greater number than I had ever seen before in one place in any country.

After having been a couple of days in travelling 56 miles, we reached Hamburg. The comfort experienced in a good inn, especially in a town, can only be appreciated by those who have encountered a long journey, and submitted in the

course of it to many privations. It reminds me of the following lines I have met with somewhere.

When safe in the inn, and his horse in the manger,
 How snug he reflects on past darkness and danger;
 His fire now so warm is, his steak so well dressed,
 His wine and his gin so truly the best,
 This armchair so easy, the bed-room so neat,
 The warming-pan ready to comfort his feet;
 So gratefully slumber encircles his brow,
 No hero more blest than our traveller now.

This city has been so fully described by travellers that it is unnecessary to enter into many details. It is situated on a gentle rising ground, and is about one hundred miles from the north sea. The period of its foundation seems to be involved in uncertainty, although some are led to think it might have been about the year 808. The constitution of this little state cannot fail to excite admiration for its simplicity. It consists of a senate, composed of four burgomasters, four syndics, and twenty-four senators. There is an ecclesiastical government, of which the senate is the head; and also a military establishment of about 2,000 men; but no naval force. The city is divided into two parts, namely, the old and new, and contains five parishes. It is denominated free and imperial, and has maintained its independence amidst the contentions of the formidable powers that surround it. The population amounts to about 200,000, among whom there are nearly 20,000 Jews. The situation is low, and of course subject to inundation; and the atmosphere is humid. The town is calculated at five English miles in circumference; and the ramparts inclosing it, exceeding one hundred feet in breadth, are surrounded with ditches of considerable depth. These are, however, now demolishing, to make way for improvements. There are six gates, which are shut at six o'clock at night, and after this hour fourpence is exacted from each pedestrian, and one shilling for a coach. The former is augmented to eightpence, and the latter to two shillings at ten o'clock; and after eleven, a passenger pays one

shilling, and a coach three. On the clock striking twelve, none are admitted, and the keys of the gates are brought to the president. The tide rises in the city about twelve feet, and flows about twenty miles above it. There are several squares, and in many of the streets trees are planted before the houses, which give them a cheerful aspect. Almost every person of respectability keeps a carriage. Several small shops are below ground, and consequently filled with water during inundations. The hackney coaches are numerous. The houses are built in an old-fashioned style, with lofty pointed gables, and are from four to six stories in height, with a great number of windows. Many of these edifices are so spacious and splendid, that they may almost be termed palaces. Rents are considered high. The churches, public buildings, hospitals, and various institutions are so very numerous, that it is impossible to enter into a minute description of them. In various "Halls" are seen the English and other publications. The town hall is large and elegant, and contains several paintings. In the exchange, opposite to it, a very antique structure, persons of all nations are to be met with. The hotels and coffee-houses are both numerous and commodious; and the charges reasonable. At the entrances of some of them are porters in a costume like that of parish beadle, holding large staffs with silver balls on the top, wrapped up in great coats, with capes edged with gold lace, and wearing cocked hats, who assume a great air of importance.

All trades are carried on here, but the Hamburgers are most celebrated for making musical clocks and watches. It is a remarkable circumstance, that there is only one instance on record of a member of the senate having been a bankrupt; in consequence of which he proceeded in state to the senate house, and resigned his dignity. This still forms a favourite theme with the Hamburg merchants. In so large a city, where there are persons of all nations, it is surprising to see so few beggars; but the benevolent institutions are numerous, and a tax, for the benefit of the poor, is very properly laid on certain amusements.

The bank, founded in 1610, issues no paper; and, under

former government, no merchant, unless a burgher, could open an account at the bank. No business is transacted there between 31st December and 16th January. The police is vigilant, and the laws may be considered in general as humane, for executions rarely occur, except in the case of crimes marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. There is one theatre, which, for so large a city, is paltry in the extreme. It is thrown open on Sundays, when there are also concerts, assemblies, and other amusements; and the public gardens and walks, where instrumental music is performed, are numerously attended on that day. The JungferNSTeid forms, perhaps, one of the most elegant promenades on the continent, and commands a view of the Alster, where there is a lively scene, there being generally many parties of pleasure on this stream. It was under the trees that ornament this spot that the Cossacks, on entering Hamburg, in 1813, littered their horses. To guard against fire, watchmen are stationed near the top of the steeples of churches, to make signals when any conflagration occurs; and in order to guard still further against this calamity, merchants are restricted from keeping in their warehouses beyond a certain quantity of pitch, sulphur, turpentine, or other combustible articles. The English residents have places of worship.

Among other peculiarities, it may be mentioned, that the persons employed to conduct funerals appear in a costume exactly like that of our English barristers when in court. There is an academy, house of correction, and an institution for orphans. Perhaps no city in Europe presents more crooked and deformed persons, arising, it is said, from the inattention of nurses to them when infants. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and held to be an important branch of employment. The imports from this place to England, including Heligoland, Hanover, and the Duchies of Oldenburgh and Mecklenburgh, were, in 1822, £728,068, and exports to these places £9,038,586; in 1823 the former were £961,460, and the latter £7,528,957. Smoking appears to be universal among all ranks, and a segar is to be seen in the mouth of almost every person passing along. During the period, however, when the

French were here, such an indulgence was prohibited on the public walks and promenades. The Hamburgers, in short, may be said to be devourers of amusement, and court ease and luxury in every possible shape. The dress of the lower order of females resembles that of the Dutch, from their petticoats being very thick and short. They have small broad straw hats, sunk in the crown, or as if it had been beat in, and ornamented with a profusion of black ribbon flowing from behind, and they also wear blue or red stockings.

There are post-offices established for each government, the English, Hanoverian, Prussian, Danish, &c.; and the letter-carriers are dressed in the costume of the country in whose service they are employed: those, for instance, of the English are distinguished by blue trowsers, red coats with blue cuffs, and the letters "G. R." in silver on the left breast. A similar mode is adopted in some of the post-offices in Britain. In Dublin this distinction is observed, where there are 65 persons for delivering the Irish, and 20 the English letters. The revenue of this city is calculated at upwards of £100,000. On the whole, Hamburg is an agreeable and populous place, and in many respects may be termed London in miniature. There is evidently a liberality of sentiment and spirit of independence prevalent among the inhabitants: the situation too, especially as a summer residence, is pleasant, and every article of life is to be found at a moderate price.

Altona, which is on the banks of the Elbe, contiguous to the city, forms part of the Danish territory. This does not appear to have been a town previous to 1664, and may be considered to have been rebuilt since the Swedes destroyed it by fire in 1713. It is a cheerful, lively, and neat place, and one of considerable commerce. There is a theatre here, and a delightful and spacious walk, adorned with trees, called the "Mall," with handsome houses on each side of it. Many of the public gardens are upon an elevation, looking down on the river. These are beautifully laid out, with winding walks, shrubberies, pavilions, &c. and are much resorted to on summer evenings. From this spot the

views are as extensive as they are picturesque, and there is a most animated picture from the numerous vessels on the Elbe. One spot which a stranger should not omit to visit is the churchyard, where are deposited the mortal remains of Klopstock, the Milton of Germany, the inspired bard of the Messiah: nor was it without emotion that I gazed on the ground which was doubly consecrated and hallowed by the ashes of this truly Christian poet. This great man, who did so much for the language and literature of his country, died 14th March, 1803, in the 80th year of his age, and is interred under a weeping willow, with the following line on his tomb: —

“Seed sown by God, to ripen for harvest.”

Many objects of interest are to be seen in this city and the environs, of which it is impossible to enter into a minute detail, from the limits to which I am confined in this volume. After passing a very few days here, I departed for the Hanoverian dominions, embarking in a small steam-boat, and arrived at Harburg. I cannot describe the gratification I experienced on reaching what may be considered as British ground. This is a small town in the duchy of Lüneburg, containing a population of 6,000 persons, and 570 houses. There is one church with three clergymen, and divine service is performed three times on Sunday. The trade of this place consists chiefly in the exportation of wood. There is a company of artillery, and another of infantry, with a commander: the uniform of the latter is very similar to that of the Coldstream guards. Great destruction was committed here by the French during the bombardment, when they committed numerous excesses. Among other orders especially given to the inhabitants, there was one, that within 24 hours after intimation they should furnish any articles required. On Sunday I observed eighteen slaves or felons, well clothed in white coats, with Bibles under their arms, marched to church under a military guard, a practice which does honour to those who superintend them.

After making an agreement for a carriage and pair of horses to convey us to Frankfort for 17 louis d'or, we set

out for that city. The country all along was gloomy and barren. Enormous heaps of manure were laid on different fields for the purpose of being scattered, and viewed at a distance, presented the appearance of batteries. The flocks of sheep grazing were chiefly of a black colour. In passing the turnpikes I was cheered with seeing small square boards, with the letters "G.R." surmounted with a royal crown.

Great part of the country in this direction had a wild, bleak, and sandy aspect, and the line of way continued along deep sand, stretching across the Lunenberg heath. This tract, which is, perhaps, as dreary and tedious as any to be found on the continent, was formerly infested with gangs of robbers, who were so organized as to be exceedingly formidable. A new line of road was forming, which, when completed, will prove of the highest possible benefit both to travellers and to the country itself. Indeed it is surprising, considering the constant intercourse that takes place between Hamburg, the city of Hanover, and the intervening places, that a proper road has not been long ago formed. In consequence of the naked state of the soil, cattle were turned out to eat the potatoe tops when growing. Ploughs, on two wheels, were drawn by oxen. The population appeared scanty; yet were the waste land brought into cultivation, which might be effected by government offering facilities, and leasing it out gratuitously to individuals for a certain number of years, the state would be ultimately enriched, and this now barren territory would assume a smiling appearance. After toiling along this dreary tract for thirteen hours, we arrived at Zell. This town, whose population is nearly 10,000, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Fulse and Aller, and the surrounding country may be considered as principally heath and morass. It is encircled with a mound and moat. There is a monument erected to Caroline Matilda, who here terminated her unfortunate life: on a pedestal of marble is placed an urn, with a medalion of the Queen, who appears to have been the very image of her brother; our late revered

monarch. The figure of a mermaid, lying on a rock, and another of Charity, both in the act of looking up to her Majesty, adorn this monument.

The palace, which is immediately contiguous to the town, is situated between two artificial hills, surrounded with stagnant water, which has a bridge across it. This edifice is at present in a most dilapidated state, weeping over its former grandeur, and the sufferings of that illustrious personage who was confined within its walls. Over the principal gateway is inscribed "Georgius Wilhelmus, Anno 1670."

There is a large quadrangular court, where, under a clock, is marked the year 1784, and on a sun-dial 1680. Here melancholy and silence seemed to reign, and were only broken at intervals by the twittering of the swallows that wheeled around its shattered walls. On going over the apartments I found them to consist of 50 rooms. Those pointed out to me as having been occupied by the Queen, particularly attracted my attention. The dining hall was 45 feet long, by 47 in breadth, wainscotted, and having two windows opposite to each other. As the roof was beginning to decay or rather sink from its age, and little attention had been paid to keeping it in a proper state of repair, it was obliged to be supported by temporary wooden poles. The principal apartment was 42 feet in length, and the walls were hung with red damask that had existed during the period of the Queen's residence, but every other article had been carried off by the French. Previously to their taking possession of it, this palace contained not fewer than one hundred beds. Her Majesty's bed-chamber is in a half octagon form, 34 feet long, by 26 broad, and here, too, the ceiling was propped up. In one part of the court was a theatre, and in another a chapel. Over the altar of the latter is a representation of the Crucifixion, bearing the date 1569. The pannels of the doors are ornamented with scriptural pieces. These were on the eve also of being removed to Paris by the French, but they were overtaken with them on the road by a regiment of brave Germans, who seized upon the plunder, and

happily restored it to the former situation. Since the former decamped from Zell, every thing has been kept in good order, and in a more especial manner from respect to the memory of the Queen. At this moment, however, the palace may be almost considered as consisting of bare walls.

In the church in the town, are several monuments erected to the memory of various illustrious members of the house of Brunswick. Effigies of them in black and white marble, as large as life, are placed in niches on the right and left sides of the altar; among them is that of George William of Brunswick, who died 28th August, 1705, aged 83, with an inscription, celebrating his justice, prudence, fortitude, and benevolence; also one of George of Brunswick, 11th April, 1641, and Anna Eleonora, 1651, besides those of Prince Christian, Dorothea, and William Duke of Brunswick. It may be also added, that monuments of cast iron had been lately set up to the memory of certain Hanoverians, whose names are recorded as having distinguished themselves at the memorable battles of Waterloo, Paris, Copenhagen, Badajoz, and Talavera. In a vault, underneath the altar, I observed seventeen large and three small coffins, containing the remains of several of the Brunswick family. The most splendid of all is that of the injured Caroline Matilda, which appears to be almost entirely new, and is of massy mahogany, of a light colour, richly ornamented, ten feet and a half in length, and five in breadth, and it contains two other coffins. It is surmounted by a crown laid on a cushion, and a plate on one side of it bears the following inscription:—

HIC DEPOSITA
 CAROLINA MATHILDA
 PRINCEPS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ;
 ET BRUNSWIGO-LUNENBURGI;
 REGINA
 DANIÆ, NORWEGIÆ.
 NATA DIE 22 JUN. MDCCLI.
 DENATA DIE 10 MAII MDCCLXXV.

— showing that the Queen had been cut off at the early age of 24 years. The key of this vault is always kept by the commander of the place. In front of the altar and over the vault, the body of the late Queen Caroline of England lay in state, on its way for interment in the family vault of Brunswick, and the church was hung with black. In front of the galleries around are paintings of certain remarkable events, as handed down in the inspired volume.

Zell may be considered as neat and clean. The houses are built of frame wood, filled up with brick, and many of them have a highly antiquated appearance, consisting of two or three stories in height, each projecting over the other, and the top terminating in a high gable. The spirit of improvement was conspicuous here, from the operations going on in widening and repairing the streets, and making raised foot-paths. In the royal stables there were one hundred and twenty-four noble horses, which are kept in order to preserve the genuine breed, the names of each written on the stall, and persons are appointed to watch over them day and night. It is impossible to name all the institutions; — there is a college where medicine is taught, an anatomical theatre, and library; a house for the reception of lunatics; an agricultural society, &c. The place boasts of many gardens, and females are principally employed in cultivating them. This country is understood to be famous for bees, and there are wax manufactories.

On departing from this town I was obliged to take two additional horses, on account of the state of the roads; unless I except a piece of road beyond Bayonne and Bourdeaux, leading to Paris, which was one of the most miserable of any I have ever seen in Europe, I doubt if one equally bad is to be found any where in this part of the world. I passed a few farm-houses where the peasants were busied in beating hemp, and arrived at Hanover at seven o'clock at night. The town is situated in a plain. It may be observed, that in the Hanoverian territories, which contain upwards of 11,000 geographical square miles, the population is considerable. The natives have the reputation of speaking the German language more distinctly and perspicuously

than the Germans in general. The houses here are mostly in the same form as those at Zell, and equally antiquated; and the streets are tolerably paved, with raised foot-paths.

The first place I proceeded to was the palace of the Duke of Cambridge, viceroy of the kingdom; and his Royal Highness being absent at the time, in consequence of some repairs that were executing, it was easier to obtain access to view the different apartments, which are fitted up with taste and elegance. Among the paintings, the best appeared to me to be the portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, by Dawe, the English artist, now painter in the imperial palace at Petersburg, who owes his success to that lamented Prince. In a private room is a small full-length figure on a pedestal, inclosed in glass, of our late Sovereign. There is a concert and ball-room, and a library containing 60,000 volumes; the most ancient of these were a Cicero de Officiis, on vellum, 1465, and an English Bible, printed at Oxford, of which only three or four copies are said to be in existence. Among other noble and amiable traits in the character of the illustrious owner of this residence, it may be remarked, that his Royal Highness is most liberal in his charities, and causes a number of indigent persons to be paid certain sums weekly, according to their necessities. I myself saw in the hall a clerk occupied with a number of these pensioners; and ascertained that within eight months upwards of nineteen hundred persons had been relieved by this truly royal munificence. Among various other interesting objects in this city is an ancient palace, opposite the one occupied by the Duke, which, being greatly dilapidated, was undergoing extensive repairs. This was long the favourite residence of George II. There is an armoury here, which is kept in most excellent order; and on the ground floor are 36 pieces of cannon, which were taken from the French at Waterloo. The upper apartments contain 100,000 stands of arms, besides different other implements of war, ready at a moment's notice; and the place affords accommodation for persons who are employed in making

accoutrements; &c. It may be added that the army here amounts to 50,000.

The royal stables are superior to any on the continent. When I visited them, at the time of the French leaving the place, they were in a most miserable state, but now appear in the best order, as, in fact, they always have been kept when Hanover was under her legitimate sovereign. One part of them is 160, and another 150 feet in length. There were, at this time, 150 fine horses, with the name of each marked on its stall; and there is a riding-school adjoining.

After the expulsion of the French from this country the different provincial states assembled in this palace, by royal proclamation, 12th August, 1813, and were opened in person by the Duke of Cambridge, his Majesty's representative. This body consists of upwards of 100 members, composed of nobility, clergy, and landowners. My limits will not permit me to enter into any account of the laws and regulations of this constitution; I shall merely therefore remark that by the regulation of the general meeting of the states, 15th Dec. 1814, an indemnification of the expences incurred by the deputies in travelling to, and remaining during, the sitting of the assembly, and in returning to their respective residences, is allowed, in the same manner as with regard to the members of the Swedish Diet. To those who are stationed in town two, and the others who live in other parts, four reichs-thalers*, are daily allowed. Perhaps an augmentation of these sums may have been since made, from the prosperity and improvement of the country. The established religion is Lutheran. Toleration is, however, most laudably extended to Calvinists, Catholics, Jews, &c.

I was politely shewn over the mint, where there was no kind of secrecy observed; and saw the operation of coining. Two dollars were thrown off in one minute, and 24 groshens, which are of the size of an English shilling, in the same space of time. Among the public walks is one where there is a temple similar to that at Tivoli,

* This coin may be considered equal to three shillings sterling.

in which is a bust of Leibnitz. His house, which is shewn in the town, has a very antique appearance : it consists of seven stories, with the word "Postèritati" inscribed on it, and on each side of it "Anno 1652."

I proceeded to Herrenhausen, situated about a mile distant, to which a road leads of 150 feet in breadth, and one English mile in length, beautifully adorned with a double row of lime-trees, and lamps hung suspended in the centre by ropes from each side. At the extremity of it is seen a small temple, with a gilded dome, which is attached to extensive gardens. This has a fine effect, particularly under a brilliant sun, and sparkles on the sight, something similarly to that on the hospital of invalids, at Paris. The palace, which is a great ornament to this place, had been put in the highest order in consequence of his Majesty George IV. taking up his residence there, on his visit to this part of his dominions. I went over the apartments, which contain a few old pictures and massy chandeliers of silver. Those occupied by his Majesty were on the ground floor of the right wing. Great expence was incurred in repairing and beautifying the interior of the inns, as well as, in short, almost every house.

I quitted Hanover on the 24th. After leaving the city I found little worth observation, and as little to interest the eye of a traveller, there being neither gentlemen's seats nor farms scattered about; for it is the custom here for the farmers and peasantry to reside in villages. One thing that I ought, perhaps, to notice is, that M'Adam's system has been adopted for the roads, and was then being carried into execution; also that dragoons patrol the highways. A deal of hemp and potatoes are cultivated. The flocks were numerous, and there were great quantities of grass. In this part also the peasants wear cocked hats slouched in front, perhaps with the view of protecting the face from the effects of sun as well as rain; with long coats of coarse white linen, and high boots. The shepherds seemed to be better clothed than I had seen almost in any country I had travelled. Before leaving the Hanoverian dominions it may

be mentioned, that the country itself has few objects that are calculated to arrest in a remarkable degree the attention of travellers; there being no magnificent edifices, splendid demesnes, works of art, remarkable ruins, &c. or any of that splendid scenery which is to be met with in France, Italy, or other countries. The number of Jews are estimated to exceed 6,000. According to a report of the committee drawn up for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in this country, which occasioned such overwhelming destruction, it appears that the damage exceeded 720,000 rix-dollars, and the subscription amounted to 387,000.

I now arrived at Durshelf. This place, which lies in a hollow, enveloped in hills and covered with trees, presents a beautiful aspect, and a manufacture of iron is carried on there. Three miles further I entered the territory of Brunswick; at a small village called Ammelsen, a party of gendarmes came up in full gallop to the carriage, and throwing themselves into a violent rage, demanded my servant's pipe, declaring that it was illegal to smoke near houses. At this time I did not conceive there could be any danger, since he was on the great road and moving forward. I was obliged, however, to halt, from a violent scuffle having ensued between them and the servant, who had been himself a soldier, assumed an air of military superiority, and insisted he had not done wrong. After remonstrating with the gendarmes, and having told them I was an Englishman, they lowered their tone; I was then addressed by the title of "My Lord," and being informed that the law demanded a fine of eight groshens for a pipe that had a cover, or double that sum if it had no stopper, we were allowed to depart. Here it may be proper to remark, that if it is the practice of a country to prevent persons from smoking either within or on the outside of a carriage, for there appears in fact no distinction, it is certainly incumbent on the government to intimate it in some conspicuous manner at the turnpikes and the entrances of villages, in order that travellers may guard against indulging in what is uniformly considered, par-

ticularly in the eye of a German, as amounting to a high luxury.

At the next post-house I was obliged to take additional horses in consequence of the hilliness of the country.

At Einbeck, a place with a population of about 5,000, and the next town we reached on re-entering the Hanoverian dominions, I found a regulation to prevail, which must be exceedingly irksome: it is that no person is allowed to walk in the streets after eight o'clock in the evening, or if he does is liable to be taken up by the police. Another very extraordinary law is one strictly prohibiting apothecaries from selling leeches, as surgeons only are allowed to furnish them.

After passing through Saltershol, a village where salt is manufactured, we reached Nordheim. This spot is delightfully situated under a chain of wooded hills, and in front of an extended and fertile plain, which has a more luxuriant appearance than any part I had seen in Hanover. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and from the vestiges of walls round it, must at one period have been very strongly fortified. The tobacco plant is much cultivated here: on the leaf being pulled from the stalk, it is strung by means of a large needle, and hung up in houses to dry, and I found many of the peasants thus occupied. These fields, where the bare stalks are to be seen, exactly resemble those of cabbages. The habitations are built in the same style as those formerly described, consisting of two and three stories hanging over each other, in the old-fashioned mode of building. There are two churches; one of which is in the Gothic style.

After passing this place I found the roads to be tolerably good.

Gottingen, the capital of the province of that name, where we now arrived, is situated at the extremity of a fertile valley, through which the river Leine meanders; and contains about 20,000 inhabitants, including the students. At one time it was considered to be of so much consequence as to be fortified with walls, although few traces of them are now visible. The streets are spacious, and the principal one is

of considerable length, with raised footpaths. The houses, which are numbered, are, for the most part, modern, and almost the whole of them are let for lodgings. Those which are insured have a small piece of wood, about three inches square, and painted red with the letters Br. Ass. (Brand Assurantz), exhibited in front of them.

The principal object that here claims a traveller's attention is the university, founded in 1733, by George II. ; attached to it is a library containing upwards of 200,000 volumes, among which is a copy of the Scriptures written on the leaves of trees. There are manufactories of linen and woollen cloths. Exclusively of the promenades on the ramparts, there are many beautiful walks round the city; and the country around it has an appearance of fertility.

It may here be observed that in the universities in Germany, professors, and those who are placed under their tuition, may live where and in what manner they please. About £700 a year may be, perhaps, the highest salary of a professor; and some of them are knights of the order of Guelphs. The students are not distinguished by any particular academical costume. They are, however, easily recognised by wearing flat caps, like a large pancake, and attached to the chin by leather straps; bushy hair, the collars of their shirts laid over their shoulders, similar to those of children, wide pantaloons, short coats and sleeves, many of which are without collars, which thus give their necks a bare and exposed appearance. Their coats are often to be seen without buttons, being attached in front with clasps; and, in short, many of them have a very grotesque appearance. Serious disturbances occurred in this place in July 1818, in consequence of an imaginary insult received from a butcher by a student, who was passing through the market. This was taken up as a high affront offered to the dignity of the whole body. Representations to the police having no effect, they resolved on taking the law into their own hands;—had a regular turn out, marched in a body along the streets, committed many acts of outrage against the houses, and threatened that which belonged to the magistrate of police.

In consequence of this the matter was laid before the King's government. They appointed a proper person to investigate the business, whose presence had the effect of putting a stop to further excesses, and he was accompanied by a troop of horse. More troops were ordered forward, when the students left Gottingen; and had recourse to some of the villages, and remained till August negotiating with the ministry to remove the military. Disappointed in this, without entering into further particulars, the turbulent disposition manifested on the part of these youths soon came to an end, and peace was happily restored in the town.

After passing through Dransfeld, a very ancient place, consisting of a single street, we reached Munden, which contains a population of about 5,000, and is situated on the Weser; and from its ancient towers and fragments of walls, it appears also to have been at one time in a fortified state. There are several manufactories of china here. A boat goes twice a week between this place and Cassel. This town is completely enveloped by gardens, adorned with neat light pleasure-houses and temples, some of which are much in the English style. After remaining here all night, I set out next day; the road passed along the edge of the river Fulda, which is extremely picturesque, from the woods overhanging it. In some parts the place is completely covered with wood; and the scenery has a strong resemblance to that at Biscay, in Spain. The road here struck me as presenting a long steep mountain, and obliged me to take three horses. The carts I saw going along were similar to those of the French, with high slight wheels, and the waggoners wear blue frocks. On arriving at the summit the view is indescribably grand, and shews the town embosomed in wood. The country around is fertile and agreeable, and much corn remained to be cut, although the whole had been housed in the Hanoverian states. I afterwards entered the dominions of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and arrived in the town of that name.

Of all other places in Germany, Cassel may be considered as occupying the most charming situation, and boasts of a

palace that may be justly denominated most splendid,—unrivalled in point of magnificence and local situation. This city, which is situated on the river Fulda, and partly walled round, contains 20,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, but remarkably clean, and many of the houses in the lower part of the town are antiquated. Those in the upper part are situated on a fine elevation, and are handsome, and built of stone. They are painted, and ornamented with green blinds, from which there is exhibited a profusion of flowers. One of the principal places, called the Staende Platz, is in a circular form, was at one time named the Place Napoleon. In this area, which is surrounded by trees, the troops are exercised, and the palace of the Landgrave is in front of it. The museum is adorned on the top with statues. The observatory and theatre, and other buildings, appear connected. In the centre, on a pedestal of red stone, with four steps, is a colossal statue of white marble, with the following inscription:

GULIELMUS
ELECTOR
STATUAM PATRIS,
PROPTER SUAM PATRIAM
AB HOSTIBUS AVULSAM
REPARARI FECIT;
MDCCLXXVII.

The view from this eminence, of the fertile country, with the extensive botanical gardens beneath, is beautiful, and most cheering to the eye. Near it, and on a greater elevation, is a palace belonging to the Landgrave's brother, which enjoys a still finer prospect. At the bottom of the old town, close to the river, and in the most awkward situation imaginable, is an extensive palace of stone, half built, the foundation of which was laid by the late Landgrave. There appears no intention of finishing it, and so long as it remains, it will afford a proof of the worst taste, when there are so many noble situations in the upper part of the town. The streets

of Cassel are swept by criminals, condemned for slavery, who are secured by chains. The dress of the infantry is not unlike that of the Prussians—they wear blue short coats, tightly buttoned to the neck, with a red collar and cuffs, skirts turned up with red, and small raised circular buttons, caps low in the crown, tied under the chin with leather, white trowsers and belts. The epaulettes of the officers are exactly the same as those of the Prussian officers. The rifle corps resemble in some degree the Russians, their uniform being of a light green colour, with a red collar and cuffs. They wear low caps attached to the head, in a similar mode as the former. At present, it may be calculated that there are in the service of the Landgrave from 6,000 to 7,000 men under arms, but in time of war he is enabled to call out from 20,000 to 30,000. Jerome Buonaparte resided here for seven years. He built extensive barracks for the accommodation of troops, in the neighbourhood of the town, which are now converted into an alms-house.

Of all the spots, however, near this beautiful city, embellished by nature and art, nothing attracts greater attention than the splendid palace of Wilhelmschoe, which is about four miles distant.

In 1606, Landgrave Maurice commenced a chateau here, on the site of an ancient Augustine convent, and in 1696 his son Charles begun the *Carlsberg*, a pyramid or octagon building on a lofty hill. These edifices suffered during the seven years war, when much devastation occurred in Germany, especially in the principality of Hesse; but the peace, in 1763, having put a period to these disasters, the Landgrave Frederick II. bestowed a sum to repair the damages. This place, then called Weissenstein, a name in all probability derived from the white rock, was his favourite retreat, and together with its environs, was much embellished by him. It was he who formed the cascades and waters, exceeding every thing of the kind perhaps in Europe. He also adorned the gardens with temples, hermitages, and buildings near the palace, for the accommodation of those who composed his court and suite.

On his death, in October 1785, his successor, William IX. gave a new feature to the whole, and made many improvements. In 1787, he built an addition to the chateau, and two years after, it received the name of Wilhelmshohe. The gardens are laid out much in the English taste; and the parks are about six miles in circumference. The chateau is built of red stone, and commands one of the most enchanting views of Cassel and the surrounding country. It is 270 feet in length, 66 in depth, and 80 in height. The front is decorated with six columns of the Ionic order, of 46 feet in height and five in diameter, and has 150 windows. In the centre is a dome 48 feet in height, covered with copper. The library is 124 feet long, and 27 in height, with paintings. There are three principal entrances, one of which has a staircase 23 feet wide, with representations of colossal lions. The vestibule is supported by four Doric columns. The superb hall is 52 feet long, 27 feet wide, and ornamented with 23 choice paintings. In the dining hall, which is 52 feet in length, and 19 wide, are statues in niches. There also is a cabinet of medals, and a great collection of paintings, among which are many by Tischbein. The furniture is in the first style of magnificence, and the chimney pieces are of Italian marble, with tapestry, &c. In the gardens are the richest and rarest plants, and the lawn has the appearance of a velvet carpet. There is one large principal basin, receiving the waters of the cascade; and numerous grottos. In walking around those, there is discovered an artificial building, or castle, surrounded by walls, and containing a spacious court, which is entered by two great gates; a tower is attached to it, 140 feet in height. The interior contains many apartments, furnished and ornamented in a manner corresponding to the supposed antiquity of the place, and hung with ancient portraits of the house of Hesse. There are a library and chapel; and a dining hall 30 feet high, in which many of the windows are of stained glass; also an armoury. This building is about 245 feet in diameter. In the centre is a basin, or reservoir, 96 feet

in width and full of water, surrounded by 14 lofty arcades. The whole is surmounted by a statue of Hercules, in copper, 31 feet in height, resting on a pedestal 11 feet high. This colossal figure is sufficiently capacious to contain two persons within, and from one of the eyes, which is open, there is a view of a vast extent of country, that in reality baffles description. Another hole is perforated at the knee for a similar purpose. This statue was erected in 1717. At the back of this edifice, the sources of the water are seen. The view from the top of the temple extends 70 miles. On descending to the cascades in front, there are different rocks, basins, statues, grottos, and fountains throwing up water to the height of 40 feet. The cascades and basins are at the distance of 150 feet from each other; the water is precipitated into what is called the grotto of Neptune, from a height of 20 feet, and falls into the grand basin, which is 220 feet in diameter. This grotto consists of three arcades, 30 feet wide, and in the centre is a majestic representation of Neptune, with his trident, surrounded by Naiads and nymphs, which, especially on a fine day, forms a scene of incomparable splendour. In short, the whole spectacle, when the vast body of waters is let loose, rushing like a mighty torrent, and hurrying down the rocks, is highly grand, and calculated to show the magic power of art. This spot is much resorted to, particularly when the cascades are to be set in motion, which occurs during particular fêtes, especially those of the Ascension and of Pentecost, and two Sundays during a fair held in autumn. Notwithstanding a spectator would be led to suppose that this place is in every respect so perfectly complete as to render it impossible to make further improvements, yet I observed many still going on, and a number of persons employed, in levelling some spots, and making artificial heights in others. In a word, Wilhelmschoe is a place which presents all that is grand, and it is impossible to describe it adequately. The only thing I could perceive wanting was an entrance gate, corresponding in magnificence to the splendid edifice itself.

On leaving Cassel, I found fruit-trees planted on each side of the road, which were in full bearing; and the accommodation of pedestrians consulted, by seats of stone enveloped with arbours, so as to form cool retreats. The stones laid at the sides of the road as materials to repair them were heaped in a square shape, and very properly whitened, for the purpose of preventing accidents from horses or travellers coming in contact with them during dark nights. We travelled through a fine country, well cultivated, but without inclosures; and surrounded with lofty hills finely covered with wood, several of which were in the form of caves, and quite insulated, while others formed an amphitheatre, which produced a fine effect. The country abounded with flocks, and droves of pigs; many of the villages, however, presented rather a poor appearance, on account of the style in which they are built, the houses being constructed of frames of wood covered with reeds and sticks, and plastered with a kind of clay. Some of these were white-washed, and the frames or logs of wood painted of a red and brown colour, by way of contrast. Each district or parish is most tenacious in adopting its own particular dress. In some, the women wear very high-heeled shoes, with large brass buckles like those of ploughmen, and blue stockings, with red clocks. Their petticoats are short, and suspended by a loop; they are, too, stuffed or bunched in a most preposterous manner. On the crown of the head they wear a small silk toupee, raised, with ribbands at the end of it, and tied under the chin; and there is a profusion of broad ribbands hanging from it over the back. This antiquated and grotesque head-dress causes children (for even they wear it) to appear at a distance like persons advanced in years.

Marburg, our next station, is romantically situated on the brow of a hill, at the extremity of a mountain, surrounded by gardens, and the river Lahn glides under it. It contains an university, founded in 1527, where there are 36 professors and about 300 students. There are five churches, the principal one of which, St. Elizabeth, has two towers. On the top of a hill is an old palace, overlooking

the town, and inhabited by the commander of the place. There is a botanical garden, an hospital, two infirmaries, and a house for orphans, and the inhabitants amount to 7,000. On resuming our journey we met with peasants in white frocks, and white night-caps with blue borders; and others with cocked hats, slouched in front. Trees were thickly planted on each side of the road. Within a mile of Giessen there is a gallows formed of stone columns, with beams of wood laid across. Giessen has a population of 5,000, and a university with 24 professors and 311 scholars; of these, 53 study medicine, and 88 theology. The barracks, recently erected, are of red stone, in a castellated style. The territory of the Prince of Hesse Homburg commences about this direction. A few miles further is an object which would doubtless greatly interest a sentimental novel-reader, namely, the tomb of Werter. Friedberg (which I reached after the gates were shut, so that I was obliged to pay a trifle for opening them) is memorable for an action that was fought here between the Austrians and French, which ended in the retreat of the former. Adjacent to the town are the remains of Roman baths. Almost the whole road from this place to Frankfort, a distance of 14 miles, was lined with trees, loaded with fruit to a degree I had never before witnessed in this part of Europe, so much so; indeed, that the branches were obliged to be propped up. Frankfort is one of the most noted cities in Germany; both on account of its local situation and its commercial activity. This place, which is the seat of the Germanic diet, is situated on the river Main, 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. The river divides itself into two branches. Part of the town is situated on the north bank, and that is called Frankfort proper, and the other Sachsenhausen, which communicates by a stone bridge, built in the 14th century, 380 feet in length, and 14 in breadth. The streets amount to about 200; some of them are of considerable breadth, but others very narrow. The houses are principally built of stone, with roofs of slate, and contain an extraordinary number of windows, a proof at least that they are not

liable to any duty. Many of them are of rough red stone, plastered and painted. The number of inhabitants are computed at 70,000, and the greatest part of them profess the Lutheran religion. The Jews amount to upwards of 6,000; and the medical men to 42, independently of some of the Hebrew tribe who practise medicine. The place was at one time fortified; but many of the works have been destroyed, particularly in 1806: these I perceived demolishing effectually, in order to make way for new houses and improvements. In one street is a colossal monument to Prince Philipstal, who was killed by a ball as he was galloping to town. The pedestal is formed of rough stone, on which there is placed a cavalry cap covered by a shield, and the following inscription:—

LABORUM SOCIUS
E CATTORUM LEGIONIBUS
TRAJECTO MOEUVIO
III. NON. DECEMBRI, RECEPTA
DECORA MORTE OCCUMBENTIOUS
POMI JVSSIT
VIRTUTIS CONSTANTLÆ TESTIS, MIRATOR
FRED. CIVIL III. BORVS.
CICICCLXXXIII. REX.

During the reign of Mary Queen of England, many families who had abandoned that country in consequence of their religious principles retired here. The Rossmarkt appears a large and most agreeable square, surrounded by elegant buildings, with a fountain in the centre. This place forms a kind of promenade, ornamented with trees. There are nearly twenty churches; but it would be tedious to describe the objects of interest they contain, beyond adverting to the new Lutheran cathedral: nor can the variety of benevolent institutions be described. The burying grounds are five in number, the largest of which are those of the Protestants and Catholics. There is a botanical garden, a museum, a public library and two others, a college, drawing-school, an

architectural academy, and many other institutions for youth, one of which is exclusively for Jewesses.

Two great fairs that take place yearly at Easter and Michaelmas draw multitudes of persons from all quarters; at such times there is a prodigious bustle, and much business done, and the streets and squares are crowded with stalls. The number of tradesmen are calculated at 16,000, and the strangers at 50,000. The Easter fair is dated from 1330, when the privilege was granted to the city by the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, the Michaelmas one from 1240. There is a theatre, built in 1782, which, like most continental ones, is gloomy, the chandelier, suspended from the roof, being drawn up during the time of acting. The performance begins at six, and ends at nine o'clock. Over the stage is an illuminated or transparent clock. The music is excellent: there are eighteen violins, six violincellos, four clarionets, four French horns, two hautboys, two drums, and two flutes. There are public baths, three lodges of freemasons, and the hotels are numerous. One of these, called the Hotel d'Angleterre, has a most imposing appearance, and resembles a palace. Great sacrifices were made by this city in 1792, when its gates were opened to the French army under Custine. There were thrown into it 370 bomb shot; and the quarter where the Jews* reside was nearly reduced to ashes. On this occasion the city was laid under a contribution of six millions of florins, and dismantled. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to carry arms, from the age of 17 to 60. There are 750 soldiers, whose pay is 4*d.* and two pound of bread per day each. I witnessed the funeral procession of a Catholic, preceded by children carrying flower-pots. The hearse was on extremely low wheels, surmounted by an urn, and the figures of an anchor and cross were embroidered on the pall.

The Roemer, or town-house, merits the notice of a traveller, particularly from its being the place where the cere-

* It is remarkable that about twenty-five families have determined that the service in their synagogue shall be in the German language; that their cattle shall be killed only by a butcher appointed by the rabbi; and, what is still more remarkable, that their Sabbath day shall be held on Sunday!

mony of the elections of the Emperors of Austria take place. A hall is shewn, where an entertainment is given on such occasions, at which the newly-elected emperor is present. He afterwards shows himself to the people from a balcony, and pieces of money are scattered among the crowd. This building is situated in a large square, surrounded by old dilapidated houses, which yield, however, enormous prices when such spectacles occur. There is a library here, containing 100,000 volumes of books, among which is an ancient Bible, written on parchment, by Faustus, bearing at the conclusion of it, "Anno Incarnationis Domini MCCCCLXII."

Gustavus Adolphus, ex-king of Sweden, took up his residence in Frankfort after his abdication, and claimed the right of citizenship. A number of most extraordinary anecdotes were related to me by several persons in this city, and particularly by those who had been in his service as domestics. He came hither in 1817, attended by a single servant, a native of Corfu, and took lodgings at the Weissenhoff inn, where he occupied three apartments for the space of ten months. He appears to have assumed the character of a misanthrope, for he was in the practice of shutting himself up for days in a state of total seclusion, and shunning all society; and when taking an airing on foot or on horseback about the country, he was never observed to be attended by any person, neither did he attract the slightest attention. His mode of living, his dress, manners, and, in short, his whole conduct, appeared to denote a wish to be considered merely as a citizen of Frankfort. After passing some time here he removed to Basle, in Switzerland, where he purchased a house, with the view of establishing a permanent abode; and became an acknowledged citizen. He, however, returned to Frankfort; again went back to Basle; a third time he came to Frankfort, where he had no house of his own or any establishment, but boarded with a merchant. The house, which was pointed out to me, is situated in an obscure narrow street or lane. Here he dined at his landlord's table, just as a member of the family or any ordinary guest. I regret

that I had not an opportunity of seeing him here, as he had, at that time gone to Basle, for the purpose of disposing of his house, and returning to Frankfort, where he appeared, after roving about, to have a wish to establish his headquarters or fixed residence. He has now demanded to have his name erased from the list of citizens at Basle, and his request has been granted. It is a remarkable circumstance, that his great object was to disclaim all regal state or title, whatever, and totally to repress those marks of attention, which in any shape approached to sovereignty or exalted rank; yet it generally happens, that monarchs in similar circumstances are anxious to impress on all around, as far as possible, their former elevation. It may be also added, that the particular name by which he wished to be addressed, was exclusively that of "Colonel," and his signature is G. A. Gustafson; nay, even he considered it in no degree derogatory to travel in public vehicles. No surprise appears to have been excited at this circumstance in Germany, taken in connection with his other acts of levelling his high distinction. At the same time it ought, in justice, to be remarked, that by every account he appeared to be of a serious frame of mind, since his attention to religious duties on all occasions were as strict and conspicuous as they were praiseworthy and meritorious. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of Gustavus, which must, unquestionably, from all we have seen, have arisen from his imprudence, dogmatism, and impetuosity of character, it must be considered as a fatal circumstance, in viewing the fall of this monarch, that he did not accede to those highly liberal offers which it is understood, were made to him by the British government, on his coming to England after his abdication; where he might, at this moment, have been the occupier of one of her palaces, and received the honours due to his exalted rank. Estimating this fallen sovereign from the multiplicity of anecdotes recorded of him, his peculiarity of manner, living, and dress, combined with that reprehensible act towards the gallant Sir John Moore, which will ever tarnish his reputation, we must allow that his conduct has been altogether extravagant and absurd. Before concluding it may be mentioned as a

further confirmation of the extraordinary part he acts, that he lives in a state of separation from his wife, who is a Princess of the house of Baden, and sister-in-law to the late Emperor Alexander of Russia. On their marriage, it is said, that she was requested by him to read the 1st chapter of Esther, explanatory of the obedience she ought to pay him as autocrat of his house, and of the lordly dominion he was to exercise there. This Queen, from whose head the diadem has also fallen, in consequence of her consort's abdication, is distinguished for her amiable character. I shall make another only observation with respect to Gustavus: it may be recollectèd that shortly after his abdication, he inserted advertisements in the newspapers, of his intention to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, and invited persons to join him, under the prudent qualification, however, that each should furnish himself with a sum of money to defray the necessary expences of his journey. Although I do not know whether such an invitation was accepted of by any one; yet I think I can aver that the idea was abandoned on the part of Gustavus, since, in the course of my travels in the Holy Land, I never heard of his having set foot there. When I was at any of the convents, and mentioned it to the monks, they observed that Gustavus had not made his appearance, and if he had carried his intentions into effect they would have received him in a manner corresponding to his elevation. Besides, it would have been held as a singular event to see a christian monarch in that country, since none had tread "those holy fields" since the period of the crusades.

I left Frankfort in the diligence, for which I paid four guelders, 48 groschens, and had, occasionally, a glimpse of the Maine. Several crosses were erected at the sides of the road, to excite the donations of Catholics. We passed the small town of Hockheim, celebrated for its wines, and the Rhine came fully in view. This famous river, considered to be one of the largest in Europe, owes its source to some small springs near Mount St. Gothard, and is joined by numerous rivulets. It is distinguished by three names: the Upper Rhine, which extends to Mentz, the Middle Rhine:

from thence to Cologne, and from that place as far as Holland, the Lower Rhine. We crossed a bridge, 186 feet in length, formed of planks, laid over 50 boats, in the centre of which is an Austrian guard; near it are seventeen flour-mills, built on a similar number of boats. On reaching the other side of the bridge, my name, destination, and object of travelling, were regularly asked by a second sentinel. We then arrived at Mayence, which is situated on the left bank, and below the influx of the Mainé. This place, which is in the form of a semicircle, and which was occupied, during the period of the Romans, as a military position, is strongly fortified, and would require a garrison of about 40,000 men. It contains 25,000 inhabitants, some thousand Jews, and there were 7,000 troops in the town, one half of which were Austrians, and the other Prussians. A preference appeared to be given by the inhabitants to the former. Clean as the Prussians are known to be in point of dress, I was disposed to think the Austrians had a superiority over them in this respect. The houses are built of stone, and covered with slates. There is one principal street, and the others may be described as narrow and crooked. The place was, for a long time, the residence of the elector of Cologne, who built a palace here on a large scale, which is now converted into barracks. Several minor palaces exist, that were formerly occupied by families of distinction. There are seven Catholic churches and one Protestant one. The cathedral, which was built in 1200, was at one time of great extent, as appears from the ruins of part of it still remaining.

This suffered with other edifices during the storms of the French revolution, when part of it was burned, and marks still remain of the bombs which had destroyed part of the ceiling. Behind the altar are magnificent seats of carved wood, in the form of a circle, for the accommodation of the nobility, at the head of whom was the elector. It contains several statues of bishops and many monuments, particularly that of the consort of Charlemagne, and others, in mosaic: there is one of marshal Lainberg, who is represented in the act of bursting open his tomb, and has an angel on his right, and a figure of death on his left hand. The bap-

tismal font, which is of massy bronze, is said to be nearly 1000 years old. The great door, leading to this venerable pile, is of solid brass. There is a library containing 80,000 books, and a cabinet of medals. The storks, I remarked, were stalking about the streets, quite unmolested, in the same way as at Amsterdam, and other Dutch towns. Mentz possesses some beautiful prospects, enhanced by the grandeur of the Rhine; and there are delightful walks along the quay.

From this city I embarked in a small decked vessel, called a *coche d'eau*, which is long and narrow, with a cabin, and corner for cooking; and the fare was 5s. It is unnecessary to point out the sublime views presented on all sides of the majestic Rhine, as these have been so fully described by preceding travellers. That writer who is able to give an adequate description of the picturesque scenery which is here presented, of the innumerable ruins, lofty mountains and cascades, with their fine lights and shades, splendid palaces, and desolated monasteries, &c. situated upon its banks, must indeed be gifted with powers of no ordinary nature. The quick succession of thousands of objects at each quarter of a mile, shifting as the scenes of a theatre, from the prodigious rapidity of the current sweeping, as it were, the bark along, kept the eye constantly on the watch. The hills are covered with vines, and great industry is employed in raising terraces to preserve or keep up the earth from the effects of heavy rains, a mode I repeatedly observed in the mountains of Judæa and Samaria. How eminently calculated, it may be observed, are such magnificent scenes when constantly presented to the eye of any man of the most common reflection, to stamp on his soul feelings of the most profound veneration for that Almighty Power whose works praise him, and were brought into existence, by "speaking and it was done," by "commanding, and all things stood fast." As our own happiness must be allowed to increase in proportion as the measure of our affection is raised, and as this is rightly placed, what must be the happiness of supreme love to this exalted Being which ought to be held as the best exercise of human affec-

tion. A knowledge of his character, and of the mercy he has vouchsafed to extend to his creatures, together with the splendid display of his works both in the earth and in those sparkling luminaries hanging over our heads, ought to enlarge the heart with love and joy. That individual, I maintain, however humble in life and circumstances, who is attached to his God, cannot fail, in casting his eyes on this grand theatre, and contemplating the wonderful operations of his Almighty hand, to derive a substantial happiness and heartfelt joy, which the wealth of worlds never could bestow.

He looks abroad into the varied field
 Of nature, and though poor perhaps, compared
 With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
 Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
 His are the mountains, and the vallies his,
 And the resplendent rivers ; his to enjoy
 With a propriety which none can feel,
 But who, with filial confidence inspir'd,
 Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
 And smiling say — " My Father made them all !"

But to return from this digression : there is a great road for carriages formed along the left bank, the work of Buonaparte, where a diligence runs between Mentz and Cologne, and on the opposite side is one for pedestrians and horses. We anchored at Bingley, where the river becomes narrow, and an hour was allowed for passengers, at dinner. Opposite to it, stands the town of Rudesheim, remarkable for the excellent quality of its wines. The population is 2,000 ; it was here the Prussian army effected a passage in 1793. On forming our voyage, we observed a number of monasteries and cloisters, situated in the most peaceful retirement, but in a ruined and dilapidated state, and totally abandoned by their inmates. The situation of St. Goar is highly beautiful and romantic. The ruins of a fortress on an elevation overhanging it also, exhibit a spectacle of the destroying hand of Napoleon. Opposite to this are the remains of Katz Castle, which are of great antiquity, and weeping, as it were, over the ravages of time and the fury of the elements. After passing

a charming day, I landed at nine o'clock at Coblenz, and proceeded to the hôtel de Treves, in the principal street.

Coblenz is situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, on a kind of peninsula, which may be considered unrivalled for its situation, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The population is 13,000. The houses are built of stone, and the streets pretty regular. What strikes a stranger as very odd, is to see well-dressed females sitting at their doors in order to shew themselves. The women here are stout-made, and are in the practice of carrying articles from one place to another on the top of their head. Many of them, it may be proper to remark, have goître, or excrescences under the throat, similar to the natives of Savoy. There are pleasant promenades along the quays; and a bridge of freestone is thrown across the Meuse, consisting of 12 arches. On the other side of it, on a height, is a delightful prospect of the city and surrounding scenery. There are four Catholic and one Protestant church; and at one period there were two colleges, and six convents for both sexes.

The elector's palace, built in 1780, is distinguished for its magnificence and extent, and is now occupied as courts of justice. In a great square is an obelisk to his memory, formed of red stone, and erected on the occasion of his bringing water into the city from the contiguous hills: it bears this inscription:—

CLEMENS WENCELAUS

ELECTOR

VICINIS SUIS

A° 1. 1791.

Near one of the principal churches, is a small monument in front of the Meuse, erected by the French, with emblematical representations of the two rivers. It has an inscription, written by them on passing this spot, on the memorable march to Moscow.

L'AN, MDCCCXIII
 MEMORABLE POUR LA CAMPAGNE
 CONTRE LES RUSS, SOUS LE PREFECTURE
 LE JULIUS DOAZAN.

Under this the Russians, who afterwards took possession of the place, added the following reflection:—

VOU ET APROUVE PAR NOUS COMMANDANT
 RUSS DE LA VILLE DE COBLENTZ
 1 JANVIER 1814.

At the time I was in Coblentz, there were about 4,000 Prussian troops. The pay of each is threepence halfpenny a day, besides two pounds of bread. Mr. Nell, president of one of the tribunals, has a curious collection of ancient cut glass, in a variety of shapes, and of Roman antiquities, which had been found in the environs; and specimens of stained glass.

Of all the objects about this town, none can appear more striking and interesting than the famous rocky and towering eminence, or fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which commands the river, and surrounding country; and has consequently been often a great bone of contention. During the revolutionary contests, in particular, it was four times besieged, and the garrison brought to the greatest state of misery from famine; the troops having been reduced to the necessity of killing and eating their horses, on which occasion a cat was actually sold for a florin. On the Prussians surrendering, the French army took possession, and blew it up. When I visited it before, in July 1817, its awful mass of ruins presented a most frightful spectacle of the horrors of war, and it was then said that it could not be rebuilt in less than twenty years, and would require the assistance of many thousand men. The Prussians took possession of this place on the last day of December 1815, and wished its inhabitants the compliments of the season. On receiving a written permission from the commander, I visited this great bulwark of the Rhine, or, as it may be termed, the Defence of Germany. I passed along a wooden bridge, formed by boats, at an expence of 80,000 florins, which replaced a fly-bridge for-

merly there. Each pedestrian is obliged to pay a halfpenny, and a coach 2s. 6d., on passing it. At the foot of the rock is a town, which contains 2,000 inhabitants. The fortress, with the additional works, have been put into a state of repair, calculated to repel any attack that may be directed against it. The fortifications are now on a different plan from what the former ones were, and show, by the wonderful activity and industry on the part of the Prussians, the high importance which is attached to this object. The ascent to it is very great. The whole place may, in fact, be considered as similar to a small town, capable of containing 5,000 men, and it is intended that there shall be mounted upon it 600 pieces of canon. There are 1,600 stonemasons constantly employed, besides 1,200 labourers. On occasion of a visit from the Grand Duke Nicolas, the present Emperor of Russia, and Prince William of Prussia, the foundation of a battery was laid by them, and there is this inscription,

GROSSFURST NICOLAI PAWLOWITSCH
 FREDERIC WILHELM LUDWIG VON PREUSSEN
 MAURSTEN HIER.
 DEN 29 JUNY 1821.

The view from the top of this proud eminence, of the windings of the two rivers immediately below, and of the beautiful country around, amounts to all that a spectator can reasonably desire. Great as the whole of these works are, yet the Prussians have erected strong fortifications on a contiguous height, in a line with it, between which the great road passes to Frankfort, and along a valley in an eastern direction. This is called Frederick William, in compliment to the king. On the left bank of the river, in a western direction, are also fortifications upon a powerful scale, and situated on an elevation, commanding the road from Mayence to Coblentz; these are denominated Alexander, in memory of the late Emperor of Russia. Further to the north, leading to France, there are others on each side of the road, named

Francis, after the Emperor of Austria, so that the city of Coblenz, and a considerable extent of country about it, is completely surrounded by most tremendous bulwarks, and there are others at the different gates of the city. These are under the superintendence of a Prussian general, engineer, a native of Saxony. I own, that except the rock of Gibraltar, I have never beheld, in the whole course of my long travels, a more commanding situation than the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, nor one better calculated to hurl down destruction on an invading army. Up to the time I visited these extensive works, there had been expended 4,200,000 Prussian dollars, and before the whole is finished, a further sum of 150,000, and perhaps more, will be required.

CHAP. XVI.

Departure from Coblenz. — Monuments to Generals Marceau and Hoche. — Aderbach. — Beringa. — Bonn. — Palace. — Cologne. — Rubens' house. — Fortifications. — Cathedral. — The Rhine. — Juliers. — Aix-la-Chapelle. — Annoyance from beggars. — Liege. — Cathedral. — Fortifications. — Arrival at Brussels. — Public buildings. — Mint. — Ramparts. — Visit to Waterloo. — Field described, as seen by Author soon after the action. — Letters found on field. — Hougomont. — Haye Sainte. — Monuments. — Church. — Carriage of Buonaparte, captured on the field. — Offer of the Author to purchase it. — Description. — The vehicle still in the country. — Enghien. — Lisle. — Monument to the Duc de Berry. — Church of Eterville, — Douay. — Universities. — Recent discoveries of libraries concealed at Revolution. — English mechanics here. — Impious placard. — Cambray. — Monument to Fenelon. — Saint Quintin. — Arrival at Paris.

ON Tuesday, the 10th of October, we departed from Coblenz in a diligence. The postilions wore round glazed hats, with a broad yellow band, and the figure of an eagle in front; also short blue coats, turned up at the skirts with dark orange, and a collar of the same colour. They had likewise a broad yellow belt round the left arm, and a small French horn slung over the right shoulder. Passing the fort of St. Francis, we saw a small obelisk, twenty feet in height, of dark stone, erected to the memory of Marceau, with an inscription recording that he had been a private in the French army at the age of sixteen, elevated to the rank of general six years afterwards, and that he fell in the cause of the republic in the twenty-sixth year of his age. Shortly after we perceived a pyramid on an elevation,

erected to General Hoche and his companions in arms, who, it may be recollected, attempted the invasion of Ireland. This is encircled with a wall, but has been literally invaded, since the door has been broken, and, from its ruinous state, its entire destruction may be soon expected. The soil of the country appeared rich, the crops plentiful; and the peasantry seemed to be very industrious. The labourers employed in mending the roads wear long blue coats, with caps of a purple colour, and a diamond-shaped piece of brass in front of them, with an eagle in its centre. The milestones are in the form of an obelisk, about seven feet in height, on a pedestal, in which is a niche to serve as a seat for the accommodation of pedestrians. Aldernach, on the Rhine, bears marks of having been at one time strongly fortified, but the walls are now in a ruinous state. It contains 3,000 inhabitants. The principal church has been converted into a military magazine. Contiguous to this town is a rock, from which stone of a dark colour is obtained, which is preferred to all other kinds for durability, and applied to a variety of purposes, especially for millstones. These are said to exceed those of any other country, and conveyed to different parts of Europe. A number of them were lying on the banks of the river, ready for exportation. I was surprised to see, at this late season (October) so many fields of oats and barley uncut, and actually in a green state. The vines covered most of the fields, and extend to the very edge of the road, where, in order to ensure them from depredation, they are sprinkled with a composition of lime and straw; huts are erected for persons to watch them. After stopping to dine at Beringa, we continued our route to Bonn, which is delightfully situated. In this town, which may contain 9,000 inhabitants, there is an extensive palace, the residence of one of the electors, and a Gothic church with five towers, which contains a representation in brass of St. Helena and the cross. The whole way from Coblentz to Cologne I did not perceive a single field that was inclosed. The crosses and painted effigies of our Saviour, in "stone and wood," inclosed in iron bars by the road side, in stations as they are

called, or recesses, for offering up prayers, were numerous. I cannot here refrain from remarking that the superstitious reverence, not to say absolute idolatry, paid to these objects in Catholic countries, this deification, if I may so express myself, of senseless stocks and stones, appears to me a direct infringement of that commandment given on Mount Sinai, prohibiting the worship of graven images : and although the Romish church does not sanction the worship of these symbols themselves, I much doubt whether the species of veneration paid to them by the lower orders can properly be termed any thing else ; or whether it can with any degree of truth be affirmed that they discriminate at all between the remote and the sensible object to which their prayers are addressed. Without, therefore, charging that church with a direct intention to impose on its followers a debasing superstition, more allied to paganism than Christianity, such, it must be allowed, has been the fact, as far as this practice is concerned.

Cologne, at which we now arrived, may be considered as the capital of the lower part of the Rhine. It is a place of great antiquity, and is presumed to have been founded by the Romans, for there still exist fragments of the ancient walls. This city surrendered to the French arms in 1794, but now forms part of the dominions of Prussia. The French language is, however, still chiefly spoken. The population is calculated at 70,000, of which number 600 are Jews, and 6,000, Lutherans. When viewed at a distance, the town bears a resemblance to those in Turkey, which, although externally imposing, are very wretched and mean within. The streets are most irregularly built, narrow, dirty, gloomy, and there are few places in which it is more difficult for a stranger to find his way about. If one is to form an opinion from the number of churches, this would appear to be a most religious place, those of the Catholics amounting to 36 ; yet, if traditional accounts are correct, religion must have greatly declined, for at one period these amounted to the almost incredible number of 500, and there were also 60 convents. The decline of the grandeur of Cologne may be dated about the 13th century.

In 1618 the Protestants were numerous, but all of them were banished by a public edict, which occasioned the desertion of about 2,000 houses. Many of the convents were sold to private individuals, and converted into dwelling-houses. Among the churches, those which are most worthy a stranger's attention are the following:— the cathedral, which is in the form of a cross, extends 250 feet in length, and is strikingly magnificent for its architecture.* The building of this edifice, which commenced in 1248, continued for upwards of 80 years; but, by some unaccountable circumstance, it has not been completed. Part of it has only received a temporary roof. At first sight of it one is led to believe that it is almost in a state of ruin. The King directed an architect of Berlin to examine it, and report as to the expence of finishing the whole, which, it is presumed, may amount to 37 millions of Prussian dollars. Slight repairs have been executed, to keep up that part in particular which had been finished, and at an expence of 50,000 dollars. An enormous crane, erected on the tower, and still standing, cost 7,000 dollars.— In St. Peter's church, which was built in 1400, over the altar there is a large painting of the crucifixion, by Rubens, which the French removed to Paris; it was, however, restored in 1815. Beneath the altar is interred the father of this distinguished painter; who had retired here from Antwerp, in consequence of the civil wars in Brabant, and he remained here till tranquillity was restored. The third church of importance is that of the Minorites, where a tomb, seven feet long and four in breadth, was erected in the 14th century, at the back of the altar, to the memory of some distinguished Scotchman of the name of Dun, who bequeathed a number of valuable manuscripts, which the French laid hold of. I could not discover any inscription, though the priest who

* This truly magnificent monument of German ecclesiastical architecture has been recently described and illustrated in a splendid work, entitled "Vues, Plans, Coupes, et Détails de la Cathédrale de Cologne: par Sulpice Boisserée," Gr. folio; in which the admirer of this style of architecture will find a most ample treat.

accompanied me said there was one. In the Protestant church are deposited the bones of the execrable Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II.

A variety of manufactures are carried on at Cologne, and there are pleasant promenades about the town. A coche d'eau, towed by horses, sails between this place and Coblentz, &c. I had occasion to remark here the same activity exercised on the part of the Prussians as at Coblentz to render the place impregnable against any attack. One of the towers has cost one million of dollars. There is a line of batteries also surrounding Dentz, a small town on the other side of the river, opposite to it, with which there is a communication by a bridge of 39 large boats. These fortifications are said to have already amounted to three millions of dollars; and it is calculated that they will not be entirely completed in less than eight years. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the contributions they are obliged to raise for this purpose. As I remained here on Sunday, it afforded me an opportunity of remarking how the day was passed. In the morning I repaired to the cathedral, which I found crowded. I was much struck here, while walking round the passage at the back of the principal altar, to see a venerable priest confined in a kind of cage or recess, inclosed with strong iron railings. Having thrown open a window in it, a monument appeared at the back part, which is said to have been erected to the memory of the three kings or magi. In front of this window was a board, resembling a counter, and the place was blockaded by a crowd of people, who threw down strings of beads. These the old man carefully avoided touching with his hands, as if apprehensive they might be contaminated, but took them up with a pair of pincers, like curling-irons; and having rubbed them on the tomb, he returned them to the owners, who appeared satisfied that great efficacy and sanctity had thus been communicated to them; and in return, put money into a box adjoining. It must be admitted that this tomb possesses great virtue in one respect namely, in extracting their "villainous pelf" from the pockets of the people.

but a Protestant would not have much more faith in the sanctity thus purchased, than in those wonder-working nostrums which in our country operate better for the purses of quacks than for the health of their patients. It might almost be imagined that these people were purchasing plenary indulgences for the remainder of the day, as in the afternoon all was bustle and gaiety; the shops and theatre were alike opened, and at the public gardens were music, dancing, and other diversions; there was also a fair, with puppet-shows, and every species of buffoonery! In fact, the tumult, crowd, and revelry could be compared only to that of our Bartholomew fair. This, it must be admitted, is a sufficiently strong proof of what in Catholic countries is understood by devotion; and how far the people are really affected by the imposing ceremonies of their church. From the sanctuary to the theatre, from the pulpit to the puppet-show, is here but a step! This, however, may be a very profitable system for priests, as the efficacy of the sanctified beads must thus soon be expended, and a fresh stock of piety be required to be laid in. Really, these people seem to consider religion as a tangible commodity—an article that may be purchased in any quantities. Can we, after this, say that the church of Rome does not favour the most stultifying superstition?

During some years, the Rhine overflows its banks, and inundates part of the town. The water sometimes rises six feet, and extends along one street 2,000 yards. In 1784, the inundation laid the exchange, a large square, and many of the streets, under water. It is proposed to form a steam navigation company here. The capital is to be 240,000 Prussian coins, and there are to be 1,200 shares of 200 crowns each.

Having satisfied my curiosity in Cologne, we departed by the public diligence. An excellent regulation adopted with respect to this conveyance is, that the fare includes every expence, and thus saves much trouble, perplexity, and imposition. We travelled along a flat country, where the fields are not inclosed, and the roads, similar to those in France;

are paved in the centre with large square rough stones. There are not only milestones, but others of a less size, indicating half and quarter miles. The first persons I met were a number of slaves, the one-half of whose dress was of a brown colour, and the other yellow. They were chained, and were proceeding with shovels and spades, to some public works, attended by a military escort. We passed through Juliers, which is fortified with ramparts; and arrived at Aix la Chapelle. This is a very ancient town, situated in a valley. It is a neat place, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, whose language is an odd jargon, or mixture of German, French, Dutch, and other tongues. It is celebrated as the birth-place and favourite residence of Charlemagne, and for the coronation of the German emperors having been formerly held here. At one period there existed numerous monasteries and convents. Several manufactures are carried on, particularly of broad cloth. The principal objects of curiosity here are the cathedral and townhouse. Tradition states the former to have been founded by Charlemagne, and opened with an unrivalled pomp and splendour, in presence of about 400 bishops, and the most distinguished personages of different countries. The centre of the church is surrounded by small chapels, and according to an inscription, one of these was erected by a Queen of Hungary. The interior of this church seemed to me to bear some resemblance to that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. On a plain stone, covering the spot where Charlemagne was interred, is the following inscription, which, from its simplicity, may be almost termed sublime:—
 “Carolo Magno.” According to our guide, no part of his remains are now there, having been taken up as reliques. I am, however, inclined to think it more probable that the vault was opened during the reign of the tyrant Robespierre, as were all the others which contained the ashes of men of eminence, in the expectation of discovering treasure. Many fine columns in this church were removed by the French to Paris, in their general pillage, but have been since restored to their former situation. In the sacristy, the richly orna-

mented robes of bishops, and other ecclesiastics, were exposed to view. There were also a number of diamonds and precious stones, the gifts of sovereigns and others; and the images of the Virgin and child over the altar, which are said to have been in existence in the time of Charlemagne. There is also shewn a gold crown for the child, which I was informed was the gift of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. The front of the pulpit is richly adorned with gold and precious stones, and is protected by a kind of case. An extensive view is presented from the top of the tower, which contains eight bells, each seven feet in circumference, the gift of one of the popes. Such is the superstition of Catholics, that on the erection of bells in their churches, they are regularly baptized, and receive the priest's benediction. The town-house, which is of great antiquity, and is said to have been built by the Romans, consists of arcades, one above each other. This edifice will ever be held an object of peculiar interest, not only from the treaties of peace having been concluded here in 1668 and 1748, but also from having been honoured by the presence of the most distinguished men of the age, who formed the memorable congress after the battle of Waterloo. These events took place in a large hall in front, which has very properly been denominated the Salon de Paix. The floor is of marble; and the walls are adorned with representations of the different personages sitting before a table, in solemn council, arranging the terms of peace in 1748. There are also portraits of some ambassadors, two of whom are Lord Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robertson. At the extremity is a large full length of the King of Prussia, in military uniform. It was in a room adjoining this hall, at the period of the congress, that Sir Thomas Lawrence was employed in taking the likenesses of the sovereigns, and other distinguished characters. In another saloon is a picture of Charlemagne, conferring some particular privileges on the city, to a deputation of its inhabitants, by Vandyke. The front of the building has a most ancient appearance. The only other object of interest is a pyramid, erected by Buonaparte. This place has been celebrated for its nume-

rous springs, and its public baths. The heat of the water is 150 degrees. On leaving Aix-la-Chapelle, we found the road extremely hilly, but its tediousness was amply compensated by the delightful prospects and scenery around, which was, in fact, equal to any of that to be seen in Devonshire. But the number of beggars who beset this road are a most intolerable nuisance, and except in the Italian states, I never encountered so importunate a crew. Some plan ought certainly to be adopted by the government, to procure employment for these wretched people.

This portion of our journey terminated at Liege. The Maese, on which this town is situated, divides itself into a number of branches, and forms some insulated parts that are connected by bridges. This place, which consists of an upper and lower town, is neither regularly built nor clean, many of the streets being dirty and narrow, which is by no means the characteristic of the towns in the Netherlands. The population was formerly 80,000, but is now only 6,000. The number of poor children educated here amount to 900. Previous to the revolution there were 52 churches; but the cathedral and many of the others were then entirely demolished, so that only 12 remain. The church of St. Paul, founded in 1014, is now called the cathedral; and this and St. James's are the two best. They are built in the Gothic style, but their interiors are spoiled by modern daubs of painting. This place is noted for its manufactures of cloth, and also of cannon and musketry. The king appears as active as his brother of Prussia in putting the town into the very best state of defence. One fortification was then erecting to the north of it, on a commanding elevation, with barracks, and surrounded with deep trenches. A second fortification, apparently of still greater strength, stands towards the south, commanding the great road leading to the French frontiers, and to the east ground is marked out to found another. Prince Frederick, his Majesty's second son, who is the governor, is highly popular here. From hence we proceeded to Brussels, the capital of the Netherlands, which has become so celebrated in the page of history, especially as the scene of one of the most

sanguinary and desperate engagements between the allies and Napoleon. It was here, too, that, in 1555, Charles V. resigned his dominions to his son Philip. The town was besieged by the French in 1695 and 1746, and in 1794 it was annexed to France by Buonaparte, in consequence of which the Stadtholder and his family repaired to England, where they remained till 1813, when it was then separated from France; and the following year he returned and took upon himself the government, under the title of King of the Netherlands, preceded by his son the Prince of Orange, who is at present on the throne. The situation is extremely beautiful, being partly built on the side of a hill. The circumference may be about from eight to ten English miles, and the population is estimated at 80,000, besides 1,000 English residents.* There are five palaces, thirteen churches, ten squares, twenty markets, nine gates, and several baths. Many of the public buildings are of great extent, and extremely elegant. The streets are clean, and the air is salubrious. The park, which forms a peculiarly attractive point, contains many fine walks, adorned with statues, and lies in the centre of the city; on one side of it is the palace of the King. In one of the squares, called the Sablon, is a fountain, erected in 1751 by Lord Aylesbury, whose attachment to the place induced him to prolong his residence here for forty years. The Place Royale, or great square, is the most beautiful in the city, and the buildings surrounding it are distinguished by their regularity. In the centre of it

* The following are the prices of wine here :

	<i>fr.</i>	<i>cent.</i>
Ordinaire	3	50
Beaune	4	
Valney, (1806),	5	
Chamberlin, (1811),	6	
Medoe, (1806),	4	50
Lafitte, (1807),	0	
Sauterne blanc	5	
Grave	4	50
Chateaux Margeaux	7	
Hockheim, (1806),	4	50
Johannisberg	11	50
Champagne	8	
Madeira	7	

stood at one time a noble statue of Prince Charles of Lorraine, but it was demolished in 1792 by Dumourier, the French general. The church of St. James, erected in 1776, occupies nearly one side of this square, and is a noble edifice, with a portico of the Corinthian order; but its beauty is much impaired by a paltry little wooden cupola, covered with slate. On each side of the principal entrance are the words, "Sortez chiens hors du temple de Dieu." I happened to visit this church at the fete of Theresa, when an image was dressed up like a human figure, with a black bonnet, and a book in its hand, before which people were kneeling.

The theatre royal, and mint opposite to it, situated in one of the squares, are handsome buildings; and there is a minor theatre in the great park. The Hotel de Ville, situated in another square, and built in 1401, is in the Gothic style, with a tower 364 feet in height, probably as magnificent as any to be seen on the continent.

The hackney coaches are the best I have seen abroad, and, in fact, they exceed those of London. There is abundant proof of the prosperity of this place from the great improvements and many fine buildings going on; and the ramparts have been removed, so that the whole town is now laid open, and pleasant promenades are forming. The court resides here and at the Hague alternately for a year each time.

There are various benevolent institutions similar to those in Great Britain. My limits prevent me from describing all of them; yet I cannot omit noticing the attention paid to those persons who are, unfortunately in a state of lunacy and idiotism. Originally they were confined in an asylum, but at present all are distributed among, and committed to the charge of, farmers, and employed in rural occupations, although not compelled to work. By this means they enjoy free air, exercise, and tranquillity, whilst the mild treatment they receive contributes greatly to alleviate their disorder, and many are ultimately restored to health. There is one village which has been particularly appropriated to this purpose, where they are sent to from Brussels and other towns. Board and lodging for each is 90 florins, and paid by the hospitals, who furnish them with

clothes. Those who are in the best circumstances are boarded with opulent peasants, and all appear to live with them like members of their families. Many are known to recover their faculties without recourse being had to any of those coercive and violent measures which are too often employed towards this unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures without success, when they are shut up in an asylum.*

I set out from Brussels to visit Waterloo, or "the field of blood." This was that ever memorable spot where was exerted the last spell of him whose glory passed away as the early cloud. The plain is about ten miles distant, and the road passes through the wood of Soigny, which is of considerable length. I had visited this spot a few days after the memorable action, on the 18th June, 1813, had taken place, and could not fail to remark the contrast between its appearance then and at present. On the former occasion what a scene was presented. Here the king of terrors, may be truly said to have reaped a rich harvest, and to have revelled amid human suffering in a thousand shapes. I beheld in these fields then laid waste, where 80,000 Frenchmen had been so recently sacrificed, the ground trampled on, and black with thousands of military hats and caps scattered about, and cut in pieces, appearing at a distance like a herd of crows in pursuit of carion; — bones, and flesh of horses, the dead half-buried, masses of papers, books †, cartouch-boxes, drum heads, figures of eagles,

* Few institutions of this nature in London can be compared to that in St. George's Fields, where there is no system of coercion adopted, but, on the contrary, the utmost mildness and humanity is shown to every inmate. When I visited this place, in company with his Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent, who expressed his opinion so strongly in its favour on the books of the establishment, I recollect a man quietly, walking about in an open space set apart for their taking exercise, who had just been sent to the house from the country, where he had been nine years chained to a post, in a state of the greatest fury and madness, and he now appeared perfectly harmless.

† The author picked up a number of most interesting letters, from sweet-hearts, parents, and friends, which he is sorry he cannot introduce here from their great length. On ascertaining that those to whom they were addressed had fallen in the grand contest, he addressed the writers, when he found it was the first intimation they had received of their friends deaths.

crucifixes, scabbards, sheaths of bayonets, torn clothes, shattered muskets, fragments of military dresses, 300 pieces of cannon taken from the French, and other memorials of that bloody carnage scattered every where over the field. I shuddered at the horrible spectacle of devastation exhibited in every direction, and at the slaughter which had raged here, striding over the field with gigantic steps. It was, indeed, a spot besmeared with the blood of nations: some of the dead bodies I perceived were hardly covered with earth, and trenches had been opened, where men and horses had been thrown pell-mell, and many of the hoofs of the animals were even above ground. In some places, it is said, 4,000 bodies were buried together. On walking over these plains the words of Tamerlane often occurred to me as applicable to our implacable foe: —

When I survey the ruins of this field,
The wild destruction which thy fierce ambition
Has dealt among mankind, so many widows
And helpless orphans has thy battle made,
That half our world this day are mourners; —
Well may I, in behalf of heaven and earth,
Demand from thee atonement for this wrong.

I contemplated with feelings of pride that particular spot where the gallant and highly distinguished regiment of the Scots greys, whose truly noble and martial appearance excited the admiration of Buonaparte, had exclaimed in making a grand charge "Scotland for ever." The day on which I now made my peaceful visit to this site, formerly so marked with horrors, was remarkably fine; a silent tranquillity reigned around, most of the fields were covered with crops, and the husbandman was moving along slowly with the plough; and contrasted with all I had formerly beheld, the scene could not fail to awaken reflection. At the time of my first visit to the farm-house called La Belle Alliance, "Wellington hotel" was written over the door, so as to attract the attention of visitors, and the outhouses were lying in ruins. Now, however, the whole was repaired:

trees were planted in front, and a tablet had been put up with the following inscription : —

BELLE ALLIANCE,
RENCONTRE DES GENERAUX BLUCHER ET
WELLINGTON
LORS DE LA MEMORABLE BATAILLE
DU XVIII JUIN M.D.CCCXV.
SE MUTUELLMENT SALUANT VAINQUEURS.

This house, with a piece of land adjoining, was purchased by a Scotchman for 12,500 francs; and on his death it was lately sold to a Belgian, for about half the sum, or 6,400 francs. Before leaving the field, it may be proper to mention, that among the mass of papers which I picked up there, I found many of an interesting nature: some of them, which were from parents of the Scotch military, contained pious advice, exhorting them to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ. One letter that fell into my hands was addressed by a young woman of character at Lichfield to a private in the Scots greys; whose marriage was to have been solemnized on his return to England, but he was among those who fell in battle. My communication of the event to his intended bride was the first intimation she received of his death.

I proceeded to Hugomont, a chateau about a mile distant, in a retired situation, which exhibited a frightful spectacle of desolation, in consequence of a long and arduous contest, where the carnage was dreadful. A small Catholic chapel only remains, where, it is gravely said, that the fire which had hitherto raged, miraculously stayed its progress at the feet of the effigy of our Saviour on the cross, over the great door! It is understood that these ruins will remain as they are. I returned by the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, at the side of the great road leading to La Belle Alliance, in the court yard of which I had seen the ground strewed after the action with hats of the slain, and beheld numerous graves. In the wall there is a stone in the form of

a diamond, which had been covered with a kind of plaster, and inscribed with the names of several persons who had fallen, but the weather has so effaced them, that not a letter remains. Near to this place was a tree, where the British hero took his position; and so high has been the value attached to it, that it has been carried off piece-meal, to be formed into different devices, and retained as a memorial of the battle. Contiguous to it are two monuments on each side of the road, one of which is to the memory of Sir A. Gordon, and the other to the officers of the German legion. The latter ought to be examined, as it is placed on a height, and the earth about it is crumbling away, so as to threaten its fall. It is to be regretted, however, that there are so few monuments to the distinguished characters who laid down their lives in this field of victory, particularly that there is not one to the gallant Duke of Brunswick; and here it may be added as a remarkable fact, that ten members of this illustrious house have perished in battle. Waterloo church was, at that time, partly unroofed, in consequence of the operations going on for the purpose of lengthening that portion of the extremity of it which is at the rotunda. Within it are monuments erected to many of the British and others, among which the following appears to be the most striking; it was erected by that noble and distinguished friend of humanity, the ever to be lamented Duke of Kent.

To the
Memory of

The undernamed Officers of the Third
Battalion of his Britannic Majesty's Regt.
of Royal Scots,

Who fell in the Battle of Quatre Bras & Waterloo
on the 16 & 18 June 1815,

And of their gallant Serjeant Major
(who was shot thro' the heart while
holding the King's Colour, in the act
of bearing which one Lieut. and three
Ensigns had successively fallen),

This Tablet is inscribed as a testimony of
 personal regard for the individuals,
 and of admiration of the gallant
 Services of the Corps,
 by their Colonel,
 His Royal Highness
 Prince Edward
 Duke of Kent and Strathern,
 Field Marshal of his Majesty's forces,
 And Governor of Gibraltar.

Captains { Buckley
 Armstrong
 O'Niel
 Young
 Robertson
 Kennedy
 Anderson
 Sergeant Major Quick.

I dined at an hotel opposite to the church, named after the Duke of Wellington, from the circumstance of his having lodged there after the action, and our repast was served up in the very room where he wrote his dispatches. This leads me to observe, that on my former visit to this spot, immediately after the action, accompanied by Mr. Campernaught, the King's coachmaker, whom I had accidentally met; he conducted me to his work-yard, and shewed me a carriage belonging to Buonaparte that had been captured in the field, and which contained his portfolio, plans of the actions, his hat, &c. This vehicle I examined most minutely, and offered to purchase it at about £500, for the purpose of taking it to England. But he informed me that it had been presented by the Duke of Wellington to the Prince of Orange, and would be kept by the family as a trophy of that memorable day. On this I took a sketch of it, and transmitted it to an illustrious friend, a member of our royal family. Several years afterwards, a low hung carriage was shown in England with a deal of trumpery, and given out to be the one taken at Waterloo. I had the curiosity to

examine that machine, which I found to be totally different from the carriage shown to me by Mr. Campernaught, which I shall now shortly describe. This was entirely new, having apparently been built only two months previous to appearing in the field, and was in the form of a chariot, very high hung, lined with white leather, with a window on each side, and a small square wicket in the centre in front, to communicate with the attendants placed there, in a kind of cabriolet. It further contained some small apartments with secret locks, and at the back of it, was a place with shelves, as a kind of wardrobe. The wheels were of a most enormous size, and the imperial arms were painted on the pannels of the doors. In short, from its strength, it had all the appearance of having been built for a military campaign, or very long journey. Having subsequently repeated occasion to be at Brussels, I called on Mr. Campernaught, and found that the carriage, after being cleaned, was removed to the royal coach-house, and has never at any one period been in England. Perhaps the carriage exhibited here as Napoleon's might be the one taken from his brother, on the flight of the latter from Vittoria; at least, I am positive that it was not the one shown to me by Mr. Campernaught as that taken on the field at Waterloo, which is still in his possession: should any one, therefore, attach so much interest to the matter, as to be anxious for its elucidation, I can only refer him to that gentleman, who, I doubt not, will be able to prove the identity of the vehicle. But saints have been known ere now to have had two or three heads, the genuineness of which has never been disputed; we ought not, therefore, to be surprised to find a duplicate of so interesting a relic as Napoleon's Waterloo carriage, and it would be cruel to unsettle the faith of John Bull, who believes that he has actually seen it in his own metropolis. Yet, I must be permitted to say, that for my own part, I have not the slightest reason to question, for one moment, the veracity of Mr. Campernaught.

The next places on our route were Enghien, a small town, where there is a palace of the Duke of Aremberg; and Arth, on the river Dender, whose population amounts to about

8,000; it is a place of considerable trade, with bleaching fields and iron works. We afterwards reached Tournay, when my passport was demanded at entering the gates. This is a pretty large town, which was at one time fortified, and has a population of upwards of 20,000, with a cathedral. About three miles beyond this, on entering France, the inquisitorial searching of travellers persons and luggage was rigorous beyond what I had ever experienced, either in this or any other country; and when I afterwards arrived at Lisle, the search was repeated with the same severity. This leads me to remark, that Englishmen travelling from Brussels to enter France should have their passports indorsed by the British minister, even although they may receive one from the police at Brussels. From not attending to this formality, I was put to great inconvenience, and obliged to find a friend to be security for me, and to subscribe a writing, after which I was permitted to proceed to Paris.

This place, which has a population of upwards of 80,000, and was formerly the capital of French Flanders, was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV., and in 1703 it surrendered to the army under the Duke of Marlborough. It is situated in a plain, and very strongly fortified: the works are on the first scale, and said to be hardly exceeded by any in Europe. Many of the streets are spacious, but irregular; and there is one large square.

In the church of St. Meurice, which, at the period of the revolution, was denominated the Temple of Reason, there is a handsome monument erected to the memory of the late Duc de Berri. It is of marble of a red colour, and has a kind of altar in front, with a few steps under which his bowels are interred. There is a figure of Faith pointing upwards; and the following inscription,

MEMORIÆ CAROLI FERDINANDI

DUCIS BITURIGUM

IMPIO SCELERE PEREMPTI

CUJUS PRÆCORDIA HIC REGIO JUSSU CONDITA
SUNT

ET AD CONSECRANDAM PRINCIPIS
 ERGA INSULENSES BENEVOLENTIAM
 TANTI DESIDERII, MONUMENTUM HOC
 ÆDILIS POSUERUNT, DICAVERUNT
 ANN. M.D.CCCXXII.

On the summit is a bust of the Duke, surrounded with small stars, and below it are the following words, said to have been often used by him to the inhabitants of Lisle, who had been attached to him,

“ C'EST ENTRE NOUS LA VIE ET LA MORT.”

On each side of this monument lamps are always kept burning; and mass is regularly performed on the anniversary of his royal highness's death.

The plains about this city are extensive; and upon a height is a church, called Mount Eternité, to which pilgrimages are made. The windmills are more numerous than perhaps in any part on the continent.

From Lisle we proceeded to Douay, which is situated on the river Scarpe, and is a fortified place; but although it stands upon an extent of ground equal to that of Lisle, it contains only about 18,000 inhabitants. No traveller can visit this spot, which must be denominated the Oxford or Cambridge of France, without calling to mind its numerous and ancient seminaries, especially the English and Scotch colleges, where so many natives of those countries were sent to be educated. According to the account given me by Mr. Farquharson, president of the latter, at one time (between 1780 and 1790) the expence of educating, clothing, and maintaining a youth at this seminary did not exceed £25 a year. The demolition that took place here during French anarchy and devastation was altogether unparalleled. Many of the institutions were totally demolished, and others still mournfully attest the fury of the demagogues and their followers. After that event the English college was converted into a manufactory, and the Scotch one into a boarding-

school for females, and both are still occupied in this manner. At the English college admittance was denied me; but I visited the other, where I found that every thing had been demolished, and the chapel appropriated as a place for coals and wood: in short, the only thing which miraculously escaped the plunderers was an original full-length portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, that had been hung up in the great dining hall, and was bequeathed by her to the college, which had so largely shared of her bounty. This was taken out of its frame at that period of destruction, rolled up, and hid in a chimney, where it remained till the peace, when I saw it brought forth from its sooty abode, and once more restored to the light of day. It has been since repaired, and is now deposited in the Scotch college at Paris, till it be ascertained whether the seminary at Douay is to be restored, in which case it will be replaced in its former situation. Many of the libraries and a number of valuable manuscripts were sold as waste paper, or used for making ball cartridges. At this visit I was much gratified by hearing from the president of the English Benedictine college, that a considerable number of books and paintings that belonged both to the churches and to this college had been lately discovered. These amount to 30,000, and are now in the public library, having been refused to be delivered up, notwithstanding repeated applications to that purpose. This college, founded in 1616, had originally a library consisting of 4,000 volumes; but it is now reduced to 500. There are twenty students in this seminary, and it is said to be the only one in France containing natives of Britain. Its once beautiful church is now merely a shell, having been stripped of every one thing it contained, and the buildings connected with it are converted into prisons. At the commencement of the revolution some worthy individuals, at the risk of their heads being laid under the axe of the guillotine, concealed several trunks full of books; which had just made their appearance, and had been given up a short time before my arrival. During the reign of terror the cathedral here received the name of the Temple of Reason, and jaco-

binical harangues were made, and festivals, dances, and other scandalous entertainments were given within its walls. At that time, such was the inveteracy against the British, that a law was passed declaring that whoever was found to conceal an Englishman should suffer death; and those secreting any part of their property were liable to twenty years imprisonment in irons. When I was favoured with a visit from the president at our hotel, I asked him to take a glass of wine by way of refreshment; this, however, he declined, on the ground that persons in his official situation were prohibited from drinking any thing in such places. This brought to my recollection a curious act of the general assembly of the church of Scotland in the year 1596; by which it is declared that any clergyman drinking even temperately in taverns, although in good company, was liable to be punished as a drunkard. At Douay there is a cannon-foundry and arsenal; likewise several manufactories, and persons employed in constructing of machinery, who come from Nottingham and Manchester to carry on their trades. I was struck with a most impious placard on the walls of the town on Sunday evening, announcing a representation of the sufferings of the Redeemer.*

After leaving Douay we travelled along a flat country till we reached Cambrai, where we found that the cathedral, a venerable pile, was a mere heap of ruins, having been demolished during the storms of the revolution; and continuing our route, we proceeded to the French capital. As this city

* Par permission de M. le Maire, Mons. Fraichard, artist mécanicien, a l'honneur de prévenir le public que d'après la demande de plusieurs amateurs de cette ville, il donnera plusieurs représentations Dimanche prochain. On donnera

LA MORT ET PASSION DE NOTRE SEIGNEUR JESUS CHRIST,

Avec des figures mouvantes, de trois piéds de hauteur, et avec les costumes des différent personages analogues au sujet. Le discours est declamé par plusieurs voix. Le spectacle commencera par differens morceaux executés sur le surprenant harmonica; par Madame Fraichard; et sera termine par une recitation amusante de divers sujets tirés de la fantasmagorie. Prix des places: — Premieres, 40 centimes; secondes, 20 centimes. — On commencera at 6 heures le soir.

has been so frequently and so fully described, and as my limits will not permit me to give even a summary of the objects it presents to a stranger's notice, I shall merely say, that after having been honoured with a private audience of his Majesty, and inspected the principal buildings and institutions, we directed our course homewards. We proceeded to Calais, where we found that many British had taken up their residence, and that great improvements had taken place in consequence. Among the rest, it may be mentioned, that an English church has been established, where service is performed every Sunday, and the daughter of the clergyman officiates as clerk.* Our ultimate place of destination, preparatory to embarking for England, was Boulogne, relative to which I shall make a few remarks, particularly on the subject of the measures which have been taken here to provide a place of worship for the numerous British residents.

This town may be considered as divided into two, namely, the upper and lower. The former is a kind of citadel, and about a mile in circumference, situated on an elevation, and inclosed with a high ancient wall and ramparts. There are public walks, adorned with trees, from which is a view of the lower town, with the harbour, the sea, and the windings of the river Seine, which flows into it; and of the surrounding country, which is diversified with hill and dale. Several convents existed previous to the revolution, when the mob levelled to the ground every building that was in any shape connected with religion. From the gate of the upper town is a descent leading to the lower. There are a great many British who have taken up a permanent residence in this quarter, and a better idea cannot be formed of their number than by attending the English church. In a foreign land this must be considered as a high and invaluable pri-

* It appears that from 1814 to 1824, 9,098 packets arrived here, and 8,829 sailed hence. The individuals who arrived amounted to 20,876, and those who departed 250,190, making 271,066. The horses that arrived amounted to 4,670, and that departed 14,353, making 19,023; and the carriages that arrived 3,412, and departed 1,915, making 5,327 in ten years.

vilege to Englishmen, but especially to their families. As this is, I apprehend, a subject of no small importance, and I was much struck with the church and sermon, it may be interesting to introduce some account of it.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, a number of families having settled here, especially those of military and medical officers attached to the division of the British army of occupation in the vicinity; and others gradually arriving to take up a permanent residence, in consequence of the advantages of cheap education for their children, and of economical living, great inconvenience was experienced in the course of two or three years, from the want of a suitable place of Protestant worship for their accommodation. Divine service had been gratuitously performed for some time in the house of the consul by the Rev. Sir John Head, Dr. Tomkins, and Rev. Mr. Maxwell, three of the British residents. To promote this laudable object, which the increase of English families rendered so urgent, these gentlemen, in conjunction with a few more of the residents, set on foot a general subscription for founding a regular chapel of the established church, on which a commodious building was erected, under the sanction of the authorities, where divine service according to the rites of the church of England has been since performed.

To secure, however, the continuance of such service for the future, after the expences of finishing and fitting up the building had been defrayed; and to supersede the necessity of relying solely on the gratuitous services of the above gentlemen, it was agreed, in the spring of 1820, that a portion of the income arising from the annual subscriptions, after payment of ground-rent and other contingencies, and the salaries of the clerk and keeper, should be appropriated as a stipend for a resident minister. This was accordingly effected by the appointment of the Rev. R. Bue, its first chaplain. The management of the affairs of this establishment was vested in the hands of a permanent committee of five gentlemen, including the minister for the time being; and for the better regulation of the concerns connected with

the service only, an additional committee was established at a general meeting of the subscribers, in September, 1821; by whom it was resolved, that Sir John Head, and the Rev. Messrs. Tomkins and Maxwell, on account of their long, faithful, and gratuitous services, should be requested to accept the situation of honorary and gratuitous chaplains; and that Mr. Bue should be continued as stipendiary chaplain.

In the following year, the last-mentioned gentleman having signified his intention of resigning his appointment, a meeting was called, in August, 1822, by the committee and trustees, when the Rev. J. Symons was named as his successor. At another meeting, on the 2d September following, he, the Rev. W. H. Bury and the Rev. W. Tilt since deceased, were appointed honorary chaplains, and perform service in rotation, the occasional offices and general pastoral charges devolving on the resident stipendiary chaplain only. In this arrangement the wants of their distressed countrymen were not overlooked; for, in consequence of the number of those who were unable to return to England, or from circumstances of sickness or other misfortunes were compelled to seek aid from their countrymen, it was found necessary to provide a permanent fund for their relief.

To Sir John Head belongs the merit of first adopting the plan of appropriating the collections made at the church to this purpose, assisted by occasional contributions from other sources. And after the appointment of a stipendiary resident minister, it was resolved that the application of the fund so formed should be in future placed in his hands exclusively, under the title of "Almoner of the Chapel." On Sir John's leaving Boulogne, in the autumn of 1822, he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Symons. The chief purposes to which this fund has been applied, are, the relief of distressed British subjects, and the education of the children of poor protestant parents.

In order to give better effect to the plan of relieving persons who intend to return to their country, Mr. Symons

entered into an arrangement with the captains of all the packets connected with Boulogne, to convey distressed British subjects to their own shores, at a stipulated rate, on the production of a ticket supplied by the almoner of the fund.

Form of a passage ticket :

“ Passage of the bearer, *A* ——— *B* ———, paid on the almoner's account

No. 1.

J. Symons, Almoner.”

Form of a certificate from Paris :

“ British Charitable Funds,

P. No. 1

Paris,

“ The bearer, *A. B.* having received from the above fund, the sum of ——— francs to assist him on his return to England, is hereby recommended to the further aid of the fund at Boulogne.”

C. D. }
E. F. } Directors.”
G. H. }

“ The Rev. *J. Symons,*
Boulogne-sur-mer.”

The beneficial effects of this system have fully answered expectation, by clearing the country of numerous distressed artisans, and others, who would have otherwise become burdens on the public bounty. And in order to prevent fraudulent applications for pecuniary assistance, it has been judiciously provided that those persons applying for, and not making use of, the pass-tickets by the first packet sailing after they have been received, shall be consigned to the police, and especially if found claiming contributions from the families resident in the town.* In aid too of this system, a corre-

* I. Such persons, British subjects, as have been for any time resident at Boulogne, and who from actual distress or unavoidable difficulties are rendered

sponding plan has been adopted, by the managers of the British charitable fund, under the sanction of our ambassador at Paris; whereby those who have received certificates of their cases at Paris, on producing the same at Boulogne, are supplied with pass-tickets for their immediate embarkation. It is only to be regretted, that the accumulation of claims pressing upon these funds cannot be obviated by the enforcement of such prohibitory restrictions at home as would prevent persons of this description leaving their country, and bringing with them their various arts for the benefit of foreign manufactures, to the detriment of our own, — a point which merits the attention of our government.

With respect to the church, I never saw one abroad so well attended, or where the service was more solemnly performed. On this occasion I was particularly struck with an impressive discourse from Mr. Symons, in which he strongly impressed on his hearers the “importance of united faith, es-

unable to maintain themselves, — in order to prevent their becoming a burden on the public benevolence, will be provided with the usual relief from the fund, to enable them immediately to return to their own country.

II. Persons of the same description from the interior who, from sickness, want of employ, or other causes, are alike unable to support themselves, will (for the same reason) have the means afforded them for returning home, on their producing certificates of relief, attesting their cases, from the directors of the charitable fund of Paris under the patronage of the British Ambassador.

III. To prevent any abuses of the foregoing arrangement, it is requested that it should be distinctly understood that servants out of employ, or servants having quitted their places, are *not* included in the above classes, nor will pass-tickets be granted to them, except in cases of very urgent and well attested distress.

IV. Persons are to be also considered exempted from all further benefit of this fund who, having been already relieved by it, either continue to loiter in the place, or who, having been sent home by the pass-tickets at its cost, again return from England.

V. All such loiterers, or any others, found begging of, or imposing upon, families after receiving such pass-tickets, instead of returning home by the first packet, will be immediately consigned to the charge of the police.

The foregoing regulations are not intended to interfere with the usual relief (on the recommendation of families, or in cases of sickness, distress in prison, or other necessities) which it has been the invariable practice of this fund to supply.

pecially as they were in a foreign land, and under the constant observation of, and their conduct and example marked by, the worshippers of a faith, from which they had separated for a more pure and holier confession." Notwithstanding all the improvements that have been made on the church, although capable of accommodating 700 persons, the building is still too small, it is therefore determined to enlarge it, so as to contain 1,000. It may be further added, that Mr. Symons is at present minister; and it is only justice to say, that the feelings of the subscribers, with respect to his labours, have been expressed at a public meeting.* The establishment at present continues under a committee of five gentlemen, elected by the subscribers, of whom the clergyman is one *ex officio*. A churchyard is exclusively appropriated for the interment of the English; and there are many monuments there. The only apology I have to offer, in saying so much on the church of Boulogne, and the laudable exertions on the part of the British population to relieve their distressed countrymen, is, that these remarks may perhaps attract the attention of Englishmen in other departments of France and distant countries, and induce them also to do something for the cause of their national religion. Service is performed twice every Sunday, and the sacrament is administered on the first Sunday of each month, besides, on great festivals. On these occasions, the collections that are made sometimes exceed 200 francs. In consequence of the influx of the English, Boulogne has assumed quite a different appearance from what it had previous to the peace, and very great improvements have been made in all quarters. The place, in fact, may be considered quite an English colony. There are several English seminaries here, and government, resolving to make something of the privilege

* Boulogne, 25th May, 1825.

General Sir George Leith, Bart. in the chair.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Jelinjer Symons, M. A. as a mark of approbation of his exemplary conduct during the whole period he has officiated as stipendiary chaplain to the British inhabitants at Boulogne.

thus granted, impose a tax on the parents, of five per cent. on the board of the male children educated in France. The Eton mode of tuition, it may be observed, is pursued, and the prayers of the church of England are daily used.

Various excavations have been made, a short distance from the town, and some interesting discoveries of masonry of Roman construction, pottery, glass, utensils, and coins, have taken place. Skeletons have been found with bracelets on their arms; and medals of bronze and silver: one of Trajan is in the finest state. It is remarkable that many of the skeletons were found with infants in their arms, and with pieces of money in the hollow of their closed hands. Coins are often picked up in digging graves in the English burying-ground. An agricultural society is established here, which offers rewards for the discoveries of antiques of a superior class. The column erected by Buonaparte on the spot where his army encamped when he threatened to invade England, is at a short distance from the town, and is a conspicuous object. It bears this inscription: —

PREMIERE PIERRE
DU MONUMENT DECERNÉ
PAR L'ARMÉE EXPÉDITIONNAIRE DE BOULOGNE
ET LA FLOTILLE
A L'EMPEREUR NAPOLEON,
POSEE PAR LE MARECHAL SOULT
COMMANDANT EN CHEF.

To which has been judiciously added,

9 NOV^r. 1814,

ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA REGENERATION DE LA
FRANCE.

Every one is aware, that to co-operate with his army, Buonaparte had a flotilla of gun-boats, calculated to amount to 2,000. These have gradually disappeared: the last of any consequence was broken up for fire-wood, when I was here, namely, the very barge or pinnace built ex-

clusively for the accommodation of that extraordinary man, and in which he often was accustomed to sail about to inspect the flotilla; only one of these boats, a perfect wreck, is now in existence, and may be seen in the harbour, where it is used as a kind of guard-house for the douaniers or custom-house officers.

There are sea baths on an elevated spot, near the entrance of the harbour, with terraces, ballustrades, &c. The building is the Roman doric order, 150 feet in length, and 42 in breadth. The ladies have a saloon for refreshments, a musical saloon, &c. The apartments for gentlemen consist of a saloon, billiard-room, private dressing-rooms, &c. A staircase leads to a platform on the top of the building, which commands an extensive view. The English have lately formed a Humane Society, which received the sanction of the French authorities, and is the very first which has been established in France.

Embarking on board a steam-packet, I left Boulogne, and soon landed at Dover; and although I had certainly derived great gratification from this long northern tour, I once more touched the British soil with feelings to be conceived only by those who, like myself, have known what it is to be a stranger and a wanderer: nor can I close this volume more appropriately, than by exclaiming, in the words of my illustrious countryman,

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

DAY-BOOK,

Kept at the inn or post-house of _____, in the provincial government of _____ and the district of _____ for the month of _____, in the year _____. From the inn are to be furnished horses, and from the reserve farms (farms under obligation to furnish a certain number of horses for the accommodation of travellers), horses for travelling to the following inns _____ being _____ miles to each of the inns or post-houses.

THE mutual obligations and privileges of travellers, inn-keepers, postillions, and hostlers, are laid down in the 28th chapter of the Building Act; the Post Acts of 12th of December 1734, and 11th of December 1766; the Royal Statute of 28th of June 1809, the Ordinance concerning Passports, 14th of August 1812; and the general Proclamations of the Provincial Governors, 25th of August 1809; 8th of October 1810, 21st of September, and 17th of October 1812; and 1st of March, and 1st of November 1814; being chiefly founded on various royal circular letters, conformably to which the following regulations are communicated.

1st. The traveller shall enter in the day-book his name and title, as well as the place from whence he comes, and for which he is departing. Near to, or below his name, he shall note from what authority his passport has been issued, and that it has been exhibited. If this is not complied with, the innkeeper shall be fined three rix dollars and sixteen skillings. If a traveller not known in the district is forwarded, without having a passport, the innkeeper shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five rix dollars.

2d. Post-horses are to be taken from one inn to another, or to that place where the traveller intends making some stay, or where his journey ends. An occasional resident in country places, may order post-horses from the next inn, on paying the fare for bringing them to his place of residence. An innkeeper refusing in such a case to furnish post-horses, shall be fined three rix dollars and sixteen skillings.

3d. Journeymen, apprentices, sailors, gipsies, hawkers, beg-

gars, and vagrants, are prohibited from ordering post-horses, nor may post-horses be demanded for transporting goods, merchandize, articles of furniture, &c., making a full cart-load.

4th. The fare for each horse is twelve skillings banco per mile in the country, and sixteen skillings in the towns. For a carriage shall be paid one skilling, and for a cart, a harness, or a saddle, half a skilling per mile. A postillion who demands more shall be fined sixteen rix dollars, and thirty-two skillings. In a vehicle with a single horse, no others shall ride than a single traveller, and the postillion. If a traveller orders only three horses, he is not obliged to take more than one postillion.

5th. The innkeeper shall supply travellers with provisions and lodgings; his parlour, rooms for travellers, the stairs and the yard, shall be kept clean, and the apartments provided with comfortable beds, and clean linen. If this is found not to be the case, the traveller may report it in the day-book, which shall subject the innkeeper to a fine of one rix dollar, and sixteen skillings. Should many travellers arrive at one time, so that there be not sufficient apartments for them at the inn, the neighbours shall be obliged to receive them, at the request of the innkeeper, under a fine of three rix dollars and sixteen skillings, by him who refuses to comply with such a demand. If innkeepers have not active hostlers, and send unfit persons to order post-horses, they shall be fined three rix dollars and sixteen skillings.

6th. The post-list placarded at every inn, will show the distance of the post-farms. From a farm at the distance of a quarter of a Swedish mile, the horses ought to arrive at the inn within an hour of their being ordered. If the post-farm is situated half a mile from the inn, the traveller must wait two hours, and three hours if the distance is three quarters of a mile, and so on. If a traveller is (without reasonable cause) detained longer, the negligent innkeeper or the postillion shall be liable to a fine from forty skillings to three rix dollars and sixteen skillings. If post-horses should not arrive at all, the farmer shall be fined five rix dollars.

7th. The innkeeper shall not be allowed to keep horses for any farmer, or to liberate any from his duty of attending at the inn, but order these from every one in his proper turn, under a fine of three rix dollars and sixteen skillings. After all the reserve horses (or horses from the post-farms) have been ordered out, the innkeeper shall forward the travellers by his own horses, before he orders any further horses from the post-farms, whatever may be the state of the roads, under a fine of five rix dollars.

8th. For maintaining regularity there shall be a post-list, which the farmer, upon being ordered to furnish his quota of horses at the inn, shall forthwith forward to the next in turn for supplying horses, in order that the latter may keep his horses ready for service. Whoever dispatches the list before his own turn, or detains it after his having been ordered to

APPENDIX.

furnish horses for the inn, shall be fined one rix dollar and thirty-two skillings.

9th. No person shall be permitted to put more than a weight of one skeppund (four hundred English pounds) in a vehicle with a single horse, nor more than two skeppund (eight hundred English pounds) on a vehicle with two horses. A traveller riding on horseback is allowed to have a portmanteau of forty English pounds weight.

10th. An hostler who demands a vale (fee, drink-money,) shall be punished with six pair of lashes or stripes, and with ten pair, if he insults a traveller, which punishment shall be increased to sixteen pair of lashes or stripes, and hard labour at any of the forts, if he offends a second time; he shall, however, be protected against assault, violence, or injustice.

11th. Travellers are not permitted to proceed at a quicker rate than one mile (seven English miles) an hour. If any one drives so as to hurt or cause the death of a horse he shall not be permitted to leave the inn till he has paid the damage, assessed by two arbitrators, convened by the innkeeper. Persons furnishing horses, who impudently insist upon their right to drive their horses themselves, or quarrel about it with travellers, shall be fined three rix dollars and sixteen skillings.

12th. A postillion or furnisher of horses, called to attend at the inn with his horses, may not return home again till having waited four hours for the expected traveller, under a fine of three rix dollars and sixteen skillings; the postillion shall, however, be entitled to eight skillings for each horse for every hour he has been waiting beyond the first.

13th. A traveller who states himself as having been sent forward as a messenger to order horses for some person on his journey, shall pay his fare before he leaves the inn; but "Forbuds Sedlar;" or lists despatched for securing horses at stated hours, which arrive without any traveller or his servant, and are frequently accompanied by luggage, must not be detained, but speedily forwarded, under a penalty of five rix dollars; the fare to be paid on the arrival of the traveller who owns them.

14th. Travellers, who on account of a bad road or a long stage, have been induced to take more horses than they had previously used, shall not be compelled to take as many horses again from the inn as they had on their arrival there, under a fine of three rix dollars and sixteen skillings, for whosoever shall compel a traveller thereto.

15th. It shall be incumbent upon the innkeeper to see that the horses and vehicles used for posting are in a fit or proper condition, or if not, to report it to the proper officer, under a fine of five rix dollars.

16th. The innkeeper shall, at the end of every month, under a fine of one rix dollar and thirty-two skillings, deliver the day-book, clean, and without torn leaves, to the crown steward of the district, who, after having inquired into the complaints on

the spot, shall report them to the governor, (lord lieutenant,) who will adopt the necessary measures for affording redress to the injured party.

17th. It shall be the duty of the officers under the provincial government frequently to visit the inns, and to correct irregularities. Travellers who prefer complaints must put their names and abodes under their representations, without which no notice will be taken thereof. — Innkeepers, furnishers of horses, or postillions, and hostlers, are earnestly reminded to be civil, and afford every facility to travellers, and in the contrary case they shall be liable to a fine from one rix dollar and thirty-two skillings to sixteen rix dollars and thirty-two skillings. It is on the other hand expected that travellers are not to behave in an overbearing manner, and no other complaints are to be preferred than those which are essential, or founded in truth, ; but that, at the same time, they will not conceal any actual irregularity, or whatever may be fairly remarked concerning the state of the roads, &c., in order that such may be forthwith obviated and corrected.

The Office of the Provincial Government
at _____

Governor, (or Lord Lieutenant.)

Secretary.

Date.	Hour at the arrival.		Name and character of the traveller.	Where from.	For what place.	Horses.			Hour at the arrival.		The observations of the travellers.	The statement of the innkeeper.
	Fore-noon.	After-noon.				The innkeeper's.	Waiting-horses (Hallet). *	Reserve Horses.	Fore-noon.	After-noon.		

* A certain number of post-horses, called in the language of this country, "Häll-hastar" or "Hallet," arrive every evening at six o'clock at the inn, and are obliged to wait there for travellers till the same hour on the following day; when all these horses have been taken out, the horses from the other farms, called "Reserven," are sent for.

No. II.

CONSTITUTION OF NORWAY.

TITLE FIRST.

Of the Form of Government and Religion.

Article 1st. The kingdom of Norway is a free, independent, undivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden under the same king. The form of its government is limited, hereditary, and monarchical.

2nd. The Lutheran evangelical religion shall continue to be the ruling religion of the kingdom; those of the inhabitants which profess it are bound to bring up their children in its tenets; Jesuits and monastic orders shall not be prohibited in the kingdom. The admission of Jews into the kingdom shall always be, as formerly, prohibited.

TITLE SECOND.

Of the King and the Royal Family.

Article 1st. The executive power is declared to be in the person of the king.

2d. The king shall always profess the evangelical Lutheran religion, which he shall maintain and protect.

3d. The person of the king is sacred: he can neither be blamed or accused.

4th. The succession is lineal, and collateral, such as it is determined by the order of succession decreed by the general estates of Sweden, and sanctioned by the king in the Act of the 26th September 1810, of which a translation is annexed to this Constitution.

Of the number of legitimate heirs, is comprehended the child in its mother's womb, which, as soon as it shall be born, after the death of its father, takes the place which is due to him in the line of succession.

When a Prince, heir of the re-united crowns of Norway and Sweden, shall be born, his name, and the day of his birth shall be announced at the first storting, and inscribed in the registers.

5th. Should there not be found any prince, a legitimate heir to the throne, the king can propose his successor at the Storting of Norway, and at the same time to the states general of Sweden.

As soon as the king shall have made the proposition, the representatives of the two nations shall choose from among them a committee, invested with the right of determining the election, in case the king's proposition should not, by the plurality of voices, be approved of separately by the representatives of each of the countries.

The number of members of this committee, shall be composed of an equal number of Norwegians and Swedes, so that the step to follow in the election shall be regulated by a law which the king shall propose at the same time to the next storting, and the states general of Sweden. They shall draw by lot one out of the committee for its member.

6. The Storting* of Norway, and the states general of Sweden shall concert to fix by a law the king's majority; if they cannot agree, a committee, taken from the representatives of the two nations, shall decide it in the manner established by article 5th, title 2nd.

As soon as the king shall have attained the years of majority fixed by the law, he shall publicly declare that he is of age. †

7th. When the king comes of age he shall take into his hands the reins of government, and make the following oath to the Storting: "*I swear, on my soul and conscience, to govern the kingdom of Norway conformably to its constitution and laws.*"

If the Storting is not then assembled, this oath shall be deposited in writing in the council, and solemnly repeated by the king at the first Storting, either *vivâ voce* or by writing, by the person whom he shall have appointed to this effect.

8th. The coronation of the king shall take place when he is of age, in the cathedral of Drontheim, at the time and with those ceremonies that shall be fixed by himself.

9th. The king shall pass some time in Norway yearly, unless this is prevented by urgent circumstances.

10th. The king shall exclusively choose a council of Norwegians, citizens, who shall have attained the seventieth year of their age. This council shall be composed at least of a minister of staté, and seven other members.

In like manner the king can create a viceroy or a government.

The king shall arrange the affairs between the members of the council; in such manner as he shall consider expedient.

Besides these ordinary members of council, the king, or in his absence the viceroy (or the government jointly with the ordinary members of council) may on particular occasions, call other Norwegians, citizens, to sit there, provided they are not members of the Storting.

* The national assembly, or general estates of the kingdom.

† A law of the Storting, 13th July 1815, and sanctioned by the king, declared that the king is major on arriving at the age of eighteen years.*

The father and son, or two brothers, shall not, at the same time, have a seat in the council.

11th. The king shall appoint a governor of the kingdom in his absence, and on failure it shall be governed by the viceroy or a governor, with five at least of the members of council.

They shall govern the kingdom in the name and behalf of the king; and they shall observe inviolably, as much the principles contained in this fundamental law as those relative precepts the king shall lay down in his instructions. They shall make a humble report to the king upon those affairs they have decided. All matters shall be decided by plurality of votes. If the votes happen to be equal, the viceroy or governor, or in their absence the first member of council, shall have two.

12th. The prince royal or his eldest son can be viceroy; but this can only occur when they have attained the majority of the king. In the case of a governor, either a Norwegian or a Swede, may be nominated.

The viceroy shall remain in the kingdom, and shall not be allowed to reside in a foreign one beyond three months each year.

When the king shall be present, the viceroy's functions shall cease. If there is no viceroy, but only a governor, the functions of the latter shall also cease, in which event he is only the first member of council.

13th. During the residence of the king in Sweden, he shall always have near him the minister of state of Norway, and two of the members of the Norwegian council, when they shall be annually changed.

These are charged with similar duties, and the same constitutional responsibility attaches to them as to the sitting council in Norway; and it is only in their presence that state affairs shall be decided by the king.

All petitions addressed to the king by Norwegian citizens ought, first, to be transmitted to the Norwegian council, that they may be duly considered previously to decisions being pronounced. In general, no affairs ought to be decided before the council has expressed an opinion, in case it should be met with important objections.

The minister of state of Norway ought to report the affairs, and he shall be responsible for expedition in the resolutions which shall have been taken.

14th. The king shall regulate public worship and its rites, as well as all assemblies that have religion for their object, so that ministers of religion may observe the forms prescribed to them.

15th. The king can give and abolish ordinances which respect commerce, the custom-house, manufactures, and police. They shall not, however, be contrary to the constitution nor the laws adopted by the Storting.

They shall have provisional force until the next storting.

16th. The king shall in general regulate the taxes imposed by the Storting. The public treasure of Norway shall remain in Norway, and the revenues shall only be employed towards the expences of Norway.

17th. The king shall superintend the manner in which the domains and crown property of the state are employed, and governed in the manner fixed by the Storting, and which shall be most advantageous to the country.

18th. The king in council has the right to pardon criminals when the supreme tribunal has pronounced its opinion. The criminal has the choice of receiving pardon from the king or of submitting to the punishment to which he is condemned.

In the causes which the Odalthing would have ordered to be carried to the Rigsret, there can be no other pardon but that which shall liberate from a capital punishment.

19th. The king, after having heard his Norwegian council, shall dispose of all the civil, ecclesiastic, and military employments. Those who assist in the functions shall swear obedience and fidelity to the constitution and to the king.

The princes of the royal family cannot be invested with any civil employment; yet the prince royal, or his eldest son, may be nominated viceroy.

20th. The governor of the kingdom, the minister of state, other members of council, and those employed in the functions connected with these offices, the envoys and consuls, superior magistrates, civil and ecclesiastic commanders of regiments, and other military bodies, governors of fortresses, and commanders-in-chief of ships of war, shall, without previous arrest, be deposed by the king and his Norwegian council.

As to the pension to be granted to those employed they shall be decided by the first Storting. In the mean time, they shall enjoy two-third parts of their former salary.

The others employed can only be suspended by the king, and they shall afterwards be brought before the tribunals, but cannot be deposed excepting by order of an arrest, and the king cannot make them change their situations contrary to their will.

21st. The king can confer orders of knighthood on whomsoever he chooses, in reward of distinguished services, which shall be published; but he can confer no other rank, with the title, than that which is attached to every employment. An order of knighthood does not liberate the person on whom it is conferred from those duties common to all citizens, and particular titles are not conferred in order to obtain situations in the state. Such persons shall preserve the title and rank attached to those situations which they have occupied.

No person can, for the future, obtain personal, mixed, or hereditary privileges.

22d. The king elects and dismisses, whenever he thinks proper all the officers attached to his court.

23d. The king is commander-in-chief of all the forces, by sea and land, in the kingdom, and these cannot be increased or diminished without the consent of the Storthing. They will not be ceded to the service of any foreign power, and troops belonging to a foreign power (except auxiliary troops in case of a hostile invasion,) cannot enter the country without the consent of the Storthing.

During peace, the Norwegian troops shall be stationed in Norway, and not in Sweden. Notwithstanding this the king may have in Sweden a Norwegian guard, composed of volunteers, and may for a short time, not exceeding six weeks in a year, assemble troops in the environs of the two countries, for exercising; but in case there are more than 3,000 men; composing the army of one of the two countries, they cannot in time of peace enter the other.*

The Norwegian army and gun-boats shall not be employed without the consent of the Storthing.

The Norwegian fleet shall have dry docks, and during peace its stations and harbours in Norway. Ships of war of both countries shall be supplied with the seamen of the other, so long as they shall voluntarily engage to serve.

The landwehr, and other Norwegian forces, which are not calculated among the number of troops of the line, shall never be employed beyond the frontiers of the kingdom of Norway.

24th. The king has the right of assembling troops, commencing war, making peace, concluding and dissolving treaties, sending ministers to, and receiving those of, foreign courts. When he begins war he ought to advise the council of Norway, consult it, and order it to prepare an address on the state of the kingdom, relative to its finances, and proper means of defence.

On this the king shall convoke the minister of state of Norway, and those of the council of Sweden, at an extraordinary assembly, when he shall explain all those relative circumstances that ought to be taken into consideration; with a representation of the Norwegian council, and a similar one on the part of Sweden, upon the state of the kingdom, shall then be presented.

The king shall then require advice upon these objects; and each shall be inserted in a register, under the responsibility imposed by the constitution, when the king shall then adopt that resolution which he judges most proper for the benefit of the state.

25th. On this occasion all the members of council must be present, if not prevented by some lawful cause, and no re-

* The law of the Storthing, 5th July 1816, bears, that troops of the line shall be employed beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, and the interpretation given by it to that law is, that troops of the line shall be employed beyond the frontiers of the two kingdoms.

solution ought to be adopted unless one half of the members are present.

In Norwegian affairs, which, according to the fifteenth article, are decided in Sweden, no resolution shall be taken unless the minister of state of Norway and one of the members of council, or two members, are present.

26th. The representations respecting employments, and other important acts, excepting those of a diplomatic and military nature, properly so called, shall be referred to the council by him who is one of the members in the department charged with it, who shall accordingly draw up the resolution adopted in council.

27th. If any member of council is prevented from appearing, and referring the affairs which belong to his peculiar department, he shall be replaced in this office by one of the other appointed to this purpose, either by the king, if personally present; and if not, by him who has precedence in the council, jointly with the other members composing it.

Should several of these be prevented from appearing, so that only one half of the ordinary number is present, the other employed in the offices shall in like manner have right to sit in council; and in that event it shall be afterwards referred to the king, who decides if they ought to continue to exercise this office.

28th. The council shall keep a register of all affairs that may come under its consideration. Every individual who sits in it shall be at liberty to give his opinion freely, which the king is obliged to hear; but it is reserved to his majesty to adopt resolutions after he has consulted his own mind.

If a member of council finds that the king's resolution is contrary to the form of government, the laws of the kingdom, or injurious to the state, he shall consider it his duty to oppose it, and record his opinion in the register accordingly; but he who remains silent shall be presumed to have agreed with the king, and shall be responsible for it, even in the case of being referred to at a future period; and the Odalthing is empowered to bring him before the Rigsret.

29th. All the orders issued by the king (military affairs excepted) shall be countersigned by the Norwegian minister of state.

30th. Resolutions made in absence of the king, by the council in Norway, shall be publicly proclaimed and signed by the viceroy, or the governor and council, and countersigned by him who shall have referred them, and he is further responsible for the accuracy and dispatch with the register in which the resolution is entered.

31st. All representations relative to the affairs of this country, as well as writings concerning them, must be in the Norwegian language.

32d. The heir-apparent to the throne, if a son of the reigning king, shall have the title of prince royal, the other legiti-

mate heirs to the crown shall be called princes, and the king's daughters princesses.

33d. As soon as the heir shall have attained the age of eighteen, he shall have a right to sit in council, without, however, having a vote, or any responsibility.

34th. No prince of the blood shall marry without permission of the king, and in case of contravention, he shall forfeit his right to the crown of Norway.

35th. The princes and princesses of the royal family, shall not, so far as respects their persons, be bound to appear before other judges, but before the king or whomsoever he shall have appointed for that purpose.

36th. The minister of state of Norway, as well as the two members of council who are near the king, shall have a seat and deliberative voice in the Swedish council, where objects relative to the two kingdoms shall be treated of.

In affairs of this nature the advice of the council ought also to be understood, unless these require quick dispatch, so as not to allow time.

37th. If the king happens to die, and the heir to the throne is under age, the council of Norway, and that of Sweden, shall assemble, and mutually call a convocation of the Storting in Norway and Diet of Sweden.

38th. Although the representatives of the two kingdoms should have assembled, and regulated the administration during the king's minority, a council composed of an equal number of Norwegian and Swedish members shall govern the kingdoms, and follow their fundamental reciprocal laws.

The minister of state of Norway who sits in this council, shall draw by ballot in order to decide on which of its members the preference shall happen to fall.

39th. The regulations contained in the two last articles shall be always equally adopted after the constitution of Sweden. It belongs to the Swedish council, in this quality, to be at the head of government.

40th. With respect to more particular, and necessary affairs that might occur in cases under the three former articles, the king shall propose to the first Storting in Norway, and at the first Diet in Sweden, a law having for its basis the principle of a perfect equality existing between the two kingdoms.

41st. The election of guardians to be at the head of government during the king's minority, shall be made after the same rules and manner formerly prescribed in the second title, Article 5th, concerning the election of an heir to the throne.

42d. The individuals who in the cases under the 38th and 39th Articles, are at the head of government, shall be, the Norwegians at the Storting of Norway, and shall take the following oath: "*I swear, on my soul and conscience, to govern the*

kingdom conformably to its constitution and laws;" and the Swedes shall also make a similar oath.

If there is not a Storthing or Diet, it shall be deposited in writing in the council, and afterwards repeated at the first of these when they happen to assemble.

43d. As soon as the governments have ceased, they shall be restored to the king, and the Storthing.

44th. If the Storthing is not convoked, agreeably to what is expressed in the 38th and 39th articles, the supreme tribunal shall consider it as an imperious duty, at the expiration of four weeks, to call a meeting.

45th. The charge of the education of the king, in case his father may not have left in writing instructions regarding it, shall be regulated in the manner laid down under the 5th and 41st articles.

It is held to be an invariable rule, that the king during his minority shall learn the Norwegian language.

46th. If the masculine line of the royal family is extinct, and there has not been elected a successor to the throne, the election of a new dynasty shall be proceeded in, and after the manner prescribed under the 5th article. In the mean time the executive power shall be exercised agreeably to the 41st article.

TITLE THIRD.

Of the Right of Citizens and Legislative Power.

Article 1st. Legislative power is exercised by the Storthing, which is constituted of two houses, namely, the Lagthing and Odalthing.

2d. None shall have a right to vote but Norwegians, who have attained twenty-five years, and resided in the country during five years.

1. Those who are exercising, or who have exercised functions.

2. Possess land in the country, which has been let for more than five years.

3. Are burgesses of some city, or possess either in it, or some village, a house, or property of the value of at least three hundred bank crowns in silver.

3d. There shall be drawn up in cities by the magistrates, and in every parish by the public authority and the priest, a register of all the inhabitants who are voters. They shall also note in it without delay, those changes which may successively take place.

Before being inscribed in the register, every one shall take an oath, before the tribunal, of fidelity to the constitution.

4th. Right of voting is suspended in the following cases:

1. By the accusation of crime before a tribunal;

2. By not attaining the proper age;

3. By insolvency or bankruptcy, until creditors have obtained their payment in whole, unless it can be proved

that the former has arisen from fire, or other unforeseen events.

5th. The right of voting is forfeited definitively:

1. By condemnation to the house of correction, slavery, or punishment for defamatory language;
2. By acceptance of the service of a foreign power, without the consent of government.
3. By obtaining the right of citizen in a foreign country.
4. By conviction of having purchased and sold votes, and having voted in more than one electoral assembly.

6th. The electoral assemblies and districts are held every three years, and shall finish before the end of the month of December.

7th. Electoral assemblies shall be held for the country, at the manor-house of the parish, the church, town-hall, or some other fit place. In the country they shall be directed by the first minister and assistants; and in towns, by magistrates and sheriffs; election shall be made in the order appointed by the registers.

Disputes concerning the right of voting shall be decided by the directors of the assembly, from whose judgment an appeal may be made to the Storting.

8th. Before proceeding to the election, the constitution shall be read with a loud voice in the cities, by the first magistrate, and in the country by the curate.

9th. In cities, an elector shall be chosen by fifty eligible inhabitants. They shall assemble eight days after, in the place appointed by the magistrate, and choose, either from amongst themselves, or from others who are eligible in the department of their election, a fourth of their number to sit at the Storting, that is after the manner of three to six in choosing one; seven to ten in electing two; eleven to fourteen in choosing three, and fifteen to eighteen in electing four; which is the greatest number permitted to a city to send.

If these consist of less than 150 eligible inhabitants, they shall send the electors to the nearest city, to vote conjointly with the electors of the former, when the two shall only be considered as forming one district.*

10th. In each parish in the country the eligible inhabitants shall choose in proportion to their number electors in the following manner; that is to say, a hundred may choose one; two to three hundred, three; and so on in the same proportion.†

* A law passed 8th February 1816, contains this amendment. Twenty-five electors and more shall not elect more than three representatives, which shall be, ad interim, the greatest number which the bailiwick can send; and, consequently, out of which the number of representatives in the county, which are sixty-one, shall be diminished from fifty to fifty-three.

† If future Storthings discover the number of representatives of towns from an increase of population should amount to thirty, the same Storting shall have right to augment of new the number of representatives of the country, in the manner fixed by the principles of the constitution, which shall be held as a rule in future.

Electors shall assemble a month after, in the place appointed by the bailiff, and choose, either from amongst themselves or the others of the bailiwick eligible, a tenth of their own number to sit at the Storthing, so that five to fourteen may choose one; fifteen to twenty-four may choose two of them; twenty-five to thirty-four, three; thirty-five and beyond it, four. This is the greatest number.

11th. The powers contained in the 9th and 10th articles shall have their proper force and effect until next Storthing.

If it is found that the representatives of cities constitute more or less than one third of those of the kingdom, the Storthing, as a rule for the future, shall have right to change these powers in such a manner that representatives of the cities may join with those of the country, as one to two; and the total number of representatives ought not to be under seventy-five, nor above one hundred.

12th. Those eligible, who are in the country, and are prevented from attending by sickness, military service, or other proper reasons, can transmit their votes in writing to those who direct the electoral assemblies, before their termination.

13th. No person can be chosen a representative, unless he is thirty years of age, and has resided ten years in the country.

14th. The members of council, those employed in their offices, officers of the court, and its pensioners, shall not be chosen as representatives.

15th. Individuals chosen to be representatives, are obliged to accept of the election, unless prevented by motives considered lawful by the electors, whose judgment may be submitted to the decision of the Storthing. A person who has appeared more than once as representative at an ordinary Storthing, is not obliged to accept of the election for the next ordinary Storthing.

If legal reasons prevent a representative from appearing at the Storthing, the person who after him has most votes shall take his place.

16th. As soon as representatives have been elected, they shall receive a writing in the country from the superior magistrate, and in the cities from the magistrate, also from all the electors, as a proof that they have been elected in the manner prescribed by the constitution.

The Storthing shall judge of the legality of this authority.

17th. All representatives have a right to claim an indemnification in travelling to and returning from the Storthing; as well as subsistence during the period they shall have remained there.

18th. During the journey, and return of representatives, as well as the time they may have attended the Storthing, they are exempted from arrest; unless they are seized in some flagrant and public act, and out of the Storthing they shall not be responsible for the opinions they may have declared in it.

Every one is bound to conform himself to the order established in it.

19th. Representatives, chosen in the manner above declared, compose the Storthing of the kingdom of Norway.

20th. The opening of the Storthing shall be made the first lawful day in the month of February, every three years, in the capital of the kingdom, unless the king, in extraordinary circumstances, by foreign invasion or contagious disease, fixes on some other city of the kingdom. Such change ought then to be early announced.

21st. In extraordinary cases, the king has the right of assembling the Storthing, without respect to the ordinary time.

The king will then cause to be issued a proclamation, which is to be read in all the principal churches six weeks at least previous to the day fixed for the assembling of members of the storthing at the place appointed.

22d. Such extraordinary Storthing may be dissolved by the king when he shall judge fit.

23d. Members of the Storthing shall continue in the exercise of their office during three consecutive years, as much as during an extraordinary as any ordinary storthing that might be held during this time.

24th. If an extraordinary Storthing is held at a time when the ordinary Storthing ought to assemble, the functions of the first will cease, as soon as the second shall have met.

25th. The extraordinary Storthing, no more than the ordinary, can be held if two-thirds of the members do not happen to be present.

26th. As soon as the Storthing shall be organized, the king, or the person who shall be appointed by him for that purpose, shall open it by an address, in which he is to describe the state of the kingdom, and those objects to which he directs the attention of the Storthing. No deliberation ought to take place in the king's presence.

The Storthing shall choose from its members one fourth part to form the Lagthing, and the other three-fourths to constitute the Odelsting.

Each of these houses shall have its private meetings, and nominate its president and secretary.

27th. It belongs to the Storthing, —

1. To make and abolish laws, establish imposts, taxes, custom-houses, and other public acts, which shall, however, only exist until the 1st of July of that year, when a new Storthing shall be assembled, unless this last is expressly renewed by them.
2. To make loans, by means of the credit of the state.
3. To watch over the finances of the state.
4. To grant sums necessary for its expenses.
5. To fix the yearly grant for the maintenance of the king and viceroy, and also appendages of the royal family; which ought not, however, to consist in landed property.

6. To exhibit the register of the sitting council in Norway, and all the reports, and public documents (the affairs of military command excepted), and certified copies, or extracts of the registers kept by the ministers of state and members of council near the king, or the public documents, which shall have been produced.
7. To communicate whatever treaties the king shall have concluded in the name of the state with foreign powers, excepting secret articles, provided these are not in contradiction with the public articles.
8. To require all individuals to appear before the Storthing on affairs of state, the king and royal family excepted. This is not, however, applicable to the princes of the royal family, as they are invested with other offices than that of viceroy.
9. To examine the lists of provisional pensions; and to make such alterations as shall be judged necessary.
10. To name five revisers, who are annually to examine the accounts of the state, and publish printed extracts of these, which are to be remitted to the revisers also every year before the 1st of July.
11. To naturalize foreigners.

28th. Laws ought first to be proposed to the Odelsting, either by its own members or the government, through one of the members of council.

If the proposition is accepted, it shall be sent to the Lagthing, who approve or reject it; and in the last case return it accompanied with remarks. These shall be weighed by the Odelsting, which sets the proposed law aside, or remits it to the Lagthing, with or without alterations.

When a law shall have been twice proposed by the Odelsting to the Lagthing, and the latter shall have rejected it a second time, the Storthing shall assemble, when two-thirds of the votes shall decide upon it.

Three days at least ought to pass between each of those deliberations.

29th. When a resolution proposed by the Odelsting shall be approved of by the Lagthing, or by the Storthing alone, a deputation of these two houses to the Storthing shall present it to the king if he is present, and if not, to the viceroy, or Norwegian council, and require it may receive the royal sanction.

30th. Should the king approve of the resolution, he subscribes to it, and from that period it is declared to pass into a public law. If he disapproves he returns it to the Odelsting, declaring that at this time he does not give it his sanction.

31st. In this event, the Storthing, then assembled, ought to submit the resolution to the king, who may proceed in it in the same manner if the first ordinary Storthing presents again to him the same resolution. But if, after reconsideration, it is still adopted by the two houses of the third ordinary

Storthing, and afterwards submitted to the king, who shall have been intreated not to withhold his sanction to a resolution that the Storthing, after the most mature deliberations, believes to be useful; it shall acquire the strength of a law, even should it not receive the king's signature before the closing of the Storthing.

32d. The Storthing shall sit as long as it shall be judged necessary, but not beyond three months, without the king's permission.

When the business is finished, or after it has assembled for the time fixed, it is dissolved by the king. His Majesty gives, at the same time, his sanction to the decrees not already decided, either in corroborating or rejecting them. All those not expressly sanctioned are held to be rejected by him.

33d. Laws are to be drawn up in the Norwegian language, and (those mentioned in 31st article excepted) in name of the king, under the seal of the kingdom, and in these terms:—

“ We, &c. Be it known, that there has been submitted to us a decree of the Storthing (of such a date) thus expressed (follows the resolution); We have accepted and sanctioned as law the said decree, in giving it our signature, and seal of the kingdom.”

34th. The king's sanction is not necessary to the resolutions of the Storthing, by which the legislative body

1st. Declares itself organized as the Storthing, according to the constitution.

2d. Regulates its internal police.

3d. Accepts or rejects writs of present members.

4th. Confirms or rejects judgments relative to disputes respecting elections.

5th. Naturalizes foreigners.

6th. And in short, the resolution by which the Odelsting orders some member of council to appear before the tribunals.

35th. The Storthing can demand the advice of the supreme tribunal in judicial matters.

36th. The Storthing will hold its sittings with open doors, and its acts shall be printed and published, excepting in cases where a contrary measure shall have been decided by the plurality of votes.

37th. Whoever molests the liberty and safety of the Storthing, renders himself guilty of an act of high treason towards the country.

FOURTH TITLE.

Of Judicial Power.

Article 1st. The members of the Lagthing and supreme tribunal composing the Rigsret, judge in the first and last instance of the affairs entered upon by the Odelsting, either

against the members of council or supreme tribunal for crimes committed in the exercise of their offices, or against the members of Storthing for acts committed by them in a similar capacity. The president of the Lagthing has the precedence in the Rigsret.

2d. The accused can, without declaring his motive for so doing, refuse, even a third part of the members of the Rigsret, provided, however, that the number of persons who compose this tribunal be not reduced to less than fifteen.

3d. The supreme tribunal shall judge in the last instance, and ought not to be composed of a lesser number than the resident and six assessors.

4th. In time of peace the supreme tribunal, with two superior officers appointed by the king, constitutes a tribunal of the second and last resort in all military affairs which respect life, honour, and loss of liberty for a time beyond the space of three months.

5th. The arrests of the supreme tribunal shall not in any case be called upon to be submitted to revisal.

6th. No person shall be named member of the supreme tribunal, if he has not attained at least thirty years of age.

FIFTH TITLE.

General Laws.

Article 1st. Employments in the state shall be conferred only on Norwegian citizens, who profess the Evangelical Lutheran religion — have sworn fidelity to the constitution and king, speak the language of the country, and are

1st. Either born in the kingdom of parents who were then subjects of the state.

2d. Or born in a foreign country, their father and mother being Norwegians, and at that period not the subjects of another state.

3d. Or, who on the 17th May, 1814, had a permanent residence in the kingdom, and did not refuse to take an oath to maintain the independence of Norway.

4th. Or who in future shall remain ten years in the kingdom.

5th. Or who have been naturalized by the Storthing.

Foreigners, however, may be nominated to these official situations in the university and colleges, as well as to those of physicians, and consuls in a foreign country.

In order to succeed to an office in the superior tribunal, the person must be thirty years old; and to fill a place in the inferior magistracy, — a judge of the tribunal of first instance, or a public receiver, he must be twenty-five.

2d. Norway does not acknowledge herself owing any other debt than that of her own.

3d. A new general code, of a civil and criminal nature, shall first be published; or, if that is impracticable, at the second ordinary Storthing. Meantime, the laws of the state, as

at present existing, shall preserve their effect, since they are not contrary to this fundamental law, or provisional ordinances published in the interval.

Permanent taxes shall continue to be levied until next Storthing.

4th. No protecting dispensation, letter of respite, or restitutions, shall be granted after the new general code shall be published.

5th. No persons can be judged but in conformity to the law, or be punished until a tribunal shall have taken cognizance of the charges directed against them.

Torture shall never take place.

6th. Laws shall have no retro-active effect.

7th. Fees due to officers of justice are not to be combined with rents payable to the public treasury.

8th. Arrest ought not to take place excepting in cases and in the manner fixed by law.

Illegal arrests, and unlawful delays, render him who occasions them responsible to the person arrested.

Government is not authorised to employ military force against the members of the state, but under the forms prescribed by the laws, unless an assembly which disturbs the public tranquillity does not instantly disperse after the articles of the code concerning sedition shall have been read aloud three times by the civil authorities.

9th. The liberty of the press shall be established. No person can be punished for a writing he has ordered to be printed or published, whatever may be the contents of it, unless he has, by himself or others, wilfully declared, or prompted others to, disobedience of the laws, contempt for religion, and constitutional powers, and resistance to their operations; or has advanced false and defamatory accusations against others.

It is permitted to every one to speak freely his opinion on the administration of the state, or on any other object whatever.

10th. New and permanent restrictions on the freedom of industry are not to be granted in future to any one.

11th. Domiciliary visits are prohibited, excepting in the cases of criminals.

12th. Refuge will not be granted to those who shall be bankrupts.

13th. No person can in any case forfeit his landed property, and fortune.

14th. If the interest of the state requires that any one should sacrifice his moveable or immoveable property for the public benefit, he shall be fully indemnified by the public treasury.

15th. The capital, as well as the revenues of the domains of the church, can be applied only for the interests of the clergy, and the prosperity of public instruction.

The property of benevolent institutions shall be employed only for their profit.

16th. The right of the power of redemption called *Odelsret**, and that of possession, called *Afædesret* (father's right), shall exist. Particular regulations, which will render these of utility to the states and agriculture, shall be determined by the first or second Storting.

17th. No county, barony, majorat or "*fidei commis*"* shall be created for the future.

18th. Every citizen of the state, without regard to birth or fortune, shall be equally obliged, during a particular period, to defend his country.†

The application of this principle and its restrictions, as well as the question of ascertaining to what point it is of benefit to the country, that this obligation should cease at the age of twenty-five,—shall be abandoned to the decision of the first ordinary Storting, after they shall have been discharged by a committee: in the mean time, vigorous efforts shall preserve their effect.

19th. Norway shall retain her own language, her own finances and coin: institutions which shall be determined upon by laws.

20th. Norway has the right of having her own flag of trade and war, which shall be an union flag.

21st. If experience should show the necessity of changing some part of this fundamental law, a proposition to this purpose shall be made to an ordinary Storting, published and printed; and it only pertains to the next ordinary Storting to decide if the change proposed ought to be effectual or not. Such alteration, however, ought never to be contrary to the principles of this fundamental law; and should only have for its object those modifications in which particular regulations do not alter the spirit of the constitution. Two thirds of the Storting ought to agree upon such a change.

Christiana, 4th November, 1814.

* In virtue of the right of "*Odelsret*," members of a family to whom certain lands originally pertained, can reclaim and retake possession of the same, even after the lapse of centuries, provided these lands are representative of the title of the family; that is, if for every ten years successively they shall have judicially made reservation of their right. This custom, injurious perhaps to the progress of agriculture, does, however, attach the peasants to their native soil.

* Entail.

† Every person is obliged to serve from twenty-one to twenty-three, and not after.

No. III.

NATIONAL NORWEGIAN AIR.

Tempo di Marcia e con Spirito.

Soprano
alto.

Tenore
basso.

2 *f*

Sønner af Norges det æld - gam - le Ri - ge

Sjunger til Harpen den fest - li - ge Klang! Mandigt o

höi - tids - fuldt Tonen lad - stige; Fædrene - land - et ind -

The musical score is written for Soprano Alto and Tenore Basso. It consists of three systems of music. Each system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is 'Tempo di Marcia e con Spirito'. The first system has a dynamic marking of 'f' and a '2' above the first measure. The lyrics are in Danish and Norwegian. The second system continues the lyrics. The third system continues the lyrics. There are asterisks in the piano parts, likely indicating specific performance techniques or ornaments.

p

vier vor Sang. Fæ-dre-ne min--der her-ligt op-

rin - der, Hvergang vi nævne vor Fædre - ne - stavn.

cres - - - cen - - do

Svulmende Hjerter og glødende Kin-der Hylde det

elsk - te, det helli - ge Navn.

2.

Flyver vor Aand til de hensvundne Tider,
 Herligt den skuer vort Fædrelands Glands.
 Kjæmpere gange om Dovrefjelds Sider,
 Vandre til Ledingefærd som til Dands.
 Mandige Skarer
 Bølgen befarer,
 Norriges Roes bær til fjerneste Kyst ;
 Hjemme er Kjæmpere nok, som forsvarer
 Arvede Frihed med modige Bryst.

3.

Medens de Staalklædte prøve sin Styrke,
 Medens de stande i kjæmpende Rad,
 Skjalde og Sagamænd Konsterne dyrke,
 Riste i Runer de herligste Qvad.
 Konninger bolde
 Scepteret holde,
 Røgte med Viisdom det hellige Kald ;
 Gjennem Aarhundreders Nat deres Skjolde
 Gjenstraale klart i Erindringens Hal.

4.

Oldtid hdu svandt, men din hellige Flamme
 Blusser i Normandens Hjertet endnu ;
 End er af Æt og af Kraft han den samme,
 End staaer til Frihed og Ære hans Hue,
 Og naar han qvæder
 Norriges Hæder,
 Svulmer hans Hjerte af Stolthed og Lyst,
 Ham er selv Sydens de yndigste Steder
 Intet mod Norriges sneedækte Kyst.

5.

Frihedens Tempel i Normandens Dale
 Stander saa herligt i Lye af hans Fjeld ;
 Frit tør han tænke og frit tør han tale,
 Frit tør han virke til Norriges Held.
 Fuglen i Skove,
 Nordhavets Vove
 Friere er ei end Norriges Mand ;
 Villig dog lyder han selvgivne Love,
 Trofast mod Konning og Fædreland.

6.

Elskede Land med de skyhöie Bjerger,
 Frugtbare Dale og fiskrige Kyst!
 Troskab og Kjærlighed fro vi dig sværge:
 Kalder du, bløde vi for dig med Lyst.

Evig du stande
 Elskte blandt Lande!

Frit som den Storm, der omsuser dit Fjeld,
 Og medens Bölgen omsnoer dine Strande
 Stedse du voxe i Hæder og Held!

NATIONAL SONG,

IMITATED FROM THE NORWEGIAN.

Majestic Norway! sea-girt land!
 Birthplace of all I most revere;
 Thy mountains, form'd by Freedom's hand,
 Smiling at time, their proud crests rear,
 Despite of storms that shake the world,
 A giant band in fierce array,
 With blue mist round their visors curl'd,
 And frost upon their helmets grey.

These are the mountains loved of old
 By Auka Thor, of tameless soul,
 Who, as o'er clouds his chariot roll'd,
 Heard giants own his dread controul:—
 Giants who wildly had rebell'd
 Against the assembled hosts of heaven,
 Yet, by their love of fame impell'd,
 To Thor their willing vows were given.

How did the bold Norwegian move,
 With earthquake step to fiery war,
 And, as the maiden of his love,
 Meet death red-rushing from afar;
 Ay, e'en with Freya's look she bore
 Her lover on his heaven-ward road,
 And, as to Odin's hall they soar,
 Still from his lips the war-song flow'd.

These are the tales of other days ; —
 But when the Lur's loud notes I hear,
 Or when the cataract flings its sprays
 From rock to rock, and stuns the ear,
 I fancy that I catch once more,
 Forgetful that those times are fled,
 The martial music lov'd of yore,
 When cities smok'd, and armies bled.

These times are fled, these lights are set,
 But in old Norway's son we trace
 Enough to know that he is yet
 A scion of the ancient race ;
 And in her daughter still we find
 The same blue eyes, and rosy cheeks,
 The guileless heart, the steady mind,
 The health that length of days bespeaks.

Yes, mountain-founded Norway ! thou
 Art dearer than all lands to me ;
 Thy rocky bulwarks capp'd with snow,
 Thy vallies smiling verdantly, —
 They are eternal, —but if hurl'd
 From their broad base by Heaven's decree,
 Amidst the ruin of a world '
 Still, Norway ! they would point to thee !

No. IV.

CATALOGUE OF PROFESSORS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA,

With the Courses of Lectures for 1822, 1823.

IMPERANTE

Augustissimo CAROLO XIV. JOHANNE, Svecorum Norvegorum Gothorum Vandalorumque Rege Domino Nostro Clementissimo.

CANCELLARIO

Serenissimo JOSEPHO FRANCISCO OSCARE, Regnorum Sveciæ et Norvegiæ Principe Successore.

PROCANCELLARIO

Reverendissimo CAROLO VON ROSENSTEIN, S. Theologiæ Doctore Ecclesiæ Sviogothicæ Archiepiscopo, Regii Ordinis de Stella Polari, Commendatore Ordinisque Regis Caroli XIII., Membro Academiæ Svecanæ Octodecemviro.

PROFESSORES

THEOLOGI.

JOHANNES WINBOM, s. theol. doctor, primarius theologiæ professor et archipræpositus Upsaliensis, reg. ordinis de Stella Polari membrum, rectoris munere defunctus, diebus lunæ et martis prælectiones theologico exegeticas in Psalmos Davidis, Jovis vero et venerdì in epistolas Paulinas, hora VIII. in ædibus suis publice instituet. Privatim desideriis hon. commilitonum satisfacere conabitur.

SAMUEL ODMANN, s. theol. doctor, theologiæ pastoralis professor reg. et ord. atque seminarii Upsaliensis director, reg. ordinis de Stella Polari membrum, clementissime sibi demandatam provinciam omni cura et fidelitate administrare studebit.

ANDREAS HULTÉN, s. theol. doctor ac professor reg. et ord. Hora IX. in auditorio ecclesiastico theologiæ dogmaticam et moralem publice tradet. Privatam operam desideriis hon. commilitonum accommodabit.

SVENO LUNDBLAD, s. theol. doctor ac professor reg. et ord. Kalsenianus, diebus Lunæ et Martis prænotiones theologicas, Jovis autem Venerdìque historiam ecclesiasticam in auditorio ecclesiastico, hora XII. publice tradet; privatim quoque

desideriis ac usui hon. commilitonum operam suam accommodaturus.

EXTRAORDINARIUS.

JOHANNES THORSANDER, s. theol. doctor, theol. professor reg. et extraord. facultatis theologicæ adsector in, auditorio ecclesiastico hora IX. diebus Mercurii et Saturni prælectiones historico-apologeticas in libros ecclesiæ Lutheranæ symbolicos publice instituet. Privatam operam desiderii hon. commilitonum accommodabit.

JURISCONSULTI.

JOHANNES DANIEL DRISSEL, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, juris patrii et romani professor reg. et ord. prælectiones in jurisprudentiam civilem, hora XI. in ædibus suis publice continuabit; privatam operam desiderii hon. commilitonum accommodabit.

LAURENTIUS GEORGIUS RABENIUS, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, jurisprudentiæ, œconomiæ et commerciorum professor reg. et ord. semestri autumnali jurisprudentiam ecclesiasticam, vernali politiam secundum leges Suecanas, in auditorio œconomico, hora XII. publice docebit; privatas lectiones desiderii hon. commilitonum adcommodaturus.

MEDICI.

CAROLUS PETRUS THUNBERG, med. doctor, medicinæ et botanices professor reg. et ord. reg. ordinis Wasæi commendator et reg. collegii sanitatis membrum honorarium, lectiones botanicas in horto academico, hora X. mensibus autumnalibus secundum suetam methodum publice habebit; mensibus vernalibus sequentis anni usus medicos et œconomicos animalium et vegetabilium explicare conabitur.

PETRUS VON AFZELIUS, med. doctor, phil. et chir. magister, sacræ regiæ majestatis archiater primarius medicinæ theoreticæ et practicæ professor emeritus atque præfectus nosocomii academici, reg. ordinis de Stella Polari eques et reg. collegii sanitatis membrum honorarium, — institutioni clinicæ ad lectos ægrotantium, quos excipit nosocomium academicum, operam suam in primis dicabit.

JACOBUS AKERMAN, med. doctor et chir. magister, anatomix et chirurgiæ professor reg. et ord. — hora XI. in auditorio vel theatro anatomico publicas lectiones instituet: semestri autumnali hernias ceterasque dislocationes tractabit, vernali cursum anatomico-physiologicum continuabit, et dissectiones anatomicas diriget. De cetero omni studio curabit, ne quid desideretur, tam de suo, quam prosectoris vacante munere.

CAROLUS ZETTERSTROM, med. doctor, medicinæ theoreticæ et practicæ professor reg. et ord. reg. collegii sanitatis membrum honorarium, morbos corporis humani eorumque curationes hora XII. in auditorio medico pertractare perget. Præterea consiliis vel alia quacumque institutione, quam sibi

convenientissimam esse putaverint, sanandi scientiæ cultores adjuvare non intermittet.

EXTRAORDINARIUS.

ADAMUS AFZELIUS, phil. et med. doctor, materiæ medicæ et diæteticiæ professor reg. et extraord. atque facultatis medicæ adsector, hoc anno, prælectionibus publicis, in auditorio medico hora IV. p. m. habendis, tractatione materiæ medicæ generalis ad finem perducta, diæteticiam iterum inchoabit; privatim vero in suis aedibus, semestri autumnali medicamenta simplicia monstrabit et vernali elementa tradet materiæ medicæ botanicæ.

PHILOSOPHI.

PETRUS FABIANUS AURIVILLIUS, academiæ bibliothecarius et litterarum humaniorum professor reg. et ord. elegantioris litteraturæ præcepta et fata in atrio bibliothecæ academicæ minori hora IX. publicè explicabit.

ZACHARIAS NORDMARK, physices professor reg. et ord. reg. ordinis de Stella Polari eques, lectionibus publicis, domi suæ hora X. habendis, physicen traditurus est.

OLAVUS KOLMODIN, eloquentiæ et politiciæ professor reg. et ord. skyttianus, publicis lectionibus in ædibus skyttianis hora IX. instituendis, diebus Lunæ et Martis Fœdera civitatum Europæ recentioris præcipua enarrabit; Jovis Venerisque diebus historias Taciti interpretabitur. Privatam operam in ceteris, quæ sui officii sint, ad desideria commilitonum accommodabit.

GUSTAVUS KNOS, s. theol. doctor, linguarum orientalium professor reg. et ord., in auditorio Gustaviano hora XII. Jesaiæ vaticinia persequetur.

JONS SVANBERG, mathematicarum inferiorum professor reg. et ord. reg. ordinis de Stella Polari eques, in auditorio astronomico hora VIII. theoriâ functionum in genere, earumque ad varias disciplinas mathematicas applicationem publicis prælectionibus ostendere conabitur; privatam operam desiderii commilitonum accommodaturus.

NICOLAUS FREDERICUS BIBERG, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, ethices et politiciæ professor reg. et ord. — prælectionibus publicis, in auditorio Gustaviano hora VIII. habendis, inchoatam superiore semestri philosophiæ ethicæ tractationem continuabit. Privatam operam in explicando jure civili collocabit.

JOHANNES BREDMAN, astronomiæ professor reg. et ord. elementa hujus scientiæ hora XI. in auditorio astronomico publice explicabit.

CAROLUS JOHANNES LUNÐVALL, eloquentiæ ac poëseos professor reg. et ord. publicis lectionibus, in ædibus quas habitat, hora XI. habendis, primum Bruti Ciceroniani, Æneidisque Virgiliæ interpretationem, quo coepit ordine dierum, alternabit; deinde, peracta illius explicatione, huic omnem

operam dabit. Privatim Libros Horatii Carminum exponet, stilique latini exercitationibus, consilio et moderamine, aderit.

SAMUEL GRUBBE, logicæ et metaphysicæ professor reg. et ord. lectionibus publicis, hora X. in auditorio Gustaviano habendis, præmissa brevi in philosophiam universam introductione, philosophiæ proprie sic dictæ theoreticæ systema exponet. Privatis lectionibus philosophiam pulchri et artium elegantiorum tradet.

JOSEPHUS OTTO HOIJER, litterarum græcarum professor reg. et ord., lectionibus publicis, in auditorio facultatis philosophicæ hora X. instituendis, diebus Lunæ et Martis expositionem, jam coeptam, Græciæ antiquæ et hodiernæ geographico-statisticam persequetur, Jovis vero Venerisque diebus explicationem Thucydidis a capite xxxi. libri VI. continuabit; privatas insuper scholas desiderii et usui Hon. Com-militonum adcommodaturus.

ERICUS GUSTAVUS GEIJER, historiarum professor reg. et ord. reg. ordinum historiographus, publice historiam Europæ a tempore eversi Imperii Romani, hora XII. in auditorio Gustaviano, privatim historiam Patriæ tradet.

NICOLAUS JACOBUS SILLEN, œconomix practicæ professor reg. et ord. Borgstromianus, hora XI. in auditorio juridico lectionibus publicis, semestri autumnali historiam et usum animalium, vernali theoriam agriculturæ svecanæ explicabit. Disciplinas autem, quæ huic inserviunt, privatim tractandas modeste offert.

LAURENTIUS PETRUS WALMSTEDT, chemiæ professor reg. et ord. absoluta, quam dudum inceperat, chemiæ anorganicæ expositione, mineralogiam tractabit in auditorio medico, hora IX. Practicis insuper exercitationibus, in laboratorio academico diebus Mercurii et Saturni habendis, sedulo invigilabit. Privatam operam desiderii commilitonum accommodabit.

ADJUNCTI

IN FACULTATE THEOLOGICA.

ERICUS BERGSTROM, s. theol. licentiatus et adjunctus ord. sua in litteris theologis studiis academicæ juventuti lubens offert.

NICOLAUS KELLSTROM, seminarii præfectus et designatus pastor in Svennevad, muneris sacri, ritui et legibus convenienter peragendi præcepta publicis tradet lectionibus in auditorio ecclesiastico, hora X. instituendis; nec non in stilo formando sacro seminario adscriptis fidelem pollicetur operam.

SEVERIN LOWENHJELM, s. theol. licentiatus et adjunctus ord. Exercitationes catecheticas in auditorio ecclesiastico, hora XI. seminario adscriptis instituet; in ceteris, quæ sui sunt muneris, privatiore opera S. ministerii candidatis haud defuturus.

IN FACULTATE JURIDICA

CAROLUS JOHANNES HAGGREN, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor,

juris patrii et romani adjunctus, in iis, quæ suarum sunt partium, fidelem hon. commilitonibus pollicetur operam.

JOHANNES SAMUEL COLLIN, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, jurisprudentiæ, œconomïæ et commerciorum adjunctus, jam absens, ubi redierit, quid hon. commilitonibus proponet, ipse indicabit.

IN FACULTATE MEDICA.

HENRICUS WILHELMUS ROMANSON, med. doctor, professor regius, medicinæ theoreticæ et practicæ adjunctus et chirurgus nosocomii academici, in iis, quæ vel suarum sunt partium, vel decretis superiorum sibi injuncta, tractandis versabitur.

GEORGIUS WAHLENBERG, med. doctor, botanices demonstrator, prælectionibus suis cognitionem specialem plantarum aliarumque rerum naturalium in medicina adhibitarum tradere studebit, postea autem materiam medicam tractare incipiet; de cetero excursionibus, ad ductum Floræ Upsaliensis a se editæ, et demonstrationibus in museis, institutioni hon. commilitonum in historia naturali rerum organicarum, præcipue indigenarum, operabitur.

Munus anatomïæ prosectoris vacat.

EXTRAORDINARIUS.

CAROLUS PETRUS FORSBERG, med. doctor et chir. magister, botanices demonstrator extraord. in iis, quæ suarum sunt partium, usui ac desideriis hon. commilitonum operam suam accommodare studebit.

IN FACULTATE PHILOSOPHICA.

OLAVUS GUSTAVUS SCHILLING, astronomiæ observator, in astronomicis, a se instituendis, observationibus phænomena cœlestia sideralis scientiæ cupidus sedulo explicabit.

JOHANNES TRÄNER, professor regius et litterarum humaniorum adjunctus, juventuti academicæ, quæ litteraturæ romanæ operabitur, sive in formando stilo latino, sive in explicando Livio et Horatio fidum offert commilitium.

ELIAS CHRISTOPHORUS GRENÄNDER, professor regius ac philosophiæ theoreticæ et practicæ adjunctus, cum in historia systematum philosophia proponenda, tum in elementis logices ac philosophia religionis et morum explicandis, suam studiosæ juventuti operam præstabit.

PETRUS SJOBRING, litterarum Græcarum et orientalium adjunctus, linguam Græcam aut dialectorum, orientalium, Hebrææ, Syriacæ et Arabicæ imprimis, elementa, addito legendi et interpretandi exercitio, tradere offert.

Muneri œconomïæ practicæ adjuncti borgstromiani, chemiæ adjuncti et laboratoris atque mathematicum et philosophiæ naturalis adjuncti vacant.

EXTRAORDINARIUS.

ANDREAS SODERMARK, in litteratura Græca adjunctus extraord. studiosus, qui in classicarum litterarum studiis elaborare

cupient, privatissime vacabit. Horis vespertinis cum auditoribus Homerum vel Herodotum leget, classicæ linguæ numerum exponet et Latine disputabit.

MAGISTRI DOCENTES

IN FACULTATE THEOLOGICA.

CAROLUS GEORGIUS ROGBERG, s. theol. candidatus, seminarii docens et facultatis theologicæ notarius, pericopas evangelicæ earumque usum homileticum, hora VIII. diebus Mercurii et Saturni publice in auditorio ecclesiastico explicabit, privatim seminario adscriptis in stilo sacro formando fidam accommodaturus operam.

JONAS ARVIDUS WINBOM, s. theol. candidatus, s. exegeseos docens et consistorii ecclesiastici notarius vicarius, semestri autumnali, dum magistratum academicum gerit primarius theologiæ professor, lectiones exegeticas publice habere jussus, diebus solitis Psalmos Davidis et epistolas catholicas, hora VIII. in auditorio ecclesiastico interpretabitur. Ne suo præterea desit muneri, ingenue laborabit.

LAURENTIUS LAURENIUS, s. theol. candidatus et docens, in prænotionibus theologicis evolvendis et historia ecclesiastica tradenda fidelem hon. commilitonibus pollicetur operam.

IN FACULTATE JURIDICA.

JACOBUS EDVARDUS BOETHIUS, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, juris patrii docens, ad consistorium academicum cancellista, in disciplina suâ tractanda operam hon. commilitonibus fidelem pollicetur.

STEPHANUS JOHANNES WIJKMAN, phil. et jur. utriusque doctor, judex territorialis vicarius et juris patrii docens, in iis, quæ suarum sunt partium, hon. commilitonibus operam suam modeste offert.

IN FACULTATE PHILOSOPHICA.

LAURENTIUS ISAACUS LUNDAHL, mathematicum inferiorum docens et ad gymnasium Gevaliense adjunctus designatus, in iis quæ suæ disciplinæ sunt, tradendis, fidelem hon. commilitonibus operam pollicetur.

HENRICUS FALCK, physices experimentalis docens, operam suam in disciplinis physico-mathematicis ad desideria hon. commilitonum adcommoabit.

JOHANNES HENRICUS SCHRODER, historiæ litterariæ docens, ad bibliothecam academicam amanuensis ordinarius, nummophylacii academici præfectus, scholas suas historicas atque archæologicas hon. commilitonum desideriis accommodabit.

OLAVUS BREDBERG, litteraturæ romanæ docens, hon. commilitonibus litterarum Latialium studiosis, vel in explicandis auctoribus classicis, vel in formando stilo Latino indefessam offert operam.

GUSTAVUS WILHELMUS GUMÆLIUS, litterarum græcarum

docens, ad bibliothecam academicam amanuensis extraord. suum munus fideliter obire studebit.

ISRAEL BERGMAN, astronomiæ docens, in iis, quæ suarum sunt partium, hon. commilitonibus fideliter adesse studebit.

ADOLPHUS TORNEROS, linguæ latinæ docens, hon. commilitonibus, qui in auctoribus Latii classicis explicandis aut in stilo formando et Latine loquendo exerceri velint, omni studio adesse conabitur.

ERICUS AUGUSTUS SCHRODER, philosophiæ theoreticæ docens, suam hon. commilitonibus modeste offert operam.

CHRISTIANUS ERICUS FAHLCRANTZ, litteraturæ Arabicæ docens, hon. commilitonibus, qui dialectis Semiticis operam navant, omni opera et studio aderit.

PETRUS DANIEL AMADEUS ATTERBOM, historiæ universalis docens, in iis, quæ suarum fuerint partium, hon. commilitonibus omni studio adesse conabitur.

CAROLUS OLAUS DELLDEN, jur. utriusque candidatus, philosophiæ practicæ docens, suam si qui in suis operam desideraverint, fideli commilitonibus studio adesse conabitur.

WILHELMUS FREDERICUS PALMBLAD, historiæ patriæ docens, reg. academiæ typographus, in iis, quæ sui officii sunt, operam suam petentibus adesse conabitur.

MAGISTRI

ARTIUM EQUESTRIUM ET CULTIORUM.

OLAVUS MALMERFELDT, præfectus reg. staruli, reg. ordinis Ensiferorum eques, rem equestrem tractando studiosæ juventuti inserviet.

ISRAEL STROMBERG, linguæ Teutonicæ magister, hujus linguæ cupidus, prout vel in scriptore quodam explicando, vel in scribendo, vel denique in loquendo exercitationem desideraverint, indefessa opera adesse conabitur.

OLAVUS ERICUS ROSELIUS, artis pictoriæ magister, delineandi atque pingendi dexteritatem studiosis, quorum intersit, communicare non intermittet.

JOHANNES CHRISTIANUS FREDERICUS HÆFFNER, ad aulam reg. præfectus musices supremus artisque ad academiam Upsaliensem director, in iis, quæ sui sunt muneris, regulis et exemplis, quod oportet, præstare pollicetur scienter et candide.

MAXIMILIANUS de BETHUNE, linguæ Gallicæ magister, vernaculæ suæ cognitione atque usu, tam publice in auditorio facultatis philosophicæ diebus Mercurii et Saturni, hora IX, quam privatim, juvenes, quibus sua institutio profutura videatur, imbuere, quam sollertissime adnitetur.

JONAS KULLENBERG, artis saltandi magister, muneris sui officiis se parem præstare et desideriis illorum, qui artem, quam callet, discere vel addiscere velint, omni cura satisfacere studebit.

GUSTAVUS VON HEIDENSTAM, ludi gladiatorii magister, suam

in exercitiis gymnasticis et re athletica peritiam lubens impertiet.

Bibliotheca Academica, eam consulere cupientibus, patebit singulis hebdomadis diebus Hora III; præter quod, facillimum ad cetera instituta, Musea atque Collectiones, quibus in academia nostra scientiæ cujuscumque cultorum commodo amplissime provisum est, aditum juvenibus studiosis lubenter concessuros esse professores, qui illis præsent, indicare oportet.

No. V.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Adopted by the King and the Estates of the Swedish Realm, at Stockholm, on the 6th of June, 1809; together with the Alterations afterwards introduced.

We Charles, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, the Goths, and the Vandals, &c. &c. &c. Heir to Norway, Duke of Sleswick-Holstein, Stormarn, and Ditmarsen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, &c. &c. &c. make known, that having unlimited confidence in the estates of the realm, charged them with drawing up a new form of government, as the perpetual groundwork of the prosperity and independence of our common native land, We do hereby perform a dear and pleasing duty in promulgating the fundamental law (which has been) upon mature deliberation, framed and adopted by the estates of the realm, and presented unto Us this day, together with their free and unanimous offer of the Swedish crown. Having with deep emotion and an affectionate interest in the prosperity of a nation which has afforded Us so striking a proof of confidence and attachment, complied with their request, We trust to our endeavors to promote its happiness, as the reciprocal rights and duties of the monarch and the subjects have been marked so distinctly, that, without encroachment on the sacred nature and power of majesty, the constitutional liberty of the people is protected. We do therefore hereby adopt, sanction, and ratify this form of government, such as it follows here:—

We the underwritten representatives of the Swedish realm, counts, barons, bishops, knights, nobles, clergymen, burghers,

and peasants, assembled at a general Diet, in behalf of ourselves and our brethren at home, Do hereby make known, that, having by the late change of government, to which we, the deputies of the Swedish people, gave our unanimous assent, exercised our rights of drawing up a new and improved constitution, we have, in repealing those fundamental laws, which down to this day have been in force more or less; viz., — The Form of Government of the 21st of August 1772, the Act of Union and Security, of the 21st of February and the 3d of April 1789, the Ordinance of Diet, of the 24th of January 1617, as well as all those laws, acts, statutes, and resolutions comprehended under the denomination of fundamental laws; — We have Resolved to adopt for the kingdom of Sweden and its dependencies the following constitution, which from henceforth shall be the chief fundamental law of the realm, reserving to Ourselves, before the expiration of the present Diet, to consider the other fundamental laws, mentioned in the 85th article of this constitution.

Article 1. The kingdom of Sweden shall be governed by a king, who shall be hereditary in that order of succession which the estates will further hereafter determine.

2. The king shall profess the pure evangelical faith, such as is contained and declared in the Ausburgian Confession, and explained in the Decree of the Diet at Upsala in the year 1593.

3. The majesty of the king shall be held sacred and inviolable; and his actions shall not be subject to any censure.

4. The king shall govern the realm alone, in the manner determined by this constitution. In certain cases, however, (to be specified) he shall take the opinion of a council of state, which shall be constituted of well-informed, experienced, honest, and generally esteemed native Swedes, noblemen and commoners, who profess the pure evangelical faith.

5. The council of state shall consist of nine members, viz. the minister of state and justice, who shall always be a member of the king's supreme court of judicature; the minister of state for foreign affairs, six counsellors of state, three of whom at least must have held civil offices, and the *chancellor of the court*, or aulic chancellor. The secretaries of state shall have a seat and vote in the council, when they have to report matters there, and in cases that belong to their respective departments. Father and son, or two brothers, shall not be permitted to be constant members of the council of state.

6. The secretaries of state shall be four, viz. — One for military affairs; a second for public economy, mining, and all other affairs connected with the civil and interior administration; a third for the finances of the realm, inland and foreign commerce, manufactures, &c.; and the fourth, for affairs relating to religion, public education, and charities.

7. All affairs of government shall be laid before the king, and decided in a council of state: those of a ministerial nature, however, excepted, concerning the relations of the realm with foreign powers, and matters of military command, which the king

decides in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces.

8. The king can make no decision in matters in which the council of state are to be heard, unless at least three counsellors of state, and the secretary of state whom it concerns, or his deputy-secretary, are present.— *All the members* of the council shall, upon due notice, attend all deliberations deemed of importance, and which concern the general administration of the affairs of the kingdom; such as questions for adopting new statutes, repealing or altering those in existence, introducing new institutions in the different branches of the administration, &c.

9. Minutes shall be kept of all matters which shall come before the king in his council of state. The ministers of state, the counsellors of state, the aulic chancellor, and the secretaries of state or deputy-secretaries, shall be peremptorily bound to deliver their opinions: it is, however, the prerogative of the king to decide. Should it, however, unexpectedly occur, that the decisions of the king are evidently contrary to the constitution and the common law of the realm, it shall in that case be the duty of the members of the council of state to make spirited remonstrances against such decision or resolution. Unless a different opinion has been recorded in the minutes (for then the counsellors present shall be considered as having advised the king to the adopted measure), the members of the council shall be responsible for their advices, as enacted in the 106th article.

10. Necessary informations having been demanded and obtained from the proper boards, authorities, and functionaries, the affairs for deliberation shall be prepared by the secretary of state and eight skilful and impartial men, consisting of four nobles and four commoners, in order to their being laid before the king in the council of state.— The secretary, as well as all the other members of this committee (which are nominated by the king) for preparing the general affairs of the kingdom, shall upon all occasions, when so met, deliver their opinions to the minutes, which shall afterwards be reported to the king and the council of state.

11. As to the management of the ministerial affairs, they may be prepared and conducted in the manner which appears most suitable to the king. It appertains to the minister for foreign affairs to lay such matters before him in the presence of the aulic chancellor, or some other member of the council, if the chancellor cannot attend. In the absence of the minister of state this duty devolves upon the aulic chancellor, or any other member of the council of state, whom his majesty may appoint. After having ascertained the opinions of these official persons entered in the minutes, and for which they shall be responsible, the king shall pronounce his decision in their presence. It shall be the duty of the aulic chancellor to keep the minutes on these occasions. The king shall communicate

to the council of state the information on these topics as may be necessary, in order that they may have a general knowledge even of this branch of the administration.

12. The king can enter into treaties and alliances with foreign powers, after having ascertained, as enacted in the preceding article, the opinion of the minister of state for foreign affairs, and of the aulic chancellor.

13. When the king is at liberty to commence war, or conclude peace, he shall convoke an extraordinary council of state: the ministers of state, the counsellors of state, the aulic chancellor, and the secretaries of state; and, after having explained to them the circumstances which require their consideration, he shall desire their opinions thereon, which each of them shall individually deliver, on the responsibility defined in the 107th article. The king shall thereafter have a right to adopt the resolutions, or make such decision as may appear to him most beneficial for the kingdom.

14. The king shall have the supreme command of the military forces by sea and land.

15. The king shall decide in all matters of military command, in the presence of that minister or officer to whom he has entrusted the general management thereof. It shall be the duty of this person to give his opinion, under responsibility, upon the resolutions taken by the king, and in case of these being contrary to his advice, he shall be bound to enter his objections and counsel in the minutes, which the king must confirm by his own signature. Should this minister or official person find the resolutions of the king to be of a dangerous tendency, or founded on mistaken or erroneous principles, he shall advise his majesty to convoke two or more military officers of a superior rank into a council of war. The king shall, however, be at liberty to comply with or to reject this proposition for a council of war; and if approved of, he may take what notice he pleases of the opinions of such council, which shall, however, be entered in the minutes.

16. The king shall promote the exercise of justice and right, and prevent partiality and injustice. He shall not deprive any subject of life, honour, liberty, and property, without previous trial and sentence, and in that order which the laws of the country prescribe. He shall not disturb, or cause to be disturbed, the peace of any individual in his house. He shall not banish any from one place to another, nor constrain, or cause to be constrained, the conscience of any; but shall protect every one in the free exercise of his religion, provided he does not thereby disturb the tranquillity of society, or occasion public offence. The king shall cause every one to be tried in that court to which he properly belongs.

17. The king's prerogative of justice shall be invested in twelve men, learned in the law, six nobles, and six commoners, who have shown knowledge, experience, and integrity in judi-

cial matters. They shall be styled counsellors of justice, and constitute the king's supreme court of justice.

18. The supreme court of justice shall take cognizance of petitions to the king for cancelling sentences which have obtained legal force, and granting extension of time in lawsuits, when it has been, through some circumstances, forfeited.

19. If information be sought by judges or courts of justice concerning the proper interpretation of the law, the explanation thus required shall be given by the said supreme court.

20. In time of peace, all cases referred from the courts martial shall be decided in the supreme court of justice. Two military officers of a superior degree, to be nominated by the king, shall, with the responsibility of judges, attend and have a vote in such cases in the supreme court. The number of judges may not, however, exceed eight. In time of war, all such cases shall be tried as enacted by the articles of war.

21. The king, should he think fit to attend, shall have right to two votes in causes decided by the supreme court. All questions concerning explanations of the law shall be reported to him, and his suffrages counted, even though he should not have attended the deliberations of the court:

22. Causes of minor importance may be decided in the supreme court by five members, or even four, if they are all of one opinion; but in causes of greater consequence seven counsellors, at least, must attend. More than eight members of the supreme court, or four noblemen and four commoners, may not be at one time in active service.

23. All the decrees of the supreme court of justice shall issue in the king's name, and under his hand and seal.

24. The cases shall be prepared in the "king's inferior court for revision of judiciary affairs," in order to be laid before, or produced in the supreme court.

25. In criminal cases the king has a right to grant pardon, to mitigate capital punishment, and to restore property forfeited to the crown. In applications, however, of this kind, the supreme court shall be heard, and the king give his decision in the council of state.

26. When matters of justice are laid before the council of state, the minister of state and justice, and, at least, two counsellors of state, two members of the supreme court, and the chancellor of justice shall attend, who must all deliver their opinions to the minutes, according to the general instruction for the members of the council of state, quoted in the 91st article.

27. The king shall nominate, as chancellor of justice, a juriscult, an able and impartial man, who has previously held the office of a judge. It shall be his chief duty, as the highest legal officer or attorney general of the king, to prosecute, either personally or through the officers or fiscals under him, in all such cases as concern the public safety and the rights of the crown, on the king's behalf, to superintend the adminis-

tration of justice, and to take cognizance of, and correct, errors committed by judges or other legal officers in the discharge of their official duties.

28. The king; in his council of state, has a right to appoint native Swedes to all such offices and places within the kingdom for which the king's commissions are granted. The proper authorities shall, however, send in the names of the candidates to be put in nomination for such employments. The king may, likewise, appoint foreigners of eminent talents to military offices, without, however, entrusting to them the command of the fortresses of the realm. In preferments the king shall only consider the merits and the abilities of the candidates, without any regard to their birth. Ministers and counsellors of state and of justice, secretaries of state, judges, and all other civil officers, must always be of the pure evangelical faith.

29. The archbishop and bishops shall be elected as formerly, and the king nominates one of the three candidates proposed to him.

30. The king appoints, as formerly, the incumbents of rec-tories in the gift of the crown. As to the consistorial benefices, the parishioners shall be maintained in their usual right of election.

31. Citizens, who are freemen of towns, shall enjoy their privilege as heretofore, of proposing to the king three candidates for the office of burgomaster or mayor, one of whom the king selects. The aldermen and secretaries of the magistracy of Stockholm shall be elected in the same manner.

32. The king appoints envoys to foreign courts and the officers of the embassies, in the presence of the minister of state for foreign affairs and the aulic chancellor.

33. When offices, for which candidates are proposed, are to be filled up, the members of the council of state shall deliver their opinions on the qualifications and merits of the applicants. They shall also have right to make respectful remonstrances against the nomination of the king respecting other offices.

34. The new functionaries created by this constitution, viz. — the ministers and counsellors of state and counsellors of justice, shall be paid by the crown; and may not hold any other civil offices. The two ministers of state are the highest functionaries of the realm. The counsellors of state shall hold the rank of generals, and the counsellors of justice that of lieutenant-generals.

35. The minister of state for foreign affairs, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the public boards, the grand governor of Stockholm, the deputy governor, and the chief magistrate of police in the city, the aulic chancellor, the chancellor of justice, the secretaries of state, the governors or lord-lieutenants of provinces, field marshals, generals and admirals of all degrees, adjutant generals, adjutant in chief, adjutants of the staff, the governors of fortresses, captain lieutenants, and officers of the king's life guards, colonels of the

regiments, and officers second in command in the foot and horse guards, lieutenant-colonels in the brigade of the life regiments, chiefs of the artillery of the royal engineers, ministers, envoys, and commercial agents with foreign powers, and official persons employed in the king's cabinet for the foreign correspondence, and at the embassies, as holding places of trust, can be removed by the king, when he considers it necessary for the benefit of the realm. The king shall, however, signify his determination in the council of state, the members whereof shall be bound to make respectful remonstrances, if they see it expedient.

36. Judges, and all other official persons, not included in the preceding article, cannot be suspended from their situations without legal trial, nor be translated or removed to other places, without having themselves applied for these.

37. The king has power to confer dignities on those who have served their country with fidelity, bravery, virtue, and zeal. He may also promote to the order of counts and barons, persons, who by eminent merits have deserved such an honour. Nobility and the dignity of a count and baron, granted from this time, shall no longer devolve to any other than the individual himself thus created a noble, and after him, to the oldest of his male issue in a direct descending line, and this branch of the family being extinct, to the nearest male descendant of the ancestor.

38. All despatches and orders emanating from the king, excepting such as concern military affairs, shall be countersigned by the secretary who has submitted them to the council, and is responsible for their being conformable to the minutes. Should the secretary find any of the decisions made by the king to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, he shall make his remonstrances, respecting the same, in the council of state. Should the king still persist in his determination, it shall then be the duty of the secretary to refuse his countersign, and resign his place, which he may not resume until the estates of the realm shall have examined and approved of his conduct. He shall, however, in the mean time, receive his salary, and all the fees of his office as formerly.

39. If the king wishes to go abroad, he shall communicate his resolution to the council of state, in a full assembly, and take the opinion of all its members, as enacted in the ninth article. During the absence of the king he may not interfere with the government, or exercise the regal power, which shall be carried on, in his name, by the council of state; the council of state cannot, however, confer dignities or create counts, barons, and knights; and all officers appointed by the council shall only hold their places *ad interim*.

40. Should the king be in such a state of health as to be incapable of attending to the affairs of the kingdom, the council of state shall conduct the administration, as enacted in the preceding article.

41. The king shall be, of age after having completed eighteen years. Should the king die before the heir of the crown has attained this age, the government shall be conducted by the council of state, acting with regal power and authority, in the name of the king, until the estates of the realm shall have appointed a provisional government or regency; and the council of state is enjoined strictly to conform to the enactments of this constitution.

42. Should the melancholy event take place, that the whole royal family became extinct on the male side, the council of state shall exercise the government with regal power and authority, until the estates have chosen another royal house, and the new king has taken upon himself the government.

All occurrences or things having reference to the four last articles, shall be determined by the whole council of state and the secretaries of state.

43. When the king takes the field of battle, or repairs to distant parts of the kingdom, he shall constitute four of the members of the council of state to exercise the government in those affairs which he is pleased to prescribe.

44. No prince of the royal family shall be permitted to marry without having obtained the consent of the king, and in the contrary case shall forfeit his right of inheritance to the kingdom, both for himself and descendants.

45. Neither the crown prince, or any other prince of the royal family, shall have any appanage or civil place. The princes of the blood may, however, bear titles of dukedoms and principalities, as heretofore, but without any claims upon those provinces.

46. The kingdom shall remain divided, as heretofore, into governments, under the usual provincial administrations. No governor-general shall, from this time, be appointed within the kingdom.

47. The courts of justice, superior as well as inferior, shall administer justice according to the laws and statutes of the realm. The provincial governors, and all other public functionaries, shall exercise the offices entrusted to them according to existing regulations; they shall obey the orders of the king, and be responsible to him if any act is done contrary to law.

48. The court of the king is under his own management, and he may at his own pleasure appoint or discharge all his officers and attendants there.

49. The estates of the realm shall meet every fifth year. In the decree of every Diet the day shall be fixed for the next meeting of the estates. The king may, however, convoke the estates to an extraordinary Diet before that time.

50. The Diets shall be held in the capital, except when the invasion of an enemy, or some other important impediment, may render it dangerous for the safety of the representatives.

51. When the king or council convokes the estates, the period for the commencement of the Diet shall be subsequent to

the thirtieth, and within the fiftieth day, to reckon from that day when the summons has been proclaimed in the churches of the capital.

52. The king names the speakers of the nobles, the burghers and the peasants: the archbishop is, at all times, the constant speaker of the clergy.

53. The estates of the realm shall, immediately after the opening of the Diet, elect the different committees, which are to prepare the affairs intended for their consideration. Such committees shall consist in,—a constitutional committee, which shall take cognizance of questions concerning proposed alterations in the fundamental laws, report thereupon to the representatives, and examine the minutes held in the council of state;—a committee of finances, which shall examine and report upon the state and management of the revenues;—a committee of taxation, for regulating the taxes;—a committee of the bank for inquiring into the administration of the affairs of the national bank;—a law committee for digesting propositions concerning improvements in the civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical laws;—a committee of public grievances and matters of economy, to attend to the defects in public institutions, suggest alterations, &c.

54. Should the king desire a special committee for deliberating with him on such matters as do not come within the cognizance of any of the other committees, and are to be kept secret, the estates shall select it. This committee shall, however, have no right to adopt any resolutions, but only to give their opinion on matters referred to them by the king.

55. The representatives of the realm shall not discuss any subject in the presence of the king, nor can any other committee than the one mentioned in the above article hold their deliberations before him.

56. General questions started at the meetings of the orders of the estates, cannot be immediately discussed or decided, but shall be referred to the proper committees, which are to give their opinion thereupon. The propositions or report of the committees shall, in the first instance, without any alteration or amendment, be referred to the estates at the general meetings of all the orders. If at these meetings, observations should be made which may prevent the adoption of the proposed measure, these objections shall be communicated to the committee, in order to its being examined and revised. A proposition thus prepared having been again referred to the estates, it shall remain with them to adopt it, with or without alterations, or to reject it altogether.

Questions concerning alterations in the fundamental laws, shall be thus treated:—If the constitutional committee approves of the suggestion of one of the representatives, or the committee reports in favour of or against a measure proposed by the king, the opinion of the committee shall be referred to the estates, who may discuss the topic, but not come to any

resolution during that Diet. — If at the general meetings of the orders no observations are made against the opinion of the committee, the question shall be postponed till the Diet following, and then be decided solely by *yes* or *no*, as enacted in the 75th article of the ordinance of Diet. — If, on the contrary, objections are urged at the general meetings of the orders against the opinion of the committee, these shall be referred back for its re-consideration. If all the orders be of one opinion, the question shall be postponed for final decision, as enacted above. Should again a particular order differ from the other orders, twenty members shall be elected from among every order, and added to the committee, for adjusting the differences. The question being thus prepared, shall be decided at the following Diet.

57. The ancient right of the Swedish people, of imposing taxes on themselves, shall be exercised by the estates only at a general Diet.

58. The king shall at every Diet lay before the committee of finances the state of the revenues in all their branches. Should the crown have obtained subsidies through treaties with foreign powers, these shall be explained in the usual way.

59. The king shall refer to the decision of this committee to determine what the government may require beyond the ordinary taxation, to be raised by an extraordinary grant.

60. No taxes of any description whatever can be increased without the express consent of the estates. The king may not farm or let on lease the revenues of state, for the sake of profit to himself and the crown; nor grant monopolies to private individuals, or corporations.

61. All taxes shall be paid to the end of that term for which they have been imposed. Should, however, the estates meet before the expiration of that term, new regulations shall take place.

62. The funds required by government having been ascertained by the committee of finances, it shall rest with the estates whether to assign proportionate means, and also to determine how the various sums granted shall be appropriated.

63. Besides these means, two adequate sums shall be voted and set apart for the disposal of the king, after he has consulted the council of state, — for the defence of the kingdom, or some other important object; — the other sum to be deposited in the national bank, in case of war, after the king has ascertained the opinion of the council and convened the estates. The seal of the order for this latter sum may not be broken, nor the money be paid by the commissioners of the bank, till the summons to Diet shall have been duly proclaimed in the churches of the capital.

64. The ordinary revenues of the land, as well as the extraordinary grants which may be voted by the estates, shall be at the disposal of the king for the civil list and other specified purposes.

65. The above means may not be applied but for the assigned purposes, and the council of state shall be responsible if they permit any deviation in this respect, without entering their remonstrances in the minutes, and pointing out what the constitution in this case ordains.

66. The funds of amortissement or national debt, shall remain, as heretofore, under the superintendance and direction of the estates, who have guaranteed or come under a responsibility for the national debt; and after having received the report of the committee of finances on the affairs of that establishment, the estates will provide, through a special grant, the requisite means for paying the capital as well as the interest of this debt, in order that the credit of the kingdom may be maintained.

67. The deputy of the king shall not attend the meetings of the directors or commissioners of the funds of amortissement, on any other occasion than when the directors are disposed to take his opinion.

68. The means assigned for paying off the national debt shall not, under any pretence or condition, be appropriated to other purposes.

69. Should the estates, or any particular order, entertain doubts either in allowing the grant proposed by the committee of finances, or as to the participation in the taxes, or the principles of the management of the funds of amortissement, these doubts shall be communicated to the committee for their further consideration.— If the committee cannot coincide in the opinions of the estates, or a single order, it shall depute some members to explain circumstances. Should this order still persist in its opinion, the question shall be decided by the resolution of three orders. If two orders be of one, and the other two of a different opinion, thirty new members of every order shall be added to the committee—the committee shall then vote conjointly, and not by orders, with folded billets, for adopting, or rejecting, unconditionally the proposition of the committee.

70. The committee of taxation shall at every Diet suggest general principles for dividing the future taxes, and the amount having been fixed, the committee shall also propose how these are to be paid, referring their proposition to the consideration and decision of the states.

71. Should a difference of opinion arise between the orders, as to these principles and the mode of applying them, and dividing the taxes; or, what hardly can be presumed, any order decline participating in the proposed taxation, the order, which may thus desire some alteration, shall communicate their views to the other representatives, and suggest in what mode this alteration may be effected without frustrating the general object. The committee of taxation having again reported thereon to the estates, they, the estates, shall decide the question at issue. If three orders object to the proposition of the

committee, it shall be rejected. If, again, three orders oppose the demands of a single order, or if two be of an opinion contrary to that of the other two, the question shall be referred to the committee of finances, with an additional number of members, as enacted in the above article. If the majority of this committee assent to the proposition of the committee of taxation, in those points concerning which the representatives have disagreed, the proposition shall be considered as the general resolution of the estates. Should it, on the contrary, be negatived by a majority of votes, or be rejected by three orders, the committee of taxation shall propose other principles for levying and dividing the taxes.

72. The national bank shall remain, as formerly, under the superintendence and guarantee of the estates, and the management of directors selected from among all the orders, according to existing regulations. The states alone can issue bank-notes, which are to be recognized as the circulating medium of the realm.

73. No troops, new taxes or imposts, either in money or kind, can be levied without the voluntary consent of the estates, in the usual order, as aforesaid.

74. The king shall have no right to demand or levy any other aid for carrying on war, than that contribution of provisions which may be necessary for the maintenance of the troops during their march through a province. These contributions shall, however, be immediately paid out of the treasury, according to the fixed price-current of provisions, with an augmentation of a moiety, according to this valuation. Such contributions may not be demanded for troops which have been quartered in a place, or are employed in military operations, in which case they shall be supplied with provisions from the magazines.

75. The annual estimation of such rentes as are paid in kind shall be fixed by deputies elected from among all the orders of the estates.

76. The king cannot, without the consent of the estates, contract loans within or without the kingdom, nor burthen the land with any new debts.

77. He cannot also, without the consent of the estates, vend, pledge, mortgage, or in any other way alienate domains, farms, forests, parks, preserves of game, meadows, pasture-land, fisheries, and other appurtenances of the crown. These shall be managed according to the instructions of the estates.

78. No part of the kingdom can be alienated through sale, mortgage, donation, or in any other way whatever.

79. No alteration can be effected in the standard value of the coin, either for enhancing or deteriorating it, without the consent of the estates.

80. The land and naval forces of the realm shall remain on the same footing, till the king and the estates may think proper to introduce some other principles. No regular troops

can be raised, without the mutual consent of the king and the estates.

81. This form of government and the other fundamental laws cannot be altered or repealed, without the unanimous consent of the king and the estates. Questions to this effect cannot be brought forward at the meetings of the orders, but must be referred to the constitutional committee, whose province it is to suggest such alterations in the fundamental laws, as may be deemed necessary, useful, and practicable. The estates may not decide on such proposed alterations at the same Diet. If all the orders agree about the alteration, it shall be submitted to the king, through the speakers, for obtaining his royal sanction. After having ascertained the opinion of the council, the king shall take his resolution, and communicate to the estates either his approbation or reasons for refusing it.

In the event of the king proposing any alteration in the fundamental laws, he shall, after having taken the opinion of the council, deliver his proposition to the estates, who shall, without discussing it, again refer it to the constitutional committee. If the committee coincide in the proposition of the king, the question shall remain till next Diet. If again the committee is averse to the proposition of the king, the estates may either reject it immediately or adjourn it to the following Diet. In the case of all the orders approving of the proposition, they shall request that a day be appointed to declare their consent in the presence of his majesty, or signify their disapprobation through their speakers.

82. What the estates have thus unanimously resolved and the king sanctioned, concerning alterations in the fundamental laws, or the king has proposed and the estates approved of, shall for the future have the force and effect of a fundamental law.

83. No explanation of the fundamental laws may be established by any other mode or order, than that prescribed by the two preceding articles. Laws shall be applied according to their literal sense.

84. When the constitutional committee find no reason for approving of the proposition, made by a representative concerning alterations or explanations of the fundamental laws, it shall be the duty of the committee to communicate to him, at his request, their opinion, which the proposer of the resolution may publish, with his own motion, and under the usual responsibility of authors.

85. As fundamental laws of the present form of government, there shall be considered the ordinance of Diet, the order of succession, and the act concerning universal liberty of the press.

86. By the liberty of the press is understood the right of every Swedish subject to publish his writings, without any impediment from the government, and without being responsi-

ble for them, except before a court of justice, or liable to punishment, unless their contents be contrary to a clear law, made for the preservation of public peace. The minutes, or protocols, or the proceedings, may be published in any case, excepting the minutes kept in the council of state and before the king in ministerial affairs, and those matters of military command; nor may the records of the bank, and the office of the funds of amortissement, or national debt, be printed.

87. The estates, together with the king, have the right to make new and repeal old laws. In this view such questions must be proposed at the general meetings of the orders of the estates, and shall be decided by them, after having taken the opinion of the law committee, as laid down in the 56th article. The proposition shall be submitted, through the speakers, to the king, who, after having ascertained the opinion of the council of state and supreme court, shall declare either his royal approbation, or motives for withholding it. Should the king desire to propose any alteration in the laws, he shall, after having consulted the council of state and supreme court, refer his proposition, together with their opinion, to the deliberation of the states, who, after having received the report of the law committee, shall decide on the point. In all such questions the resolution of three orders shall be considered as the resolution of the estates of the realm. If two orders are opposed to the other two, the proposition is negatived, and the law is to remain as formerly.

88. The same course, or mode of proceeding, shall be observed in explaining the civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical laws, as in making these. Explanations concerning the proper sense of the law given by the supreme court in the name of the king, in the interval between the Diets, may be rejected by the states, and shall not afterwards be valid, or cited by the courts of judicature.

89. At the general meetings of the orders of the estates, questions may be proposed for altering, explaining, repealing, and issuing acts concerning public economy; and the principles of public institutions of any kind may be discussed. These questions shall afterwards be referred to the committee of public grievances and economical affairs, and then be submitted to the decision of the king, in a council of state.

When the king is pleased to invite the estates to deliberate with him on questions concerning the general administration, the same course shall be adopted as is prescribed for questions concerning the laws.

90. During the deliberations of the orders, or their committees, no questions shall be proposed but in the way expressly prescribed by this fundamental law, concerning either appointing or removing of officers, decisions and resolutions of the government and courts of law, and the conduct of private individuals and corporations.

91. When the king, in such cases as those mentioned in the

39th article, is absent from the kingdom longer than twelve months, the council shall convoke the estates to a general Diet, and cause the summons to be proclaimed within fifteen days from the above time, in the churches of the capital, and speedily afterwards in the other parts of the kingdom. If the king, after being informed thereof, does not return to the kingdom, the estates shall adopt such measures as they deem most beneficial for the country.

92. The same shall be enacted in case of any disease or ill health of the king, which might prevent him from attending to the affairs of the kingdom for more than twelve months.

93. When the heir of the crown, at the decease of the king, is under age, the council of state shall issue summons to the representatives to meet. The estates of the realm shall have the right, without regard to the will of a deceased king concerning the administration, to appoint one or several guardians, to rule in the king's name, according to this fundamental law, till the king becomes of age.

94. Should it ever happen that the royal family become extinct in the male line, the council of state shall convene the estates, to elect another royal family to rule conformably to this fundamental law.

95. Should, contrary to expectation, the council of state fail to convoke the estates, in the cases prescribed by the 91st, 93d, and 94th articles, it shall be the positive duty of the directors of the house of nobles, the chapters throughout the kingdom, the magistrates in the capital, and the governors in the provinces, to give public notice thereof; in order that elections of deputies to the Diet may forthwith take place, and the estates assemble to protect their privileges and rights of the kingdom. Such a Diet shall be opened on the fiftieth day from that period when the council of state had proclaimed the summons in the churches of the capital.

96. The estates shall at every Diet appoint an officer, distinguished for integrity and learning in the law, to watch over, as their deputy, the conduct of the judges and other official men, and who shall, in legal order and at the proper court, arraign those who in the performance of their offices have betrayed negligence and partiality, or else have committed any illegal act. He shall, however, be liable to the same responsibility as the law prescribes for public prosecutors in general.

97. This deputy or attorney-general of the estates shall be chosen by twelve electors out of every order.

98. The electors shall at the same time they choose the said attorney-general, elect a person possessing equal or similar qualities to succeed him, in case of his death before the next Diet.

99. The attorney-general may, whenever he pleases, attend the sessions of all the superior and inferior courts, and the public offices, and shall have free access to their records and minutes; and the king's officers shall be bound to give him every assistance.

100. The attorney-general shall at every Diet present a report of the performance of his office, explaining the state of the administration of justice in the land, noticing the defects in the existing laws, and suggesting new improvements. He shall also, at the end of each year, publish a general statement concerning these.

101. Should the supreme court, or any of its members, from interest, partiality, or negligence, judge so wrong that an individual, contrary to law and evidence, did lose or might have lost life, liberty, honour, or property, the attorney-general shall be bound, and the chancellor of justice authorised, to arraign the guilty, according to the laws of the realm, in the court after mentioned.

102. This court is to be denominated the court of justice for the realm, and shall be formed by the president in the superior court of Swea, the presidents of all the public boards, four senior members of the council of state, the highest commander of the troops within the capital, and the commander of the squadron of the fleet stationed at the capital, two of the senior members of the superior court of Swea, and the senior member of all the public boards. Should any of the officers mentioned above decline attending this court, he shall be legally responsible for such a neglect of duty. After trial, the judgment shall be publicly announced: no one can alter such a sentence. The king may, however, extend pardon to the guilty, but not admitting him any more into the service of the kingdom.

103. The estates shall at every Diet nominate a jury of twelve members from out of each order, for deciding if the members of the supreme court of justice have deserved to fill their important places, or if any member, without having been legally convicted for the faults mentioned in the above articles, yet ought to be removed from office.

104. The estates shall not resolve themselves into a court of justice, nor enter into any special examination of the decrees, verdicts, resolutions of the supreme court.

105. The constitutional committee shall have right to demand the minutes of the council of state, except those which concern ministerial or foreign affairs, and matters of military command, which may only be communicated as far as these have a reference to generally known events, specified by the committee.

106. Should the committee find from these minutes that any member of the council of state has openly acted against the clear dictates of the constitution, or advised any infringement either of the same or of the other laws of the realm, or that he had omitted to remonstrate against such a violation, or caused and promoted it by wilfully concealing any information, the committee shall order the attorney-general to institute the proper proceedings against the guilty.

107. If the constitutional committee should find that any or

all the members of the council of state have not consulted the real interest of the kingdom, or that any of the secretaries of state have not performed his or their official duties with impartiality, activity, and skill, the committee shall report it to the estates, who, if they deem it necessary, may signify to the king their wish of having those removed, who may thus have given dissatisfaction. Questions to this effect may be brought forward at the general meetings of the orders, and even be proposed by any of the committees. These cannot, however, be decided until the constitutional committee have delivered their opinion.

108. The estates shall at every Diet appoint six individuals, two of whom must be learned in the law, besides the attorney-general, to watch over the liberty of the press. These deputies shall be bound to give their opinion as to the legality of publications, if such be requested by the authors. These deputies shall be chosen by six electors out of every order.

109. Diets may not last longer than three months from the time that the king has informed the representatives of the state of the revenues. Should, however, the estates at the expiration of that time not have concluded their deliberations, they may demand the Diet to be prolonged for another month, which the king shall not refuse. If again, contrary to expectation, the estates at the expiration of this term have not regulated the civil list, the king shall dissolve the Diet, and taxation continue in its former state till the next meeting of representatives.

110. No representative shall be responsible for any opinion uttered at meetings of the orders, or of the committees, unless by the express permission of at least five-sixths of his own order: nor can a representative be banished from the Diet. Should any individual or body, either civil or military, endeavour to offer violence to the estates, or to any individual representative, or presume to interrupt and disturb their deliberations, it shall be considered as an act of treason, and it rests with the estates to take legal cognizance of such an offence.

111. Should any representative, after having announced himself as such, be insulted, either at the Diet or on his way to or from the same, it shall be punished as a violation of the peace of the king.

112. No official person may exercise his official authority (his authority in that capacity) to influence the elections of deputies to the Diet, under pain of losing his place.

113. Individuals elected for regulating the taxation shall not be responsible for their lawful deeds in this their capacity.

114. The king shall leave the estates in undisturbed possession of their liberties, privileges, and immunities. Modifications which the prosperity of the realm may demand can only be done with the general concurrence and consent of the estates and the sanction of the king. Nor can any new privileges be granted to one order, without the consent of the other, and the sanction of the sovereign.

This we have confirmed by our names and seals, on the sixth day of the month of June, in the year after the birth of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

On behalf of the Nobles,
M. ANKARSVARD.

On behalf of the Clergy,
JAC. AX. LINDBLOM.

On behalf of the Burghers,
H. N. SCHWAN.

On behalf of the Peasantry,
LARS OLSSON.

Speakers.

The above form of government we have not only acknowledged Ourselves, but do also command all our faithful subjects to obey it; in confirmation of which, we have thereto affixed our manual signature and the seal of the realm. In the city of our royal residence, Stockholm, on the sixth day of the month of June, in the year after the birth of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

CHARLES.

No. VI.

PROFESSORS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANA, IN NORWAY.

DR. MICHAEL SKILDERUP, prof. medicinæ, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis, et Veneris, hora XII—I, partes corporis humani demonstrare perget; diebus Lunæ, Martis et Mercurii hora V—VI. physiologiam vitæ vegetativæ, medicinæ et anthropologiæ cultoribus exponet et anatomicis dissectionibus illustrabit; hora vero auditoribus commoda responsa medica elaborandi exercitia moderabitur.

GEORGIUS SVERDRUP, professor Linguae Græcæ, ternis hebdomadis diebus, hora X—XI, Aeschyli Agamemnonem interpretabitur; bis per hebdomadem eadem hora Theophrasti Characteres explicare perget.

Quinques per hebdomadem hora XII—I, encyclopædiam omnium disciplinarum delineabit, et psychologiam tradet; de utraque prælectione repetitiones per hebdomadem binas instituet.

J. RATHKE, prof. histor. natur. momenta zoologiæ præcipua tradere perget hora XI—XII, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis et Veneris. Plantas imprimis officinales demonstrabit, et terminologiam botanicam explicabit horis auditoribus commodis, quibus quoque repetet tradita.

SUVERINUS RASMUSEN, professor Math. Theor. diebus Lunæ et Veneris hora IX—X, primis septimanis trigonometriam sphaericam docebit, insequentibus vero prælectiones algebraicas superiori semestri inchoatas continuabit. Diebus Lunæ et Jovis hora matutina VIII—IX, stereometriam et trigonometriam planam nuper traditam examinando repetet. Aliis horis auditoribus commodis mathesin elementarem exponet.

L. STOUÐ PLATOU, prof. histor. ternis hebdomadis diebus, hora X—XI, poliographiam rerum publicarum Europæ, ac diebus et horis utrinque commodis historiam Sveciæ tradere conabitur.

DR. N. B. SÖRENSEN, professor medicinæ, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis et Veneris, hora IV—V, pathologiam specialem tradere perget; ad lectos ægrotantium, hora IX—X, iis, qui medicina practica institui velint, quotidie aderit.

DR. M. A. THULSTRUP, professor chirurgiæ et artis obstetriciæ, diebus Martis, Jovis et Veneris hora XI—XII, pathologiam et therapiam chirurgicam specialem exponet, diebus Mercurii et Saturni artem obstetriciam docebit. Die Lunæ tradita examinando repetet. Alia hora auditoribus commoda selecta chirurgiæ capita latine examinando ulterius explicabit.

JAC. KEISER, physices et chemiæ professor, redux ex itinere regis jussu suscepto, lectiones indicabit.

SVENO B. HERSLEB, professor Theologiæ, quinque per hebdomadem diebus, hora XII—I, isagogen in libros Veteris Testamenti tradere, totidemque diebus, hora V—VI, encyclopædiam theologicam exponere perget. Horis utrimque commodis theologiam naturalem docebit, & quæ tradita fuerint, examinando repetet.

JANUS ESMARK, professor mineralogiæ, quatuor prioribus hebdomadis diebus hora antemeridiana X—XI, oryktognosiam applicativam atque geognosiam tradere perget. Hora pomeridiana III—IV, omnibus hebdomadis diebus scientiam rerum fodinarum tradet. Hora XI—XII antemeridiana, die Saturni, oryktognosiam applicativam ulterius explicabit et examinando repetet.

CHR. HANSTÆN, professor matheseos applicatæ, quinque prioribus per hebdomadem diebus hora pomeridiana V—VI, elementa astronomiæ sphaericæ et theoricæ tradet; diebus Veneris et Saturni hora antemeridiana X—XI, geographiam mathematicam explicabit.

LAURENTIUS LANGE, professor juris, diebus Lunæ & Martis, hora XII—I, jus naturæ sociale exponet, totumque jus naturale hypotheticum examinando repetet. Diebus Mercurii & Jovis eadem hora, jus in re Romanum absolvere conabitur. Diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis, Veneris et Saturni, hora pome

ridiana VI—VII, jus criminale patrium docebit. Die Veneris, hora XII—I, more solito iis aderit, qui commentationes juridicas censuræ ipsius subjicere cupiverint.

CORNELIUS STEENBLOCH, professor histor., duobus per hebdomadem diebus Mercurii et Saturni, hora XI—XII, historiam Sveciæ, omnibus vero diebus profestis hora IX—X, historiam medii ævi tradere perget.

STENER J. STENERSEN, theologiæ professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis et Saturni hora X—XI, posteriorem Pauli ad Corinthios epistolam latine interpretari studebit; diebus Lunæ et Martis hora XI—XII, primæ Johannis epistolæ lingua vernacula explicandæ operam dabit; et die denique Jovis hora XI—XII, historiam ecclesiasticam examinando repetere continuabit.

HENR. STEENBUCH, professor juris, diebus Lunæ, Martis et Jovis, hora XI—XII, scholas in jus ad rem patriam inchoatas continuabit et absolvet; quinque vero per hebdomadem diebus, hora pomeridiana V—VI, jus processuale nostrum exponet. Tradita examinando repetet.

GR. FOUGNER LUND, oeconomix professor et universitatis ab epistolis, omnibus hebdomadis diebus, hora XII—I, technologicam metallurgiæ partem rei metallicæ studiosis tradere perget. Horis utrinque commodis tradita examinando repetet, hora et loco, posthac in valvis publicis indicandis, qui sua institutione uti voluerint, materias architectonicas enarrabit.

Si qui oeconomiam publicam sibi delineatam velint, iis quoque qualemcunque suam opem offert.

S. B. BÜGGE, lector Lingvæ Latinæ, prælectiones in Epistolas Horatii, Suetonii Neronem et historiam literarum Romanarum, semestri præterlapso inchoatas, septenis hebdomadis horis continuabit. Singulis hebdomadis horis, exercitia latine scribendi instituet, commilitonibusque præterea, si qui dissertationes philologicas judicio ipsius subjicere cupiverint, privata opera lubens aderit.

JOHANNES MESSELL, linguæ Anglicanæ et Italicæ lector, cum aderit lectiones suas in valvis publicis indicabit.

CHR. A. HOLMBOË, lingvarum orientalium lector, diebus Martis et Jovis hora IV—V, primum librum psalmorum latine interpretabitur; diebus Lunæ Mercurii et Veneris eadem hora primum librum regum explicabit. Binis hebdomadis diebus, horis utrimque commodis lingvæ Syriacæ totidemque horis grammaticam Arabicam tradet. Selecta simul corani loca si qui explicata cupiverint, ope sua aderit.

SEMINARIUM PHILOLOGICUM.

GEORGIUS SVERDRUP, seminarii director, ternis hebdomadis diebus hora pomeridiana V—VI, historiam literarum Græcarum, succincta addita scriptorum antiquorum censura et editionum optimarum notatione, enarrabit et Aristophanis comœdias interpretabitur; ceteris hebdomadis diebus, eadem hora, sôdaliûm interpretandi, commentandi disputandique exercitia moderabitur.

No. VII.

VALUE OF EXPORTS

FROM SWEDEN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From Gottenburgh.

4,000 tons of iron	-	£ 15	-	£60,000	
100 cargoes of wood	-	400	-	40,000	
Sundry other articles	-	-	-	5,000	
					<u>£105,000</u>

From Stockholm.

8,000 tons iron	-	£15	-	£120,000	
Wood, tar, &c.	-	-	-	38,000	
					<u>158,000</u>

*From Gelfe Sundjwich, Hirnosand Ninkopuz,
Uddewalla, &c.*

Iron, wood, &c.	-	-	-	-	65,000
					<u>£328,000</u>

VALUE OF IMPORTS

FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SWEDEN.

To Gottenburgh.

230 Chests indigo	£150 each	£34,000	
1 million lbs. raw sugar	4d. lb.	16,500	
400,000 lbs. coffee	6d.	10,000	
100,000 lbs. cotton-yarn	2s.	10,000	
120,000 lbs. cotton	1s.	6,000	
Cochineal and dyestuff	-	15,000	
Drugs	-	1,500	
Bombazines, muslins, and other piece goods	-	10,000	
Spices of all kinds	-	10,000	
Lead and tin	-	1,500	
Salt, coals, bottles, and bricks	-	3,000	
Hides, hops, and a number of other articles	-	25,000	
			<u>£143,000</u>

	<i>Brought forward</i>	£143,000
To Stöckholm the imports will amount to nearly 50 per cent. more, or	- - - -	210,000
To Norrköping, Gelfe, Malnes, Uddewalla, and many other smaller ports	- - - -	77,000
		<hr/>
Add		£430,000
Smuggled goods, chiefly coffee, rum, cotton-yarn, muslins, and other valuable goods, all over Sweden		70,000
		<hr/>
		£500,000
Balance in favour of England		£172,000 <i>per annum.</i>

No. VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS

From Marshal Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, to Baron Cederhjelm, respecting the Education of his Son, Prince Oscar.

Stockholm, 29th Oct. 1812.

Having suggested to the king the propriety of naming you governor to Prince Oscar, my son, his majesty has in consequence signified his wish to accede to this suggestion. Your own abilities have pointed out to me the propriety of such an appointment.

It is necessary that you form the character of my son, whose disposition I am confident will second your efforts; you will inculcate the manners and customs of the country, and in a word the national character. It is my wish that his education should be entirely after the Swedish mode, and the nation will be indebted to you for all those benefits which will arise from it.

You will fix principles of a moral and religious nature, with a love of the laws and the country.

You will impress on his mind the examples which good sovereigns furnish, and also excite in him that ambition of true glory which ought always to have for its object a desire to promote the prosperity and happiness of the subject.

My son has arrived at an age when those instructions that are made upon the mind are lasting. It is, therefore, proper you should prevent his entertaining false sentiments upon what is called character, and that you inspire him with that solidity

of mind which ought to be the basis of that of a prince, and can never be considered a virtue, excepting when it is employed to a proper purpose.

It will not be difficult to make him understand that his duty ought always to accord with his heart, when he undertakes to relieve the unhappy, and that his benevolence ought ever to bear the stamp of magnanimity, and never that of ostentation and prodigality.

As the wants of the indigent ought uniformly to excite the attention of a prince, I desire that my son may be penetrated with this consideration.

A prince ought never to be accessible to fear or suspicions; and not hesitate to expose his life for the glory and happiness of his country. It is incumbent on him to judge without passion, and with that imposing calm and tranquillity which distinguish good sovereigns. Keep in view firmly, Sir, these principles, and engrave them deeply on the heart of my son, which I more earnestly recommend at this particular moment, when I place him under your charge, and he has the strength to receive and keep alive all those principles which are calculated to contribute to the happiness of Sweden. Repeatedly impress on him that one of the greatest scourges with which heaven can overwhelm a nation, is to give it a weak prince; that the overturning of states, civil war, and the slavery of people, are usually the fatal consequences of the timidity of sovereigns; that war is of all evils the most terrible which can weigh down a state, but that there are circumstances where it may prove a salutary remedy for restoring to a nation its energy, its ancient character, and for preserving it from the misfortune of losing its name, by becoming a province of another empire; that when a kingdom is thus threatened, and disgrace cannot be avoided without an appeal to arms, the prince is no longer at liberty to choose; he ought to act and undertake every thing to maintain the independence of his country. Then it is that the energy of his soul ought to display itself, and he should be surrounded with men of probity and courage, his great aim being to save the country, and the true means of accomplishing it is to direct their united march against him who wanted to oppress it.

You will accustom my son not to repose confidence on improper characters — dissipated persons, or spendthrifts; the former would betray it through self-love, and the latter by venality.

Religion, history, geography, statistics, mathematics, writing, drawing, and bodily exercises, ought to be the foundation for the instruction of my son during two years, after which I will beg the king to allow him to follow another mode. The study of religion leads to mild and beneficent dispositions, and you must impress him with these important considerations.

He ought to be acquainted with the history of all nations; and in this study you ought principally to make him attend to

that of governments and laws, and the influence they have had upon morals and public happiness. The art of war ought most essentially to occupy his attention. A prince in these days ought to be a general. We have witnessed the great inconvenience of a general responsible to his master, to a chief who decides upon every thing according to his own will. You must accustom him early to brave the seasons, and exercise his bodily strength to the utmost, in order that a too sedentary life may not have any influence on his sight or strength. Journeys taken upon the mountains, in mines, the art of swimming, and riding, are exercises which expand the energies of the soul, revive ideas of war, and present to the imagination dangers that ought always to be present, in order to become familiar.

The study of geography should constantly be followed by that of statistics, and principally those of Sweden. In this view my son ought to be made acquainted with the latter in their slightest details, to form just ideas of the resources of the kingdom, and not be exposed to illusions equally dangerous to the people and himself.

I request that this branch of instruction should not be confined merely to the theory of it; as it is important he should perfectly understand it. It should be engraved on his memory both by travelling and by conversing with men of talent of each state. In the provinces, the enlightened peasants and husbandmen of the districts he may visit will impart to him information respecting the fertility of their soil, the nature of their productions, the price of provisions, and the taxes which are imposed on their property, &c. In cities, the governors will instruct him in the general administration of their province, and skilful lawyers will form his society during his sojourn. Their conversation will be calculated to convey to him an idea of the jurisprudence and laws of Sweden, until his age will permit him to apply to the study of the law. It will be necessary for him to profit by that curiosity which these early instructions shall excite in his mind, and that he be conducted to all those places where something is to be acquired of an interesting and important nature. In these excursions you will cause him to read, both before and after, whatever may relate to the objects he beheld. When he visits the navy, he must know the most celebrated naval engagements, and one of the best informed mariners should accompany him to explain those manœuvres that decided the fate of battles. When he inspects a fortress, he must be accompanied by an expert engineer, who is able to explain on the spot the science, and every thing respecting fortification, and that of the attack and defence of places. He will draw from Smith the necessary knowledge in finances and manufactures. The works of Winkelmann will give him a just idea of the fine arts, and you will inspire him with a taste for the belles lettres by reading the most celebrated authors.

The great difficulty of education is to direct the will of the pupil. It is then necessary to give to my son books of history, which he may take pleasure in reading, and which he will read alone. He must give an account, *vivâ voce*, of what he has read, in preference to reducing this into writing, since the talent of speaking is a qualification more necessary in a Swedish prince than any other. Thus, I think, in order to facilitate his elocution, you ought to invite to his apartments once or twice a week, from seven to nine o'clock in the evening, those persons you shall think proper, and whose merit are sufficiently known to you.

I further desire that my son may devote some time to foreign literature, from which he will learn to distinguish perfectly that which characterises other nations, and to converse with foreigners.

It only remains for me to fix the hours of study for my son, and his proper habits. Let him rise at half-past seven o'clock, commence his studies at eight, and continue them until eleven.

Let him breakfast at eleven o'clock with his preceptor and the gentlemen of his household: at half-past eleven enjoy recreation until one in the afternoon.

On Sunday, and only upon that particular day, two persons selected by you shall be admitted to breakfast with him.

From one o'clock till five in the evening, he shall continue his studies; at half-past five he shall come to my apartments, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, to dinner, and on other days shall dine at his own. It is in company, and at table that we learn by degrees to know men and to penetrate their character. The habits of society give ease and grace, and prevent that timidity so common in children who receive a private education, and so dangerous in a prince, as it exposes him to be duped by the boldness of a decisive manner.

In dining with me he will find assembled the first men in Sweden; for instance, the statesman, magistrate, warrior, lawyer: such society will promote his instruction, without his experiencing the difficulties of study.

From seven till nine o'clock in the evening, my son will alternately employ this time either in paying his respects to their majesties, or at the theatre, or at some ball, assembly, or in short among those persons whom he has to receive once or twice weekly, and of whom I have already spoken to you so strongly. At ten o'clock he ought always to be in bed.

Thus the study of my son shall extend to seven hours every day, a period that appears to me sufficient for his age.

It remains with you, Sir, to determine the nature of the studies which should occupy each hour in conformity to all I have desired, as constituting the proper education of my son.

One point which I ought to have spoken to you of, is, the high respect my son ought always to entertain for the king. Under no circumstances ought he to express his wishes for any thing but what his majesty himself desires. His whole actions ought to have for their great object the glory of his majesty, and his comfort in the evening of life, and he should constantly keep in view that no repentance can compensate for the slightest uneasiness he may occasion him.

I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity, Sir, of repeating the assurance of those sentiments with which you have inspired me since I have been acquainted with you, and I pray God that he may have you under his holy protection, and confer a blessing on all your labours.

I am your very affectionate

CHARLES JOHN.

No. IX.

EXPLANATION OF THE SWEDISH ALPHABET.

This consists of twenty-eight letters, nine of which are vowels, viz. *

A sounds like the English *a* in *father*, when long; and like *a* in *fat*, when short: for example —

Al, all, hat, hatt, Adam, ask.

E sounds like *ey*, in *they*, or *e* in *delight*, when long; and like *e* in *mend*, when short: for example —

De, dela, mera, mest, embete, exempel, denne, men.

For its more slender sound, when short, as in *ende, enkel, hvem*, there is no perfectly corresponding sound in the English language.

I sounds like the English *ee*, in *bee*, when long; and like *i* in *mill*, when short: for example —

Bi, ide, ister, million, inbilla.

O (the Greek ω) sounds nearest to *oo*, in *pool*, when long; and to *o* in *collier*, when short: for example —

Ode, hof, (hoof), mogen, Olof, ofta, om, komma, protokoll, koja, stor, storm.

For its short sound, as pronounced in *ost, ostron, bom, tom*, there is no corresponding sound in the English language.

U sounds like the English *u*, in *ruin*, when long; and like *u* in *bull*, when short: for example —

Ut, runa, udd, unna, ful, full, under.

Y sounds like the French *u*, in *une*, when long; and like *u* in *lutte*, when short: for example —

Yta, lysa, ytlerlig, gyttja, yster, syster.

A sounds like the English *o* in *poker*, when long; and like *o* in *con*, when short: for example —

Ål, åker, stål, äter, äska, änga, ätta, älder, hålla, välla, mande.

A sounds like the English *a* in *fate*, when long; and like *e* in *mend*, when short.

There are nineteen consonants.

B says *bey*, (*ey* pronounced as *ey* in *they*.)

C — *cey*.

D — *dey*.

F — *f*.

G — *yey*.

H — *ho*.

I — *ee*.

K — *co*.

L — *l*.

M — *m*.

N — *n*.

P — *pey*.

Q — *coo*.

R — *err*, (as in *sir, err, porter*.)

S — *s*.

T — *t*.

V — *vey*.

X — *x*.

Z — *satah*.

But it would occupy too great space to give an explanation of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, &c.

WORDS IN THE ENGLISH

Which approach to those of the Swedish Language.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Swedish.</i>
Come let us go.	Kom lat oss go.
Reckon up.	Räkna opp.
I go to.	Jag gar till.
I am warm.	Jag är varm.
Let go the anchor.	Lat ga ankarat.
Take that.	Tag detta.
Let them go.	Lat dem ga.
Lift up.	Lyft upp.
Come in.	Kom in.
All sorts of confectionary.	Alla sorter af confecturer.

Just so.	Just sa.
Twelve at night.	Klockan tolf om natten.
Book-binder.	Bok bindare.
Good morning.	God morgon.
Good day.	God dag.
Go on board.	Ga om bord.
East Indies.	Ost Indien.
We have a fair wind.	Vi ha god vind.
It blows hard.	Det blaser hardt.
Storm and rain.	Storm och regn.
Lend me a book.	Lana mig en bok.
What ship is it we see?	Hvad skepp är det vi se?
Let us hoist our colours.	Lat oss hissa flaggen.
It is an English ship.	Det är ett Engelskt skepp.
All the ships were in the sound.	Alla skeppen voro i sundet.
What kind of fish is that?	Hvad slags fisk är det?
A flounder, carp, and mackerel.	En flundra, karp, en makrill.
What is it we see?	Hvad är det vi se?
Is it land?	Ar det land?
Who comes there?	Hvem kommer der?
Lend me a razor.	Lana mig en rakknif.
Can you show me the way, sir?	Kan herren visa mig vägen.
Let me see my portmanteau.	Lat mig se min kappsäck.
Bring me soup.	Gif mig soppa.
Is the roast beef, veal, and lamb, good?	Ar oxsteken, kalfsteken, lamsteken, god?
Is the wine good?	Ar vinet godt?
Let me have a glass of wine.	Gif mig ett glas vin.
Give me raddishes, salad, porter, ale.	Gif mig rädisor, sallat, porter, öl.
Where is the hat-maker and shoe-maker?	Hvar är hattmakaren, skomakaren?
Hair-dresser, come, you must cut my hair.	Harfrisöra, komma, ni maste klippa mitt har.
Where is my gloves and stick?	Hvar är min käppin och mina handskar.
Three dollars a mile.	Tre daler milen.
Let us set off.	Lat oss ge oss af.
You must make me some coffee and tea.	Ni maste koka mig kaffe och te.
Give me a book.	Gifin mig en bok.
Lend me a pen-knife.	Lana migin en pennknif.
Where are brother, sister, cousin, mother, and son.	Hvar äro broder, systter, kusin, moder, son.
I am hungry.	Jag är hungrig.
The packet goes to-morrow if the wind is fair.	Packeten gar i morgon om vinden är god.
It begins to rain.	Det begynner regna.
What cost the hat?	Hvad kostar hatten?

DIALOGUES.

English.

How do you do, sir?
 Very well, I thank you.
 Do you intend to travel farther
 / this evening?
 I like to travel by night.

What road do you take from
 hence, sir?
 I have my own carriage.
 I am much obliged to you,
 sir.
 It is a fine country.
 Have you any travels through
 Sweden?
 Do you let lodgings?
 Where is my portmanteau?
 I have provided myself with
 change and small bank-notes.
 Where is the ostler?
 Have you horses at hand?
 Who is the owner of that house?
 I want a bed-room, a par-
 lour.
 How are you?
 I intend to sleep here to-
 night.
 Whither do you intend to tra-
 vel, sir?
 Let us then make a party.
 Travel with me.
 Have you your passport?
 Is every thing paid?
 It is fine weather.
 It does not blow at all.
 Do you like travels, sir?

I come from the Baltic.
 Call the cabin boy.
 We must adjust ourselves.
 Here is a basin of water.
 Have you any thing ready?
 Drive on. I will walk up the
 hill.
 Stop. Let the horses stand a
 little.
 Where shall we put up in town?
 You drive the wrong way.

Swedish.

Hur mar herren?
 Rätt bra, jag tackar.
 Ernar herren resa längre i
 afton?
 Jag tycker-om att resa om nat-
 ten.
 Hvilken väg reser herren här-
 ifran?
 Jag har egen vagn.
 Jag är herren mycket förbun-
 den.
 Det är ett vackert land.
 Har herren nagon resbeskrif-
 ning öfver Sverige?
 Har ni rum att hyra ut?
 Hvar är min kappsäck?
 Jag har forsett mig med lös-
 pengar, och smasedlar.
 Hvar är hallkarlen?
 Här ni hästar inne?
 Hvem rar om det huset?
 Jag behöfver en sängkammare;
 ett förmak.
 Hur star det till?
 Jag ernar hvila här öfver nat-
 ten.
 Hvart ernar herren resa?
 Lat oss da göra sällskap.
 Ak med mig.
 Har herren sitt pass?
 Ar allt betaldt?
 Det är vackert väder.
 Det blåser alldeles intet.
 Tycker herren on resbeskrif-
 ningar?
 Jag kommer fran Östersjön.
 Ropa kajut-vakten.
 Vi maste putsa oss.
 Här är ett fat med vatten.
 Har ni nagonting färdigt?
 Kör pa. Jag vill ga oppför
 backen.
 Hall. Lat hastarna stai litet.
 Hvar ska vi köra in i staden?
 Du kör galet.

WORDS IN THE SCOTTISH, ENGLISH, AND
SWEDISH LANGUAGES,

Which are nearly similar.

<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Swedish.</i>
Bane	Bone	Ben
Reek	Smoke	Rök
Shin Bane	Shin bone	Sken-ben
Braid	Broad	Bred
Toddi	Toddy	Toddi
Lang	Long	Lang
Bairn	Child	Barn
Stane	Stone	Sten
Gang hame	Go home	Ga hem
Hus	House	Hus
Ut Hus	Out-house	Uthus
A licht	A light	Ett ljus
Clais	Clothes	Kläder
Coffer	Trunk	Koffert
Bra	Fine, Good	Bra
Ern	Iron	Jern
Two o'clock	Two o'clock	Klockan tu
Blaeberry	Blackberry	Blabär
Stool	Stool	Stol
Tangs	Tongs	Tang
Gang ut	Go out	Ga ut
Whare	Where	Hvar
Yale	Ale	Ol
Blae	Blue	Bla
Brudgrume	Bridegroom	Brudgrum
Bredside	Broadside	Bredside
Cag	Keg	Kagge
Nake	Neck	Nacke
Nu	Now	Nu
Uns	An ounce	Uns
Plym	Plume	Plym
Puther	Powder	Puder
Rume	Room	Rum
Rape	Rope	Rep
Rund	Round	Rund
Sadel	Saddle	Sadel
Skool	School	Skole
Skum	Skim	Skum
Sang	Song	Sang
Sur	Sour	Sur
Sparre	Spar	Sparre
Stra	Straw	Stra
Wat	Wet	Wat
Worst	Worst	Wärst

<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Swedish.</i>
Wrang	Wrong	Vrang
Halt	Halt	Halt
Efter	After	Efter
Whar	Where	Hvar
Kalk	Chalk	Kalk
Kist	Chest	Kista
Kyrk	Church	Kyrka
Kirn	Churn	Kärna
Klad	Clothed	Klädd
Klut	Clout	Klut
Kall	Cold	Kall
Kame	Comb	Kam
Kattan	Cotton	Kattun
Korse	Cross	Kors
Disklut	Dishclout	Diskklut
Dubbel	Double	Dubbel
Dussin	Dozen	Dussin
Drogs	Drugs	Droger
Drucken	Drunken	Drucken
Agg	Egg	Agg
Tabel	Table	Tafel
Falk	Folk	Folk
Gastlike	Ghostly	Gastlik
Gast	Ghost	Gast
Heme	Home	Hem
Ern	Iron	Jern
Lang	Length	Längd
Lus	Louse	Lus
Mest	Most	Mest
Clip	Cut	Klippa
Puther	Powder	Puder
Hoo lang	How long	Hur langt
Aldst	Oldest	Aldst
Kreatur	Creature	Kreatur
Guld	Gold	Guld
Kusin	Cousin	Kusin
Twa Rums	Two Rooms	Tva rum
Timmer	Timber	Timmer
Sur	Sour	Sur

No. X.

SWEDISH MEASUREMENTS.

A Swedish geometrical *ell* (*aln*) is two Sw. feet, or four quarters.

1 Quarter is six inches (*tum*).

1 Foot is ten decimal inches.

1 Inch (*ett tum*) is ten lines (*linier*.)

A Swedish mile is 36,000 feet, or 18,000 ells.

A Swedish acre (*Tunn-land*) is 56,000 square feet, or 14,000 square ells.

A Swedish *skeppund* is for copper 320 pounds, and for provisions 400 pounds.

The Swedish pound, (*pund*), which is divided like the English apothecary, or Troy pound, weighs 6,556 grains, Troy.

A *kanna* of pure water weighs 42,250 Sw. grains, and occupies 100 Sw. cubical inches. Hence the *kanna* of pure water weighs 48088.71944 English Troy grains, or is equal to 189.9413 English cubic inch; and the Swedish longitudinal inch is equal to 1.238435 English measure.

The Swedish *Lod* is a thirty-second part of the Swedish pound. (*Ibidem*.)

100 ells of Sweden are 50½ ells of England.

A Swedish *Tunna* (corn measure) is 10½ English quarters.

Ell (cloth measure); 57 Swedish ells are 37 English yards. (*Ibid.*)

No. XI.

PRINTED PAPER PRESENTED TO TRAVELLERS

By the Police, on their Arrival at Stockholm.

Every foreign traveller is obliged to give the following declarations:—

Name; title, and profession.

Age.

*Birth-place.

Religion.
 Subject to what government.
 Place of residence.
 In service of what country.
 Left home in the year
 Month
 To
 From thence to
 The first place of his arrival in Sweden.
 By land or sea.
 Intends to go to
 His business here.
 How long he intends to remain in Stockholm.
 In Sweden.
 Acquaintances or addresses.

No. XII.

DIPLOMA.—SHOOTING CLUB.

The Royal Copenhagen Shooting Club and Danish Brotherhood, makes known by this document that

Mr.

has become a member of the said club, he having promised and engaged to keep its laws according to the stipulated resolutions; and in all cases to contribute every thing in his power to the prosperity of the society, and to prevent as far as he can any evil that may occur. In consequence of this, he is hereby declared a brother of the Royal Copenhagen Shooting Club, and therefore is permitted to bear the badge, which has been graciously granted the members, agreeably to his majesty's will and pleasure. He is likewise allowed to enjoy all the privileges which now exist, as well as those which in future may be granted to the old Danish brotherhood; and to receive the honours to which his rank in the Society entitles him.

The Royal Shooting Club of Copenhagen, the
 on the birth-day of our most gracious king and sovereign,
 in the year of his reign, and year of naturalization.

This is ratified by the attached seal of the Society, and the signature of its present judges.

No. XIII.

TABLE,

Shewing the Number of Needles extracted from Rachel Hertz, and Parts they were taken from.

<i>Dates when extracted.</i>	<i>Numbers. — Part from whence taken.</i>
Feb. 12. 1819, -	1. From the hypogastric region.
15. - -	1 From the left lumbar do.
March 1. - -	2 do.
April 6. - -	1 do.
	3 do.
From the 8th of May to the 26th,	7 From the right iliac re- gion.
	4 From the left do. do.
	3 From the hypogastric do.
October 3. - -	4 From the epigastrium.
4. - -	7 From the left lumbar re- gion.
From the 6th of October to the 18th December,	8 From the umbilicus.
	17 From the left lumbar re- gion.
	11 From the left iliac re- gion.
	12 From the right hypo- chondrium.
	5 From the sternum be- tween breasts.
	4 From the left hypocho- ndrium.
From the 26th of January, 1820, to the 8th of February,	6 From the umbilicus.
	12 From the epigastrium.
	6 From the right iliac re- gion.
	8 From the left lumbar.
From the 26th of February to the 14th of March,	11 From the epigastrium.
	5 From the left hypocho- ndriac region.
Carry forward,	138

APPENDIX.

[67]

<i>Dates when extracted.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Part from whence taken.</i>
Brought forward,	138	
From the 8th of April to the 28th,	8	From the right lumbar region.
	10	From the left hypochondriac region.
	8	From the right hypochondriac region.
	9	From the chest, between the breasts.
From the 18th of May to the 15th of June,	17	From the umbilicus.
	12	From the left iliac region.
From the 3d of July to the 20th,	10	From the right iliac region.
	14	From the epigastrium.
	9	From the left lumbar region.
	10	From the hypogastrium.
From the 30th of July to the 1st of August,	3	From the left leg.
	1	From between the shoulders.
	1	From the right leg.
	1	Beneath the right shoulder.
In the year 1824,	22	From the left breast.
	25	
Total,	<u>298</u>	

No. XIV.

LETTER.

Rachel Hertz to the Author.

Viro Amplissimo Wilsonio !

Quam triste mihi antea fuit sub cursu cruciatuum meorum, a viris benignis doctisque, humanitate atque curiositate comotis, me visitari, tam magnum mihi in dura mea sorte jam solatium est, horum misericordiam mihi impertiri. Fidem fere

supcrat qua ratione imbecilla hominis natura, tantam catervam ærumnarum atque miseriarum quibuscum per tot annos una velut seric conflicta sum, quibusque assidue adhuc, imo interdum etiam absque ulla momenti remissione afficior, sine vitæ jactura tolerare valeat. Sane inter multas observationes mortosas, quas benignus meus Professor, mihi ad per legendum commodavit, nullos cruciatus qui meis cum calamitatibus comparari possunt inveni. Ah quid agam? Voluntati numinis Divini, nemo omnium mortalium resistere potest. Ferendum igitur quid mutari nequit. Sed satis jam meo de fato. Veniam mihi dedisti, Vir Amplissime! dum in nosocomio Regio Fridericano, tua præsentia me honorasti, tibi pauca verba scribere, quamobrem tibi aliquas questiones quæ Hierosolymienses pertinent pronere audeo:

1. An magnum Judæorum numerum Hierosolyma invenisti?
2. Quales sunt mores eorum?
3. Magnamne habent superstitionem?
4. An ista in regione quemadmodum in Europæ terris opprimuntur?
5. Cærimonias religionis an multas habent?
6. Studione literarum operam dant, an mercaturam solum faciunt et idcirco vitam in tenebris trahunt?
7. Terram an colunt?

Tibi vir Amplissime! summas agam gratias, si nil tibi molestum, questiones hasce, quibus respondere nemo te prævaleat, solvas. Sentis quidem me audaculam esse, tibi epistolam latinam dare, sed freta tua humanitate, quam, me visitando prodidisti, spero fore ut, mendas quas inveneris mihi condones, præsertim quando expertus fueris me in Latina lingua, per annum versatam esse.

Copenhagen, die 8 Septembr. 1824.

No. XV.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER

Of Rachel Hertz to Professor Herholdt, on the Anniversary of his Birth.

Perillustri Professori Herholdto,

Gratulor tibi, mi pater benignissime! die tuo natali, et grato animo plenoque pectore vehementer opto, ut multis multisque, tam faustis quam prosperis diebus natalibus apud familiam tuam carissimam feliciter fruaris. A vero et recto sensu, nil me majori voluptate afficit, quam te mi fautor carissime! tam optime

valere quam feliciter vivere et summa in gloria vigere. Ah, ut vere dicam, non verbis, ne coloribus quidem aptis, sensus animi meos erga te, mi pater! depingere valeo. Sentio quidem, tibi, cui vitam, cui omnia debeo, et cui spero fore, ut demum etiam sanitatem debitura sim; imi vero tibi, mi pater carissime! tantum, quantum hominem homini vix fas est debere. Verum in Deo omnipotente, cujus nutu et potestate mundus regitur, fidem repositam habeo, ut tibi pro tuis multis magnisq. beneficiis, quæ assidue in me contulisti, et quæ adhuc quotidie in me confers, benedictiones cœlestes tunc referat. O! nunquam beneficia tua obliviscar, semper memoria eorum animo meo infixæ hærebit. Accipe, mi pater benignissime! die illo solemnî, exiguum argumentum amicitiae, quod hoc tempore feci, dum tuo auxilio tuoque adjumento, a cruciatibus violentissimis vindicata fui, et quod tibi hodie tradere andeo. Sed gratulationem hanc precibus istis pro te, mi pater carissime! ad summum numen, finiam: Tu vero, Deus optime maxime, qui res humanas, et regis et curas, benignissimum nostrum Professorem, Joh. Dan. Herholdtum, tua cura tuo patrocinio dignum suscipe, tuere ac confirma, ut tuo præsidio, tua tutela, vitam prosperam et beatam inter familiam suam amabilem, inter omnes suos amicos, diu diuque fauste degat. Fac, O summe Numen! ut omnia, benignissimi hujus viri facta, illi ut hactenus assidue prospere succedant. Denique, O Numen Divinum! te præcor, ut vir ille, in singulis diebus, prosperitatibus vitæ omnibus fruatur. Sed finis sit, plura enim scribere, non jam valeo. Vale, igitur mi fautor optime! et accipe hæc verba, que tibi, die illo festo, amore pio, casta mente, gratoque sensu, sine fuco et pigmentis præbeo, vale iterumque vale et salve!

Copenhagen, die 10 Jul. 1824.

No. XVI.

As to the constitution of Denmark, the will of the king is a law; but on succeeding to the throne, he takes the following oath:

FREDERICK III., by the Grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, of the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswig, of Holstein, Stormarie, and Dythmarse, Count of Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst.

Being instructed, by the example of others and our own experience, as to the wonderful wisdom with which God governs empires, and rules their fates; we acknowledge that it is to his omnipotence that we ought to record a deliverance from those pressing dangers which at one time

threatened with ruin, our person, royal family, kingdoms and provinces. It is by his paternal kindness that we have been preserved from it; and by his gracious providence not only have we obtained a desired peace, but our senate and the states of the kingdom, composed of the nobility, clergy, and the *tiers etat*, have resolved to renounce the right of election which formerly belonged to them. In consequence, they have found it fit to return to us all the copies of the capitulation which we signed, to annul all the clauses and conditions of it, discharging us from the oath which we took when we ascended the throne, and declaring us absolutely free from all the obligations imposed on us. The aforesaid states, with their full accord, on their own proper motion, and without any solicitation on our part, conferred on us at the same time as a title, the hereditary right for us and our descendants, the issues of a legitimate marriage, in the male and female line, of our kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, with all the rights of sovereign power, to exercise them in an absolute manner; and they have annulled the obligatory letters which we gave in the name of our well-beloved son Prince Christian, dated 18th June 1650; the provisional disposal signed in 1651, and in general every thing in the acts, documents, or constitutions contrary to the right of succession, and to the absolute power which has been conferred upon us. To which they have added the power, not only of regulating according to our good pleasure the form of government for the future, but to determine still further that of the succession, by defining the order in which the various branches, both males and females, shall succeed one another, and how the kingdom shall be governed during a minority. They have therefore solicited us upon all these points to publish an ordinance which they have promised, for themselves and their descendants, to look upon as a fundamental law, that is to say, an immutable law, which they shall religiously observe in all its articles, and which neither they nor their descendants shall ever be able to infringe, so as to trouble us, or our legitimate heirs and descendants. They promise, on the contrary, by an oath to defend it at the risk of their lives, their honour, and wealth, against all and every one, either our own subjects or strangers, who should attempt to attack it either by word or deed, without allowing any reasons of hatred, friendship, fear, danger, damage, envy, nor any human artifice, to dissuade them or their descendants from their duties in this respect. We silently pass over here all the other marks of love which our dear and faithful subjects have shown, and which are so many proofs of their zeal for the prosperity of our royal hereditary house, and the safety and peace of our states. Considering, then, with all requisite attention, the distinguished favour which Providence has granted, and the extreme love which our faithful subjects have shown us, we have, in order to correspond with it, employed all the strength of our mind to

establish a form of government and succession essentially adapted to a monarchy; and we have judged fit to consecrate it by the royal law, which ought to serve as a fundamental one in the state, and to be ever observed by our heirs and their descendants, as well as by all the inhabitants of our kingdoms and provinces without exception, and without its being ever subject to any change or contradiction, but it shall be held as irrevocable for ever.

ARTICLE I.

God being the cause and principle of every thing, the first disposal which we make by this law is, that our successors and descendants, males as well as females, even to the most remote posterity, who shall occupy the throne of Denmark and Norway by right of succession, shall adore the only true God, in such manner as is revealed in the Scriptures, and explained in our Confession of Faith, conformably to that of Augsborg in the year 1530; wishing that they should be careful to maintain that religion in all its purity in their kingdoms, and that they defend it, with all their power, in all their states against all heretics, sectaries, and blasphemers.

II.

The hereditary kings of Denmark and Norway shall be, and indeed ought to be, looked upon by all their subjects as the only supreme chiefs which they have upon the earth. They shall be above all human laws; and shall acknowledge, in all ecclesiastical and civil affairs, no other judge or superior than God alone.

III.

The king alone shall enjoy the supreme right of making and interpreting the laws, of repealing them, of adding, or derogating them. He shall also have the power of abolishing the laws which he himself or his predecessors shall prescribe, (except this royal law, which ought to remain firm and irrevocable, as the fundamental law of the state,) and to grant exemptions, as much real as personal, to all those whom he shall judge fit to exempt from the obligation of obeying the laws.

IV.

In like manner, the king shall have the supreme power of giving or of taking away employments according to his pleasure, of nominating ministers, great or minor officers, under whatever name or title, who may be employed in the service of the state; so that all dignities and offices, of whatever order, shall derive their origin from the supreme power of the prince as their source.

V.

It is to the king alone that belongs the right of disposing of the troops and places of the kingdom. He alone shall have

the right of making war with whomsoever he pleases and whensoever he shall think necessary, of making treaties, imposing taxes, and of raising contributions of all kinds; since it is clear that we can only defend kingdoms and provinces with armies, and maintain troops but by means of supplies which are levied upon the subjects.

VI.

The king shall have the supreme jurisdiction over all the ecclesiastics of his states, of whatever rank they may be. It shall belong to him to determine and to regulate the rites and ceremonies of divine service, to convoke councils and synods, and to terminate their sittings. In one word, the king shall unite in his own person all the rights of sovereignty and royalty, whatever name these may bear, and he shall exercise them in virtue of his own authority.

VII.

Letters and public acts, relative to the affairs of the kingdom, shall be dispatched in the name of the king alone. These shall be impressed with his seal, and signed with his hand, when he shall have attained majority.

VIII.

The king's majority shall be at fourteen years of age, that is to say, after thirteen years have expired, and he shall have entered the fourteenth. From that moment the king publicly declares he is his own master, and that he will no longer be subject to the guardianship of others.

IX.

During the continuance of the minority, the will of the late king must be consulted. But in case there be no testament, the queen-mother shall be regent of the kingdom, and shall call to her assistance in the functions of the regency the first seven counsellors and officers of the king. The queen jointly with them shall form the council charged to govern the kingdom; and every thing shall be regulated in it by a plurality of votes; under the qualification that the queen shall have two voices, whilst the others shall have only one. Besides, the letters, ordinances, and, in general, all the affairs of the kingdom, shall be expedited in the name of the king, although only the regent and his guardians sign the acts.

X.

If the queen-mother be dead or married again, that prince of the blood who is the nearest relation of the king in the line of descent, provided he be in the kingdom, and that he can always remain there, shall be regent of the kingdom, on condition that he shall have attained majority, that is to say, that

he shall have entered his eighteenth year. He shall in like manner have two votes at the council; and in all other respects shall be observed what has been before provided.

XI.

But if such aforesaid prince of the blood have not attained majority, and if there be no other prince, the aforesaid seven first officers of the king shall exercise the guardianship and government of the kingdom. They shall all of them enjoy an equal authority; have each their vote, and shall besides conform to what has been above provided.

XII.

If the situation of any of the guardians charged with the administration of the kingdom become vacant, by death or other accident, his colleagues must take care to fill it immediately, by choosing a person worthy of this trust. The successor shall take the place of him to whom he shall succeed in the guardianship, and occupy the same place in the council as the former.

XIII.

The regent and all the guardians shall take a formal oath to the king, not only to be affectionate and faithful, but they shall specially bind themselves in quality of guardians, during the king's minority, to maintain, in the course of their administration, the absolute and monarchical power of the king, as well as his hereditary right, and to preserve it in all its extent for him and his successors. They shall promise to govern it as people who ought to give an account of their administration to God and to the king.

XIV.

As soon as the queen-regent, or the regent, and the guardians have made oath and enter upon their office, they shall cause to be drawn up a statement of all that belongs to these kingdoms, and to the provinces depending on it. They shall comprehend in it the cities and fortresses, the lands, jewels, money, army and navy, with the incomes and expences of the king; that they may ascertain the state of the kingdom, when they shall have taken upon them the guardianship. They shall afterwards be obliged, as soon as he shall have come of age, to give an account to the king of the situation in which the country stands, to satisfy him as to every thing, and to indemnify him for the losses which he may have suffered by their fault.

XV.

The throne of these kingdoms and provinces shall never be held vacant, whilst it shall have in it descendants in the male

and female line, who shall derive their origin from us. As soon, then, as the king shall die, he who shall be nearest of kin in the line of succession, shall be immediately and actually king by name and deed. He shall immediately ascend the throne, and take at once the title of king, since royal dignity and monarchial absolute power belong to him by right of succession, from the moment his predecessor is no more.

XVI.

And although the states of the kingdom, composed of nobles, of the clergy, and a third of the state, in conferring on us, and our descendants in the masculine and feminine line, unlimited power, to enjoy it by right of succession, have established that so soon as one king is dead, the crown, sceptre, title, and the power of the hereditary monarch have by that means devolved to his nearest heir, so that all further tradition is no longer requisite, since formerly the kings of Denmark and Norway, whilst there shall be any branch of our royal family, born such, without election: to prove, however, that the kings of Denmark and Norway place their principal glory in acknowledging their dependance from the Supreme Being, and deem it an honour to receive the blessing of God by his ministers, to prosper the commencement of their reign, it is our wish that the king should be crowned publicly, and in the church, with the ceremonies, and according to the rites, that religion require.

XVII.

The king, however, will not be obliged to take any oath, or to make any engagement, under whatever name or title it may be, verbally or by writing to any one, since in quality of a free and absolute monarch his subjects cannot impose on him the necessity of the oath, or prescribe any conditions which limit his authority.

XVIII.

The king can fix the day of his coronation as he shall think fit, even if he should not yet be of age, and he ought to make haste to implore by this religious act the blessing of God, and the powerful assistance which he grants to his anointed. As to the ceremonies to be observed in it, these he will order as he shall find necessary according to circumstances.

XIX.

And since reason and daily experience prove, that forces united have much more power than when dispersed, and the greater the empire of a prince is, the better he can defend himself, as well as his subjects, against all foreign enemies, we will that our hereditary kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, with all the provinces, and the countries which depend on it;

islands; strong places, the royal rights; jewels, coined money, and all other movable effects, the army, navy, and all that belongs to us; in short, all that we possess actually, and that may hereafter belong to us or our successors, by the rights of war, from succession, or in virtue of any other legitimate title, we will that all these things, without any exception, should remain united and undivided, under a single hereditary king of Denmark and Norway, and the princes or princesses of the blood, and contented with their hopes, should wait for the succession to which they may be called, according to the order that we shall establish.

XX.

And since by the preceding resolution we come to decree, wishing that it may be an essential article of this law, and one which cannot be changed under any pretence whatever, that the kingdoms and the provinces which we now actually possess, or may hereafter acquire, either by succession, or any other legitimate title, may never be separated or divided; we will also that our successors may insure the other children of our royal house a suitable and honourable subsistence, such as their birth requires, with which they must be satisfied, and that either in money or in lands; and if lands are assigned to them, under some honorary title, whatever it may be, they shall have only the annual revenues, and the use and profits during their life; the capital itself always remaining subject to the sovereign authority of the king. This shall also be observed for the lands which constitute the jointure of the queen.

XXI.

Princes of the blood remaining in the kingdom, or in any provinces of our dominion, cannot marry, leave our kingdom, or enter the service of a foreign prince, without having obtained permission of the king.

XXII.

The king's daughters and sisters shall be maintained as it becomes princesses, until they marry with the king's consent. They shall then receive their dowry in specie, and it shall be regulated according to the king's good pleasure. They shall not afterwards have any pretension or claim, either for themselves or their children, until they or their children are called to the throne.

XXIII.

In the event of the king's death, should the nearest heir to the throne be absent when the throne shall become vacant, he shall return without delay to the kingdom of Denmark, and establish his residence and court, and take the reins of

government; but if the nearest and consequently legitimate heir to the deceased king neglects to present himself for the space of three months, calculating from the first day when the death of his predecessor was announced to him, in case he has not been prevented by illness or any other cause, he shall forfeit the succession, and his successor shall instantly ascend to the throne. The regency and the government of the kingdom, until the arrival of the king, shall observe all that has been before decreed in the law respecting the regency and the guardianship.

XXIV.

The princes and princesses of the blood shall, after the king and queen, take the first rank in the kingdom, and observe among themselves precedence, in the same order in which they stand in the right of succession.

XXV.

They shall not appear before any inferior judge, since the king himself is their judge in the first and last instances, or whoever he shall appoint to this effect.

XXVI.

All that we have said hitherto of the power and eminence of sovereignty, and whatever more has not been expressly and specially declared respecting it, shall be understood and included in the precise exposition which we are going to make of our intentions to this effect. The king of Denmark and Norway shall be an hereditary king, and invested with the highest power, so that all that has been said shall be understood to the advantage of a Christian king, absolute and hereditary; and in the most favourable construction in favour of the hereditary king of Denmark and Norway. The same shall also be understood of the hereditary and sovereign queen of Denmark and Norway, if in the course of time the succession reached to any prince of the blood royal. And as experience as well as fatal examples in other countries show, how pernicious it is to abuse the clemency and good faith of kings and princes, to lessen their power and authority, as has been practised by different persons, and even by those of their servants who had enjoyed most of their confidence, to the great prejudice of public affairs, and the interest of kings, inasmuch that it could have been wished that kings and princes would watch over the preservation of their authority with more care than they have often done; we enjoin seriously all our successors, the hereditary kings and sovereigns of Denmark and Norway, to take particular care to defend their hereditary right and absolute dominion without allowing it to be carried *d'atteinte*; and we recommend them to preserve it just as we have established it in this royal law, to transmit it for

ever, from generation to generation, to all our decendants. And to make our will again firm, we will and declare that if any one, of whatever rank he may be, dare to make or obtain any thing in whatever manner it may be, in the least contrary to the absolute authority of the king, and his monarchical power, all that shall have been thus granted and obtained shall be accounted void and of no effect; and those who shall have had the art to obtain like things, shall be punished as guilty of the crime of high treason, and as persons who have violated, in a criminal manner, the absolute and monarchical power of the king.

XXVII.

Having established above that there should be but one sovereign king and master of these kingdoms, and in the provinces which actually belong, or which may hereafter pertain to us; and having besides enjoined that the other children of the royal family shall be satisfied, by means of a maintenance adequate to their birth, which the king shall regulate, in the hope of succeeding to the throne in their turn; to prevent and remove every kind of difficulty, we have resolved to explain here in a few words the order of succession which every one ought to have who ascends the throne. The male descendants, born in lawful marriage, shall have, then, the first right to the succession of this hereditary kingdom; and whilst there shall be a male sprung from a male, neither a female sprung from a male, nor a male or a female sprung from a female, nor any one of the feminine line, can claim the crown by right of succession, as long as there is a lawful heir in the masculine line, so that even a female sprung from a male shall be preferred to a male sprung from a female.

XXVIII.

In the genealogical order of heirs to the throne, we shall take care to observe exactly the line of descent, and not to omit on account of age one line to the prejudice of the other. The son shall therefore succeed immediately to his father, and when there shall be a male in the first male line, the second male line shall be excluded, and so on from line to line. And if the right of succession to this kingdom shall extend to females, we will admit at first the female lines which descend from us in the male line, by the sons, and afterwards those who descend from us in the female line by the daughters, one line succeeding the other, and one person to another, respect being always had to birth-right: in short, the males shall always be preferred; and between those of the same sex, and the same line, the eldest shall pass, before the younger in consequence of their birth-right.

XXIX.

In order to express the order of succession clearly, that there may not be in future any subject, or pretence of difficulty

about the interpretation of the words of this royal law, we have found it necessary to give in the person of our children an example of the manner in which it ought to be understood. So soon as it pleases Providence to give us the eternal and celestial crown, instead of that which we now wear, the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, as also our other provinces, shall entirely pass with that unlimited and sovereign power with which we are invested, to our eldest son Prince Christian, so that whilst there shall be male heirs in the masculine lines which descend from him, on his death, before he attained the succession, neither Prince George, nor his issue, nor his sisters, or their issue, shall have claim upon our kingdoms or provinces by title of succession.

XXX.

If the male posterity, either sons or grandsons, of Prince Christian happen to be extinguished, supposing it was in the most distant generation, then shall be admitted, in the first place, the male lines whose origin is derived from Prince George, our second son, and shall possess by right of succession for ever the sovereignty of our kingdoms and provinces, and without being permitted to make any division of it, one prince succeeding another, and one line the other, as long as there shall be male issues of males, having nevertheless respect to the age between those who being of the same sex find themselves also in the same line; so that the elder brother shall always be preferred to the younger, even should he be born before his father succeeded to the throne, or should it happen that the eldest was born before his father had acquired the succession, The same rule shall be observed with regard to all our sons, if God thinks it fit to bless our marriage, in giving us a greater number.

XXXI.

If unfortunately it should happen, that all the male descendants of our male race happen to be extinct, the succession to the throne shall devolve on the daughters of the sons of the last king and their line; first to the eldest, and afterwards their line, and the lines which shall descend successively from it, admitting one line after the other. Between persons who are in the same line, it shall be first necessary to have a respect to the sex, and the age; so that the sons shall precede the daughter, and the eldest the youngest, which ought to be constantly observed.

XXXII.

If the last king should not leave a daughter, the princesses of the blood, who are in the male line, and shall be nearest to him, inherit the kingdom, and further those which descend from her, one after the other, as we have formerly explained.

XXXIII.

After her the nearest female relation of the late king, who shall be found in one of the female branches which descend from us by the males, shall have the kingdom by right of succession, and after her, her sons and grandsons, one after the other: one line succeeding the other as has been already prescribed.

XXXIV.

If the lines of our sons, males and females, happen to be extinguished, the succession to the throne shall devolve in the lines of princesses not minors; and first to the Princess Ann Sophia, as the eldest, and to her sons and grandsons to the latest generation; afterwards to others, one after the other, and in line after the other, so that whoever is between those in the same line shall have respect first to the sex and afterwards to the age, preferring the son to the daughter, and the elder to the younger; and as long as there shall remain some issue of our family the sovereignty of these kingdoms and provinces shall always pertain to him or her by right of succession, whether it be a prince or a princess, and observing that one line succeeds another, and one person another.

XXXV.

The daughter of the eldest daughter, even in the most remote degree, shall always be preferred to the son or the daughter of the youngest daughter; and it shall not be allowed to pass from one line to the other. The second line shall be obliged to wait for the extinction of the first, the third of the second; the fourth of the third, and so on one after another.

XXXVI.

If the succession to the throne extends to the son of a daughter, and he should leave male heirs after him, he must in all respects confirm it in the male lines, which shall descend in the same manner as we have enjoined that he should do in regard to the male lines descending from us; that is to say, all the males in the masculine line who arise shall succeed to the throne in preference to all the others, the one after the other, and one line to all others, so that the elder may always be preferred to the younger; and, in short, the male issue of a male shall be preferred to the female issue of a female. In all other respects the rules shall be followed as prescribed above.

XXXVII.

With regard to the others, it is to the daughters, and to their families and grandchildren in a perpetual order, that succession to the throne shall belong. But husbands of the daughters shall have no right in it, or any share in the monarchical government of these realms; and whatever authority they enjoy in

their own states, however, when they shall be in the kingdom, they shall claim no power in it, but shall honour the hereditary queen, and give to her the right of precedence.

XXXVIII.

Those in the womb shall be reckoned among children and grandchildren, so that even if they should be born after the death of the father, they shall have right with the others to the line of succession.

XXXIX.

We hope, by the mercy of God and his paternal blessing, that our royal hereditary house will be for ever flourishing, and increase from day to day. But, apprehensive that at a future period there may exist disputes concerning age, occasioned by the number of our descending or collateral lines, or confusion between these lines; we will and expressly ordain, that whenever any son or daughter shall be born in our family, the parents of this prince or princess immediately announce his or her name, and day of his or her birth to the king, if they are disposed to preserve to their children a right to the succession of the kingdoms and provinces; and it shall afterwards be expedient for the king to make an act declaring they are acquitted of this duty, of which a copy shall be kept in our records. They shall also keep a genealogical list of our royal and hereditary house.

XL.

All that we have declared with respect to children and infants, even to the most distant posterity, shall be understood only of legitimate children, and no other; the legitimate sons and daughters, born in lawful marriage, springing from the royal hereditary stock descending from us, being the only children and grandchildren of whom we have deigned to speak in this law. We flatter ourselves of having, as much as human prudence is capable, regulated and enacted all things in the best manner, and in the way which appears to us most proper to avoid every inconvenience, and to ensure the peace and tranquillity of our subjects, by preventing them trouble and all domestic dissensions.

However, as the designs of the wisest men are in the hands of God, and since, notwithstanding the most prudent precautions adopted, the Supreme Being alone, by his concurrence, gives a happy issue to our wishes, we recommend in all ages to his Divine Providence, and to his paternal protection, our royal hereditary house, our kingdoms, and our provinces, with all their population.

Given under our Seal, in our Royal Palace of Copenhagen,
the 14th November, 1665.

FREDERIC. (L. S.)

By Order of the King,

P. SCHUMACKER.

No. XVII.

WORDS IN THE ENGLISH,

Approaching to those of the Danish Language.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Danish.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Danish.</i>
Father	Fader	Thousand	Tusend
Mother	Moder	Million	Million
Winter	Winter	Half	Halv
Summer	Sommer	Minute	Minut
Beast	Beest	Six	Sex
Lamb	Lam	Thirteen	Tretten
Bite	Bid	Fourteen	Fiorten
Gold	Guld	Dozen	Dosin
Sword	Svaerd	Young	Ung
Glass	Glas	Near	Nær
Hair	Haar	Pillar	Pille
Corn	Korn	Good	God
Coal	Kul	Best	Bedst
Kiss	Kys	Worst	Verst
Life	Liv	A good man	En god mand
Sail	Seil	God	Gud
Smile	Smiil	Pawn	Pandt
Spit	Spyt	Pound	Pund
Thing	Ting	Swine	Sviin
Foot	Fod	Fashion	Mode
Cow	Koe	Country	Land
Night	Nat	Year	Aar
Hand	Haand	Wolf	Ulv
Hat	Hat	Warm	Varm
Copper	Kobber	Paper	Papiir
Wisdom	Viisdom	Apple	Aeble
Fish	Fisk	Within	Indenfor
Man	Mand	Word	Ord
Admiral	Admiral	Well	Vel
Table	Bord	Theatre	Theatret
Wine	Viin	Card	Kaart
Hundred	Hundrede		

WORDS IN THE SCOTTISH,

Approaching to those of the Danish Language.

<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Danish.</i>
Lang	Long	Lang
Corse	Cross	Korse
Bairn	Child	Barn
Folk	People	Folk
Hus	House	Huus
Tae	Toe	Taae
Beest	Beast	Beest
Stool	Seat	Stol
Muus	Mouse	Muus
Spid	Spit	Spyt
Ung	Young	Ung
Saxteen	Sixteen	Sexten
Gang	Go	Gange
Mere	More	Mere
Fra	From	Fra
Efter	After	Efter
Nor	Near	Naer

No. XVIII.

DUTIES

Payable on Articles imported to England at Dover from France.

	£.	s.	d.
Agates or cornelians polished, for every £100 value	20	0	0
unset, per cent.	-	-	-
beads. See Beads.	10	0	0
Almond paste, per cent.	-	-	-
powder, per cent.	-	-	-
Amber beads. See Beads.	60	0	0
rough, per lb.	-	-	-
manufactured, per lb.	20	0	0
Anchovies, per lb.	0	1	8
Apples, per bushel	0	12	0
dried, per bushel	0	4	0
Arrow-root or powder, per lb.	0	7	0
Asses, each	0	0	2
Bacon or hams, per lb.	0	10	0
Bark, Oak, per cwt.	0	0	3
	0	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
Baskets, per cent. on value	20	0	0
Beads, amber, per lb.	0	12	0
coral, per lb.	0	15	10
crystal, per thousand	1	8	6
Jet, per lb.	0	3	2
other sort, per cent.	30	0	0
Beans, kidney, or French, per bushel	0	0	10
Birds, singing, each	0	0	8
Bonnets. See Hats.			
Books printed before 1801, per lb.	0	0	2
printed since, per lb.	0	0	11
Bottles, stone, per doz.	0	8	2
more, per cwt.	0	5	0
covered with wicker, each	0	1	10
more, per lb.	0	0	9
green glass, full, each	0	0	3
ditto, empty, each	0	0	2
glass, manufactured, per cwt.	25	0	0
more per lb.	0	0	9
Flasks, with wine, oil, or mineral water, free.			
Boxes, all sorts, per cent.	20	0	0
Brandy. See Spirits.			
Brass, manufactures, per cent.	30	0	0
powder, per lb.	0	2	6
Bronze ware, per cwt.	1	0	0
powder, per cent.	25	0	0
Bugles, per lb.	0	4	0
Butter, per cwt.	1	0	0
Cabinet-ware, per cent. value	20	0	0
Cables and cordage, per cwt.	0	10	9
Candles, spermaceti, per lb.	0	2	6
tallow, per lb.	0	0	7
wax, per lb.	0	2	6
Capers, per lb.	0	1	0
Cards, playing, per pack	0	7	6
Carmine, per oz.	0	4	0
Carpets, per cent.	15	0	0
Carriages, per cent.	30	0	0
Casks, empty, per cent.	50	0	0
Casts, busts, statues, &c. per cwt.	0	2	6
Catlings, harp-strings, per gross	0	6	4
Chalk, prepared, per cent.	40	0	0
unprepared, per cent.	20	0	0
Cheese, per cwt.	0	10	6
Cherries, per lb.	0	0	2
dried, per lb.	0	0	8
China-ware, plain, per cent.	15	0	0
gilt or painted, per cent.	30	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Chocolate, cocoa, paste, per lb.	0	4	4
Cider, per gallon	0	1	9
Clocks, per cent.	25	0	0
Comfits, per lb.	0	2	6
Copper coin or plates, per cwt.	1	10	0
manufactures, per cent.	30	0	0
plates engraved, per cent.	30	0	0
Coral beads. See Beads.			
fragments, per lb.	0	1	0
polished, per lb.	0	12	0
unpolished, per lb.	0	5	6
Cordial water. See Spirits.			
Corks, ready made, per lb.	0	7	0
Cotton manufactures, plain, per cent.	10	0	0
more, if printed, per yard	0	0	3½
Crayons, per cent.	40	0	0
Crystal beads. See Beads.			
rough, per cent.	10	0	0
manufactured, per cent.	20	0	0
Cucumbers, pickled, per gall.	0	2	6
Dates, per lb.	0	0	10
Diamonds, duty free.			
Dice, the pair	1	6	2
Down for beds, per lb.	0	1	3
Drawings, same as Prints.			
Drugs, per cent.	20	0	0
Earthenware, per cent.	15	0	10
Eggs, the 120	0	0	10
Emeralds. See Jewellery.			
Essences, lemon, and others, per lb.	0	4	6
Extracts, non-enumerated, per cent.	20	0	0
Feathers, for beds, per lb.	0	0	5
ostrich, dressed, per lb.	1	10	0
undressed, per lb.	0	10	0
dressed, per cent.	20	0	0
undressed, per cent.	10	0	0
Figs, per lb.	0	0	3
Fish, turbot and lobsters, free.			
Flower-roots, per cent.	20	0	0
Flowers, artificial, per cent.	25	0	0
Fossils, per cent.	20	0	0
See Specimens.			
Frames for pictures, per cent.	20	0	0
Fruit, artificial, per cent.	20	0	0
green, per cent.	10	0	0
Game and poultry, per cent.	10	0	0
Garnets, cut, per lb.	1	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Garnets, uncut, per lb.	0	10	0
Gauze of thread, per cent.	30	0	0
Ginger, preserved, per lb.	0	3	2
Glass, German sheet, per lb.	0	1	10
manufactured, per cent.	20	0	0
more, per lb.	0	0	9
plate, foot superficial	0	7	0
Gloves, after 5th July, 1826.			
habits, per pair	0	0	4
men's, per pair	0	0	5
women's, and mitts, per pair	0	0	7
Grapes, per cent.	20	0	0
Grease, per cwt.	0	1	8
Hair, human, per lb.	0	5	0
manufactured, per cent.	30	0	0
Hams and bacon, per lb.	0	0	3
Hardware, per cent.	20	0	0
Harp-strings, catlings, per gross	0	6	4
Hats, chip, not exceeding 22 inches diameter	0	1	8
exceeding 22 inches diameter each	0	3	4
straw, not exceeding 22 inches diameter	0	5	8
exceeding 22 inches diameter	0	11	4
Hay, per load, 36 trusses	1	4	0
Hones, per 100	1	3	0
Honey, per cwt.	0	15	0
Hops, per lb.	0	1	7
Horses, mares, and cattle, each	1	0	0
Hungary water. See Spirits.			
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	4
Isinglass, per lb.	0	0	6
Japaned ware, per cent.	20	0	0
Jet, per lb.	0	2	0
beads. See Beads.			
Jewels, emeralds, rubies, all precious stones, except			
diamonds, set, per cent.	20	0	0
unset, per cent.	10	0	0
Juice, lemon, lime, and capillaire, per gallon	0	0	0½
Junk, old. See Rags.			
Lace, silk, not tulle, per cent.	40	0	0
Tulle, per square yard	0	2	0
thread, per cent.	30	0	0
Lacquered ware, per cent.	30	0	0
Lamps, per cent.	20	0	0
Lard, per cwt.	0	8	0
Leather, manufactured, per cent.	30	0	0
Lemon-peel, per pound	0	0	5

	£.	s.	d.
Linen, cambric, plain, not exceeding 8 yards long, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yards broad	0	6	0
ditto, handkerchiefs, bordered, not exceeding 8 yards long, or $\frac{7}{8}$ broad	0	5	0
Linen manufactures, plain, per cent.	40	0	0
stained, per cent. more	3	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manuscripts, per lb.	0	0	2
Maps, charts, &c. each piece	0	0	6
Marmalade, per lb.	0	1	3
Matting, per cent.	20	0	0
Mattrasses, per cent.	20	0	0
Medals, gold or silver, free.			
other sorts, per cent.	5	0	0
Medicine, per cent.	20	0	0
Minerals, per cent.	20	0	0
See Specimens.			
Models, cork or wood, per cent.	5	0	0
Morels, per lb.	0	2	9
Mother-of-pearl shells, per cent.	5	0	0
Mules, each	0	10	0
Musical instruments, per cent.	20	0	0
Nuts and chesnuts, per bushel	0	2	0
small, ditto	0	2	0
walnuts, per ditto	0	2	0
pistaches, per lb.	0	0	10
non-enumerated, per cent.	20	0	0
Oil, chemical, per lb.	0	4	0
perfumed, per lb.	0	4	0
sallad, per gallon	0	0	8
Olives, per gallon	0	1	8
Onions, per bushel	0	3	0
Orange-flower water, per gallon	0	3	9
Ore, per cent.	20	0	0
Or-molu, per lb.	20	0	0
Ornaments, head, &c. per cent.	20	0	0
Orsedew, per lb.	0	1	3
Otto of roses, per oz.	0	6	0
Painters' colours, per cent.	30	0	0
brushes, per cent	20	0	0
Paintings on glass, per cent.	30	0	0
more, per lb.	0	0	9
Paper-hangings, per yard	0	1	0
not enumerated, per lb.	0	0	9
Pearls, per cent.	5	0	0
Pears, per bushel	0	7	6
dried, per bushel	0	10	0
Pencils, per cent.	30	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Pens, per cent.	30	0	0
Perfumery, per cent.	20	0	0
Pewter, manufactured, per cent.	20	0	0
Pickles, per gallon	0	5	0
Pictures, under 2 feet square	3	8	0
2, and under 4 feet square	6	16	0
4 feet square, or upward	10	4	0
Plants, shrubs, and trees, alive, free.			
dried, per cent.	10	0	0
Plaster of Paris, per cwt.	0	1	0
Plate, battered, free.			
gold, per oz. Troy	3	16	9
silver, gilt, per oz.	0	6	4
part gilt, per oz.	0	6	0
ungilt, per oz.	0	4	6
Plated ware, per cent.	20	0	0
Platina, per oz.	0	1	0
Platting, chip, bass, &c. per lb.	1	0	0
straw, per lb.	0	17	0
Plums, dried, per lb.	0	1	3
Pomatum, per cent.	30	0	0
Potatoes, per cwt.	0	2	0
Powder, per cwt.	0	4	0
hair, per lb.	0	1	9
perfumed, per lb.	0	2	6
Poultry, per cent.	10	0	0
Precious stones. See Jewels.			
Pies, per cent.	20	0	0
Prints and drawings, plain	0	0	1
coloured, each	0	0	2
Prunelloes, per lb.	0	1	3
Prunes, per lb.	0	0	3
Quicksilver, per lb.	0	0	6
Quills, goose, per 1000	0	2	6
swan, per 1000	0	12	0
Quinces, per 100	0	4	0
Quinine, sulphate, per oz.	0	2	6
Rags, old, rope or junk, per cwt.	0	0	3
Rape-cake, per cwt.	0	0	2
Rubies. See Jewels.			
Rum. See Spirits.			
Saffron, per lb.	0	2	6
Salt, duty free.			
Saltpetre, per cwt.	0	0	6
Sausages, per lb.	0	1	3
Seed, clover, per cwt.	1	0	0
forest, per lb.	0	0	6

	£.	s.	d.
Seed, garden, per lb.	0	0	6
grass, per cwt.	1	0	0
onion, per lb.	0	1	6
peas, per bushel	0	7	6
shrub or tree, per lb.	0	0	6
Shoes, stuff, per cent.	20	0	0
leather, per cent.	75	0	0
Shawls, cassimere, per cent.	30	0	0
Silk, raw, Knubs, Husks, per lb.	0	0	3
Floss, or waste silk, per lb.	0	0	3
thrown, dyed, per lb.	0	7	6
Skins, or furs, dressed, per cent.	75	0	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	6	0
Soap, hard, per lb.	0	0	10
soft, per lb.	0	0	8
Spa-ware, per cent.	30	0	0
Specimens, fossils, minerals, &c. not weighing 14lbs. each, free.			
natural history, free.			
Spirits, brandy, per gall.	0	19	0
geneva, per gall.	0	19	0
cordials, per single gall.	1	2	6
cordials, double gall.	1	10	0
Cologne water, in common bottles, each	0	1	0
Starch, per lb.	0	1	10
Steel manufactures, per cent.	20	0	0
Stone, marble, per cwt.	0	3	0
lithographic, per cwt.	0	3	0
not enumerated, per cwt.	66	10	0
Succades, per lb.	0	3	2
Sulphur impressions, per cent.	5	0	0
Tallow, per cent.	0	3	2
Tamarinds, per lb.	0	0	8
Tapioca powder, per lb.	0	0	4
Telescopes, per cent.	30	0	0
Tin manufactures, per cent.	20	0	0
Tin foil, per cent.	25	0	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	18	0
Tobacco pipes, per cent.	30	0	0
Tongues, per doz.	0	3	0
Tortoise-shell, rough, per lb.	0	2	0
Toys, per cent.	20	0	0
Trinkets, per cent.	20	0	0
Truffles, per lb.	0	2	6
Turnery-ware, per cent.	30	0	0
Twine, per cwt.	1	11	0
varnish, per cent.	30	0	0
Vases, ancient, not stone, per cent.	5	0	0
Verdegris, per lb.	0	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
Vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	8
Vermillion, per lb.	0	1	0
Vinegar, per gall.	0	1	3
Wafers, per lb.	0	1	3
Washing-balls, per lb.	0	1	8
Watches, per cent.	25	0	0
Water, mineral, per doz.	0	4	0
Wax, sealing, per cent.	30	0	0
Wine, Cape, per gall.	0	3	0
French, per gall.	0	7	3
others, per gall.	0	4	10
Wool, hare or rabbit's, per lb.	0	0	2
sheep or lamb's, per lb.	0	0	1
Woollen manufactures, per cent.	15	0	0
Yarn, cable, per cwt.	1	1	6
camel or mohair, per lb.	0	0	3
linen, raw, per cwt.	0	1	0
worsted, twisted, per lb.	0	0	6
Articles not rated, but manufactured, per cent.	20	0	0
Articles not rated, but not manufactured, per cent.	10	0	0

No. XIX.

RATES OF PORTERAGE to be paid to licensed porters, established by the Commissioners under the Act of Paving the Town and Harbour of Dover.

	£.	s.	d.
Shipping or unshipping horse, mare, or gelding	0	4	0
Shipping or unshipping carriage of two wheels	0	5	0
Shipping or unshipping carriage of four wheels	0	10	6
Every trunk, portmanteau or chest, bag, bundle, package or parcel conveyed from any inn to the custom-house, and from thence on board any boat, barge, passage-vessel or packet-boat, or landed from any boat, passage-vessel or packet-boat, and conveyed to the custom-house, and from thence to any inn, or to the custom-house only, or direct to any inn, or to any part of the town, not exceeding 28lbs. weight, whether carried in barrow, knot or hand	0	0	6
For the like 28lbs. and not exceeding 56lbs. in weight	0	1	0

For the like above 56 and not exceeding 100 lbs.	-	0	1	6	
For the like above 100 and not exceeding 200 lbs.		0	2	0	
For the like above 200 and not exceeding 300 lbs.		0	3	0	
Every additional half hundred weight	-	-	0	0	6

Any porter demanding a greater sum for his fare than as above, or neglecting or refusing to fetch, carry, or go with any baggage or parcel when required, or making use of indecent or improper language to, or otherwise insulting or abusing any person employing him, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s., the one half to the informer.

Note. — It may be proper to add, that for each parcel, however trifling, which remains in the custom-house at Dover, during each night previous to, or after it is examined, there is charged two pence *per* night.

No. XX.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,

From Diurnal Observation during the preceding Journey.

1824.	At Sea.	Deg.	1824.	Deg.			
June 8.	Sunday.		June 14.	Saturday.			
	10 o'clock, A. M.	62		9 A. M.	-	69	
9.	Monday.			15. Sunday.			
	3 P. M.	-	69		9 A. M.	-	69
	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10.	-	61		3 P. M.	-	68
10.	Tuesday.				10 Night	-	50
	9 A. M.	-	62	16.	Monday.		
	12 Mid-day	-	69		6 A. M.	-	61
	10 Night	-	69		3 P. M.	-	61
11.	Wednesday.				9 Night	-	51
	9 A. M.	-	73		On the Journey.		
	4 P. M.	-	62	17.	Tuesday.		
	9 Night	-	52		9 A. M.	-	61
12.	Thursday.				12 Mid-day	-	73
	8 A. M.	-	69		11 Night	-	52
	3 P. M.	-	69	18.	Wednesday.		
	9 Night	-	61		8 A. M.	-	69
	Gottenburgh.				10 Night	-	64
13.	Friday.			19.	Thursday.		
	9 A. M.	-	71		9 A. M.	-	63
	3 P. M.	-	69		2 P. M.	-	65
	9 Night	-	63		11 Night	-	62

1824.		Deg.	1824.		Deg.
June 20.	Friday.		July 1.	12 Mid-day	68
	6 A. M.	59		7 P. M.	63
	12 Mid-day	79½		10 Night	50
21.	Saturday.		2.	Wednesday.	
	9 A. M.	64		7 A. M.	59
	3 P. M.	69		10 Ditto	65
	10 Night	60		7 P. M.	62
22.	Sunday.			10 Night	58
	9 A. M.	62	3.	Thursday.	
	3 P. M.	68		8 A. M.	58
	11 Night	61		12 Mid-day	64
	Christiana.			8 Night	56
23.	Monday.		4.	Friday.	
	9 A. M.	60		9 A. M.	60
	4 P. M.	63		12 Mid-day	65
	9 Night	64		7 P. M.	63
	11 Ditto	62	5.	Saturday.	
24.	Tuesday.			6 A. M.	60
	9 A. M.	63		12 Mid-day	70
	2 P. M.	63		6 P. M.	62
	7 Night	62		9 Night	62
	10 Ditto	62		11 Ditto	60
25.	Wednesday.		6.	Sunday.	
	9 A. M.	60		2 P. M.	62
	1 P. M.	62		10 Night	58
26.	Thursday.		7.	Monday.	
	12 Mid-day	60		8 A. M.	59
	7 P. M.	55		8 P. M.	64
27.	Friday.			10 Night	63
	7 A. M.	52	8.	Tuesday.	
	12 Mid-day	67		7 A. M.	62
	8 Night	70		12 Mid-day	62
28.	Saturday.			8 P. M.	61
	10 A. M.	65	9.	Wednesday.	
	3 P. M.	68		9 A. M.	67
	8 Night	54		4 P. M.	65
29.	Sunday.			10 Night	60
	10 A. M.	62	10.	Thursday.	
	1 P. M.	62		9 A. M.	68
	6 Ditto	63		2 P. M.	67
	On the Journey.			3 o'clock, thunder, rain, lightning, and thunder.	
30.	Monday.			4 P. M.	60
	7 A. M.	55		8 Ditto	60
	12 P. M.	66		11 Ditto	61
	4 Ditto	70	11.	Friday.	
July 1.	Tuesday.			9 A. M.	68
	7 A. M.	65		3 P. M.	65

		Deg.			Deg.
1824.	Upsala.		1824.		
July 11.	7 Night	- 66	July 21.	5 P. M.	- 71
	10 Ditto	- 63		9 Night	- 68
12.	Saturday.			Stockholm.	
	8 A. M.	- 70	22.	Tuesday,	
	4 P. M.	- 63		6 A. M.	- 63
	Rain all day.			12 Mid-day	- 76
	8 P. M.	- 60		3 P. M.	- 75
	10 Ditto	- 61		7 Night	- 72
	9 A. M.		23.	Wednesday.	
13	Sunday.	- 67		9 A. M.	- 71
	Rain.			12 -	- 77
	2 P. M.	- 69		7 P. M.	- 74
	4 Ditto	- 67		10 Night	- 69
	10 Night	- 62	24.	Thursday.	
14.	Monday.			7 A. M.	- 64
	9 A. M.	- 68		9 Ditto	- 69
	4 P. M.	- 72		2 P. M.	- 73
	10 Night	- 67		5 Ditto	- 66
15.	Tuesday.			9 Night	- 64
	9 A. M.	- 68	25.	Friday.	
	6 P. M.	- 68		9 A. M.	- 64
16.	Wednesday.			5 P. M.	- 65
	10 A. M.	- 62		9 Night	- 63
	12 Mid-day	- 70	26.	Saturday	
	6 P. M.	- 68		9 A. M.	- 63½
	11 Night	- 64		3 P. M.	- 70
17.	Thursday.			10 Night	- 65
	10 A. M.	- 68	27.	Sunday.	
	6 P. M.	- 65		9 A. M.	- 67
	Rain.			2 P. M.	- 69
	10 Night	- 64		10 Night	- 67
18.	Friday.		28.	Monday.	
	10 A. M.	- 67		7 A. M.	- 63
	3 P. M.	- 67		Rain.	
	6 Ditto	- 66		1 P. M.	- 65
	9 Night	- 63		3 Ditto	- 67
19.	Saturday.			11 Night	- 65
	9 A. M.	- 64	29.	Tuesday.	
	1 P. M.	- 70		8 A. M.	- 66
	3 Ditto	- 68		3 P. M.	- 71
	8 Night	- 64	30.	Wednesday.	
	11 Ditto	- 62		9 A. M.	- 65
20.	Sunday.			3 P. M.	- 75
	9 A. M.	- 63		6 Ditto	- 72
	1 P. M.	- 69		11 Night	- 68
	8 Night	- 64	31.	Thursday.	
	9 Ditto	- 64		9 A. M.	- 70
21.	Monday.			10 Night	- 71
	10 A. M.	- 66			

1824.	Deg.	1824.	Deg.
Aug. 1. Friday.		Aug. 10. Sunday.	
7 A. M.	- 67	9 A. M.	- 61
2 P. M. left Stock-		12 Mid-day	61
holm	- 75	5 P. M.	- 67
6 Night	- 67	9 Night	- 60
7 Ditto	- 71	11. Monday.	
2. Saturday.		9 A. M.	- 60
12 Mid-day	70	Elsineur.	
8 Night	- 71	3 P. M.	- 69
9 Ditto	- 70	12. Tuesday.	
3. Sunday.		9 A. M.	- 69
9 A. M.	- 70	3 P. M.	- 75
3 P. M.	- 72	4 Ditto	- 72
5 Ditto	- 69	13. Wednesday.	
7 Night	- 64	9 A. M.	- 69
8 Ditto	- 64	2 P. M.	- 70
4. Monday.		5 Ditto	- 72
5 A. M.	- 68	8 Night	- 68
8 Ditto	- 70	14. Thursday.	
10 Ditto	- 68	7 A. M.	- 67
4 P. M.	- 65	10 Ditto	- 72
6 Ditto	- 69	8 Night	- 72
8 Night	- 65	12 Do. thunder and	
10 Ditto	- 59	lightning	75
5. Tuesday.		Copenhagen.	
12 Mid-day	- 65	15. Friday.	
5 P. M.	- 67	9 A. M.	- 61
6. Wednesday.		3 P. M.	- 68
5 A. M.	- 56	6 Ditto	- 67
7 Ditto	- 50	9 Night	- 63
9 Ditto	- 66	16. Saturday.	
1 P. M.	- 65	8. A. M.	- 63
5 Ditto	- 66	3 P. M.	- 69
6 Ditto	- 56	6 Ditto	- 69
7. Thursday.		17. Sunday.	
6 A. M.	- 52	9 A. M.	- 64
12 Mid-day	69	3 P. M.	- 67
4 P. M.	- 64	18. Monday.	
5 Ditto	- 63	10 A. M.	- 61
9 Night	- 60	9 Night	- 65
8. Friday.		19. Tuesday.	
7 A. M.	- 56	6 A. M.	- 66
11 Ditto	- 60	4 P. M.	- 70
2 P. M.	- 68	9 Night	- 69
9. Saturday.		20. Wednesday.	
9 A. M.	- 65	9 A. M.	- 68
1 P. M.	- 65		
7 Night	- 64		

1824.		Deg.	1824.		Deg.
Aug. 20.	12 Mid-day	77	Sept. 2.	Tuesday.	
	6 P. M.	70		9 A. M.	61
	Dark at 8 o'clock, with lightning.			5 P. M.	68
	9 Night	71	3.	Wednesday.	
21.	Thursday.			8 A. M.	64
	10 A. M.	68		5 P. M. Rain	61
	5 P. M.	67		9 Night	59
	Rain.		4.	Thursday.	
	10 Night	65		9 A. M.	60
22.	Friday.			5 P. M.	64
	8 A. M.	63	5.	Friday.	
	11 Ditto	64		8 A. M.	59
23.	Saturday.			4 P. M.	63
	8 A. M.	64	6.	Saturday.	
	3 P. M.	67		9 A. M.	59
	10 Night	67	7.	Sunday.	
24.	Sunday.			9 A. M.	68
	9 A. M.	66	8.	Monday.	
	1 P. M.	70		8. A. M.	55
	Rain.		9.	Tuesday.	
25.	Monday.			1 P. M.	61
	9 A. M.	65	10.	Wednesday.	
	2 P. M.	73		9 A. M.	59
	8 Night	73		1 P. M.	65
26.	Tuesday.			4 Ditto	67
	8 A. M.	70	11.	Thursday.	
	9 Ditto	70		8 A. M.	52
27.	Wednesday.		12.	Friday.	
	9 A. M.	67		12 Mid-day	70
	2 P. M. thunder, lightning, and rain	68		6 P. M.	69
	4 Ditto, heavy rain	65	13.	Saturday.	
28.	Thursday.			11 A. M.	70
	9 A. M.	68	14.	Sunday.	
	1 P. M.	68		9 A. M.	65
	8 Night	64		Hamburgh.	
29.	Friday.			5 P. M.	77
	8 A. M.	63	15.	Monday.	
	11 Night	65		9 A. M.	70
30.	Saturday.			10 Night	65
	9 A. M.	66	16.	Tuesday.	
	7 Night	70		9 A. M.	60
31.	Sunday.			5 P. M.	60
	9 A. M.	64	17.	Wednesday.	
	4 P. M.	69		9 A. M.	60
Sept. 1.	Monday.			5 P. M.	62
	9 A. M.	60		10 Night	59
	6 P. M.	62	18.	Thursday.	
				9 A. M.	58

1824.	Deg.	1824.	Deg.
Sept. 18. 8 Night (at sea) -	62	Oct. 2. Thursday.	
19. Friday.		9 A. M. -	53
8 A. M. -	53	3 P. M. -	58
4 P. M. -	65	3. Friday.	
10 Night -	59	10 A. M. -	56
20. Saturday.		2 P. M. -	56
8 A. M. -	60	4. Saturday.	
21. Sunday.		8 A. M. -	53
Road {		Mentz.	
8 A. M. 58		5. Sunday.	
12 Mid-day 65		9 A. M. -	57
4 P. M. 64		1 P. M. -	61
22. Monday.		4 Ditto -	60
3 A. M. -	64	9 Night -	60
5 P. M. -	62	Coblentz.	
Hanover.		9. Thursday.	
10 Night -	58	11 A. M. -	64
23. Tuesday.		4 P. M. -	58
8 A. M. -	50	Cologne.	
3 P. M. -	58	10. Friday.	
7 Night -	58	6 A. M. -	54
24. Wednesday.		11 Ditto -	62
6 A. M. -	58	9 Night -	54
12 Mid-day -	60	11. Saturday.	
4 P. M. -	64	8 A. M. -	52
8 Night -	59	1 P. M. -	60
25. Thursday.		4 Ditto -	59
8 A. M. -	59	6 Ditto -	57
6 P. M. -	62	10 Night -	57
26. Friday.		12. Sunday.	
7 A. M. -	63	8 A. M. -	55
Cassel.		2 P. M. -	58
10 Ditto -	70	6 Ditto -	55
9 Night -	60	13. Monday.	
27. Saturday.		6 A. M. -	53
10 A. M. Rain -	68	11 Ditto -	52
9 Night -	58	5 P. M. -	51
28. Sunday.		9 Night, Rain -	49
10 A. M. -	46	14. Tuesday.	
3 P. M. -	60	9 A. M. -	46
29. Monday.		11 Ditto -	55
10 A. M. -	60	1 P. M. -	55
Frankfort.		5 Ditto -	54
Oct. 1. Wednesday.		Leige.	
10 A. M. -	62	5 P. M. -	54
6 P. M. -	65		
10 Night -	62		

1824.		Deg.	1824.		Deg.
Oct. 15. Wednesday.			Oct. 24. 7 Night	-	51
9 A. M., Rain	-	51	25. Saturday—left		
3 P. M.	-	53	7 A. M.	-	50
5 Ditto	-	50	10 Night	-	55
Brussels.			Lisle.		
16. Thursday.			26. Sunday.		
9 A. M.	-	49	10 A. M.	-	51
12 Mid-day	-	52	3 P. M.	-	60
4 P. M.	-	53	5 Ditto	-	49
8 Night	-	55	8 Night	-	48
17. Friday.			27. Monday.		
11 A. M.	-	52	8 A. M.	-	40
4 P. M.	-	55	1 P. M.	-	48
11 Night	-	47	9 Night	-	42
18. Saturday.			28. Tuesday.		
9 A. M.	-	52	9 A. M.	-	42
1 P. M.	-	56	3 P. M.	-	48
4 Ditto	-	58	6 Ditto	-	48
8 Night	-	54	9 Night	-	49
19. Sunday.			29. Wednesday.		
9 A. M.	-	53	7 A. M.	-	45
12 Mid-day	-	58	10 Night	-	49
7 Night	-	55	Paris.		
9 Ditto	-	52	31. Friday.		
20. Monday.			9 A. M.	-	48
9 A. M.	-	52	4 P. M.	-	50
7 Night	-	53	10 Night	-	52
9 Ditto	-	52	Nov. 1. Saturday.		
21. Tuesday.			9 A. M.	-	48
9 A. M.	-	50	2 P. M.	-	51
1 P. M.	-	54	10 Night	-	48
10 Night	-	48	2. Sunday.		
22. Wednesday.			9 A. M.	-	48
8 A. M.	-	46	4 P. M.	-	52
12 Mid-day	-	50	3. Monday.		
4 P. M.	-	55	8 A. M.	-	40
6 Ditto	-	50	4 P. M.	-	52
10 Night	-	48	4. Tuesday.		
23. Thursday.			9 A. M.	-	48
9 A. M.	-	40	1 P. M.	-	50
12 Mid-day	-	52	9 Night	-	48
4 P. M.	-	58	5. Wednesday.		
6 Ditto	-	51	9 A. M.	-	47
10 Night	-	47	4 P. M.	-	54
24. Friday.			10 Night	-	54
9 A. M.	-	44	6. Thursday.		
12 Mid-day	-	50	9 A. M.	-	53
2 P. M.	-	54			

1824.		Deg.	1824.		Deg.
Nov. 6.	1 P. M.	57	Nov. 23.	Sunday.	
	- 11 Night	58		9 A. M.	47
7.	Friday.			5 P. M.	48
	9 A. M.	56	24.	Monday.	
	12 Mid-day	58		9 A. M.	45
	- 10 Night	57		1 P. M.	46
8.	Saturday.			6 Ditto	47
	9 A. M.	55	25.	Tuesday.	
9.	Sunday.			9 A. M.	42
	9 A. M.	42	26.	Wednesday.	
	10 Night	40		9 A. M.	40
10.	Monday.		27.	Thursday.	
	9 A. M.	40		9 A. M.	40
11.	Tuesday.			1 P. M.	41
	9 A. M.	36	28.	Friday.	
	1 P. M.	41		9 A. M.	40
	3 Ditto	40		1 P. M.	43
12.	Wednesday.		29.	Saturday.	
	9 A. M.	34		9 A. M.	47
	1 P. M.	44		5 P. M.	50
13.	Thursday.		30.	Sunday.	
	9 A. M.	35		9 A. M.	53
	11 Night	39		5 P. M.	50
14.	Friday.		Dec. 1.	Monday.	
	9 A. M.	32		9 A. M.	60
	3 P. M.	32		5 P. M.	45
15.	Saturday.		2.	Tuesday.	
	9 A. M.	40		9 A. M.	54
	5 P. M.	47		8 Night	51
	10 Night	46	3.	Wednesday.	
16.	Sunday.			9 A. M.	47
	9 A. M.	47		4 P. M.	51
	1 P. M.	49	4.	Thursday.	
	5 Ditto.	48		9 A. M.	53
17.	Monday.			4 P. M.	50
	9 A. M.	38	5.	Friday.	
	4 P. M.	46		9 A. M.	48
18.	Tuesday.			11 Night	49
	9 A. M.	42	6.	Saturday.	
	6 P. M.	45		9 A. M.	51
19.	Wednesday.		7.	Sunday.	
	9 A. M.	42		9 A. M.	44
	11 Night	42	8.	Monday.	
20.	Thursday.			9 A. M.	34
	11 A. M. Thunder	48		3 P. M.	37
21.	Friday.			7 Night	35
	1 P. M.	49	9.	Tuesday.	
22.	Saturday.			9 A. M.	42
	12 Mid-day	46		5 P. M.	45

	Deg.		Deg.
1824.		1824.	
Dec. 10. Wednesday.		Dec. 27. Saturday.	
9 A. M.	- 38	9 A. M.	- 48
12 Mid-day	- 40	28. Sunday.	
11. Thursday.		10 A. M.	- 45
9 A. M.	- 33	30. Tuesday.	
5 P. M.	- 40	10 A. M.	- 47
12. Friday.		31. Wednesday.	
9 A. M.	- 43	9 A. M.	- 42
13. Saturday.		1824. Boulogne.	
9 A. M.	- 38	Jan. 1. Thursday	
5 P. M.	- 40	2 P. M.	- 47
14. Sunday.		2. Friday.	
9 A. M.	- 35	9 A. M.	- 45
15. Monday.		3. Saturday.	
9 A. M.	- 35	9 A. M.	- 45
16. Tuesday.		4. Sunday.	
9 A. M.	- 38	9 A. M.	- 39
4 P. M.	- 40	3 P. M.	- 42
17. Wednesday.		5. Monday.	
9 A. M.	- 41	9 A. M.	- 35
18. Thursday.		6. Tuesday.	
9 A. M.	- 43	9 A. M.	- 32
19. Friday.		7. Wednesday.	
9 A. M.	- 38	9 A. M.	- 36
Calais.		8. Thursday.	
20. Saturday.		9 A. M.	- 37
9 A. M.	- 45	9. Friday.	
12 Mid-day	- 46	9 A. M.	- 36
22. Monday.		10. Saturday.	
9 A. M.	- 43	10 A. M.	- 32
23. Tuesday.		11. Sunday.	
9 A. M.	- 42	9 A. M.	- 32
5 P. M.	- 43	12. Monday.	
24. Wednesday.		9 A. M.	- 35
9 A. M.	- 47	13. Tuesday.	
25. Thursday.		9 A. M.	- 31
10 A. M.	- 49	14. Wednesday.	
26. Friday.		9 A. M.	- 28
9 A. M.	- 46	15. Thursday.	
		10 A. M.	- 31

No. XXI.

NATIONAL SWEDISH AIR.



The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of three staves. The top staff of each system is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system shows a melody in the top staff and accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with some complex chordal textures in the middle staff. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence in all staves.

The author of these Travels regrets that he is not at present able to give the words of this National Air.

No. XXII.

NATIONAL DANISH AIR.

Tempo di Marcia.

G. E. F. Weyse.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a 7-measure rest followed by a melodic phrase. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 7-measure rest, followed by a harmonic accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff contains the lyrics: *Dan-ne mark! Dan-ne mark! heb-li-ge Syd!*. The second staff is the harmonic accompaniment. The third and fourth staves continue the melody and accompaniment.

himmel-ke Fryd! hæv Dig, min gla-de, min

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "himmel-ke Fryd!" and continues with "hæv Dig, min gla-de, min". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

banken-de Barm! Dan-mark! for

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics "banken-de Barm!" and "Dan-mark! for". The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some sixteenth-note passages in the right hand.

Dig to-ner San-gin saa varm. Naar

The third system concludes the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics "Dig to-ner San-gin saa varm. Naar". The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

Sa ... ga næv ... ner, Dit ald - gamle Navn som
 næv ... ner, Dit ald - gamle Navn som

Brøns Hvorn, jeg næv ... ner - ner. Dan ... nemærke

ha ... dre ... de Navn som

Fo... de... Stamm.

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system has a vocal line in treble clef with the lyrics 'Fo... de... Stamm.' and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The second system continues the piano accompaniment in both treble and bass clefs. The music is in a minor key and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

TRICHORDIUM.

Andantino.

Dannemark! Dannemark!

The musical score is for a piece titled 'Dannemark! Dannemark!' in a 3/4 time signature. It is marked 'Andantino'. The score is written in treble and bass clefs. The melody in the treble clef consists of a series of eighth notes, while the bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

hel-li:ge Lyd! him-mel-ske Føyd!

hør Dig min glade min bankende Barm.

San-mark! for Dig to-ner San-gen saa

varm. Naar Sa-ga nær-ner Dit

aldgam le Navn som A-rens Gavn, jeg

nær - - nær Dan - ne - mark's hædrede Navn som

Fø - de - - - - - Stavn.

NATIONAL DANISH AIR.

Dannemark ! Dannemark ! — Hellige Lyd !
 Himmelske Fryd !
 Hæv Dig, min glade, min bankende Barm !
 Danmark ! for Dig toner Sangen saa varm.
 Naar Saga* nævner Dit ældgamle Navn
 Som Ærens Havn
 Jeg nævner Dannemarks hædrede Navn
 Som Föde Stavn.

2.

Dannemark ! Havets den evige Brud,
 Viet af Gud !
 Stolt er Din Brudgom, og vældig, og rig ;
 Venlig han kysser Dit Klædebons Flig : †
 Han kvæder for Dig i Vovernes Klang
 Din Hæders Sang ;
 De Sønners Sejer, naar Krighornet klang
 Til Bølge Sang .

3.

Dannemark ! Dan Kongens Throne, den staaer
 Hædret ved Aar,
 Prydet ved Dyder, i Vanheld og Held
 Styttet ved Troskab, den stander som Field.
 Hos Dannemarks Löve var aldrig Svig.
 Dan Konge ! siig :
 Stod ej Din Löve i Fred og i Krig
 Mod Vold og Svig ?

4.

“ Dannemark ! Dan Konge ! ” lyder fra Öe,
 Slette og Söe.
 Broder ! ræk trofast og dansk mig Din Haand !
 Danmark og Konge foreene vor Aand !
 J Fredstimen styre de Mandens Færd
 Til Borger Værd !
 J Kampens Time de hvæsse vort Sværd
 Til Helte Færd !

* Historien.

† Havbredden.

5.

Dannemark! Skioldungen elsket og stor
 Fremme Din Flor!
 Dannemarks Sønner paa Kampens Dag
 Stride, som Helte, for Banner og Flag!
 Hver Danmarks Søn, som vandt det Navn
 Ved virksomt Gavn,
 Skal signende nævne i Dödens Favn
 Vort Danmarks Navn.

TRANSLATION.

1.

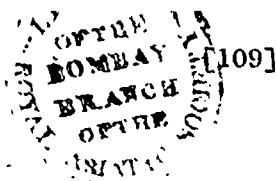
Dania! Dania! soul-stirring name,
 Hallow'd to fame,
 That causes our bosoms with rapture to beat! —
 Thee shall the songs of thy children still greet,
 When history recordeth thy exploits so bold,
 Thy glory of old,
 We hail thee with transport our spirit that fires, —
 Land of our sires!

2.

Hail! heaven-chosen as Ocean's fair bride,
 His honour and pride!
 To thee he brings tribute from o'er all the globe;
 And in homage to thee, as he kisses thy robe,
 Thy praises he sings in the voice of his might, —
 The song of delight;
 While thy brave warriors' victorious strain
 Shouts it again.

3.

Lo! how thy throne standeth proudly sublime,
 Honour'd by time;
 Founded on faithfulness as on a rock,
 In storm as in calm alike guarded from shock.
 Thy Lion, 'gainst all who would thee assail,
 Shall ever prevail;
 And from thee, blest land! shall aye ward off the blow
 Of insidious foe. *Ly M*



4.

Denmark! thy name sounds o'er many a sea,
 Land of the free!
 Like brethren thy sons all unite in thy cause,
 And loyalty swear to their sov'reign and laws.
 In peace it is theirs the example to give
 How patriots live:—
 War summons to arms, and impatient they fly,
 Like heroes to die.

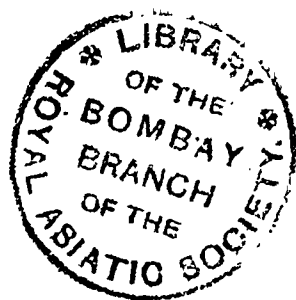
5.

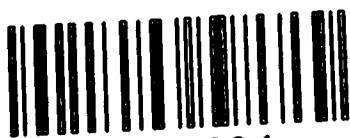
For aye may the Monarch that weareth thy crown
 Promote thy renown.
 Thy sons in the day of the battle shall go,
 As thy heroes of yore, to encounter their foe;
 And each Daneman, whose deeds prove him worthy that
 name,—
 Untainted by shame,—
 Shall utter a blessing, in death's cold embrace,
 On Denmark's brave race.

In the above Translation it has been endeavoured to adhere both to the exact number of lines, and, as nearly as may be, to the rhythm of the original: a circumstance that must be pleaded as some excuse for the want of poetical spirit.

It may be interesting to observe, that his Danish Majesty offered a premium for a National Anthem and Music to accompany it. Miss Jessen, sister to his Majesty's private Secretary, was munificently remunerated with two thousand pieces for the poetry, which is equal to upwards of four hundred pounds sterling.

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