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CŒLUM, NON ANIMUM, MUTANT QUI TRANS MARE CURRUNT.

[PER ANNUM.

OFFICE CORNER OF CEDAR STREET AND BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1830.

{ NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

LITERATURE, &C.

BERTHA.

From the Island Bride, in Six Cantos, by the Reverend Hobart Couney, B. D.

Here Bertha dwelt for heaven, and all was rest Within a bosom not yet warped by guile; The very throbbings of her gentle breast Were peace's lullaby; and, when the smile Played round her lips, it seemed as if the while The sunlight of her soul was beaming there Its God's bright reflex. How should guilt defile A thing so pure?—and yet was she as fair As she was good—oh! that like her all women were!

There was a sweet unconsciousness about her, An utter absence of all pride, all art: Who heard her clear soft tones could never doubt her, They were the echoes of a guileless heart. Truth hung upon her lips, whence brightly dart Its rays divine: so seraph-like her air, That her pure frame seemed of her soul a part— Fit casket for a work so passing rare, For innocence had fixed its fairest impress there.

Within the circle of her native glen She passed, without a care, the live-long day: No wish was hers to join the "hum of men," Who while in sensual dreams their lives away. With the young rustics at their evening play She'd mix, partaker of their merry glee, And oft-times join the artless roundelay, Or thread the dance, with footstep light and free,— Her life, without its din, one constant jubilee.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Under the title of The Oxonians, a new novel is about to come into circulation from the versatile pen of the author of The Rouge. The third and fourth volumes of Mr. D'Israeli's Life and Times of Charles I. may be immediately expected.

The public are to be gratified, it appears, with a new peep at The Exclusives. The promised (and promising) exhibition is to be styled "Foreign Exclusives in London."

Mr. Burke, the popular author of the Peerage and Baronetage, has just ready his new work, under the title of The Official Kalendar for 1830. It forms a complete alphabetical register of the Public Institutions and Public Functionaries, Legislative, Judicial, Ecclesiastic, Civil, and Military of the British Empire, including its Colonial and Foreign Dependencies, with circumstantial details of the Sovereign houses of Europe, particularizing the present members of each family.

The Undying One is the title of the expected poem by the fair authoress of Rosalie, who, we understand, has availed herself, in the construction of her story, of a tradition which presents more than ordinary capabilities for romance and poetry.

Under the designation of The Turf, a book of singular attraction for all who are interested in the affairs of the sporting world, will shortly be published. A nobleman in prominent consideration in the sporting circles is reported to be the writer.

The successful author of Richelieu has been incited to the employment of his pen upon another work, which is to appear speedily, with the name of De l'Orme.

The amusing author of Sayings and Doings has prepared another entertainment for his numerous readers, under the name of Maxwell, a Tale of the Middle Banks.

Mr. Parke, the well known performer on the Oboe (for forty years,) has been long occupied with the arrangement of his Musical Memoirs, which will soon be published. They are to comprise an Account of the General State of Music in England, from the first Commemoration of Handel, in the Year 1784, to the Year 1830; and will be copiously interspersed with Anecdotes, Musical, Historionic, &c.

A dramatic poem upon a lofty and stirring subject, The Revolt of the Angels, is announced from the pen of Mr. Edmund Reade, Author of Cain the Wanderer.

Lord King's Life of Locke is nearly ready for publication in the octavo form.

Dr. Ure has in the Press a new edition of his Dictionary of Chemistry.

Sir Walter Scott is preparing a History of Demonology and Witchcraft.—London, June, 1830.

A CRUISE UP THE SAGUENAY, LOWER CANADA.

By a Naval Officer.

Perhaps there is no part of the world in which the human frame is subjected to such diversities of temperature within a short space of time as in Canada;—a peculiarity characteristic of its Climate. Sudden and extensive ranges in the thermometer are produced at all times of the year by almost every change in the direction of the wind. In the winter, it is well known, the cold is most intense, while in the summer, the opposite extreme of heat prevails, with the nights frequently attended by frost. At Quebec, during the last winter, the thermometer fell 33° below zero; and in the month of June following, it was up to 94° in the shade, thus making a range of 127 degrees; yet the climate is remarkably healthy, and instances of longevity are com-

mon. At the mouth of the Rivere du Loup, on the 1st of Sept. the temperature of the sea water at the surface was 39°, whilst that of the air was 46°. In July we several times found the water at 38°, while the air was once or twice lower than 40°, at a period which is generally the warmest in the year.

On the next morning we left our anchorage. As we approached the mouth of the Saguenay river, the wind died away, and we were obliged to anchor. We were strangers to its navigation, and though one or two of our companions professed a knowledge of it, we found nearly to our cost that they were not to be trusted. After waiting till the ebb tide had ceased, we took advantage of a light wind that favoured us, and shortly found ourselves securely at anchor in the little harbour of Tadousac at the mouth of this river.

The view from our anchorage was of the most picturesque description. To the southward were the long reefs of each point of the entrance of the Saguenay, forming an effectual barrier to the waves of the St. Lawrence, and affording security to the harbour. In the distance was Red Island, beyond it Green Island, and in their rear the blue hills of the south shore. To the north-westward up the Saguenay, precipice succeeded by precipice was seen in perspective; their bases washed by the dark deep waters of the river, over whose surface they cast their shadows in gloomy, solemn grandeur. Near us was the little semi-circular beach of bright sand, forming the bay or harbour of Tadousac. Rising immediately above this, a green terrace, on which stand the houses of the fur-traders, ornamented in front with a row of old guns, placed round the confines of a tolerable garden, more for the sake of appearance than for use. Above this terrace appears a ridge of white granite hills, on the other side of which is a small lake. The view in this direction is finally closed by mountains of granite, rising to the height of about two thousand feet.

The astonishing depth of the Saguenay renders it one of the most extraordinary rivers in the world. It is the grand outlet of the waters from the Saguenay country into the St. Lawrence, which it joins on its northern shore, at about a hundred miles below Quebec, and although only a tributary stream, has the appearance of a long mountain lake, in an extent of fifty miles, rather than that of a river. The scenery is of the most wild and magnificent description. The river varies from about a mile to two miles in breadth, and follows its impetuous course in a south-east direction, through a deep valley formed by mountains of gneiss and sienitic granite, which in some places rise vertically from the water-side to an elevation of two thousand feet.

There is a feature attending this river, which renders it a natural curiosity, and is probably the only instance of the kind. The St. Lawrence is about eighteen miles wide at their confluence, and has a depth of about two hundred and forty feet. A ridge of rocks below the surface of the water, through which there is a channel about one hundred and twenty feet deep, lies across the mouth of the Saguenay, within which the depth increases to eight hundred and forty feet, so that the bed of the Saguenay is absolutely six hundred feet below that of the St. Lawrence into which it falls, a depth which is preserved many miles up the river. So extraordinary a feature could only occur in a rocky country, such as is found in some parts of Canada, where the beauties of nature are displayed in their wildest form. The course of the tide, meeting with resistance from the rocks at the mouth of the Saguenay, occasions a violent rippling, or surf, which is much increased and exceedingly dangerous to boats during the ebb tide. The extraordinary depth of the river, and the total want of information concerning it, has given rise to an idea among the credulous fishermen, of its being in many parts unfathomable. This effect is admissible on uninformed minds, for there is always an appearance of mystery about a river when its water is even discoloured so as to prevent the bed from being seen, and the delusion is here powerfully assisted by the lofty overshadowing precipices of either shore.

Following the course of the river upwards, it preserves a westerly direction to the distance of about sixty miles, in some parts about half a mile broad, in others expanding into small lakes, about two miles across to their borders being interspersed with a few low islands. In the narrow parts of the river, the depth at the distance of a few yards from the precipice forming the bank, is six hundred feet, and in the middle of the river it increases to nearly nine hundred. It is, as yet, only known to the few fur-traders who deal with the native Indians, and the salmon fishermen who frequent its banks. These latter have erected some small huts on the narrow muddy banks left in some parts between the water and the precipice, in which we were glad to seek shelter on our way up the river with our boat. On the night before our arrival at Chicotomy, we encamped on the bank, and, as we had imagined, out of the reach of the tide. In the course of the night, however, our fancied security vanished, by the appearance of the water in our tent, and we were suddenly awake by its noise beneath us, our beds being fortunately off the ground. Although our condition was by no means free from danger, the scene that ensued was sufficiently ludicrous. We were in total darkness, the water was nearly knee-deep in our tent, and in attempting to find the exit, we encountered various articles, such as trunks, canteens, and other things equally inimical to our design. At length, however, on gaining the outside of the tent, we had the satisfaction of discovering our boat riding by her anchor close to us, the rope by which she was moored having allowed her to swing. All dry land had disappeared in the darkness of the night, and

"One wide water all around us, All above us one black sky," seemed to be literally verified. A gale of wind which was blowing from the north-east, accompanied with violent rain, had occasioned the water to rise above its usual level. Our first consideration was how to secure our personal safety, and we were about embarking immediately, but observing the water rose no higher, and that the tent remained firm in its position, after a short time we were relieved by find-

ing it recede to its natural level. The vertical rise had been about twenty-one feet. At day-light we found ourselves, in a sad plight; the few things we had with us being smeared over with a soft mud, deposited by the water, and the rain, which continued during the ensuing day, rendered our condition by no means desirable.

At the distance of about sixty miles up the river, the navigation is suddenly terminated by a succession of falls and rapids, near which is situated the trading post of Chicotomy. At this place there is an old church, built about two centuries ago by the Jesuits, who were active in civilizing the native Indians. The church is still kept in decent repair by the Indians, and is annually visited by a missionary priest. These people are few in number, and are not to be met with between this trading post and the mouth of the river. A fine tract of country commences here, intersected by several rivers issuing from lake St. John, distant about sixty-seven miles farther to the westward. The little communication which is carried on with this lake is, by means of these rivers, in bark canoes, and batteaux, the flat-bottomed boats of the country; but it is subject to much interruption from the portages, or carrying places, necessary to avoid the numerous falls in them. The tide of emigration is directed to this quarter, and we shall no doubt shortly hear of a flourishing settlement on the borders of Lake St. John. The Saguenay river, already celebrated as having afforded a secure retreat to the ships of the French squadron, at the memorable siege of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, as if intended to facilitate the colonization of that country, will then prove of the utmost importance for the conveyance of its surplus produce, by means of steam-vessels to the St. Lawrence, from thence to be re-shipped for the foreign market.

The old system of exclusion, which so long prevailed in the central parts of North America some few years since, seems to have reigned here with uninterrupted quietness. Known only to a few individuals, whose interest it was to represent the country of the Saguenay as rocky and barren, that they might enjoy the benefit of monopolizing the fur trade, it was not until within two or three years past that its real character became known. All that had hitherto been told of it, was about its sterile nature, and mysterious tales of the depth and dangers of the river, which the appearance of its entrance tended but too much to confirm. All this had the desired effect; but the charm is at length broken, and the sterility of the country, as well as the imagined terrors of the river, are already dissipated by a statement of facts laid before the House of Assembly at Quebec. It appears to have been customary hitherto to let the country to individuals for terms of twenty-one years, and the time for a renewal of the lease being at hand, two public spirited persons, the Messrs. Tache, of Kamouraska, who have long resided there, have divulged accounts of it, which induced the provincial government to send an exploring party for the purpose of investigating their reality in the course of last summer. The report of this commission is as favourable as was expected. It has appeared at length in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in a paper on the Saguenay country.

GENERAL SIR HEW DALRYMPLE, BART.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Mr. Editor,—Observing in your Obituary of last month, an account of the services of the late Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, which is correct as far as it goes; together with the separate opinions of the Generals who formed the Court of Inquiry into the convention in Portugal; I think the following facts, which I have condensed from a narrative written by himself, and which are now matters of history, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the present day; and are requisite to a due understanding of Sir Hew Dalrymple's services.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, A. J. DALRYMPLE.

Park-street Grosvenor-square, May 10th, 1830.

In 1806, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple was honoured with his Majesty's commands to proceed to Gibraltar, and take upon himself the command of that garrison, where he arrived in the month of November. The communication with Spain was open when he arrived, which circumstance, of necessity, led to a correspondence with Gen. Castanos, who commanded in the Spanish lines, and a feeling of reciprocal esteem and confidence arose between them. In the autumn of 1807, large bodies of French troops having entered Spain for the declared purpose of attacking Gibraltar, Gen. Castanos received orders from his Government to prohibit all communication with the garrison, and as far as possible to prevent any supplies from being introduced. Sir Hew never failed to communicate to His Majesty's Government the earliest and best intelligence he could obtain of the transactions in Spain at this interesting period; but on the 8th of April, 1808, the arrival of a confidential agent from Gen. Castanos, to inform him of the actual state of things, with an accurate detail of the late events, and to commence that confidential communication which henceforward subsisted between them, gave to his subsequent reports a new and more interesting character. By this Spaniard he was informed of all the circumstances that preceded and accompanied the revolution that had placed Ferdinand VII. on the throne, and who farther stated, that all the political talents in Spain, long sanctioned by public opinion, then surrounded the throne of the new sovereign; that the nation itself had caught the impulse, and was preparing in the most energetic manner to support its Monarch: he concluded by stating, that he was authorized to say, that had matters taken an unfavourable turn, and the Prince of the Asturias been constrained to fly, he was to have taken refuge at Algeiras, and from thence to have passed over to Gibraltar; reposing entire confidence in the generosity of the English nation, strengthened by the personal consideration which was

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known to subsist between Gen. Castanos and the officer commanding that fortress. Sir Hew Dalrymple had an opportunity that very day of communicating this curious and important intelligence to his Majesty's Government, at the same time stating his opinion, that though the sanguine hopes then entertained from the firm, or rather, as they themselves described it, the ferocious character of the Spanish nation when roused into action by wrongs or insult, prevented their entertaining any immediate contemplation of reverse or disaster: he thought he could perceive that in such an extremity, Gibraltar would be the point to which the new King of Spain would direct his retreat; and though he felt confident he should be fulfilling the wish of the King in affording an asylum to an illustrious fugitive from French oppression, yet beyond this point he should proceed with diffidence and caution, if not first honoured with his Majesty's commands. Whatever were the views entertained by Gen. Castanos and the friends of the Spanish monarchy at that moment, they were frustrated by the unexpected journey of Ferdinand VII. to Bayonne. Many other important communications with Gen. Castanos subsequently took place, which, with the succession of events as they arose in Spain, were communicated by Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Castlereagh; but notwithstanding the urgent manner in which he had prayed for instruction in his important dispatch of the 8th of April, no acknowledgment of any of these dispatches reached Gibraltar until the 8th of June.

Sir Hew Dalrymple was thus compelled to take upon himself a larger share of responsibility than has often fallen to the lot of any British officer. He felt that the energy of the people in the South of Spain might be damped, if he did not promptly and decidedly act. He therefore did not hesitate to afford that assistance to their cause which he was enabled to do from his command of the fortress of Gibraltar, and by so doing he obtained their entire confidence. He had no doubt that his conduct would be viewed in the most favourable manner by his Sovereign, and that it must be the policy of the British Government to aid a great nation in their resistance to the usurpation of Bonaparte; but, nevertheless, he felt that he was acting without instructions, and that for a considerable time after his Majesty's Ministers might have afforded them to him.

Before those instructions arrived, Sir Hew Dalrymple had given every assistance to those with whom, when he last heard from England, she was in a state of war. His decided co-operation had enabled Gen. Castanos to withdraw the garrison of Ceuta, and a timely loan from the merchants of Gibraltar had assisted that General in putting his troops in motion from the camp of Algeiras. He had also sent the corps under the orders of Major-Gen. Spencer, who had been destined for another service, to join Admiral Purvis off Cadiz, to be ready, in conjunction with the British squadron, to assist the operations of the Spanish army, should their services have been required by Gen. Castanos. He had not failed to communicate the circumstances as they rose to Lord Collingwood, with whom he was in constant and confidential correspondence; and who, in consequence of the information he transmitted to him, left the fleet off Toulon the end of May, to resume his command off Cadiz. Those who were acquainted with the state of Andalusia, and the other provinces of Spain, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Barcelona, in the summer of 1808, will be able to bear testimony to the sense of obligation that was expressed by the local governments, and by the people at large, to the Governor of Gibraltar. They felt that, but for his assistance, Gen. Castanos would not have been in a situation to fight the battle of Baylen; they felt that he was not merely a zealous advocate for the sacred cause they had undertaken, but that in him the Spanish people had a friend to whom they might look with confidence. Nor were his Majesty's Ministers insensible to the services Sir Hew Dalrymple had rendered to his country. When they found that the energies of the people of Spain were roused against their invaders, and they were determined to send a British army to their assistance, his Majesty was advised to entrust the command of it to Sir Hew Dalrymple. He received, on the 8th of August, a letter from Lord Castlereagh, acquainting him that his Majesty, highly approving the zeal and judgment which had marked the whole of his conduct, under the late important events which had taken place in Spain, had been graciously pleased to entrust to him for the present, the chief command of his forces to be employed in Portugal and Spain, with Sir Harry Burrard as second in command; the charge of the garrison of Gibraltar being entrusted, during his absence, to the officer next in command. But before Sir Hew Dalrymple could leave that fortress, the arrival of Prince Leopold of Sicily, on board a British line-of-battle ship, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, for the avowed purpose of offering himself as Regent of Spain, during the captivity of her Bourbon monarch, again called for the judicious but delicate interference of Sir Hew, who pointed out the mischievous consequences that he thought would attend such a measure, which was therefore given up by Prince Leopold.

On the 13th of Aug. Sir Hew Dalrymple sailed from Gibraltar to join the main body of the troops that were coming from England under Sir Harry Burrard, whose first efforts were directed towards the deliverance of Portugal from the French, under Junot, as a preparatory step to the principal object of co-operating in the relief of Spain. Having communicated with Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, and Sir Charles Cotton, who was off the Tagus, blockading the Russian fleet which had taken refuge in that port, Sir Hew Dalrymple was proceeding towards the rendezvous at Mondego Bay, when he received intelligence that a victory had that morning (the 21st of Aug.) been obtained at Vimiera by Sir Arthur Wellesley; and that Sir Harry Burrard, having left the reinforcements from England under Sir John Moore at Mondego Bay, had landed and taken the command of the troops on shore. The defeated French had retired to the position in rear of Torres Vedras; and the British remained on the ground where they had been attacked by Junot. It then became the duty of the Commander-in-Chief not to allow a separate corps to remain under the orders of an officer not originally entrusted with it, but who had been appointed second in command to himself. He, therefore, landed at Maceira on the morning of the 22d of August; and having communicated with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley at the headquarters at Maceira, and given directions for the advance of the army at daybreak on the 23d, was proceeding to Sir Arthur Wellesley's quarters at Vimiera, about half a league distant, when he was informed that Gen. Kellerman had arrived with a flag of truce from Junot, the object of his mission was to propose, on the part of the General-in-chief of the French army, a suspension of hostilities, in order to settle a definitive convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, with their arms and baggage. Lieut.-Generals Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley assisted in the discussions which took place upon this occasion; and Sir Hew Dalrymple, (who had not been four hours on shore,) adopted the measure, because it was thought advisable to allow the French to evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage, and that every facility should be given them for that purpose, from the relative state of the armies, on the evening of the 22d; considering that the French had then resumed a formidable position between us and Lisbon, that they had the means of retiring from that position to others in front of that city, and, finally, of crossing the Tagus into Alentejo, with a view to the occupation in strength of Elvas, La Lippe, and eventually Almeida, and that the French troops were in fact at that moment in military possession of the whole of Portugal except the ground on which the British army stood.

The Convention was negotiated at Lisbon by Lieut.-Colonel, now Sir George Murray, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and being concluded upon the basis agreed upon at Vimiera, was ratified by Sir Hew Dalrymple at the headquarters at Torres Vedras. The advantages gained by it were immediately acted upon. The Buffs and 42d Regiment, who had arrived and were with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, were consequently landed, and took possession of the forts which command the entrance of the Tagus, where the Russians

still remained blockaded; and the army also, passing the formidable position thus ceded by the French, advanced towards Lisbon.

The dispatch inclosing the convention was, by these early movements, forwarded from the headquarters at Cintra, in the cantonments which had been obtained by its provisions. From this circumstance, the convention improperly derived the name of the Convention of Cintra, adding thereby an erroneous cause of misrepresentation and blame to the whole transaction; for few events have ever taken place in the history of this country that have created so strong a sensation as this memorable convention. The Government of the country itself had formed an erroneous opinion of the strength of the French army, and the country they still occupied after their defeat at Vimiera, and exerted themselves but little to allay the popular ferment. Whilst things were thus proceeding in England, Sir Hew Dalrymple was putting into execution, according to the strictest interpretation, the stipulations of the convention, and had sent Gen. Beresford and Lord Proby as Commissioners to Lisbon for that purpose. He had also the difficult task of arranging the Government of Portugal. Here he was again left to his own discretion. His Majesty's Ministers, not foreseeing the immediate and entire liberation of the kingdom of Portugal, which had been so early effected by the convention, had not given him those explicit instructions that were requisite; and he soon found that he had to contend with local jealousy and personal ambition. The people of Oporto had been relieved from the rule of the French by the landing of Sir Arthur Wellesley; they had immediately formed a Provisional Junta of Government under their Bishop, and they wished to assume to themselves the Government of the country when the French should be expelled; projects of ambition which had received the sanction of some British officers who had landed at Oporto direct from England. Sir Hew Dalrymple thought it his duty not to encourage such views, but, on the contrary, to re-establish as far as it could be done, the Regency at Lisbon, appointed by the Sovereign of Portugal, omitting those members who had joined themselves to the French, but recommending that the Bishop of Oporto should be chosen into it, according to the manner prescribed by the constitution of the Regency, for filling up the vacancies that might arise.

Sir Hew Dalrymple little thought that the misrepresentations of the Junta of Oporto would be attended to by the Government at home, in opposition to the strong assurances of support and perfect reliance in his judgment, that he had received from his Majesty's Ministers through Lord Castlereagh. He, therefore, steadily pursued his course, and when he received his order of recall, the army under his command were in a state of preparation to advance into Spain as far as was compatible with the uncertainty in which he was left by his instructions, as to whether it should be his Majesty's pleasure that they should proceed by land, or embark for the north of Spain, for which latter purpose an ample number of copper-bottomed transports were at anchor in the Tagus.

Lord William Bentinck had been selected and sent by him to concert with General Castanos and the Spanish Generals at Madrid, the plan of future operations, and to make arrangements for the supply of the army if it should enter Spain. Brigadier-Gen. Anstruther, who had been sent to superintend the evacuation of Almeida by the French, had orders to obtain every necessary information, should the army enter Spain by that route, and Sir John Hope was ordered to occupy, with a considerable body of troops, an advanced position towards Elvas, where Colonel Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) had been previously sent to reconnoitre with the Spanish General Galuzzo, on the obstacles he was throwing in the way of the evacuating of that fortress by the French.

The last act of Sir Hew Dalrymple's command, even after he had received his order of recall, was to equip and embark on board British transports, 4,000 Spanish troops, who had been imprisoned in ships on the Tagus by the French, and to send them by Gen. Castano's request, in which he was supported by Gen. Galuzzo, to join the army of Catalonia, together with 10,000 stand of arms for the use of that province.

On Sir Hew Dalrymple's arrival in England, a Court of Inquiry was ordered, to inquire into the Convention. In this brief memoir it is unnecessary to say more upon this subject, than to remark, that although the majority of Court approved of the Convention, and unanimously agreed there was no cause for further proceeding: although Sir Harry Burrard returned to the staff of the London district, which he had left to go to Portugal; and Sir Arthur Wellesley was sent to assume the command of the army in Portugal, where he was destined to prove, by his glorious defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, the strength of that position, which the French occupied after their defeat at Vimiera until the signature of the convention; Sir Hew Dalrymple was deprived of his command at Gibraltar, and retired into private life under the weight of his Majesty's displeasure, expressed through the Secretary of State, on account of those articles of the convention said to affect the interests or feelings of the Spanish and Portuguese nations: a censure which he had the consolation of thinking he had not merited, and which was the more unexpected, as Lord Castlereagh had declined laying before the Board some important documents, and amongst others those which had reference to the views and proceedings of the Bishop and Junta of Oporto, as being irrelevant to the subject of inquiry; and also a letter from himself to Sir Hew Dalrymple, dated 29th August, which contained the following sentence: "In the mean time, and whilst the necessary measures are pursuing to collect information, I trust you will not hesitate to use the full discretion with which you have been invested, in such manner as your own excellent judgment may point out to you to be for the advantage of his Majesty's service, without deeming it necessary to wait for authority or instructions from home; and I can safely assure you that you will find, not only in me but in my colleagues, the most sincere and cordial disposition to support you in the exercise of a responsibility, which I am persuaded you will not shrink from in any instance, where the good of the service may be promoted by your acting without reference to home." Sir Hew had withdrawn these documents from amongst those he had himself submitted to the court, supposing that the Government did not wish them to be made public; and little dreaming that that part of his conduct on which they denied him investigation, was to be the ground of heavy censure—to deprive him of the command at Gibraltar, and any active participation in that profession which had been the pride and the occupation of above forty years of his life.

Sir Hew Dalrymple had soon the satisfaction of observing a change in the public opinion as to the wisdom of the convention for the evacuation of Portugal, and he subsequently received some gratifying marks of Royal favour, particularly in 1814, when honorary distinctions were conferred upon those officers who had distinguished themselves during the war. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to create him a Baronet, as a mark of approbation of his services.

He never doubted, that, when the subject of the convention in Portugal, and the share he had in the transactions of that period should become a matter of history, due justice would be done to him; and he happily lived long enough to see his expectation realized in Dr. Southey's and Colonel Napier's Histories of the Peninsular War; works that must be referred to by the future historian, and the latter of which, from being written by an officer of distinction, and bearing such evident marks of talent and military science, must ever be deemed a classical work by his profession.

POLITICAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

From the last Quarterly Review.
De la Necessite d'une Dictature. Par M. Cottu, Conseiller a la Cour Royale de Paris. Paris. 1830.
Out of the troubled ocean of French politics, we consider ourselves

fortunate in being able to fish up a pamphlet, not only masculine in its style, but judicious in many of the views which it takes of a question in itself exceedingly complicated, and at this moment overlaid with so much passion, that he must be a very skilful as well as a very old man who steps forward in that country to tell so many honest truths. M. Cottu divides his book into three heads:—in the first, he describes the anarchy already produced by the law of elections established by the existing Charter; in the next, he points out the only modification in those laws which, in his opinion, are compatible with the state of society in France; and, lastly, he expatiates on the danger which the crown runs in deferring to assume what he calls the dictatorship—a measure, as he conceives, rendered indisputably necessary for the salvation of the country.

He begins his argument by pointing out what were the unanimous wishes of the three orders in the state at the beginning of the Revolution—and, as every one of these objects has actually been attained by the country, it may be worth while to mention them. The French, at this moment, have, in point of fact, few or no grievances to complain of,—the whole of the outcry now raised being about matters of moonshine. The States-general, assembled in 1789, required—

"That, in future, their consent should be required for passing laws, and for imposing taxes—that ministers should be held responsible—that the public burdens should be equally shared by all his Majesty's subjects—that all citizens should be equal in the eye of the law, and eligible to all situations—that the unfair privileges of the provinces, and various other remnants of feudal servitude, should be abolished—that no citizen should be arrested unless by the warrant of a competent authority—that the judges should be irremovable, and the jurisdiction of the parliaments defined—that the reasons for every imprisonment should be stated, and all trials be in open court—that punishments should be in future softened, and the civil and criminal laws revised—that property should be held sacred—and, finally, that a law should be passed, declaring the exact number of members of each order in the States-general, their mode of election, and the manner in which they were to do business."

Such were the reasonable wishes of France, "when," according to the *Resume General* quoted by M. Cottu, "the nation thought less of renewing or completely changing the constitution, than of weeding out those abuses which were silently undermining it; and when they were less occupied in fomenting mischievous innovations by the promulgation of unheard of principles, than in respecting and sustaining those ancient establishments, which long experience had proved to be good, and to which, indeed, the state owed its glory and prosperity ever since its commencement."

M. Cottu proceeds to show, and we think with great success, how the indiscreet measure of uniting the three Estates, and making them debate in common and not separately, gave the preponderance to the most numerous class, who, being without property, titles, or other privileges, themselves, never rested till they had stripped the others of all such distinctions. In order to accomplish this purpose, however, they were obliged to call in the assistance of the populace, who, being once initiated into the mystery of their own strength, naturally wished to share in the spoil, and accordingly overturned the throne, pounced upon the rich, robbed them of their property, and, by every species of bloodshed and injustice, gave fearful expression to that inbred hatred which they felt for all who were more gifted by fortune than themselves. M. Cottu says nothing of the treatment which the church experienced at the hands of the revolutionists; and it affords, by the way, a striking instance of the force of certain feelings which, unfortunately, prevail too generally in France, that this writer, treating expressly of the different orders of the state, and their relative bearings on one another, never alludes to a church establishment, and only once in his whole work even mentions the subject of religion. In fact, such is the general detestation of religion in France, not to call it by so mild a name as neglect, that we presume M. Cottu, whatever he may think himself, dared not risk the ridicule, or the contempt, which would inevitably have attached to his book, had he spoken respectfully of Christianity, or its institutions.

He goes on to state, however, that as there was nothing very extraordinary—at least, according to the nature of his own countrymen—in the horrors of the revolution, so no one need be in the least surprised, should the same scenes be re-enacted upon the first fitting opportunity.

"All these excesses, spoliations, and massacres," he observes, "surprised nobody but the simple and ignorant, for they were strictly in the current order of things, and true to the passions of mankind. ('Ils etaient dans l'ordre naturel des choses, parce qu'ils etaient dans l'ordre des passions humaines.')

In all times, the like transfer of power to improper hands must produce exactly the same evils. In place of Messrs. La Borde, and Magon Labalue, it will be Messrs. Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, and Ternaux, who will be made the victims of the popular fury; this will be the only difference. The wealthy, merely because they are so, will always be made to expiate in the eyes of those who are without riches, the crime of being exempt from those privations to which the poor are subjected. But, eventually, however systematic the reign of terror and destruction may be made, the spilling of blood must have an end—for our very senses refuse to minister for ever to our hatred, and become wearied with endless proscriptions. We then drive back the brutal assassins who have disturbed the public peace, and cast about for some form of government which shall place the authority in the hands of persons who know how to use it."

In following up this principle, we think nothing can be more conclusive than the manner in which M. Cottu shows that in a limited or constitutional monarchy, there ought to be, and, indeed, must be great distinctions of rank and property recognised by law; and if so, that a preponderating share of power ought to be placed in the hands of the wealthy orders, otherwise the less wealthy classes will inevitably gain the upper hand, and utterly destroy those valuable distinctions which are essential characteristics of such a monarchy.

"It is an undoubted truth," he says, "because it is founded in the nature of our being, that in every society, where there are rich and poor, the power must be vested in the rich, if the poor are to be prevented from swallowing up the wealthy."

"For the same reason," he adds, "in every community where we find privileges which are established and recognised by the laws, the government of the country must belong essentially to the privileged orders in question, provided those privileges are not to be overturned."

"These truths cannot be denied by any one, except by those speculative reasoners, who delight in cooking up a human nature of their own, altogether different from that which Providence has set in action here."

He points out, also, with great neatness and force how completely Montesquieu was in error with respect to the British constitution, when he supposed the House of Commons to be essentially a representative of the democratical branch of the state, instead of being, as it is, and ought to be, a representative of all the different orders, the great preponderance being, of course, given to that class which has the greatest wealth, and, consequently, the greatest influence, out of doors. These principles, however, upon which the stability and prosperity of this country mainly depend, have, according to M. Cottu, been quite misunderstood in France, not only now, but upon every occasion when England has been taken as their model. The following confession shows a wonderful degree of candour in a Frenchman:—

"It must be acknowledged, with sorrow, that in all Europe there is no country so ignorant of politics as France. You may find there, it is true, profound enough financiers and skilful agents, as well as

* Resume General et exact des cahiers et pouvoirs remis par les Bailliages et Senechausses du Royaume a leurs deputes aux Etats Generaux. Tome ii. p. 27.