

its triumphs: we dined with the governor at the military mess, where we had the pleasure of meeting Captain Garland, of the Corsican Rangers, who had the chief management of the Parghiot capitulation. In the evening we took a long walk with that gentleman and Signore Vlandi, through the environs of Parga, which had been the scene of Ali Pasha's late defeat: the olive trees all around were marked with musket balls, and many of them, but especially the orange trees and cedrats, were cut down or otherwise injured by the malice of the Albanians. In returning home we came round to the beautiful fountain, called San Trifone, which is distant about a mile from the city: hither the wives and daughters of the Parghiots, in their picturesque attire, were accustomed to resort for water, which they carried in elegantly shaped vases upon their heads: we saw the whole causeway leading to this spot covered with females going and returning in this occupation, and amongst them discovered several of exquisite beauty and graceful form. The scene was animated and delightful. How is it now changed!

Next day we hired a bark at the price of eighty dollars to carry us to Barletta, on the Apulian coast, where we intended to perform quarantine. We endeavoured to get out of port, but were unable to succeed, on account of an adverse wind: we therefore put back, and next day, when the wind proved more favourable, accompanied Sir Charles Gordon in his gun-boat to the little Isle of Paxo, ordering our own bark to follow.

This island lies at the distance of fifteen miles from Parga: it is one arid rock, eighteen miles in circumference, without a plain or meadow within its territory: it possesses not a single fountain or spring of fresh water*, but procures this most necessary article of life from the Albanian continent or Corfu: it scarcely grows corn sufficient for one

* There is one spring of brackish water behind the town, but not a copious one, and of this we drank at dinner.

hundredth part of its population ; yet with all these apparent disadvantages it has within itself the means of producing greater wealth to its inhabitants than all the rest of the Ionian Islands : these means depend solely upon its olive trees, which give such excellent oil, that it bears a very high premium throughout the Levant, and affords a most profitable exchange to its cultivators. Though there is scarcely any soil upon the surface of Paxo, yet the olive trees are of immense size, shooting their roots into the crevices of the rock, and extracting nourishment where almost every other plant would seek for it in vain. We were surprised at the appearance of the houses, which are built in a style remarkably neat and commodious: the inhabitants however, who amount in number to about 4000, were at this time by no means in affluent circumstances, but only just beginning to breathe from the calamities of war : during the occupation of their island by the French they had been not only distressed by the hard contributions of their masters, but still more so by the British cruisers, which captured their vessels and put a stop to their commerce and navigation.

The harbour of Paxo is admirable for small vessels, consisting of a beautiful but narrow and circuitous channel formed by a small islet which lies on the side towards Epirus: upon its central summit is the citadel, where a few cannon are mounted for the protection of the port against the attacks of corsairs : here also a little corn is grown as well as a few vegetables.

We dined at the house of the commandant, where we met an Italian abbate, one of the few remnants of the Venetian government. In the evening we attempted to take a walk in the environs of the town, but were soon fatigued in scrambling over rocks, for there is not a road in the whole island, so that a horse in Paxo is as scarce an article as in Venice, and the people, unable to take exercise either by riding or walking, or to employ a gondola, like the Venetians, are perhaps the most constant worshippers of the *Dii Penates* in the world.

In our ramble we observed some sheep and goats on the sea-shore, sipping the salt-water: we were informed that the few cows which are kept on this island do the same, and that the milk from all these animals is particularly good.

There are no traces of any ancient monuments in Paxo, of which indeed very little mention is made either by Greek or Latin authors*. The only legend connected with its history is related by Plutarch, in his treatise "De defectu oraculorum," to which Milton has alluded in his Hymn on the Nativity†, and which the reader will probably enjoy more in the elegant versification of a modern poet, than in a prosaic translation from the Greek.

" By Paxu's shores (thus ancient legends say)
As once a Grecian vessel held her way,
Steering her course for fair Hesperia's land,
Becalm'd she lay beside this desert strand.
Dark was the night, and stillness reign'd around;
When, from the shore, a more than mortal sound
The trembling steersman by his name address'd,
And spoke in accents wild its sad behest:—
 " ' Hence to the west thy destin'd course pursue,
And as Palodes rises to thy view,
Say to the Dryads of her woody shore
That Pan, the great, the pow'rful, is no more!'
 " Awe-struck, the mariner his course pursu'd,
And when his vessel near'd the sacred wood,
In order due invok'd the Dryad train,
And, as enjoin'd, rehears'd the mystic strain:
When, from each haunted shade and cavern'd dell,
Loud piercing shrieks and notes of sorrow swell;

* Polybius (l. ii. c. 10) makes mention of a naval engagement, fought between the Illyrians and Achæans off Paxoi, for the plural is always used by the ancients in speaking of this place, on account of the little rock of Ante-Paxo, which lies to the south-east of it.

† " The lonely mountains o'er
And the resounding shore
A voice of weeping heard and loud lament."

Wild strains of anguish load the rising gale,
That now, propitious, fills his bended sail:
With haste he spreads his canvass to the wind,
And joys to leave the fearful coast behind."

Horræ Ionicæ, p. 22.

June 2d.—This morning, the wind being fair, we bid adieu to our hospitable entertainer and committed ourselves to the Adriatic waves in a Parghiot boat. She carried a 12-pounder at her prow, and her crew consisted of a master, a pilot, and three other mariners, besides ourselves and four poor Italians, who had deserted from the French army at Corfu, and were unable, without some such assistance, to regain their native shores. Thus, as it may well be supposed, we were closely packed! The breeze wafted us towards the promontory of Lefkimo, anciently called Leucymna, and towards evening we entered the beautiful channel of Corfu, between its cultivated shores on the one hand and the wild mountains of the Epirotic coast on the other.

"Protenus aërias Phœacum abscondimus arces,
Littoraque Epini legimus."

Æn. iii. l. 291.

Here as the Port Pelodes and the lofty Buthrotum came into view, we roamed in imagination with the Trojan exiles upon the banks of their newly discovered Simois and Scamander, picturing to ourselves the meeting of Æneas with the unfortunate Andromache*, and her

Solemnes tunc forte dapes, et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco, falsi Simoentis ad undam,
Libabat cineri Andromache, manesque vocabat
Hectoream ad tumulum: viridi quem cespite inanem,
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troia circum
Arma amens vidit; magnis exterrita monstribus
Dirigit visu in medio: calor ossa reliquit.
Labitur; et longo vix tandem tempore fatur;
Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,

exquisite valedictory address to the young Ascanius, so pathetically described by the Mantuan bard :

Nec minus Andromache, digressu mœsta supremo
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes,
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio clamydem ; nec cedit honori ;
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur.
 Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum
 Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem,
 Conjugis Hectoreæ. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
 O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago :
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat,
 Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo.

As the wind fell, we only cleared the channel next morning, when the expanse of the Adriatic opened to our view, with the great Acroceraunian chain of mountains, so dreaded by sailors, stretching out its huge barrier into the waves : against its steep and precipitous side the whole force of the Adriatic beats furiously in a gale, and the unfortunate bark that is there caught by the tempest is inevitably lost, since there is not a port for the distance of fifty or sixty miles. Hence the poet calls these rocks,

Infames scopulos Acrocerauniæ.

They were at this time shining in bright ether without a single cloud from whence a thunderbolt could fall upon their scathed summits. We were now becalmed or had only very light breezes from the north-west, so that we spent the whole day within sight of the villages and fine cypress groves on the northern shore of Corfu, and in the evening were just able to beat up, by reason of the wind veering round a little, to the small island of Marlera, about three leagues

Nate Dea ? vivisne ? aut, si lux alma recessit,
 Hector ubi est ? dixit, lacrimasque effudit, et omnem
 Implevit clamore locum.

Æn. iii.

distant. Next morning, as the wind still continued unfavourable, we landed and pitched our tent upon the shore, and as it was the birth-day of our late excellent and revered King, we determined upon making a fête as far as circumstances would permit. I accordingly set out with Antonietti to the village, and admired as I went along the fine verdure in trees, vines, and shrubs, as well as the various flowers which were spread over the diversified surface of this beautiful little isle. The hills were cultivated to the very top, and the valleys afforded the most charming rural scenes, being every where interspersed with picturesque cottages, and exhibiting fine views of the sea, of the neighbouring islands, or of the Albanian coast. Whether this be Calypso's isle or not I will not pretend to determine, but it offers a fair claim to it from its picturesque appearance. We found the village small, but neatly built, and containing one handsome church. The people were extremely civil, and supplied us willingly with poultry, bread and excellent wine, with which we returned well loaded to the tent. There Antonietti exerted all his powers in the culinary art, the feast was spread out, the English standard hoisted at the mast head, and at the end of the first toast after dinner, which was "the King of Old England," one of the crew stationed in the boat fired off the twelve-pounder: this, however, was the occasion of great alarm to the poor peasants, who thought a Barbary corsair had landed its crew upon their shores, and set off scampering over the fields in all directions.

As we sat in our tent contemplating the verdant shores of Corcyra, which lay extended before us, and on which the French flag still waved, we could not help anticipating the happier destinies which seemed to await this and its sister Isles, under the liberal and powerful protection of our own country. These fair territories, blessed by the choicest gifts of nature, and adorned with every beauty that can attract the eye, have hitherto presented only a picture of internal misery throughout the several periods of modern history. During

the corrupt ages of the Eastern Empire they participated largely in those evils which generally attend the old age of power, suffering all the frightful calamities of barbaric invasions, and passing in rapid succession from the hands of one lord to those of another. Under the dominion of Venice, they were considered solely in the light of profitable appendages to that proud inquisitorial government which never treated any of her colonies either with prudence or with justice. Jealous of that talent and activity which distinguishes the Greeks, she endeavoured not only to destroy their moral virtues, but their national character and political union, altering their customs, abolishing their language, corrupting their literature, and by the most refined arts of Machiavelism extinguishing their emulation. Under the Venetian authorities, no public seminary was allowed to exist upon these shores, and the Greek language being prohibited in all public documents, the unfortunate natives were obliged to employ an interpreter in their own country.

The occupation of these islands by the French republicans did not tend to better their condition, when anarchy succeeded to servitude, scepticism to ignorance, and the example of a licentious soldiery to that of corrupt administrators of the laws. Under the military despotism of the French empire, although some evils were removed or alleviated, yet it was not to be expected that any great improvement, moral or physical, could take place, that any rational principles of civil liberty could be encouraged, or that the spirits of the people could recover their elasticity under the weight of military exactions and an expenditure very disproportionate to the national resources.

But the clouds which had so long hovered round these ill-fated shores, seemed now about to disperse, and the light of happiness to beam through their gloom. The cession of Corfu to the British arms which was daily expected, and the probable result of that cession in the re-establishment of the Septinsular government, under the protection of a

power noted for its integrity and philanthropy, was cheering to the soul that could sympathize in the calamities of an interesting people.

The prospects which on that day opened to our minds have been since happily fulfilled. The Septinsular government has acquired a political consistency and credit which it never before possessed, the foundations of its strength and prosperity are laid, its flag waves over the ocean, commerce spreads her treasures over its shores, and the establishment of a national University* promises to elicit once more the genius of its people and direct their susceptible faculties to the cultivation, not only of sentiment and taste, but the principles of sound philosophy.

This evening we slept on board, and as the wind changed to a more favourable point, we found ourselves, when the sun arose, in a higher latitude, nearly opposite Cape Languella, the extreme promontory of Acroceraunia, whence there is the shortest run to the Italian coast.

“ Unde iter Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis.”

In mid channel it was interesting to view on one side the shores of Greece and on the other those of Italy, shores from whence the light of knowledge first beamed upon the west, where, to use the words of an elegant author, “ History infuses a soul into nature and lights up her features with memory and imagination.”

As we approached the Italian shore we observed the towers of Otranto rising, as it were, from the waves, upon that low coast which forms such

* In touching upon this subject, the author would consider it unpardonable to withhold the humble tribute of his applause to the generous and philanthropic exertions of that distinguished nobleman under whose auspices the Ionian University has been established, and who has been nominated its Chancellor. If the dedication of fortune, time, and talents to the alleviation of misery, and the counteraction of evil, amongst a people whose misfortunes are altogether singular in the history of the world, be a passport to universal approbation, the name of the Earl of Guilford will descend to posterity in the list of Benefactors to mankind.

a contrast with the dreaded Acroceraunian heights which we had just left.

Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis
Cum semel obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam.

With a fine breeze right astern we scudded over the waves and soon left Brindisi behind us. After this the country becomes extremely interesting, and exhibits a most lively picture. A fine range of low hills at the distance of about three leagues from the sea runs parallel with the coast for some hundred miles, the intermediate space being filled up with an extensive olive grove, thickly interspersed with white villas, churches, convents, and cities. At one spot I counted five apparently large towns within the range of view, some on the coast and others upon eminences, whose numerous towers and whited battlements formed a most agreeable contrast with the woody scenery: I never recollect seeing any large extent of country which appeared to possess so great a population as this part of Apulia.

During the night the wind fell, and the succeeding breeze from that point of the compass called Maestro was so unfavourable, that about mid-day we put back and ran into a small harbour near one of the large square towers which defend the whole line of coast against sudden attacks. I soon observed marks of great antiquity about this port, for the most part artificially formed, and was preparing to land, when I was suddenly hailed by a Neapolitan officer from a window in the tower, who reminded me that I was subject to the quarantine laws, which were at this time enforced with peculiar rigour. In the conversation which ensued, he inquired of what country we were, and informed us that he was himself an Englishman by birth, though bred up in Naples, and engaged in the service of its sovereign. This recognition of his countrymen inclined him to favour our wishes of landing, and he permitted us to pitch our tent on shore upon our

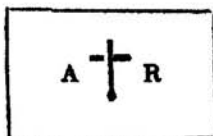
suggestion that he should place guards over us to prevent communication, whom we readily agreed to remunerate handsomely for their trouble.

No sooner had we set foot on land than we found ourselves surrounded by the ruins of a large city, which, after some inquiries respecting its distance from Brindisi, and the large city of Ostuni that appeared upon the brow of the nearest ridge of hills, we had no doubt was the ancient Egnatia, situated upon the great Appian way that led from Rome to Brundisium, in the territory of the Salentini, and noted for those juggling tricks of its priests which are ridiculed by Horace.

———Dein Gnatia lymphis

*Iratia exstructa dedit risusque jocosque ;
Dum flamma sine, tura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit. Credat Judæus Apella
Non ego*.* Lib. i. Sat. v. 96.

The town appears to have been nearly square, and the rock upon which it stood to have furnished the material for its edifices : we observed many large quarries, the sides of which had been afterwards excavated for sepulchral caverns, and turned into mural cemeteries : we entered into many of these chambers, and over some of the niches observed the figure of a cross cut in the rock between two Roman capitals in the following manner :



We found vast masses of foundations remaining over the whole site, as well as one edifice with a vaulted roof, whose shell was nearly perfect, and

* Pliny describes the miracle in rather different terms: "In Salentino oppido Egnatia, imposito ligno in Saxum quoddam ibi sacrum, protinus flammam existere. Lib. ii. c. 107." Probably all this wonder arose from some spiracle of mephitic gas which was easily inflamed.

very similar in form to what is called the temple of Minerva Medica at Rome. Farther to the south appears another small port, like the former, cut chiefly by art in the rock; into this a rivulet which ran through the city, pours its scanty tribute during the hot months of the year and a violent torrent in the rainy season. The banks of this stream are covered with the cistus and other shrubs, and the whole surface of the ground so swarms with beautiful animals of the lizard species that the passenger is at first almost afraid to put down his foot lest he should crush them: but the quickness of eye and rapidity of motion in this elegant little creature is quite surprising. Great numbers of the peasantry were scattered over the fields busily employed in the corn harvest: I accosted several of them but was unable to comprehend their uncouth dialect. Their manners appeared strangely uncivilized, and it is said they are not very courteous towards the unprotected traveller. But of all their peculiarities nothing struck us so forcibly as their apparel, the men wearing upon their heads a high peaked hat of white beaver, exactly similar to that with which the zany or fool in a company of mountebanks is decorated, and the women coiling up their long black hair in plaits, which they transfix with thin silver bars tipped at each end with knobs and small chains*, whilst rings of such enormous size hang suspended from their ears that an active harlequin would scarcely be able to abstain from trying his skill in taking a leap through their circumference.

We dined and slept under our tent, but were awakened in the middle of the night by a deputation of magistrates from Ostuni, who made regular visits to the watch-towers upon the coast to see that the quarantine laws were not broken: it was lucky for us

* This seems to be a very ancient fashion, vid. Mart. Epig. 24. lib. xiv.

*Tænia ne madidos violet bombycina crines
Figat acus tortas sustineatque comas.*

that they found our sentinels on their post. About noon next day the wind became favourable and we again set sail. Early on the following morning we passed the towers of Bari. "*Bari mœnia piscosi*," as noted in modern as it was in ancient times for the excellence and abundance of its fish: it was interesting to observe a corroboration of Horace's account, in several little fleets of fishing boats, which we saw spreading their sails and steering for their respective stations. Between this place and Barletta we had a narrow escape from being captured by an Algerine xebec, which we descried in the distant horizon: as it often happens in these seas, she was becalmed, whilst we enjoyed a breeze that carried us at the rate of six or seven knots an hour. During our residence in the lazaretto we heard that she engaged and took a large Austrian merchantman from Trieste on this very day, and afterwards threw the whole coast of Apulia into consternation and misery by capturing a great quantity of fishing boats and carrying off the crews into captivity.

On the 9th of June we entered into the lazaretto of Barletta to perform a vexatious quarantine of forty days; as if one-third of that time were not more than sufficient to discover any lurking symptoms of the plague! At any other time than this we might have cut off two-thirds of our imprisonment by bribing the officers: but they happened just now to be under prosecution for an offence of this kind, in which they had been detected, and we were therefore doomed to undergo the full term allotted us. To shew however the insufficiency of quarantine laws in general, to prevent infection, I need only mention that many persons connected with the lazaretto freely associated with us, and some of them frequently dined at our table. It will be readily believed that time hung heavy enough upon our hands in this detestable prison as soon as the view of Mount Garganus, stretching his huge promontory into the Adriatic surge, lost its interest with its novelty; whilst the sound of distant merriment, proceeding from festivals during the delicious evenings of an Italian summer, served but to tantalize

and remind us of our loss of liberty. We had no reason however to complain of any want of civility in the officers of the lazaretto or the inhabitants of the town, several of whom sent us occasional presents of fruit, wine, curds, and various other delicacies. At length, after we had seen all the Neapolitan troops from Corfu perform their quarantine and depart, read through the entire works of Horace in his native province, viewed a tremendous thunder storm amidst the Daunian mountains, and a grand festival celebrated in honour of the Neptunian Nicolo in the harbour, we were released on the thirty-fourth day of our confinement, by an order from Naples under sign manual of the Duca di Gallo, to whom we addressed a memorial as soon as we knew that the quarantine of the soldiers, who came from the same quarter of the world as ourselves, was intended to be shortened.



Plain of Cannæ, called Pezzo di Sangue.

CHAPTER XV.

Release from Quarantine—Description of Barletta—Excursion to the Site of Cannæ—Cannosa—Church of St. Sabinus—Sepulchre of Bohemond—Ancient Tomb, Armour, and Vases discovered in an Excavation—Curious Mistake made by the Author and his Friend—Departure for Naples—Banditti—Ponte di Bovino—Settlements of Albanians—Naples—Rome—Florence—Passage over the Alps—Lyons—Paris—Arrival in England—Conclusion.

ON the morning of our exit from the lazaretto we were entertained at a very elegant *dejeuné* by an Italian gentleman who had shewn us many civilities during our confinement. We afterwards made an excursion round the fortifications and visited every thing worthy of observation within the city, which is extremely well built, though it has a decayed and desolate appearance. The monarchs of the House of Arragon once made this their place of residence to secure the allegiance of the province of Apulia, and Ferdinand I. caused himself to be crowned in its cathedral. Its name is said to be derived from *barilletta*, a little barrel, painted upon the sign-board of a solitary tavern or wine-house upon the high road, whither inhabitants resorted and laid

the foundations of a city after the ruin of Cannæ and Cannosa, two large towns in the vicinity. The principal curiosity of Barletta is a bronze statue of colossal size, being more than seventeen feet in height, erected in the piazza or market-place, and supposed to represent the Emperor *Heraclius*. It is in a standing posture, attired in the *paludamentum* or military cloak, and crowned with a diadem; the right hand is raised above the head and holds a crucifix, whilst the folds of the cloak, drawn across the breast, are thrown over the left arm: the execution is above mediocrity. The ship which is said to been conveying this image as a dedicatory offering to Saint Michael on his own Mount Garganus, was cast away opposite Barletta, and the statue lay for the space of nearly nine centuries buried in the sands, whence it was at last dug up in the year 1491 and fixed on its present site. Having roamed about the town with all the delight of newly acquired liberty, we adjourned in the evening to a *conversazione* at the house of Signore Cassiero our banker, a very worthy man, who lamented to us in bitter terms the absence of their lawful sovereign from his Neapolitan realms. No parties except those who held offices under government seemed to relish the dominion of King Joachim.

Next day we hired a carriage and made an excursion into the country, accompanied by Signore Giovanni Millar captain of the port, the governor of the lazaretto, and another Italian gentleman. Proceeding through the vineyards for a few miles north we arrived at the mouth of the Anfidus, now called Ofanto, celebrated by the pen of Horace, and the only river which flows through the Apennines, since it takes its rise on the side next the Etruscan Sea, but falls into the Adriatic*. Deflecting thence to the left we soon arrived at the site of Cannæ, "*busto insignes nominis Romani*," of which little now is left except its name. This city assumed some consequence in the early ages of Christianity, when it was made an episcopal see. It had fre-

* Polyb. l. iii, c. 110.

quent litigations with Barletta on account of their intervening territories; but these were decided by a partition of lands in 1284 by Charles I. Its ruin and abandonment took place about the time of the crusades, when the advantages of a maritime situation drew the inhabitants of the inland towns to the sea shore.

The first traces we discovered of Cannæ were a few subterranean reservoirs half full of water, by the road side, after which we soon arrived at the vaulted edifice represented in the plate, which is here given. It is built like all the ancient edifices and city walls which we saw on this coast, with oblong blocks of stone, scarcely equalling in size one-third of those generally employed on similar buildings in *Grecia Propria*: at the further end is a marble trough, which receives a copious discharge of transparent water.



Ancient Fountain at Cannæ.

This building is situated just below the eminence, or rising ground, upon which Cannæ was placed; thither we ascended and found all vestiges of that city obliterated by the ploughshare, except part of one solitary entrance into some public or private edifice. From hence there is a very extensive view over the fatal plain, or pezzo di sangue,

as it is now called, whose general appearance I have endeavoured to delineate in the vignette prefixed to this chapter*.

From Cannæ we proceeded about three miles in a direction nearly E. N. E. to the modern town of Cannosa, built upon the site as well as from the ruins of Canusium, that ancient city of Diomedes†, which received the Roman fugitives in their disastrous flight. At this place one of the party had a brother-in-law, to whom he had sent notice of our arrival, and with whom he intended we should dine. Owing however to some family circumstances this visit was inconvenient: a different arrangement therefore was made, that gave occasion to a scene which, although it originated in a perfect mistake, I blush to think upon even at the present day. This shall be related in its proper place. In the mean time we walked about to survey the town, and were much struck by the great quantity of sepulchral monuments and other fragments of the ancient city, worked up and preserved in the walls of the modern habitations: this circumstance gives to the place a very antique and interesting appearance. The chief æra which saw Canusium flourish in opulence and magnificence, was that of Trajan and his immediate successors. This prosperity however only marked it out as a prey to the successive ravages of Goths, Vandals, Saracens, and Normans: its chief calamity was occasioned by a terrible conflagration when it was besieged by Duke Robert, who took the place by assault. In the year 1090 it fell into the possession of Bohemond son of Robert, the Ulysses, as he has been called, of the crusades, whom even Gibbon allows to have been a hero without fear or reproach: after he had been ejected from his inheritance by the intrigues of a mother-in-law and an uncle, he fought against the infidels

* It bore the same naked aspect at the time of the battle, for the Roman consul Æmilius prudently abstained from engaging the Carthaginians on account of the superiority which their cavalry would have upon such ground. Συγθεασάμενος ἐπιπέμει λαί ψιλῶς ὄντας τὰς περὶ τόπους. Polyb. l. iii. c. 110.

† Qui locus a forti Diomedes est conditus olim. Hor. Sat. v. l. 1.

and founded a principality at Antioch in Syria, where he protected the adventurous crusaders and re-established the worship of the true God.

*E fondar Boemondo al nuovo regno
Suo d'Antiochia alti principj mira
E legge imporre, ed introdur costume
Ed arti, e'l culto di verace Nume.*

This prince died and was buried at Cannosa in 1111.

During our perambulations we were joined by a very lively intelligent priest who with much good nature offered to be our cicerone. Under his guidance we proceeded to the ancient metropolitan church of St. Sabinus, said to have been founded in the 6th century, and which has been preserved safe through the calamities of so many ages. It is rich in marble and its roof is supported by six stupendous columns of verde antique. In a small area adjoining a church, stands a beautiful mausoleum which once covered the ashes of the accomplished Bohemond. It is built of marble in the form of an octagonal cupola, inscribed with gothic rhymes which I found too difficult to decypher, and adorned over the entrance with sculpture in relief, representing an assemblage of Christian knights in the attitude of kneeling before the Virgin. The virtues of this brave hero could not protect his remains against the envy and malice of a prince of Tarentum, who is said to have broken open the tomb in the year 1461, and left it in that dilapidated state in which it now appears.

From hence we descended into some vineyards below the town to see one of the greatest curiosities in this part of Italy, which had been discovered about a year before our arrival, whilst some workmen were excavating a wine vault in the tufa-rock. In forming the large chamber which gives light to some long subterranean galleries, they accidentally burst into a superb sepulchre, formed like an ancient Doric temple, with a fine angular roof, semi-

pilasters cut at the sides, and a regular entablature. The entrance, which had been artificially closed, was on the opposite side to that broken open. At one side of this mausoleum, upon the ground, lay the armour of some ancient hero, on several parts of which the gilding is said to have been plainly distinguishable; but the corpse was totally decayed.

At one end of the tomb stood three of the finest terra-cotta vases ever yet brought to light from their funereal receptacles: the largest is between four and five feet in height, upon which the labours of Hercules are beautifully portrayed: the next is three, and exhibits the adventures of the Argonautic exhibition: the last is two; but all were found filled with vases of smaller dimensions: at the other end of the tomb were two pedestals, cut from the rock, on one of which stood a wild boar, executed in a rough but spirited style, and on the other a dog very similar in appearance to the English mastiff. No one had formed a conjecture respecting the occupier of this superb sepulchre, which carried back the imagination to such remote ages of antiquity. Its magnificence might lead us to ascribe it even to the Homeric Diomedé himself, the founder of the city; and this opinion might perhaps receive some confirmation from the appearance of its ornaments. Diomedé was the son of Tydeus who was a conspicuous character at the famous chase of the Calydonian boar; and on the coins discovered at Arpi, the ancient Argyripa, founded also by Diomedé, the figure of the boar is represented: we learn moreover from Julius Pollux that the people of Calydon themselves gave sepulchral honours to Aura the bitch of Atalanta which was killed by the monster*. It is worthy also of remark that the ornamental figures upon the vases relate to actions which took place prior to the age of Diomedé.

The priest who acted as our guide had purchased these beautiful vases from the proprietor of the vault. But the fame of the discovery

* "Ἐνδοξος δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἀταλάντης κύων, ἡ ἆρα γῆνομα, ἣν ὁ Καλυδώνιος σὺς ἀπέκτεινεν, ἀπ' ἧς τὸ κυνὸς σῆμα Καλυδωνίους. Lib. v. c. 6.

was soon spread abroad, and having reached the ears of the court, an order was sent to bring them to the queen's repository at Naples, whilst the purchaser and seller were both condemned in large fines for concealing the property. A room in the royal palace was fitted up expressly for the reception of these precious relics, a sepulchre was constructed exactly similar to that in which they were discovered, the armour and vases were placed in their relative positions, and the figures of the dog and boar painted in high relief upon the walls.

From this tomb we returned into the city and were conducted to the most respectable looking mansion in the piazza. As we were ascending the grand flight of marble steps which led to the first floor, Signore Millar unfortunately made an observation respecting the excellence of *the hotel*, which we took literally, and naturally enough concluded that as it was inconvenient for the private family of our companion to receive us, that he would take us to a place of public entertainment. Under this impression my friend and myself agreed that it would be right in us to defray the expences of the feast, to which we invited our clerical conductor as well as an improvisatore who had also been accidentally introduced to us. Being met at the top of the staircase by the master of the house we passed him with a very slight notice of his ceremonious bows and proceeded straitway into the saloon: there we unceremoniously threw off our coats on account of the heat, and having ordered the children out of the apartment, who made too much noise for a hot day, we lay reclined at full length upon the chairs till we recovered from our fatigue. Mr. Parker then ordered the host to bring him water, soap and towels, when the poor man readily obeyed and with great good nature held the basin whilst the other washed his hands and face. He next had the mortification of hearing hopes expressed of a special good dinner, and a particular request that he would produce the best wines in his cellar, with various other observations which guests are in the habit of making when they wish to oblige a landlord, and act, as it is called, *for the good of the house*. It is surprising that our Italian friends did not stop us in this career, and I can only account for their

silence by supposing that they thought such manners were tolerated in England. Yet when they saw us invite the master of the house to sit down at his own table, where we took the chief seats and did the honours of the feast, and most especially when we ordered the improvisatore to commence operations and called up some ~~itinerant~~ musicians into the room, I wonder how even Italian urbanity and patience could have endured it. At length as the time approached for our return to Barletta, I arose and quietly beckoning the host out of the room, requested him privately to make out his bill, which I was desirous to discharge. Never shall I forget his expression of countenance at this proposal. With his hair all standing on end, and with an inconceivable shrug of the shoulders, he vehemently pronounced the word "bill" several times, till it seemed to stick in his throat and stop his utterance. A pause ensued, and I endeavoured to explain myself, when the poor man assured me that he had never made a bill in all his life, and that he was too happy at entertaining Englishmen in his house, if they would excuse his poor accommodations. The idea of some mistake now flashed across my mind; I requested to know whom I had the honour of addressing, and, to my perfect horror, was answered, the Prefect of the city. Confusion now tied up my tongue, for the excuse I had to offer seemed almost as bad as the conduct of which he had so much reason to complain: I therefore sent for Giovanni Millar, and having made him explain the origin of the mistake, I expressed in the strongest terms my knowledge of the language would permit our sorrow for conduct which must have had the appearance of extreme brutality, but which, if referred to the unfortunate cause, would I hope not appear inconsistent. The worthy prefect accepted this apology as politely as he had borne with our apparent rudeness, but still I never felt greater relief than when we stepped into the carriage and turned our backs upon the walls of Cannosa.

On the evening after this adventure we set out for Naples in a

strange kind of vehicle, which answers to our mail in carrying letters to and from the capital, but in form and convenience resembles much more a poulterer's cart. It is formed of wood, like a large square box, painted, slung upon thick leathern straps which pass over two rough axle-trees a foot each in diameter: it carries four inside and two outside passengers, the postilion sitting upon ~~one of the~~ wheel-horses and directing the leaders with a long whip. Such is the mail-coach system in Italy.

An occurrence had taken place connected with its very last journey which threw all the country into alarm, and made every one advise us to postpone our expedition, or even to proceed by sea to Naples. At a celebrated pass in the Apennines, called the Ponte di Bovino, a large corps of brigands, to the number of at least two hundred, concealed behind the rocks, fired a volley upon the carriage, killed the horses and postilion, burned all the letters, took out an unfortunate officer, whom they shot on the spot, and carried away a still more unfortunate female passenger to their haunts in the mountains. Mementos of this outrage presented themselves to our eyes in the numerous musket-balls which were at this time sticking in the body of the machine; but we judged it most expedient to proceed on our expedition immediately after the commission of such an act, since it was not very likely that it would be soon repeated. We were not a little amused during the journey by the terrors of our Italian companions on this subject, and when we arrived at the fatal pass, their reason seemed to be quite overcome by their fears, which were not a little increased by a terrific thunder-storm whose echoes were reverberated in the grandest manner possible among the rocks and valleys. We staid at the post-house two hours before the storm abated, during the whole of which time we had to contend with the almost frantic demands of our fellow-travellers to the condottore, that he would put eight horses to the vehicle and proceed at full gallop through the defile, which is twelve miles in length, affording scarcely room for two carriages to pass.

It was in vain we urged the impossibility of avoiding musket-balls by an increased velocity of motion, or the probability of attracting the notice of banditti by the appearance of such extraordinary haste and precaution: they still persisted in their vehement exclamations and exhortations to the guard, who ~~was~~ about to yield, when we then declared ~~in our turn~~ that we would not proceed in the manner proposed, and threatened him with an information at the police-office on our arrival at Naples.

This declaration of ours co-operating with the expectation of a better fee from Englishmen ~~than~~ he was likely to obtain from his own countrymen, determined the condottore to make no alteration in the mode of conveyance, and when the storm was abated we proceeded through this terrific pass. In about half an hour we arrived at the spot where the late attack had been made, and observed one of the horses lying by the road-side, with its flesh already half stripped from the carcass by birds of prey. As for the banditti, we saw none of them except a few wretches bound with cords, in custody of the peasants, who, after this last outrage, had collected together in large bodies, headed by their priests, dispersed the villains from their haunts, taken several prisoners, and rescued the captive lady, much to the credit of Italian g: 'lantry.

About mid-way in the pass we changed horses at a large solitary post-house, where we observed several persons, both men and women, dressed in very strange attire, and speaking a most extraordinary unintelligible dialect. Antonietti, who has a great facility in acquiring the knowledge and sound of languages, soon discovered the Albanese to be the root of this jargon, and upon inquiry we found that several towns and villages, some of which we saw upon the opposite heights, were chiefly peopled with Albanian colonists who had preserved their customs and language in these wild mountains of Apulia.

The origin of their settlement is thus accounted for. A very strict alliance and intimate friendship had always subsisted between the

great Scanderbeg and Alfonso King of Naples, the latter of whom constantly assisted the Prince of Epirus with supplies of men and ammunition in his contests against the Turks*. On the death of Alfonso his son Ferdinand being driven by foreign and domestic enemies from his capital, fled to Barletta, where he was in imminent danger from the French armies which surrounded him. He was delivered from these perils and recovered his throne against his competitor John of Anjou, chiefly through the valour of Scanderbeg, who brought over the flower of the Epirotic forces to his assistance: in gratitude for which services, the Neapolitan monarch gave to Scanderbeg, as the old history of that prince expresses it, “ inestimable treasures, horses barbed, proude and rich caparizons and such like presents fit for knights and men of arms, of singular prise and estimation: also the city of *Trana* and two other noble and strong places in *Apulia*; one of the which was the Mount *Gargan*, commonly called Saint *Angell*, where is seated the famous towne of *Sypont*, and the venerable church consecrated to the honour of Saint *Michaell* upon the sea *Adriaticke*: the other was Saint *John de Ronde*, all which places with their territories he granted unto *Scanderbeg* and his heires for ever: and he ratified and confirmed his sayed gift and graunt by good and authentically writings and charters†.”

After the death of Scanderbeg and the conquest of Epirus by the Turks, John Castriot, his son and successor, fled to Naples, where he was most kindly received, whilst to his followers were assigned portions of land in Calabria, with a freedom from taxes and other immunities. To the time of Charles V. Albanian Greeks came and established themselves in these provinces, where they still remain unmixed with the natives, retaining the peculiar customs of their country, and in some instances the rites of the Greek religion, though for the most part they have been, by persuasion or compulsion, brought over to the

* See page 260 of this volume.

† Hist. of Scanderbeg by Lavardin, translated into English. London, 1596.

church of Rome. They are considered a quiet industrious set of people, addicted solely to agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and paying the most decided reverence to their priests.

Having passed safely through this terrific defile, we had only one more cause of alarm during the journey, which arose from the carriage being nearly pitched down a precipice. I am surprised that the extraordinary mode of driving adopted in this country does not lead to such accidents more frequently. After having undergone exquisite tortures in this detestable machine for two nights and the intervening day, we were deposited on the second morning at Naples, scarcely able to walk from the soreness of our limbs, having been actually obliged to tie tight bandages round our bodies to prevent a dislocation of joints.

At Naples we remained ten days, which were delightfully spent in excursions about its interesting coasts, in the ascent of its volcanic mountain, and in visits to Herculaneum and Pompeii, those ancient cities so curiously preserved to modern times by the very means which appeared to be their destruction. I shall not however attempt to swell my pages with a description of these scenes, since I am not conscious of possessing any information that might elucidate, or powers of language that might adorn them, more than has been already done by preceding travellers. At this time Murat and the sister of Buonaparte were seated on the throne of Naples. As we did not think proper to be presented, we satisfied our curiosity by viewing these exalted personages, surrounded by their court, at high mass in the royal chapel. The music was delightful; but it would be the height of inconsistency to connect this ceremony with any sentiments of devotion: it appeared more like a fashionable morning concert, where no attention was paid to what was going forward, not even to the music: there were no prayers, no participation even in outward ceremony; talking and laughing seemed the order of the day, whilst all religious observances fell to the vicarious service of the priests. King Joachim appeared to

me, as he has been represented by others, a coarse vulgar man, possessed of courage and good nature; but his consort looked as if she had been born a queen: two sons who stood at their side resembled the father more than the mother in personal appearance. We entered very little into the society or public amusements of Naples, the short time of our residence being fully occupied on subjects of much greater interest. At length, having met with a very agreeable companion in one of our own countrymen who was anxious to visit Florence, we left the shores of Parthenope on a delightful evening in the latter end of July. We put our servant into Mr. Synge's carriage and took that gentleman into our own, which was built upon a most commodious plan, and happened to be the identical vehicle which brought King Joseph Buonaparte from Paris to Naples: we took it back to the very confines of France; but if we had then known the value attached to carriages of that royal house, we should probably have transported it across the channel. We were more than two nights and a day in posting to Rome, owing to accidents of various kinds: to one of these however we were indebted in a singular manner for our preservation. At a post-house between Capua and Mola, just as the postilions were bringing out our horses, an Austrian courier, decked in as much gold lace as a Neapolitan duke, came up, and in an authoritative tone ordered the animals to be put to his own carriage: all remonstrance was in vain; an officer attached to government takes precedence of any other individual in such cases, and we saw the gentleman depart whilst we were obliged to wait full two hours until other horses could be procured. Scarcely however had he proceeded two miles from the posthouse when he was attacked by a gang of robbers on the road, pillaged of all his property, and left half dead from the wounds he received. On our arrival at Rome we found the poor fellow in a most dangerous state and left him so at our departure.

Having escaped this danger as well as the malaria of the Pontine marshes, we arrived at sun-rise on the Alban Mount, and then first

came in view of the Eternal City, that "Sceptred Queen," and mistress of the ancient world. In a few more hours we passed over the Campagna, alighted at the hotel in the Piazza di Spagna, and from thence proceeded instantly to St. Peter's. Urgent business demanding the attendance of Mr. Parker in England, we could give only four days to the inspection of this interesting capital, the asylum of unfortunate greatness, the refuge of dethroned power, whose mournful ruins casting a gloom over the splendour of its modern edifices, strongly point out the vanity of all human grandeur and sooth the bitterness of human calamity. "Rome," says the elegant authoress of *Corinne*, "*Rome depuis long-temps est l'asile des exilés du monde; Rome elle même n'est elle pas détronée! son aspect console les rois depouillés comme elle.*" Rome had only a short time before our arrival recovered her venerable pontiff. It was notified to us that in two days he intended to hold his first levee and we determined to offer our congratulations to his Holiness upon so happy an occasion. In the mean time we had the unexpected pleasure of meeting with our old friend Mr. Fiott Lee, who like the wandering Ulysses had not yet arrived at his native isle; in the company of that gentleman we visited the objects of greatest interest, and laboured so well in our vocation that I have no doubt we saw as much in four days as some persons have seen in as many weeks. The splendour of modern Rome triumphs over the interest excited by its ancient ruins; at least this was the case with us, for we spent more than half our time within the walls of St. Peter's and the Vatican.

On the fourth and last morning of our sojourn we were introduced, or rather we introduced ourselves to the Pope on the first court-day, as I before observed, which the holy Father had appointed since his return. Having put four black horses to our carriage and taken a whole train of lacqueys into our service, we proceeded to the pontifical palace on Monte Cavallo, were saluted by the old Swiss guards, and advanced into the great hall. This and the whole suite of apartments were filled with cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests of all degrees, dressed

in their most splendid robes, but all in confusion. No one seemed to know his place and station, or the business for which he came; but all were running about from room to room and treading upon each other's heels.

Mr. Fagan, late English consul, had given his Holiness notice of our intended introduction, but by reason of a sudden illness was unable to present us. Mr. Fiott Lee having already had a private audience did not accompany us, so that we set out upon this adventure alone and unattended. The crowd of clerical courtiers all stared at us on our entrance with a certain air of astonishment, but as they freely gave way, we marched without interruption to the door of the presence chamber, where a considerable number of the highest dignitaries were assembled: here we were stopped, until a young page, in a dress more like that of a girl than a boy, informed his Holiness of our arrival. In a short time the door opened; we entered and reverently saluted the Sovereign Pontiff, who was seated, in very plain attire, upon a lofty seat within a raised gallery. His Holiness, with great condescension, came down the steps, took us all affectionately by the hand and gave us his blessing in the most gentle, pious, unaffected manner possible: after this he entered into familiar conversation, standing with us on the floor of the apartment and holding my hand, as the chief spokesman, clasped between his own. After we had expressed our cordial sentiments of congratulation upon his happy return, and had listened with no small degree of pride to the unfeigned expressions of gratitude which this venerable and dignified personage bestowed upon our country, to whose exertions under Providence he was pleased to attribute that return, we talked for a long time upon general subjects, but especially upon our travels, in which the Pope appeared to take considerable interest. He asked many questions concerning the state of Turkey and the modern Greeks, as well as the splendid ruins of Athens; but he inquired more particularly about Spain and the events which we had wit-

nessed in that quarter of the world. Mr. Synge having been engaged in several Spanish campaigns as honorary aide-de-camp to General Pack, and having but recently quitted the country, was enabled to gratify his Holiness with many circumstantial and interesting details. The whole of our conference occupied more than half an hour, during which time the Pope continued to stand, expressing himself in a mild unassuming manner, not merely asking questions and receiving answers, but encouraging us to enter with ease and freedom into a mutual communication of ideas. At our departure his Holiness again gave us his blessing, and it was not without sentiments of sincere respect that we left this amiable man, apparently as little elated by returning prosperity as he had been depressed by unmerited calamity.

After this audience we had an interview with Cardinal Paca, who had been appointed pro-secretary of state in the absence of Gonsalvi. The manners of the minister were different from those of the pontiff, the one being characterised by all the elegance and ease of the complete man of the world, whilst the other was principally remarkable for his air of primitive simplicity. After this visit we proceeded to contemplate the superb horses of Phidias and Praxiteles upon Monte Cavallo; from whence we adjourned to inspect the papal stud, where Mr. Parker set the whole stable in a roar of laughter, by asking to see the Pope's favourite hunter: the chief groom, however, conducted the inquirer to a fine white mule, called *Il santo Mulo*, upon which the holy Father rides in solemn processions. From hence we returned to our hotel, visited Saint Peter's for the last time in the evening, and next morning bid adieu to Rome.

We took what is called the upper road to Florence, for the purpose of visiting the magnificent fall of the Velino near Terni, which, like most waterfalls, greatly disappoints curiosity. We were however amply recompensed by the exquisite scenery around Perugia and that beautiful luxuriant valley,

*Quà formosa suo Clitumnus flumina luco
Integit et niveos abluit undaboves.*

Our classical enthusiasm was soon afterwards excited in a still stronger degree by the Lake of Thrasymene, and at Arezzo every chord of sympathy vibrated at the recollection of the tender Petrarch. In this latter place we arrived at the close of a lovely evening: the town itself possesses no interest besides that which is connected with the fame of its poet, yet we fully expected that we should have been obliged to spend the night within its walls, because the post-master positively refused to give us horses; and that for a reason which the reader would not easily guess. The banditti upon the road forsooth were so numerous that he expected they would be shot! Our safety never once entered into his contemplation: the lives of heretics were of little consequence: but those of horses were very valuable—to their master. As our plans however were decided for travelling day and night, we resolved not to spare his cattle: accordingly we repaired, as we had occasion to do in many instances, to the prefect of the city and procured an impress-warrant for the horses with which we immediately departed. Luckily for the post-master, and possibly for ourselves, we were soon overtaken by an Austrian patrolle and convoyed through the most dangerous part of the road, after which we arrived without any accident at Florence.

Here we intended to stay only two days, but were detained a third, by a misfortune which occurred to Mr. Parker, from whom a packet was stolen containing a small but exquisite collection of medals and gems which he had made during his Grecian tour. Luckily we remembered the impressions and legends of these antiques so well that we were able to write out two tolerably complete lists, one of which we left at the office of Justice and the other with Signore Sanbellino, the master of the hotel Nouvelle York, whose exertions in their recovery were unremitting and successful: they were purloined by a Jew who came into the room to drive a bargain with Antonietti, and I mention this circumstance for the sake of putting travellers on their guard against personages of that description. Here we parted with great re-

gret from our companion and proceeded over the Apennines, through Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, and Alessandria, to the capital of Piedmont. In this beautiful city we remained two days and then commenced our passage over the Alps by the grand road of Mount Cenis. All the mountains which we had hitherto beheld sunk when compared in magnitude with the Alpine barrier of Italy; but the features even of this did not appear more striking or picturesque than those of the fine Albanian chains which we had lately quitted. On the road and indeed throughout the whole of northern Italy, we had a series of escapes which now appear almost miraculous. Nearly at every step of this route we met the disbanded soldiers of Buonaparte's armies, sometimes single, sometimes in small companies, and at other times in very large bodies. Accustomed as these men had been for so many years to the most bloody deeds and the most licentious rapine, we have great reason to bless Providence for our safety.

The next resting place was Lyons, where Mr. Parker, who had omitted to lock his bed-room door, was again robbed in the night, as well as Antonietti, who lost a gold repeater. Here we heard Frenchmen claim the victory at Thoulouse, and saw the bankers' counting-houses full of English guineas. From Lyons we traversed the dull monotonous plains of Burgundy and Champagne, without any intermission, till we arrived in Paris. Even there we staid but one day to take a transient view of the glories of the Louvre, and then set out for Calais, where we arrived in safety, and feasted our eyes with a distant prospect of our native shores. Upon those shores we landed next day, and regretted no more the brilliant sun of Greece, her purple vineyards, and her myrtle groves: for there is a secret charm in the name of our Country which depends not upon external associations, upon the magnificence of mountain scenery, or the fertility of verdant plains: this amidst the venerable ruins of antiquity or the wild grandeur of an untrodden soil, this brings us back in thought, and chains down our souls to that land where we first awoke to human

sympathies, first heard the accents of benevolence, and experienced the endearments of parental love; where intellectual light first dawned upon our minds, to teach us the advantages of social union and the real blessings of constitutional liberty; where we first raised our hearts in gratitude to the Giver of all good and joined in the public worship of our Creator. There the glory of our ancestors reposes, and there we hope that we ourselves shall sink to rest.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN INSCRIPTION ON THE HAN OF VALIARÈ;

AND

A TRANSLATION INTO ROMAIC

OF

LORD WELLINGTON'S DISPATCH ON THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,

EXTRACTED FROM AN IONIAN GAZETTE.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

VERSES ON THE HAN OF VALIARÈ.

Στίχοι περὶ τῶν ἰδίων· Τὸ χάνι Βαλιαρὲ ὁμιλεῖ
πρὸς τοὺς ἑξακοσίους σκοτωμένους Γαρδικιώτας.

Πάντοτε τρέχει ὁ Καιρὸς ποτὲ δὲν ἡσυχάζει
Τὰ πράγματα τὰ κοσμικὰ ὀγλήγορα τἀλλάζει
Εἰς μερικὸν πολλὰς φορὰς φέρει τὴν ἐντυχίαν
Κ' εἰς ἄλλους τὸ ἐνάντιον μεγάλην δυστυχίαν
Εἶχα ἐγὼ πρωτότερα ταῖς πόρταις ἀνοικμέναις
Μὰ τώρα τὸ ἐνάντιον ταῖς βλέπω σφαισμέναις
Εἰς ὅλους ἤμουν πρὸς θυμὸς, 'να τοὺς εὐχαριστήσω
Διαβάταις καὶ ἐπίλοιπους, μήπως καὶ εὐτυχίσω.
'Αλλ' ὅταν ἦλθεται εἰσεῖς ὅλοι μαζί 'να 'μβῇτε,
Πῶς; ὦ καὶ τί ἐπάθεται, μόνον 'να κατοικήτε
Ταῖς πόρταις μου ἐλκίσεται, καὶ τὴν φιλοξενίαν
'Γι ἦτον; καὶ πῶς ἔγινεν; ἔιμαι εἰς ἀπορίαν.

Ἀποκρίνονται οἱ σκοτωμένοι εἰς τὸ βαλιαρὲ
τὸ χάνι.

'Αλήπασας μάς ἤφερε χωρὶς τὸ δέλημά μας
'Να 'πάρῃ τὴν ἐκδίκησιν εἰς τὰ σφάλματά μας
'Ο μέγας τε καὶ φρόνιμος ἀπὸ τοὺς βελγυράδες
'Αὐτὸς ὅπου ἐτρόμαξε βεῖδες καὶ πασάδες
'Οποιος 'να φταῖ εἰς αὐτὸν, δικαίως τὸν παιδεύει
Καὶ μὲ δουφὲ καὶ σπαθὶ γλήγορα τὸν φονεύει.

VOL. II.

VERSI Greco-volgari sulli stessi (Gardikioti)
il Chan (Ostleria) di Valiarè parla ai seicento
occisi Gardikioti.

SEMPRE il tempo corre e mai non si arresta
E presto cambia gli affari del mondo,
Ad altri spesso fortuna arreca
E ad altri l'opposto, iniserie grandi.
Le porte aperte io avevo prima,
Non più adesso, ma *barricate* le vedo.
Ognun aggradir sempre io era pronto,
Passanti ed altri, sperando di farmi felice.
Ma quando voi veniste ad entrare in folla
E come? e qual disgrazia? per alloggiare soltanto
Chiudeste le mie porte e l'ospitalità insieme
Cosa e come questo fù? io ignoro affatto.

Rispondono i Occisi.

Il Visir Alipascia ci menò a nostro malgrado
Per tirar vendetta delle nostre offese.
Quel grande e saggio sopra i Visiri,
Quel che terror già fù di Pécia e di Bè
Giustamente egli punisce chi reo dinanzi a lui appaia;
O con fucile, o ~~con~~ spada ad un momento l'occide

S D

'Οντζάκι Μουτζοχυσάτικον 'ποιος θέλει 'να χαλάση
 'Αυτὸς 'να ἦναι βέβαιος τὸν βίον θέλει χάση
 'Οπόταν ὁ 'Αλήπασας ἦτον μικρὸ παιδάκι
 "Ολοι ἡμεῖς ἐτρέξαμεν εἰς τὸ λαμπρὸν 'Οντζάκι
 "Οτ' ὄρφανὸς ἀπόμεινεν ἀπ' τὸν αὐτοῦ πατέρα.
 Δὲν εἶχεν ἄλλον ἄδελφον μὰ μόνον τὴν μητέρα·
 'Πήγαμεν 'να τὸν κόψωμεν μὲ τῆρματα 'ς τὸ χέρι
 Καὶ αὐτὸς ὡς ἐπιτήδειος ἐπῆρε τὸ χαμπέρι
 Καὶ βλέποντας πῶς ἔφυγε κτυπούσαμεν τὰ στήθια
 'Σ τὴν Κάργανην ὑπήγαμεν τοῦ κάψαμεν τὰ σπῆττα
 Καὶ ἀπ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρὸν εἶναι πενήντα χρόνοι
 Καὶ κάμνει τὴν ἀνταμοιβὴν· τῶρα τὴν τελειώνει
 Διὰ τῆτο μὰς ἐσκότωσεν ἐμᾶς ἐδῶ 'ς τὸ χάνι
 "Οπου αὐτὸς ὁ φόνος μας μέτ' τὸν δουνιάν 'να πάνη
 Τοὺς πρώτους καὶ μεγάλουςμας 'ς τὰ Ιᾶννινα τὸς φέρνει
 Τοὺς στέλνει πέρα 'ς τὸ νησὶ εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς φονεῖ
 Καὶ σκόρπισε τὰς φαμιλιὰς, εἰς ὅλους τοὺς Καζάδες
 Νέαις τε καὶ γερόντισσαις παιδία τε καὶ νυμφάδες
 Καὶ πατρίδα τὴν δυστυχή ἀνάποδα γυρίζει
 "Ευγαλε τὰ θεμέλια ὅλην τὴν ἀφανίζει
 'Επρόσταξε παντοτινὰ κανεῖς μὴ κατοικίση
 'Να μείνῃ ἔτσι ἔρημος ὡδεῖς 'να μὴ τὴν κτίσῃ
 Τὸ Σουτζὶ ὅπου κάμαμεν δικαίως τὴν βρῆμόνει
 Διότ' εἶναι δικαίως πολὺ καὶ τὸ ἀνταπλερόνει
 "Ομως ἐσὺ 'ς τὸ ἔνδοξον καὶ παλαιὸν χρυσμέτι
 'Ετῆτο 'που σοὺ λέγομεν 'να τὸ ἔχῃς ἀμανέτι
 'Να συμβουλευῇς παστρικά 'να δίδῃς τὸ χαμπέρι
 'Οπου 'ς τὸ τζάκι τὸ λαμπρὸν 'να μὴ σκώσουν χέρι
 Συμβούλευε μὲ τοχασμὸν ὅσους ἐδῶ διαβαίνουν
 'Να τὸ κηρύξουν καὶ αὐτοὶ ὅπου καὶ ἂν πηγαίνουν
 Διὰ 'να μὴ πάθουν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ ὅσα ἐμεῖς τῶρα
 'Οπου μὰς ἐσκότωσεν εὐθὺς εἰς μίαν ὥραν
 Καθὼς ποτὲ τὸ ἔπαθαν καὶ Χορμοβίται 'κείνοι
 'Να τοὺς σκοτώσουν πρόσταξε κανεῖς 'να μὴ 'πομείνῃ.

✠

'Εκ μέρους τοῦ ὑπεργάτου Βεζύρη 'Αλήπασα
 πρὸς τοὺς γειτόνους του.

'Εγὼ βεζύρ 'Αλήπασας ὅποταν εὐδυνῆμαι
 Αὐτὰς τὸν μέγαν σκοτωμὸν κατὰπολλὰ λυπούμαι
 Πλὴν παρόμοιον κακὸν ποτέ μου δὲν τὸ θέλω
 Διὰ τῆτο τοὺς γειτόνους μου ὅλους παραγγέλω

E chiunque la casa di Mutzochuso offenda
 Sicuro egli sia che perderà la vita
 Noi, mentre Alipascia era un piccolo fanciullo
 Tutti *corremmo* contro la sua splendida casa
 Perche, morto il padre, Orfano egli rimase
 E non aveva fratello, se non sola la madre:
 Noi andammo tagliarlo, colle armi in mano
 Ma lui accorto ne prese avviso
 E noi scappar lo vedendo ci battemmo il petto;
 A Karghiani andammo, ed ivi gli abbruciammo le case.
 E da quel tempo ormai cinquant' anni sono
 E ne fa la ricompensa adesso,
 Onde ci massacrò in quest' Osteria
 Affinche nostra strage tutto 'l mondo pervada.
 A Giannina indi porta i nostri capi e grandi
 All' isola opposta gli manda, e fa occiderli presto
 E le famiglie disarge per tutti i distretti
 Donne Giovani e Vecchie, donzelle e fanciulli
 E sasso sopra mette la patria infelice
 Ne scava i fundamenti e tutta la rade:
 Ordine diede che niuno vi possa mai abitare;
 Che sia un deserto, e nissun fabricar la ardisca
 Per il nostro delitto è, che lui con ragion la divasta
 Perchè egli è giusto assai, e lo ripaga
 Ma tu per quell' antico e glorioso servizio
 Tieni in pegno queste nostre parole
 Dà consiglj chiari, dà sempre avvisi
 Che contro la splendida casa nissuno insorga
 Ed avverti da senno tutti i passanti
 Dichiarar lo a tutti quei, che passano mai
 Per non aver soffrire quanto noi adesso,
 Che Ali ci diede morte subito in un istante,
 E quanto anche i Chormoviti, quelli gia noti
 Ch' occisi fossero volle, e vivo nissun restasse.

Da parte del eccellentissimo Vezir Alipascia ai suoi
 Vicini.

Io Alipascia Vizir quando mi viene in mente
 Questo gran massacro m' affliggo molto
 E di un tal guasto non avrò più mai desio
 Ed è perciò che raccomando a tutti i vicini miei

Ἵπου πλέον τὸ Ὀτζάκιμον ἵνα μὴ κακὸ ποιήσουν
 Ἀλλὰ ἵνα ὑποτάσσωνται διὰ ἵνα εὐτοχήσουν
 Καὶ ὅσοι φανοῦν ὑπήκοοι καὶ ἵνα τὰ ἀγαπήσουν
 ἽΑυτοὶ ἵνα ἦναι βέβαιοι πολλὰ καλὰ ἵνα ζήσουν
 Εἰς τοὺς χιλίους δώδεκα πρὸς τοὺς ἑξακοσίους
 Ἔγινε τοῦτο τὸ κακὸν εἰς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἀθλίους
 Εἰς δεκαπέντε τοῦ Μαρτίου, Παρασκευὴν ἡμέραν
 Τὸ δειλινὸν αὐτοῦ κονδὰ ἦτον πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέραν.

Che non molestino più la mia propria casa
 Ma che ne sian soggetti se vogliamo esser felici
 E quei che obbedienti vedransi, ed affezionati ad essa
 Sian certi che molto felice passeranno la vita
 Nel mille e dodici con seicento insieme.
 Tal strage avvenne a questi infelici
 Nei quindici di Marzo, Venerdì era il giorno
 Verso occidente inclinava il sole, s'avvicinava la sera.

Spiegazione di pochi termini turchi che
 Occorrono in questa iscrizione.

Ὀτζάκι ovvero Ὀντζάκι.] Propriamente significa il cammino, quel luogo della casa dove si fa il fuoco: si prende però per dinotar tutta la casa o famiglia di Grandi in Turchia.

Μουτζοχουσάτικον.] Cioè di Mutzo-Chuso il quale era l' avolo di Alipascia per qual nome si conosce tra gli Albanesi la sua famiglia.

Χαμπέρι.] Notizia, avviso.

Δουνιά ovvero νουνγιά.] Parola Araba, significa l' universo, ed il mondo.

Καζάδες.] Καζὰς Cazà, in Turchia si chiama un distretto di qualche provincia grande.

Σούτζι.] Delitto, fallo.

Χουσμέτι.] Servizio.

Ἰμανέτι.] Pegno.

Νο. II.

[As it has now become a custom to give a Specimen of the Romaic Language, or Modern Greek, in the Appendix to Grecian Travels, I here present the reader with a Translation of Lord Wellington's Dispatch on the Battle of Waterloo, extracted from an Ionian Gazette, published at Corfu.]

ΔΟΟΥΝΙΝΓ-ΣΤΡΕΕΤ.

Ο Τιμιώτατος Μαγγιόρος Ερβίκος Περσὴ ἔφθασεν ἰχθὲς πρὸς τὸ ἑστέρας, φέρων ἓνα ἐξ Οφφικίου γράμμα τοῦ Αρχιερατῆγου Δουκὸς Οὐέλλινγτον, Ἰππείως ἐκ τοῦ Τάγματος τοῦ Γκάμπερ, πρὸς τὸν Κόμητα Βαθούρτ, πρῶτον ἐξ Αποβήτων τῆς Επικρατείας τῆς Α. Μ. εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα τοῦ πολέμου ἐπιστατοῦν Οφφίκιον. τὸ ἀντίγραφον λοιπὸν τούτου εἶναι τὸ ἀκόλουθον.

Ουατερloon, 19 Ἰουνίου, 1815.

Μιλόρδ! Αφ' οὗ ὁ Βοναπάρτες συνήθροισε τὸ 1. 2. 3. 4. καὶ 6. σῶμα τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ Στρατεύματος, τὴν Αὐτοκρατορικὴν φρουράν, καὶ ὅλον τὸ ἱππικὸν του σχεδὸν, ἐπάνω εἰς τὴν ὄχθην τοῦ ποτῖ: Σάμβρα, καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ Ποταμοῦ τούτου καὶ τοῦ Μόζα, ἀπὸ τὰς 10 τοῦ τρέχοντος ἕως τὰς 14, τὰς 15 πρὸς τὰ ξημερώματα ἐπροχώρησε καὶ ἐκτύπησε τὰς τοποτασίας τῶν Προύσσων εἰς τὸ Τοῦιν καὶ Λόββετς τὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ποτῖ: Σάμβραν.

Εγὼ ἔλαβον τὴν εἴδησιν ταύτην τὰς 15 πρὸς τὸ ἑσπέρας, καὶ ἐδιόρισα ἀμέσως τὰ στρατεύματα νὰ ἐτοιμασθῶσι πρὸς ἐκστρατείαν. ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ὅπου ἤκουσα, ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς ἔφοδος τοῦ ἑχθροῦ διευθύνετο πρὸς τὸ Σαρλεροῦ, ἐγὼ ἐδιόρισα τὰ στρατεύματά μας νὰ κινηθῶσι κατὰ τὰ ἀριστερά: ὁ ἑχθρὸς λοιπὸν τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἐδίωξε τοὺς Προύσσους ἀπὸ τὰς ὄχθας τοῦ ποτῖ: Σάμβρα, καὶ ὁ Στρατηγὸς Ζέιθεν, ὃς τις ὠδηγοῦσε τὰ σώματα, ὅσα πρότερον εὐρίσκοντο εἰς τὸ Σαρλεροῦ, ἀπετραβίχθη πρὸς τὸ Φλέουρους. Ο Στρατάρχης Βλουῦσσερ ἐσύναξε τὸ πρῶτευμα εἰς ἓν ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ Σομβρέφ, ἔχων τὰ χωρία τοῦ Αἰγ: Αμάνδ καὶ τὸ Λινῆ ἀπέναντι τῆς τοποτασίας του.

Ο ἑχθρὸς ἐξηκολούθησε τὴν ἐκστρατείαν του πρὸς τὸν δρόμον τὸν ἀπὸ τὸ Σαρλεροῦ πρὸς τὴν Βρον-ἑλλην, καὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἑσπέρας τῶν 15 ἐκτύπησε μίαν σπείραν τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Κάτω-Χωρῶν, ἣ ὅποια

ώδηγεῖτο ἀπὸ τὸν Πρίγκιπα τοῦ Βέιμαρ, καὶ ἦτον τρατοπεδευμένη εἰς τὸ Φράσνε, καὶ τὴν ἡνάγκασε νὰ ὑποχωρήσῃ πρὸς ἓνα ὑποστατικὸν κείμενον ἐπάνω εἰς τὸν ἴδιον αὐτὸν δρόμον, καὶ καλούμενον Κουάτρε Βράς.

Ὁ Πρίγκιψ τοῦ Οράνζ ἐνεδυνάμωσεν ἀμέσως τὴν σπείραν ταύτην μὲ μίαν ἄλλην ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας Φάλαγγος, ἡ ὁποία ὠδηγεῖτο ἀπὸ τὸν Στρατηγὸν Πέρπονκετ, καὶ τὴν αἰγὴν τῷ πρῶι αὐτὴ ἔλαβεν ὀπίσω ἓνα μέρος τῆς τοποθεσίας ὅπου ἔχασεν, εἰς τρόπον ὅτι κατησφαλίσθη πάλιν ἡ ἀνταπόκρισις ἢ διὰ τοῦ δρόμου τῆς Νιβέλλης πρὸς τὴν Βρουξέλλην, μὲ τὴν Τοποσασίαν τοῦ Στρατάρχου Βλοῦσσερ.

Ὡς τόσον ἐγὼ διεύθυνον ὅλον τὸ ἐράτευμα πρὸς τὸ Κουάτρε-Βράς, καὶ ἡ πέμπτη φαλαγγαρχία ἡ ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Ἀντιστρατήγου Σέρ Θωμᾶς Πίκτον ἔφθασεν ἐκεῖ περὶ τὰς δύο ὥρας καὶ μεσὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης, ἀκολούθως ἔφθασε τὸ τρατιωτικὸν σῶμα τοῦ Δουκὸς τοῦ Βρουνσβίκ, καὶ μετ' αὐτὸ, τὸ ἐπιβάλλον τρατιωτικὸν μέρος τῆς Νασσοβίας.

Εἰς τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦτο ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἄρχιζε νὰ κτυπᾷ τὸν Πρίγκιπα Βλοῦσσερ μὲ ὅλας του τὰς δυνάμεις, ἐξαιρουμένων τοῦ πρώτου καὶ τοῦ δευτέρου σώματος, καὶ ἐνὸς σώματος ἱππικοῦ ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Κυρίου Στρατηγοῦ Κέλλερμαν, μὲ τὰ ὁποῖα ἐκτύπησε τὴν ἐδικήν μας τοποθεσίαν τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Κουάτρε-Βράς.

Τὸ Προσσυτικὸν Στράτευμα ἰδιαυθέντευσε τὴν Τοποσασίαν του μὲ τὴν συνήθητον ἀνδρίαν καὶ σταθερότητα, ἐναντίον μᾶς δυνάμεις τρατευμάτων ἀσυγκρίτως μεγαλητέρας, ἐπειδὴ δὲν εἶχε φθάσῃ ἀκόμι ἐκεῖ οὔτε τὸ τέταρτον τρατιωτικὸν του σῶμα, τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Στρατηγοῦ Βουλδφ, οὔτε ἐγὼ ἠμποροῦσα νὰ τὸ βοηθίσω, καθὼς τὸ ἐπεθυμοῦσα, ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἐκτυποῦσεν ἐν ταύτῳ καὶ ἐμὲ τὸν ἴδιον, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὰ τρατεύματά μου, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ ἱππικὸν, ὥσαν ὅπου ἔπρεπε νὰ κάμουν δρόμον πολὺν, δὲν εἶχον ἀκόμι φθάσῃ. Ἡμεῖς λοιπὸν διετηρήσαμεν ἀπαραβίαστον τὴν τοποθεσίαν μας, ἀπεκρούσαμεν ὀλοτελῶς, καὶ ἀπεδείξαμεν ματαίως ὅλας τὰς προσβολὰς τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, ὅσας ἔκαμε καθ' ἡμῶν διὰ νὰ τὴν κυριεύσῃ. Ἀλλ' αὐτὸς μᾶς ἐκτύπησεν ἐκ δευτέρου μὲ ἓνα πολυάριθμον ἐν ταύτῳ ἱππικὸν καὶ πεζικὸν, ὑποστηριζόμενα ἀπὸ μίαν μεγάλην καὶ ἰσχυράν Ἀρτιλλιερίαν. Αὐτοὺς ἔκαμε πολλὰς ἐφόδους μὲ τὸ ἱππικὸν του ἐναντίον τοῦ πεζικοῦ μας, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρούσθησαν ὅλαι εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω μὲ τὴν πλέον ἄκαμπτον σταθερότητα. Τὸ Β. Α. Υ, ὁ Πρίγκιψ τοῦ Οράνζ, ὁ Δουξ τοῦ Βρουνσβίκ, ὁ Ἀντιστράτηγος Σέρ Θωμᾶς Πίκτων, ὁ Μαγγιὺρ Στρατηγὸς Σέρ Ι. Κέμπτ, ὁ Σέρ Δ. Πακ, οἵτινες εὐρέθησαν εἰς τὴν μάχην ταύτην ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς καθ' ἡμῶν ἐφόδου τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, ἐδείχθησαν ὑπερβαλλόντως θαυμάσιοι, καθὼς προσέτι καὶ ὁ Ἀντιστράτηγος Κάρολος Βαρ: Ἀλτεν, ὁ Μαγγιὺρ Στρατηγὸς Σέρ Γ. Οάλλερ, ὁ Ἀντιστράτηγος Κῶκ, καὶ ὁ Μάγγιουρ Στρατηγὸς Μάιτλανδ, καὶ ὁ Βήνγ, καθ' ὅσον ἔλαβεν ἕκαστος αὐτῶν μέρος εἰς τὴν μάχην. Τὰ τρατεύματα τῆς πέμπτης φαλαγγαρχίας καὶ ἐκεῖνα τοῦ Βρουνσβίκ ἐπολέμησαν διὰ πολλὴν ὥραν καὶ μὲ πολλὴν ζέσιν, καὶ ἐφέρεθσαν ἀνδρείωτατα. Εγὼ ὅμως πρέπει νὰ ἀναφέρω ἐδῶ ῥητῶς καὶ κατ' ἐξοχὴν τὰ τάγματα 28, 42, 79, καὶ 92, καὶ τὴν Ἐπτακοσιαρχίαν τῶν Ἀνοβερέζων.

Ὁ δὲ ἐδικὸς μας χαμὸς ἔγινε μεγάλως, καθὼς ἡ Ε. σας, θέλει ἰδῆ ἀπὸ τὸν περικλεισθέντα κατάλογον. Ἀλλὰ πρὸ παντὸς ἄλλου ἐγὼ πρέπει νὰ συγκλάνω κατ' ἐξοχὴν τὸ Υ. του, τὸν Γαληνότατον Δούκα τοῦ Βρουνσβίκ, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐφρονεῖθη μαχόμενος ἡρωικῶς ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς τῶν Στρατευμάτων του.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Στρατάρχης Βλοῦσσερ, μ' ὅλον ὅπου εἶχε διαφυλάξῃ ἀπαραβίαστον τὴν εἰς τὸ Σομβρέφ τοποθεσίαν του, εὐρέθη ὅμως τόσον ἀδύνατος ἀπὸ τὴν αὐτηρότητα τῆς μάχης, εἰς τὴν ὅποιαν εἶχεν ἐμβῆ, καὶ τόσον περισσύτερον, ἐπειδὴ δὲν εἶχεν ἀκόμι φθάσῃ ἐκεῖ τὸ τέταρτον σῶμά του, ὥστε ὅπου ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ὑποχωρήσῃ, καὶ νὰ συνάξῃ τὸ Στράτευμά του εἰς ἓν ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ Ουάβρες. Αὐτὸς λοιπὸν τὴν νύκτα ἐστράτευσε πρὸς ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος ὕστερον ἀπὸ τὴν μάχην.

Τὸ κίνημα τοῦτο τοῦ προφύθεντος Στρατάρχου μετ' ἡνάρκασε νὰ κάμω καὶ ἐγὼ τὸ ἴδιον κίνημα, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐτραβίχθην ἀπὸ το ὑποστατικὸν τοῦ Κουάτρε-βράς ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ Γενέππε, καὶ ἀπ' ἐκεῖ ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ Οὐατερλόον τὰς 17 τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ τὰς 10 ὥρας.

Ὁ ἐχθρὸς δὲν ἠθέλησε νὰ ἐπιχειρησθῇ παντελῶς διὰ νὰ καταδιώξῃ τὸν Στρατάρχην Βλοῦσσερ, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μία νυκτοφυλακὴ, τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπεμψα πρὸς τὸ Σομβρέφ τὴν αὐγὴν, εἶρε τὰ πάντα ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ, καὶ οἱ κατὰσκοποι τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ἀπετραβίζοντο, ὅσον περισσότερον ἐπρυχωροῦσεν ἡ νυκτοφυλακὴ μου.

Αὐτὸς πρὸς τοῦτοις δὲν ἐπροσπάθεισε μήτε νὰ ἐνοχλήσῃ τὴν εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἐκρατεῖάν μας, μ' ὅλον ὅπου ἐγένετο αὕτη κατὰ τὴν ὥραν τοῦ μεσημερίου, ἀλλὰ κατεδίωκε μόνον τὸ ἱππικὸν τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Κύμητος Οὐζέβριόγε μετὰ πολὺν πληθὺς ἱππικόν, τὸ ὁποῖον εἶχε τὸ τραβίξῃ ἀπὸ δεξιὸν τοῦ κέρως.

Τοῦτο ἔδωκεν αἰτίαν πρὸς τὸν Κύμητα τοῦ Οὐζέβριόγε νὰ ἐφορμήσῃ μετὰ τὸ πρῶτον Τάγμα τῆς φρουρᾶς τοῦ ἱππικοῦ σώματος, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ἐχθρικὸν ἱππικὸν ἐξώρμησεν ἀπὸ τὸ χωρίον τοῦ Γενάππε: εἰς τὴν περίσσειαν ταύτην ὠμολόγησεν ἡ Ε. του, ὅτι ἦτον εἰς τὸ ἄλρον εὐχαριστημένος ἀπὸ τὸ συνετὸν φέρισμον τοῦ Τάγματος τούτου.

Ἡ θέσις, τὴν ὁποίαν ἐγὼ κατέλαβον ἀπέναντι τοῦ Οὐατερλόου, ἐκάλυπτε τὸν Βασιλικὸν δρόμον τοῦ Σαρλερᾶ πρὸς τὴν Νιβέλλην, καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν τῆς μέρος ἐκλινε πρὸς ἓνα κρημνὸν πλησίον τοῦ Μερκ-βραίνε, τὸ ὁποῖον ἦτον κυριευμένον: τὸ δὲ ἀριτερόν τῆς ἐξετείνεται πρὸς ἓνα λόφον ὑπεράνωθεν τοῦ Χωρίου Τερ-Λα-Χαγε, τὸ ὁποῖον ἦτον καὶ αὐτὸ παρομοίως κυριευμένον.

Ἀπέναντι τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέντρου, καὶ πλησίον τοῦ δρόμου τῆς Νιβέλλης, ἡμεῖς ἐπιάσαμεν τὸ ὁσπήτιον καὶ τὸ περιβάλλειν Οὐγουμόντ, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐδιαυθέντεν τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν τοῦ πλαγίου μέρους τοῦ ἰδίου αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἀριτεροῦ κέντρου ἐπιάσαμεν τὸ ὑποστατικὸν τοῦ Χάη-Σαίντε. Ελαβόμεν λοιπὸν ἀνταπόκρισιν πλησίον τοῦ ἀριτεροῦ μας μετὰ τὸν Στρατάρχην Πρίγγιπα Βλοῦσσερ ἀπὸ τὸ Οὐάβρες διὰ μέσον τοῦ Κύμι: καὶ ὁ Στρατάρχης αὐτὸς μοι εἶχεν ὑποσχεσθῇ, ἀνίσως καὶ ἤθελε μᾶς κτυπήσῃ ὁ ἐχθρὸς, νὰ με βοηθήσῃ μετὰ ἓνα καὶ μετὰ περισσότερα σώματα, κατὰ τὴν χρείαν.

Ὁ δὲ ἐχθρὸς συνήθροισεν τὸ ἐράτευμά του. Ἐξαίρουμένου τοῦ ἰππικοῦ σώματος (τὸ ὁποῖον εἶχε πέμψῃ διὰ νὰ παραφυλάττῃ τὰ κινήματα τοῦ Στρατάρχου Βλοῦσσερ) ἐπάνω εἰς μερικοὺς λόφους συνῶδεμένους τὸν ἓνα μετὰ τὸν ἄλλον ἀπέναντι ἡμῶν, κατὰ τὴν νύκτα τὴν μεταξὺ τῶν 17 καὶ 18: ὅθεν ἄρχησε περὶ τὰς 10 ὥρας μίαν μανιώδη προσβολὴν ἐναντίον τῆς θέσεώς μας τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ Οὐγουμόντ. Εγὼ ἐκρατοῦσα τὴν θέσιν ἐκείνην μετὰ ἓνα μέρος τῆς σπειρας τῶν φρουρῶν, ἥτις ὠδηγεῖτο ἀπὸ τὸν Στρατηγὸν Βήνγ, ὅς τις ἦτον στρατοπεδευμένος ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς θέσεως: ἡ σπεῖρα αὕτη διενθύνθη μέχρι τινὸς ἀπὸ τὸν Ἀντιχιλίαρχον Μαγδονάδ, καὶ ἔπειτα ἀπὸ τὸν Χιλίαρχον Χόμε. Λαμβάνω ὅμως τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ σᾶς προσθέσω, ὅτι ἡ θέσις αὕτη διετηρήθη ὅλην ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν μετὰ τὴν μεγαλητέραν σύνεσιν ἀπὸ τὰ ἀνδρεῖα ταῦτα στρατεύματα, μ' ὅλον ὅπου σώματα πολυάριθμα τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ἐπεχειρήσθησαν δις καὶ πολλάκις νὰ τὴν κυριεύσωσιν.

Ἡ προσβολὴ ὅμως αὕτη τοῦ ἐχθροῦ κατὰ τοῦ δεξιοῦ μέρους τοῦ κέντρου μας ἐδιαυθεντεύετο ἐν ταῦτ' καὶ ἀπὸ κανονίας ἀδιακόπως ἐναντίον ὅλου τοῦ πεζικοῦ μας, τὸ ὁποῖον ἦτον διωρισμένον νὰ διαυθεντεύθῃ ἀπὸ τὰς ἀλλεπαλλήλους ἐφόδους τοῦ ἱππικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζικοῦ τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, ποτὲ μὲν ἐνωμένων ὁμοῦ εἰς τὰς προσβολὰς ταύτας ποτὲ δὲ καὶ χωρισμένων. Ὅθεν ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἐκυρίευσεν εἰς μίαν ἀπὸ τὰς ἐφόδους ταύτας τὸ ὑποστατικὸν τοῦ Χάη-Σαίντε, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ μέρος τῆς ἐλαφρᾶς ἑπτακοσιαρχίας τοῦ λεγεῶνος, τὸ ὁποῖον τὴν ἐκυρίευσεν, εἶχε τελειώσῃ ὅλα τὰ πολεμικὰ ἀναγκαῖα του, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἐχθρὸς εἶχε διακόψῃ τὴν μόνην ἀνταπόκρισιν τὴν μεταξὺ τῆς θέσεως ταύτης, καὶ τοῦ Στρατεύματός μας.

Ο ἔχθρος ἐκτύπησεν ἀλλεπαλλήλως τὸ πεζικὸν μας μὲ τὸ ἵππικόν του, ἀλλ' αἱ προσβολαὶ αὗται ἐστάθησαν ἄπρακτοι καὶ μάταιαι, καὶ ἔδωκαν ἀφορμὴν νὰ κάμῃ τὸ ἵππικόν μας διαφόρους ἐφόδους, εἰς μιαν ἀπὸ τὰς ὑποίας ἡ σπείρα τοῦ Λορδ Ε. Σόμερσετ ἡ συντιθεμένη ἀπὸ τὰς σωματοφρουράς, καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς φρουρὰς τὰς βασιλικὰς, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ πρῶτον Ἰάγμα τῶν φρουρῶν τῶν δραγόνων, εἰδείχθη εἰς τὸ ἄκρον ἀνέγρεια, καθὼς πρὸς τούτοις καὶ ἐκείνῃ τοῦ Μαγγιὸρ Στρατηγοῦ Σέρ Γ. Πόνσομβη, μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐπῆρε πολλοὺς αἰχμαλώτους καὶ ἕνα Λετὸν. Τὰ λυπήματα ταῦτα ἐγίνοντο συνεχῇ καὶ ἀλλεπάλληλα ἕως τὰς 7 ὥρας τῆς ἑσπίας, ὅποταν ὁ ἔχθρος ἐφόρμησε καθ' ἡμῶν ἀπεγνωσμένος μὲ τὸ ἵππικόν καὶ μὲ τὸ πεζικὸν του, ὑποστηριζόμενα καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν αἰδιάκοπον φωτίαν τῆς Ἀρτιλλιερίας του, εἰς νὰ συντριψῇ τὸ ἀριστερόν μας κέντρον, τὸ πλησίον τοῦ ὑποστατικοῦ τοῦ Χάιτε-Σαίντ. Ἀλλ' ἡ ὁρμή του αὕτη ὕστερον ἀπὸ μίαν κρατερὰν συμπολὴν, ἀποκατέστη ματαία. Ὄθεν ἐπειδὴ ἐγὼ εἶδον, ὅτι τὰ Στρατεύματα τοῦ ἔχθρου ἀπετραβίζοντο ἀπὸ τὴν προσβολὴν ταύτην μὲ μεγαλωτάτην ἀταξίαν, καὶ ὅτι τὸ Στράτευμα τοῦ Στρατηγοῦ Βουλόφ, τὸ ὅποιον ἐστράτευε εἰς τῆς ὁδοῦ τοῦ Εὐσερμόντ πρὸς τὸ Πλανσενόρτ καὶ πρὸς τὸν τόπον τὸν καλούμενον Βέλλε ἀλλιάνσε, ἄρχιζε νὰ ἐνεργῇ, καὶ ἡ φωτιά τῶν κανονίων του ἦτον ἤδη ἀπέναντι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Πρίγκιψ Βλοῦσσερ μ' εἶχε προφθάσῃ ὁ ἴδιος προσωπικῶς μὲ ἕνα σῶμα τοῦ στρατεύματός του κατὰ τὸ ἀριστερόν μέρος τῆς πεζικῆς σειρᾶς μας πλησίον τοῦ Λύειμ, ἐγὼ ἀπεφάσισα τότε νὰ κτυπήσω τὸν ἔχθρον, καὶ ἐξώρισα παρευθὺς νὰ προχωρήσῃ ὅλον τὸ πεζικόν, ὑποστηριζόμενον καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ ἵππικόν καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀρτιλλιερίαν. Ἡ προσβολὴ αὕτη εὐδωδῆθη καὶ εὐδοκίμησε καθ' ὅλας τὰς μερῆς. Ο ἔχθρος λοιπὸν κατηναγλίσθη νὰ παραιτήσῃ τῇ ἐπὶ τοὺς Λόφους τοποστασίαν του, ἐτρίπη εἰς φυγὴν μετὰ μεγίστης ἀταξίας, καὶ ἄφησε, καθὼς ἐγὼ ἠμποροῦσα νὰ καταλάβω, ἑκατὸν πενήντα κανόνια μὲ ὀλατους τὰ χρειαζόμενα, τὰ ὅποια ἔπесον εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν μας. Εγὼ ἐξηκολούθησα νὰ καταδιώκω τὸν ἔχθρον ἰκανὴν ὥραν μετὰ τὴν δύσιν τοῦ Ἡλίου, καὶ μόνον ἔπαυσα μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ τὸν καταδιώκω, ἐπειδὴ ἀπηνύθησαν τὰ Στρατεύματά μου, τὰ ὅποια εἶχον πολεμίσῃ διὰ 12 ὥρας ὀλοκλήρους κατὰ συνέχειαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ συναπαντήθην εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ἑρόμον μὲ τοὺς Στρατάρχην Βλοῦσσερ, καὶ μὲ ἐβεβαίωσεν, ὅτι εἶχεν ἀποφασίσῃ νὰ καταδιώκῃ τὸν ἔχθρον καθ' ὅλην ἐκείνην τὴν νύκτα: ὅθεν μοὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτὸς σήμερον τὴν αὐγὴν τὴν εἰδησιν, ὅτι ἐπῆρεν 60 κανόνια ἐκ τῆς *Λεβανταίνης φρουρᾶς*, καὶ διαφόρους ἀποσκευὰς καὶ πράγματα τοῦ Βοναπάρτε.

Ἐχω σκοπὸν νὰ προχωρήσω σήμερον τὴν αὐγὴν πρὸς τὴν Νιβέλλην, καὶ νὰ μὴ παύσω τὰ πολεμικὰ μου κινήματα.

Ἡ Ε. σας πρέπει νὰ σημειώσῃ, ὅτι μία μάχη τύσον σφοδρὰ καὶ πεισματώδης δὲν ἠμποροῦσε νὰ συμβῇ, μῆτε νὰ μᾶς δώσῃ τόσα τρώπαια χωρὶς μεγάλον χαμὸν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ μὲ λυπεῖ τὸ νὰ σᾶς προσθέσω, ὅτι ὁ ἐδικός μας χαμὸς ἐγένεν ἄπειρος. Ἡ Α. Μ. ὕστερούμενος τὸν Ἀντιστράτηγον Σέρ Θωμᾶν Πίκτον, ὕστερίθη ἕνα Ὀφικιάλον, ὅς τις εἰδείχθη ἄριστος πολλόταταις φοραῖς εἰς τὴν δούλευσίν του, αὐτὸς ἐφονεύθη ἐνδόξως ὀδηγῶν τὴν φαλαγγαρχίαν του εἰς μιαν ἑφοδὸν μὲ τὴν βαγωνέτταν, εἰς μέσου τῆς ὁποίας ἀπεκρούσθη μία ἀπὸ τὰς ἰσχυρωτέρας προσβολὰς τοῦ ἔχθρου ἐναντίον τῆς θέσεώς μας. Ὁ Κόμης τοῦ Οὐξβρίδγε, ἂφ' οὗ ἐπολέμησεν ἐντυχῶς ὅλην τὴν χαλεπὴν ταύτην καὶ ἀργαλίαν ἡμέραν, ἐλαβῶθη εἰς τὴν ὑστέραν σχεδὸν ἑφοδόν, εἰς τὸ ὅποιον φοβοῦμαι, ὅτι ἡ Μ. του θέλει στερηθῇ τὴν δούλευσίν του διὰ πολὺν καιρὸν.

Τὸ Β. Α. Υ. ὁ Πρίγκιψ τοῦ Ὁρανζ εἰδείχθη ἄριστος, διὰ τὴν ἀνδρίαν του καὶ τὸ καλὸν φέρισμόν του, ἕως ὅτου ἐλαβῶθη εἰς τὸν ὄμον ἀπὸ ἕνα βόλιον τουφεκίου, δι' ὃ καὶ ἠναγκάσθη νὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ Στρατόπέδον.

Μοὶ δίδει ἄκραν εὐχαρίστησιν τὸ νὰ ἡμπορῶ νὰ βεβαιώσω τὴν Ε. σας, ὅτι ποτὲ ἄλλοτε δὲν ἐφέρθη τὸ στρατεύμα μὲ τόσῃ ἀνδρίᾳ καὶ γενναϊότητι. Ἡ φυλαγγορχία τῆς φρουρᾶς ἡ ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Ἀντιστρατήγου Κῶκ, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐλαβώθη βαρέως, καὶ οἱ Μαγγιοροὶ Στρατηγοὶ Μάιτλανδ, καὶ ὁ βῆγγ, ἔδωκαν ἓνα παράδειγμα, τὸ ὁποῖον τὸ ἐμμήθησαν ὅλοι· καὶ δὲν ὑπάρχει, τέλος πάντων, μήτε ἀξιωματικὸς, μήτε εἶδος κῆνέω στρατευμάτων, οἱ ὁποῖοι νὰ μὴν ἐφέρθησαν ἀνδρείως καὶ ἀξιοχρέως.

Εγὼ πρέπει ν' ἀναφέρω κατ' ἐξοχὴν (διὰ τῆς ἐπικυρώσεως τοῦ Β. Α. Υ.) τὸν Ἀντιστράτηγον Σέρ Χ. Κλίντον, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Ἀδὰμ, τὸν Ἀντιστράτηγον Κάρολον Βαρὼν Ἀλτεν, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Σέρ Κόλλιν Ἀλκετ, οἵτινες ἐλαβώθησαν βαρέως, τὸν Χιλίαρχον Ομπρέδαν, καὶ Μιχαήλ, ὅς τις ὁδηγοῦσε μίαν σπείραν τῆς τετάρτης Φάλαγγος, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Λαμβέρτ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Λόρδ Ε. Σόμμερσετ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Σέρ Γ. Πονσομβῆ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Σέρ Κ. Γράντ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Σέρ Α. Βίβιαμ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Ι. Βανδέλεουρ, τὸν Μαγ. Στρατ. Κόμητα Δορνβέργ. Εγὼ πρὸς τούτοις εἶμαι κατὰ πολλὰ ὑπόχρεως πρὸς τὸν Στρατ. Λόρδ Ηλ, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ συμβοήθειάν του, καὶ διὰ τὸ καλὸν φέρισμόν του, τὸσον εἰς ταύτην, καθὼς καὶ εἰς κάθε ἄλλην προαπερασμένην περίστασιν.

Μὲ εὐχαρίστησεν εἰς τὸ ἄκρον ἡ ὁδηγία τῆς Ἀρτιλλερίας καὶ τῶν Μηχανικῶν ἀπὸ τοὺς χιλιάρχους Σέρ Γ. Βόσδ καὶ Σμῆθ, καὶ ἔχω ὅλην τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν ἀπὸ τὸ φέρισμον τοῦ γενικοῦ ὑπασιπιστοῦ, τοῦ Μαγ. Στρατηγοῦ Βάρνες, (ὅς τις ἐλαβώθη) καὶ τοῦ γενικοῦ Εφόρου τῶν κατοικημάτων, τοῦ χιλιάρχου Δανλασῆ, ὅς τις ἐκτυπήθη ἀπὸ μίαν μπάλλαν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ τῆς μάχης ταύτης. Ὁ θάνατος τοῦ Ἀξιωματικοῦ τούτου φέρει ζημίαν μεγάλην πρὸς τὴν δούλευσιν τῆς Α. Μ. καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς ἐμὲ κατὰ τὴν στιγμὴν ταύτην. Εἶμαι πρὸς τούτοις πολλὰ χρεώσσης εἰς τὴν συμβοήθειαν τοῦ Ἀντιχιλιάρχου Λόρδ Φίτζροη Σόμμερσετ, ὅς τις ἐλαβώθη βαρέως, καὶ τῶν ἀξιωματικῶν τῆς πρώτης μου τάξεως, οἵτινες ὑπέφερον ὑπὲρ τὸ δέον εἰς τὴν μάχην ταύτην. Ὁ τιμωτάτος Ἀντιχιλιάρχος Σέρ Α. Γόρδον, ὅς τις ἀπέθανεν ἀπὸ τὰς λαβωματίας του, ἦτον ἓνας ἀξιωματικὸς ἀξιόλογος, καὶ ἡ Α. Μ. ζημιούται μεγάλως εἰς τὴν δούλευσίν του ἀπὸ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ Οφικιᾶλου τούτου.

Ὁ Στρατηγὸς Κροῦζε ὁ εἰς τὴν δούλευσιν τῆς Νασσοβίας μὲ εὐχαρίστησεν ἄκρως μὲ τὸ καλὸν φέρισμόν του, καθὼς προσέτι καὶ ὁ Στρατηγὸς Τρίπ, ὁ ὁδηγὼν μίαν σπείραν τοῦ ἵππικοῦ τοῦ βαρέος, καὶ ὁ Στρατ. Βανότε, ὁ ὁδηγὼν μίαν σπείραν τοῦ πεζικοῦ τοῦ Βασιλέως τῶν Κάτω-Χωρῶν.

Ὁ Στρατ. Πότζος τοῦ Βόργου, ὁ Στρατ. Βαρ: Βικέντιος, ὁ Στρατ. Μοῦφφλινγ, ὁ Στρατ. Ἀλβόας παρενρίθησαν εἰς τὸ Στρατόπεδον καθ' ὅλην τὴν μάχην, καὶ μὲ ἐβοήθησεν ὅσον περισσότερον ἐδυνήθησαν. Ὁ Βαρ: Βικέντιος ἐλαβώθη, ἀλλ' ὅχι βαρέως ὥς ἐλπίζω, καὶ ὁ Στρατ. Πότζος τοῦ Βόργου ἔλαβεν ἓνα ζούλισμα εἰς ἓνα μέρος τοῦ σώματός του.

Εγὼ ἤθελε κάμω ἄδικον τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ μου, καθὼς καὶ τοῦ Στρατάρχου Βλοῦσσερ, καὶ τοῦ Προυσικοῦ Στρατεύματος, ἀνίσως δὲν ἀπέδιδον τὸ εὐτυχὲς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς χαλεπῆς ταύτης ἡμέρας πρὸς τὴν πρόθυμον καὶ ἐν καιρῷ τῇ προσήκοντι προσφερθεῖσαν μοι βοήθειαν τους. Τὸ κίνημα τοῦ Στρατηγοῦ Βουλδφ ἐναντίον τῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ἐστάθη ἓνα ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνα ὅπου κατεδίκασαν περισσότερον τοῦ ἐχθροῦ τὴν τύχην. Καὶ ἀνίσως ἐγὼ καὶ δὲν ἤθελεν ἡμπορέσω νὰ κάμω τὴν κατ' αὐτοῦ προσβολὴν, ἥτις ἐπέφερε τὸ τέλειον ἀποτέλεσμα, τὸ κίνημα τοῦ Στρατηγοῦ ταύτου ἤθελεν ἀναγκάσῃ τὸν ἐχθρὸν νὰ τραβιχθῇ, ἂν κατὰ τύχην δὲν ἤθελεν εὐδοθεῖσαι αἱ προσβολαὶ του, καὶ ἤθελε τὸν ἐμποδίσῃ νὰ προχωρήσῃ, ἀνίσως κατὰ δύστησίαν ἤθελεν εὐδοκιμήσωσι.

Μαζὴ μὲ τὸ ἐξ Οφικιῶν γράμμα τούτου, πέμπω καὶ δύο Λετούς, τοὺς ὁποίους ἐπῆραν τὰ τρατεῦμά μου εἰς τὴν μάχην ταύτην, καὶ τοὺς ὁποίους ὁ Μαγγιάρος Περσῆ θέλει λάβῃ τὴν τιμὴν νὰ τοὺς ὑποβάλλῃ εἰς

τοὺς πόδας τοῦ Β. Α. Υ. λαμβάνω τὴν εὐκαιρίαν ταύτην διὰ νὰ τὸν συστήσω πρὸς τὴν ὑπεράσπισιν τῆς Ε. σας, καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τὴν τιμὴν νὰ τῆς εἶμαι.

(Υπογεγραμμένος)

ΟΥΕΛΛΙΝΓΤΟΝ.

ΠΡΟΣΘΗΚΗ. Αφ' οὗ ἔγραψα τὸ παρὸν, ἔλαβον τὴν εἶδῃσιν, ὅτι ὁ Μαγ. Στρατ. Σέρ Γ. Πονσομβῆ ἐφονεύθη. ὁθεν δίδωντάς σας τὴν εἶδῃσιν ταύτην πρέπει νὰ σᾶς προσθέσω, ὅτι ἐλυπήθην ἐκ καρδίας διὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἀξιωματικοῦ τούτου, ὃς τις εἶχεν ἤδη προσφέρει πολλὰς λαμπρὰς καὶ ἀξιολόγους ἐκδουλεύσεις, καὶ ἦτον τὸ κάυχημα καὶ ἡ καλλονὴ τοῦ ἰδίου του ἐπαγγέλματος.

ΠΡΟΣΘΗΚΗ. Ἐως τοῦ νῦν δὲν ἠμπόρεσα νὰ συνάξω καὶ νὰ σᾶς πεμψῶ τοὺς κατ' ὄνομα καταλόγους τῶν τεθνηκότων καὶ τῶν λαβωμένων, ἀλλὰ σᾶς περικλείω ἕνα κατάλογον τῶν ἀξιωματικῶν, ὅσοι ἐφονεύθησαν καὶ ἐλαβώθησαν εἰς τὰς δύν ταύτας ἡμέρας τῆς μάχης, μὲ ἐκείνην τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, ὅσην ἠμποροῦν νὰ ἔχωσιν οἱ κατ' ὄνομα κατάλογοι, καὶ χαίρω μεγάλως, ἐπειδὴ ἠμπορῶ νὰ σᾶς εἰπῶ, ὅτι ὁ Χιλίαρχος Δελανσῆς δὲν ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὅτι εἶναι ἐλπίδες περὶ τῆς ὑγείας του.

(Ἡ Εφημερίς, Τίμες.)

THE END.

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