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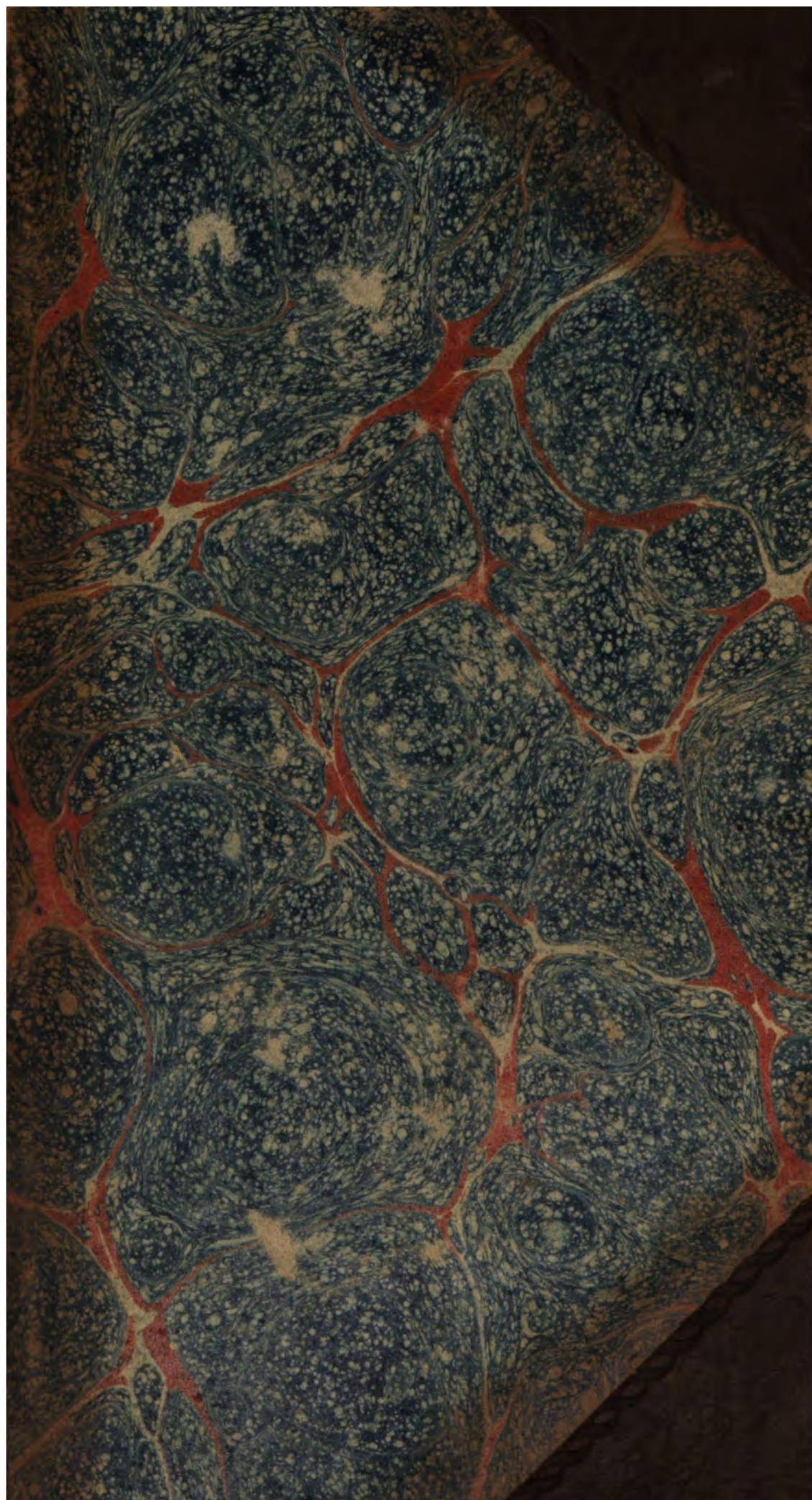
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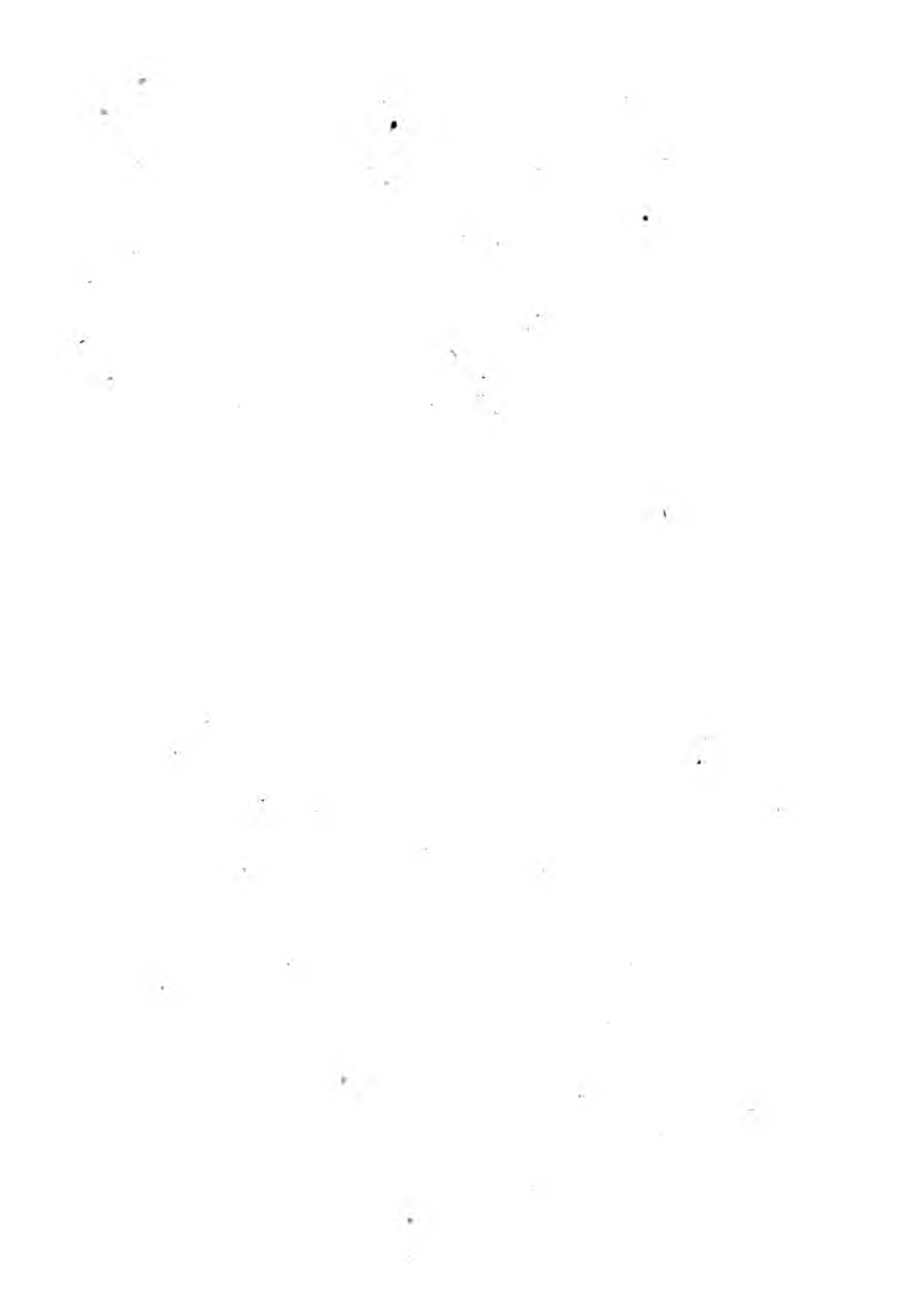
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38.

51.





GUIDE
THROUGH
SWITZERLAND AND CHAMOUNIX,
OR
TOURIST'S COMPANION
TO THE
MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS
IN THE
Cities, Towns, Villages, Vallies, and Mountains;
And every necessary information on the subject of Money, Passports,
Hotels, Modes of Conveyance, Guides, Luggage,
Steam-packets, &c. &c.
FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.
WITH
TWELVE VALUABLE HINTS TO PEDESTRIANS.

By **FRANCIS COGHLAN,**
Author of 'Guides to Paris,' 'St. Petersburg,' 'The Rhine,'
'Belgium,' 'London,' the 'Coast,' &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with Plans of the principal Towns, and Map of Routes
through Switzerland.

1838.
LONDON:

A. H. BAILY AND Co., 83, CORNHILL.

51.



L O N D O N :

**Printed by J. L. Cox and Sons, 75, Great Queen Street,
Lincoln's-Inn Fields.**

NOTICE.

IT has not been thought advisable to increase the price of this Work by including a full *Map of Switzerland*;—experience has shown that a large map attached to a book, is very inconvenient to refer to. The deficiency has, however, been supplied by the latest edition of Keller's Map (the only correct one) having been obtained from Switzerland, which may be had, in a separate case, of the Publisher of this Guide.

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For the convenience of travellers who may not have time or inclination to perform the entire tour described in this work, it has been divided into five separate parts, each of which may be undertaken separately, or conjointly with the others.

PART FIRST, page 81, contains a description of Basle, Schaffhausen, Falls of the Rhine, Constance, Lake, Baths of Pfeffers, Wallenstadt, to Zurich.

PART SECOND, page 145, Zurich, Righi, Lucerne, Altorf, St. Gothard, Furca, Grimsel, Meyringen, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, Interlacken, Thun, to Berne.

PART THIRD, page 252, Berne, Bienne, Solothurn, Neuchatel, Friburg, Lausanne, Martigny, Grand St. Bernard.

PART FOURTH, page 307, Geneva, Description of Lake, Baths of Leuk, Gemmi mountains, and passage of the Simplon ; excursion to Chamounix, Mont Blanc.

PART FIFTH, page 342, Excursion from Geneva to Martigny, through the Valley of Chamounix, including a description of the Mer de Glace, Glaciers, source of the Arveron and Mont Blanc.

Custom-house Agency.

THOSE families who require more luggage than can be taken with them, may have it safely forwarded to any part of the Continent, by Mr. J. F. Chinnery, agent of the Custom-house, London ; through whom, also, any article they may require from London, during their stay abroad, may be procured.

Mr. Chinnery having correspondents in most of the principal towns of the Continent, to whom he consigns packages for transmission to the owners, or to be held till their arrival, the conveyance is certain, and the expense moderate.

Every package sent to England should be *consigned* to an agent at the Custom-house ; for no private property can be passed without the aid of one ; and by having the packages directly consigned to a respectable man, all anxiety is avoided as to their falling into improper hands, or being damaged or lost, which sometimes happens in other cases. The agent's charge is not increased by such consignment, as his trouble is the same, although a great advantage is secured to the consigner.

Mr. Chinnery (who is authorised by the Commissioners of Customs, under bond of £1000, for the security of the goods consigned to him) will give every information that may be required respecting duties, or customs' regulations, on application, personally, or by letter, addressed to his office, Thames-street, facing the Custom-house.

Distance of the Tour.

	Leagues
London to Rotterdam.....	74
Rotterdam to Basle.....	208
Basle to Schaffhausen.....	17½
Schaffhausen to Constance	8½
Constance to Rorschach.....	11
Rorschach to St. Gall	2½
St. Gall to Baths of Pfeffers....	17½
Baths of Pfeffers to Zurich	19½
Zurich to Righi summit.....	12½
Righi to Lucerne....	6
Lucerne to Fluelen	9
Fluelen to Andermatt	8
Andermatt to Meyringen	20
Meyringen to Interlaken	16
Interlaken to Thun.....	5½
Thun to Berne	5½
Berne to Solothurn	7
Solothurn to Bienne.....	4½
Bienne to Neufchatel	6½
Neufchatel to Morat	3
Morat to Aventicum	2
Aventicum to Friburg.....	3
Friburg to Lausanne	11½
Lausanne to Vevay	4½
Vevay to Martigny	9
Martigny to St. Bernard.....	8½
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	Leagues..... 818½

Reckoning the sea and Swiss leagues at three miles, and the French at two and a half, will make the whole tour, from London through Switzerland and back, about 2,320 miles.

ROUTES

FROM

LONDON TO SWITZERLAND.

Passports.—Previous to leaving London, every person going to the Continent should provide himself with a *Passport*. They may be had, free of expense, at the French Passport-office, No. 6, Poland-street, Golden-square, daily, from one to three o'clock. Applicants, in the first instance, are required to insert their name and address on a paper; the passport may be obtained the following day in the order they arrive, which is regulated by numbers. Ladies are admitted immediately. Should the case be of a pressing nature, though not sufficient to warrant a deviation from the established rules of the office at the Ambassador's, by applying to the French Consul, 4 Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank, between eleven and four daily, a passport may be obtained by paying a fee of ten shillings. Members of Parliament and other privileged persons may obtain a passport on their first application.

Passports may also be obtained from the French

Consul at Dover, Brighton, Portsmouth, or Southampton, for which ten shillings are also charged.

Passports for *Belgium* may be obtained at the residence of the Ambassador, No. 17, Fitzroy-square, from eleven to three daily; for *Rotterdam* 123, Fenchurch-street; see also, pages 23, 342.

Luggage.—The less luggage travellers are troubled with, the better. To gentlemen, no description of luggage is so convenient as a carpet bag, particularly if you should arrive in France after Custom-house hours; when no other description of luggage can be obtained, a bag will be examined and delivered the same night: your name affixed to it, will prevent an exchange,—which is not always for the best. Families, or persons having much luggage, will find it very convenient to pack such articles as may be required for dressing, in something of the kind.

Routes.—The traveller has the choice, either of going from the Tower by steam-packet to Calais, Boulogne, or Ostend; or by coach to Dover, Brighton, and Dieppe, Southampton, or Portsmouth, and thence to Havre. The Southampton packets call at Portsmouth on their way to Havre, and a steam-packet also runs between Ramsgate and Boulogne.

The coaches to Dover belonging to Messrs. Chaplin and Co. correspond with the *Messageries Générales de France à Paris*, Rue St. Honoré, No. 130, and Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré. They leave the

Spread Eagle* and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, every morning at eight and ten, and evening at half-past seven; and Universal Spread Eagle Office, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, every morning at a quarter before eight, and ten, and seven in the evening. Those who prefer it, may book themselves the whole way at either of these offices, with the privilege of stopping at Rochester, Canterbury, Dover, or Calais, and continue their journey at pleasure; they may also stop between Calais and Paris, but those who do so will have to proceed when there is room in the succeeding coaches.

Passengers who secure places throughout, should take care to obtain a certificate, containing particulars, at the office where the places are taken.

Dover.—If the traveller has a few hours to dispose of in Dover, he can pleasantly occupy them in examining the artificial and natural curiosities with which this ancient town abounds. The Castle, the Shaft, and the Heights, will amply compensate for the exertion required in inspecting them.

The hotels at Dover are numerous and well-conducted; those most conveniently situated for travellers are, the Ship, York, Paris, Union, King's Head, Gun, Castle, and London.

The packets generally leave the harbour as soon as

* The Spread Eagle Hotel and Tavern is most conveniently situated for travellers proceeding to the Continent; coaches to the coast leave at all hours; it is also within a few minutes' walk of the Steam-packet wharfs.

there is sufficient water to get out, by which means the tide on the other side is saved; but, should you miss the tide, and be compelled to land in boats, will cost five francs in addition to your passage-money, or you must consent to remain on board, buffetting about for five or six hours; therefore always take advantage of the *first* opportunity. The passage across is generally made in the three hours, sometimes in two and a-half. To persons not accustomed to the sea, I would recommend the *lee-side* of the vessel, *i.e.* the farthest from the wind; the reason will be obvious before you get half-way across the channel. For the use of the accommodation ladder to go on board at Dover, sixpence is demanded from each person, which you are at liberty to give if you choose, but *threepence* only is allowed to be charged. Those who have families, and possess strong travelling carriages, will find it infinitely more comfortable and cheaper to take them over than to hire a *chaise de poste*, which costs, from Calais to Paris, one hundred and twenty francs. They are shipped and unshipped without the least injury or delay, and serve as a comfortable retreat whilst on board.

When a carriage is landed in France, the owner pays one-third of whatever value he may put on it, receiving a certificate for the same; but care must be taken not to be too much under the real value. If the carriage leaves France within three years, two-thirds of the money deposited will be returned on producing the certificate; should the traveller

leave the kingdom by any other route, the money may be recovered by showing the receipts. The same regulations are applicable to gigs or other two-wheeled carriages. There is no duty on carriages entering Belgium.

Route by Steam-packets.—The route by the London steam-boats, from the Tower Stairs, is less troublesome, and, during the summer months, preferred by many. Those who are not subject to sea-sickness, will find this route, in fine weather, a most delightful voyage. The vast variety of objects it affords; the crowds of shipping through which you imperceptibly glide; castles, barges, trees; in short, every object calculated to excite admiration and heighten enjoyment, present themselves during your passage through the Thames. The General Steam Navigation and Commercial Companies usually print monthly lists, stating the time of their leaving both London and the Continent; one of these may be had by application at either of the offices, No. 69, Lombard-street; or Fish-street Hill.

Calais.—On your first entering a French town, the absence of footpaths, railings, and areas, give the houses the strange appearance of having risen out of the ground, which affords the most striking effect of novelty at the first view. The general strangeness of the effect is completed by the excellence of the pavement, as white as marble, and as regular as the brick-work of a house front. The principal object that

presents itself, after passing the gates of Calais is the TownHall, a half modern, half antique building, which occupies a third of the south side of the Grand Place, surmounted at one end by a light spiral belfry, containing a most loquacious ring of bells, which takes up a somewhat unreasonable portion of every quarter of an hour in announcing its arrival. Immediately behind rises the lofty tower, which serves as a lighthouse to the coast and harbour ; and which, at night, displays its well-known revolving lights. The church built by the English is well worthy the inspection of the traveller. In it is a grand altar of Italian marble, ornamented with eighteen statues of the same material.

Round three-fourths of the town are elevated ramparts, overlooking the surrounding country to a great extent, and in several parts planted with trees.

The Port, which occupies the fourth, is small, but in excellent order, and always alive with the steam-packets, shipping, &c., and the amusing operations appertaining thereto.

Hotels—Dessein's ; Hotel Rignolle ; the Royal Hotel ; European Hotel ; Crown Hotel ; Middleton's Hotel ; Saracen's Head.

French Diligence.—The diligences leave Calais and Boulogne for Paris, daily. The coupé is the front inside, which holds three persons, for a place in which you must pay five francs more than for the other

ROUTES FROM CALAIS TO PARIS. XV

inside places. The *conducteur* is similar to an English guard, with this difference, that in France they make a charge—in England you pay what you think proper: they take care of the luggage, and collect the passports at those places where they may be required.

Routes from Calais to Paris.

By Boulogne, Abbeville, and Beauvais.

	Posts.	Miles.
Calais to Buisson	$\frac{1}{2}$	9
Marquise	1	14
Boulogne	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Samer	2	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Cormont	1	36
Montreuil	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$43\frac{1}{2}$
Nampont	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{1}{2}$
Bernay	1	$57\frac{1}{2}$
Nouvion	1	$62\frac{1}{2}$
Abbeville	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$70\frac{1}{2}$
Airaines	$2\frac{1}{2}$	83
Camps	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2}$
Poix	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{1}{2}$
Grandvilliers	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$106\frac{1}{2}$
Marseille	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$113\frac{1}{2}$
Beauvais	$2\frac{1}{2}$	126
Noailles	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$135\frac{1}{2}$
Puisseux	$1\frac{1}{2}$	144
Beaumont	$1\frac{1}{2}$	151
Moiselles	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$159\frac{1}{2}$
St. Denis	$1\frac{1}{2}$	168
Paris (<i>double</i>)	2	174
Total	34	

By Boulogne, Abbeville, Amiens, and Chantilly.

	Posts.	Miles.
Calais to Abbeville.....	14½	70½
Ailly	1½	78½
Pecquigny	2½	94
Amiens	1½	102½
Flers	2	114½
Breteuil	1½	122
Vavignies	1½	128½
St. Just	1	133½
Clermont	2	142½
Laigneville.....	1½	149½
Chantilly.....	1½	157
Luzarches	1½	162½
Ecouen	1	169½
St. Denis.....	1½	175½
Paris	2	179½
Total	35½	

Travelling Post.—Post-horses are generally well supplied at the rate of one franc and a-half (for one horse) per post (five miles and a-half), three francs for two, and so on. In no case are postmasters allowed to charge more, except on cross-roads, where they are not obliged to supply horses; they may, however, do so, at an extra rate. The postilions are not allowed to change horses in the middle of a stage, or stop, without the consent of their respective travellers. Two carriages, having the same number of horses, are not allowed to pass each other on the road, but must remain in the same order they arrive at or set out from their relays, unless in case of accident. The fee to postilions, as allowed by Government, is fifteen sous each post, but few give them less than thirty; as most of the main roads are paved,

liberality will not only procure speed, but may be the means of preventing sudden jerks and other annoyances, which no traveller can prevent. Should any cause for complaint arise, the traveller may enter it in a register, kept by every postmaster for that purpose, which is inspected, from time to time, by the commissary of the district. Shafts are more generally used than poles, and, by their adoption, one-third of the expense is saved ; for instance, for three persons, instead of having four horses and two postillions, you have three horses and one postillion, which you cannot have if you retain the pole to your carriage. Within a few posts of Paris and other large towns, the post is reduced to five miles, instead of five and a-half.

If there is a fifth person, one franc per post is charged extra, for four horses and two postillions.

If more than six, one franc per post is charged for each one beyond the number.

Every carriage may be charged with one port-manteau and one trunk.

Haut Buisson is a solitary post-house, nine miles from Calais ; travellers by post are charged two posts to this place.

Marquise is five miles further ; it is a small village, containing 1,500 inhabitants and a post-house.

Wimille, a pretty village in the valley. In the church-yard is a monument of the aeronaut Pilatre, and his companion Romain, who fell there from a prodigious height. Wimille is about three miles from

Boulogne, a flourishing seaport in the department of the Pas de Calais ; it is of great antiquity, and is divided into the high and low town. The high town, connected with the low town by a steep street called *la Grande Rue*, is surrounded by a rampart, which affords a fine prospect of the country in various directions ; on the west, the English coast may be seen in clear weather. The accommodations for sea-bathing attract annually a great number of visitors. The establishment for bathing is a splendid building. The public museum is worth visiting.

Boulogne contains, according to the last census, 19,314 inhabitants, exclusive of the English visitors. On an eminence, about a mile from the town, stands a column of marble, begun by Napoleon, to commemorate his intended conquest of England. In 1814, Louis the Eighteenth gave orders for the completion of the monument, in honour of the restoration of his own dynasty. It was finished in 1821.

Boulogne Hotels. — Hughes's Royal Hotel, the Orleans Hotel, Barry's Marine Hotel and Boarding House, Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel du Nord, London Hotel, Ince's British Hotel, Floary's Hotel.

Samer is eleven miles from Boulogne, and contains 1,700 inhabitants, a post-house, and a good inn, the *Head of the Beef*. Twelve miles further is

Montreuil, where the diligence stops one hour, for the purpose of dining ; charge three francs and a-half, wine included. Montreuil is a fortified town of the second class : the entrance is rather large than hand-

some, yet on the Calais side it presents a noble appearance, situate on a commanding eminence, and has been esteemed a place of almost impregnable strength; the streets are broad and winding. Population four thousand. The next town of importance is

Abbeville, where the diligence again stops for half an hour; coffee is awaiting the passengers—one franc each. It is a large and strong town, tolerably built, but of a declining trade. The front of the principal church is ornamented with colossal statues, saved during the revolutions, with three towers, two of them in good gothic style, and the third in the form of an elegant column. Population 19,520. From Abbeville a diligence runs to Dieppe, fare ten francs.

Airaines is a tolerably well-built market-town, in a good situation on three small rivers, of which two take rise about a league off, and the other in the vicinity.

Granvilliers, a borough, with a post-house and a good market. In the middle stands a large square, from whence run broad streets in every direction.

Marseille, a small borough, in a rural situation, shaded with fine trees, and watered with the little rivers of Herbouval and Thérain. The bridge is a curiosity.

Beauvais, the chief town of the department on the Thérain, is surrounded with pretty views and well watered. It was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472, with an army of eighty thousand men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of

XX ROUTES FROM CALAIS TO PARIS.

Jeanne Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This town is neatly built, the streets broad and straight. The great square and the Hotel de Ville, a beautiful modern building, are worthy of notice ; as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple.

From Beauvais, a diligence runs to Rouen. Breakfast here awaits the hungry traveller ; price three and a-half francs.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a small and pleasant town. The street which crosses the market is a beautiful walk ; an old tower belonging to an ancient castle, built by the English, looks over a rich valley.

Saint Denis (Seine), a small town, famous for its abbey of Benedictines, founded in the year 613 by Dagobert 1st, according to some authors ; by others, by St. Geneviève, in 496.

After having been several times rased to the ground and rebuilt, the church of St. Denis was finished in 1281, under the reign of Philippe-le-Bel ; in 1793, it was on the point of an entire destruction by the revolutionary Vandals ; but they contented themselves by stripping it of its painted glass and leaden roof : it was repaired by order of Napoleon, who intended it as the place of sepulture for the emperors and their families. Louis XVIII. rendered it more splendid than it had ever been.

**Second Route to Paris, by Amiens and
Chantilly.**

The general appearance of the country from Abbeville begins to improve, and after crossing several small hills, the village of Flixecourt, and the wood of Prieure, you enter Picquigny, a post town; in this place the interview between the kings of France and England (Louis XI. and Edward IV.) took place; William of Normandy was assassinated here.

Amiens: this town, chief place of the department and formerly the capital of Picardy, is situated on the river Somme; it has a royal court, a bishop's see, a board of commerce, a tribunal of first instance, an academy, and a royal college.

This town is celebrated for the treaty which was concluded there in 1802: the apartment in which was signed this kind of truce, called by politicians the *petite paix*, is still shown. The cathedral is one of the most perfect specimens of gothic architecture in France; the nave especially is most beautiful; the magnificence of the pillars strikes the spectator's eye; there are 126, of which 44 are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls which separate the chapel, sound like a bell when struck; for this reason they are called, *colonnes sonnantes*; that called the *pilier sonnant* astonishes by the strength of its sound, produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired, as well as the pulpit, for their fine work. The church is 392 feet

long, 76 broad, and 320 high. The Hôtel-de-Ville, built by Henri IV., the corn-hall, the library, the lycée (now the college), and the prefecture, are worthy of a stranger's observation.

Travellers by the diligence which leaves Calais in the evening, dine here; after which, if in the summer, there will be time to take a hasty view of the cathedral.

Clermont, a neat, rich, and trading town, the seat of an under-prefecture. From the terrace of the castle, the prospect is diversified and beautiful.

Creil, formerly a town of some importance, where are to be seen the remains of a castle, in which Charles VI. was shut up.

Chantilly, a borough which is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Condé. The houses are neat and roofed with slate; a very beautiful street has been built by the last prince of Condé, as well as a richly endowed hospital. At the entrance of the park stands the country theatre, where Racine, Boileau, and Molière, contributed to amuse the leisure hours of the grand Condé. The Palais, so much admired for its magnificence and greatness, was once the residence of the Montmorenci and the Condés, but was destroyed by the Vandal revolutionaries. The duke of Bourbon has raised one part of these beautiful dominions, daily visited by strangers; the gothic house of Queen Blanche is alone worthy the journey from Paris to Chantilly.

The road continues to offer a fine scenery; leaving

on your right the wood of Royaumont, and on the left that of Hérivaux.

Luzarches, a small town, built and inhabited by the kings of the second race. The lovers of arts will visit the two castles, the residence of the ancient monarchs, on the right of the road,—and the other, on the left. The next two towns are Ecoeu and St. Denis.

Route to Paris by Brighton and Dieppe.

Steam-packets leave Brighton Pier twice a-week, in the summer, for Dieppe:—fares, chief cabin, £1.5s; second cabin, £1. 1s.

Dieppe is a large and ancient town, at the mouth of the river Arques. The entrance into the harbour is formed by rocks on one side and the pier on the other. The church is of great antiquity. The castle commands a most extensive prospect.

In summer, this place is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, being the nearest sea-port of Paris. Lodgings are rather dear, particularly during the bathing season. The charges at the hotels are—breakfast, 1 franc 10 sous; dinner at table-d'hôte, 3 francs; beds, 2 francs.

The coaches leave Dieppe for Paris every morning at five, six, and seven o'clock; and evening at six and seven. Inside, 27 francs; outside, 22 francs. They are generally from sixteen to twenty hours on the road. Coach-offices are at Petit's hotel, and Delarue's, both on the quay, facing the steam-packets.

The Custom-house being near the landing-place, passengers are at once conducted there to be examined.

Hotels at Dieppe.—Hotel Royal, London Hotel, and Taylor's.

Route from London to Paris, by Southampton and Havre.

This route, although the distance by sea is thirty-six miles farther than by Brighton and Dieppe, is, perhaps, the pleasantest from London to Paris.

Steam-packets from Southampton call at Portsmouth on their way to Havre. The fare in the best cabin is £1. 10s.; fore cabin, £1. 1s.; carriages, £4. 4s.; horses £4. 4s. each: dogs, 5s. each. Passengers are embarked and disembarked free of expense. Coaches leave London for Southampton and Portsmouth every morning and evening, from Piccadilly, Charing-cross, and the City.

Route to Southampton from London.

London to Staines	16½ miles.
Bagshot	9½
Farnham	12
Alresford	19½
Winchester	8
Southampton	11½
	— 77

Route to Portsmouth from London.

Kingston	11½ miles.
Ripley	11½
Guildford	6
Liphook	16½
Horndean	15½
Portsmouth	10½
	— 72

The Steam-packets from Southampton perform the voyage generally in from twelve to fourteen hours. Their accommodations are of a superior description, making up upwards of sixty beds each, with every suitable arrangement for families.

The Inns at Southampton are equal, if not superior to any on the coast; they are numerous and well-conducted. The principal are, the Dolphin, the Star, the George, the Coach and Horses, the Sun, the Vine, the Royal George, the Castle, and the Fountain.

Havre stands in a marshy ground, on the declivity of the hill of Ingouville. The air is pure though damp. The Pretoire is a good building at the entrance of the market. The library, containing fifteen thousand volumes, takes up the ground floor of Le Pretoire; it is open every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon. La Bourse (Exchange), erected in 1785, from the drawings of Boucart, is an insignificant building. The dock of La Barre is a large basin of 59,540 metres in superficies. Havre is the chief town of an arrondissement. The making of cotton stuffs, a source of prosperity unknown to France a century ago, producing now more than three hundred and fifty millions yearly, is, with printed stuffs, the first branch of its industry. The population of Havre, strangers included, amount to thirty thousand. This town contains eighty-two quays and streets, and twenty fountains, supplied by the sources

of Saint-Adresse and Trigauville. The inhabitants are much addicted to gaming and luxury of dress.

The traveller should not forget to visit the light-houses, whose elevation above the level of the ocean is fifty metres ; and there he will be gratified with a prospect at sea of more than twenty leagues.

Diligences.—There are three coaches from Havre to Paris, daily : from the hotel *Bien Venu* every morning at five o'clock ; from the *Grande Bureau*, Rue de Paris, every morning at five o'clock ; and from the *Hotel de l'Aigle d'Or*, every evening at six o'clock. Fares, inside, twenty-seven francs ; gallery, twenty-two francs ; outside, eighteen francs ; conducteur, five francs. Time on the road, from twenty to twenty-four hours. There are also

Steam-packets to Rouen, four times a-week, up the river Seine, in twelve hours : best cabin, thirteen francs ; fore cabin, eight francs. A steam-packet to and from Harfleur daily, communicating with diligences from thence to Caen, and through lower Normandy. Fares : best cabin, two francs ; fore cabin, one franc.

Hotels at Havre.—The principal hotels in Havre are, the London Hotel ; the Hotel de l'Amirauté ; Wheeler's Hotel ; Great Peace Hotel ; Great Brazilian Hotel ; and United States Hotel.

The prices at all the houses are nearly the same ; namely, breakfast, one franc and a-half ; dinner at table-d'hôte, three francs ; bed-room, two francs.

Route from Havre to Rouen.

Havre to La Botte	postes 2	11 miles
— Bolbec	1½	19½
— Aligueville	1½	26½
— Yvetot	1½	34½
— Barentin	2½	46½
— Rouen	2	57½

Quitting Havre, the traveller cannot fail to admire the beauty of the scenery which everywhere surrounds him. The village of Gravelle, singular for its extraordinary length, reaching, with a few intervals, nearly five miles.

Bolbec, a small manufacturing town, on the banks of the river of the same name, produces the most beautiful serges: it contains six thousand inhabitants.

Yvetot contains manufactories for hats, cottons, and velvets; and from Barentine to Rouen, the road is delightfully diversified with small villages and châteaux, which render this part of France peculiarly interesting to strangers.

The singular manner in which the greater part of the roads in France are lighted must also attract attention. Ropes are stretched along the road from tree to tree, and lamps are suspended from the centre; thus, while carriages and horsemen enjoy the full benefit of the light, the poor unfortunate pedestrian is compelled to make his way in darkness.

For a description of Paris, see 'Coghlan's Guide,' price four shillings; which may be had of all Booksellers in London, and on the coast of England; also at the Libraire des Etrangers, 55, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris.

Hotels at Paris most frequented by travellers are Meurice's 42, Rue Rivoli; the Bedford, 323, Rue St. Honoré; De Lille et Albion, 40, Rue St. Thomas-du-Louvre. The Bedford is a clean, comfortable, and reasonable house; the proprietor, Mr. Lawson, is an Englishman.

Diligences

leave the Messageries Général of Lafitte, Caillard, and Co., Rue St. Honoré, 130, and Grenelle St. Honoré, 18, Paris, for

BASLE, every other day, at four o'clock. Distance $121\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

BESANÇON, every day, at seven in the morning. Distance $103\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, every day, at five and seven in the evening. Distance, by Troyes, 93 leagues; distance by Pouilly, 89 leagues.

DIJON, every morning at seven. Distance $75\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

GENEVA, every morning, at seven. Distance 133 leagues.

LYONS, daily, at seven in the morning, and six in the evening. Distance 119 leagues.

STRASBOURG, daily, at four o'clock. Distance 122 leagues.

As the fares are frequently changing, I have omitted to insert them. In October 1837, when I returned from Geneva to Paris, the fare, in the coupé, was fifty-three francs,—thirty francs less than it was in 1836; the expense of posting with two horses may be reckoned, at an average, at five francs per post.

Routes from Paris to Switzerland.

Route from Paris, through Fontainebleau, Sens, Aux- erre, and Rouvray, to Dijon.

	Posts.
Villejuif	1
Fromenteau.. .. .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Essone	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ponthiery	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chailly	1
Fontainebleau	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Moret	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fossard	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Villeneuve-la-Guyard..	1
Pont-sur-Vonne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sens	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

A third horse to every pair
for the six winter months,
going and returning.

Villeneuve sur-Yonne..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vilevalier	1
Joigny	1
Bassau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auxerre	2

A third horse going and re-
turning for the six winter
months. An extra quarter of
a post is paid on quitting
Auxerre.

St. Bris	1
------------------	---

A third horse for the six
winter months, going and re-
turning.

	Posts.
Vermanton	2
Lucy-le-Bois	2

A third horse for the six
winter months, going and re-
turning.

Avallon	1
-----------------	---

A third horse all the year
to the next post.

Rouvray	2
-----------------	---

A third horse during the
six winter months, returning.

Maison Nouve	2
----------------------	---

A third horse all the year,
returning.

Vitteaux	2
------------------	---

A third horse all the year,
to the next post, going.

La Chaleur	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
--------------------	-----------------

A third horse to the next
post, going.

Pont-de-Pany	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
----------------------	-----------------

DIJON	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
---------------	-----------------

38 $\frac{3}{4}$

An extra quarter of a post is paid
on quitting Dijon.

Route from Dijon to Geneva.

Genlis	2
----------------	---

Auxonne	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
-----------------	-----------------

A third horse for the six
winter months, going and re-
turning.

Dole	2
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XXX ROUTES FROM PARIS TO SWITZERLAND.

	Posts.
Mont-sous-Vaudrey ..	2½
A third horse, all the year, going and returning.	
Poligny	2¼
Montrond	1½
A third horse all the year, going.	
Champagnole	1½
Maison-neuve (Jura) ..	1½
A third horse all the year, going and returning.	
S. Laurent (Jura) ..	1½
A third and fourth horse all the year, going, and a third returning.	
Morey	1½
A third horse all the year, going and returning.	
Les Rouses	1½
A third and fourth horse all the year, going.	
La Vattay	1½
Gex	2
A third and fourth horse all the year, returning.	
Geneva	2

25

A third horse all the year, returning.

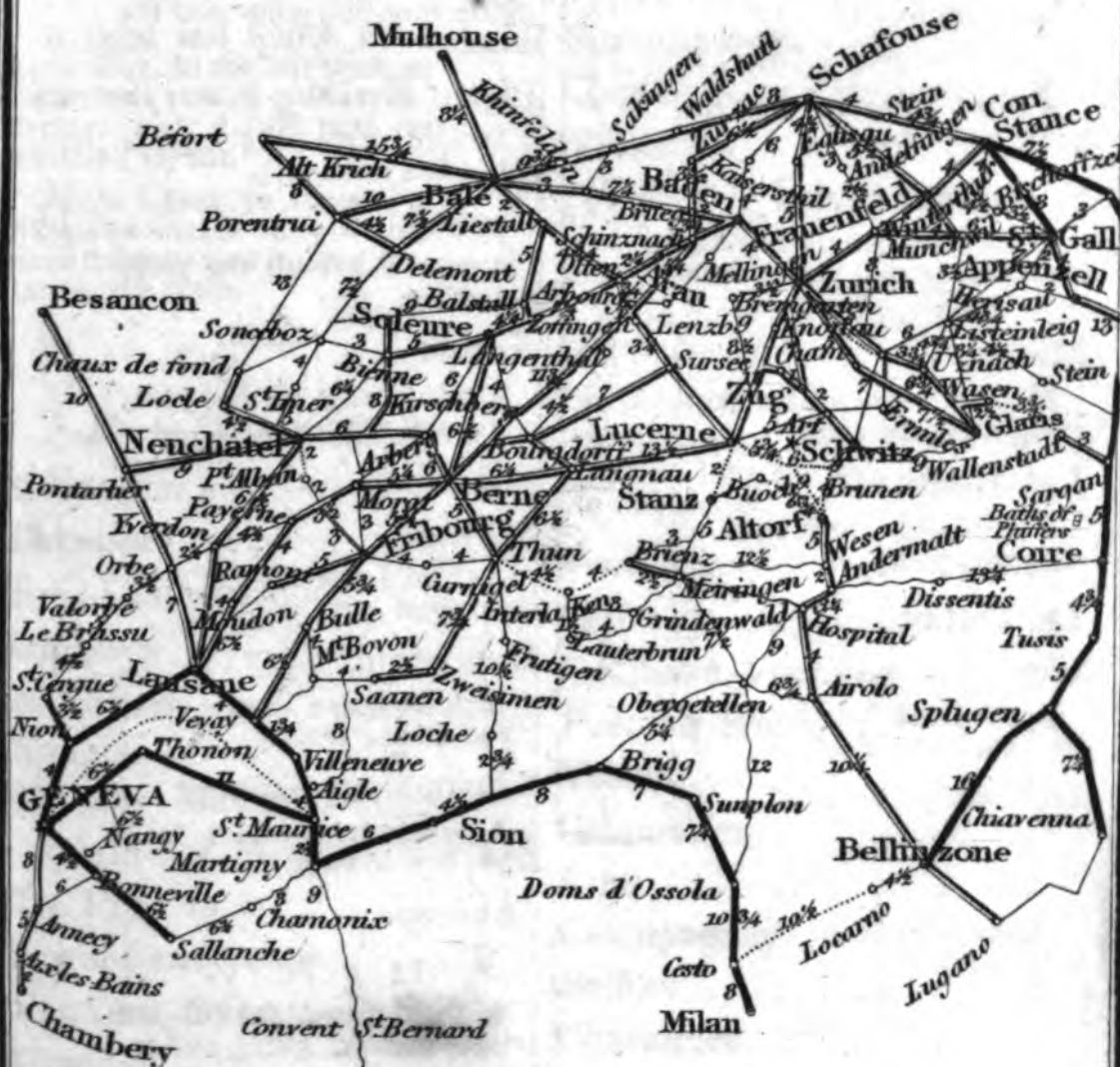
*Route from Paris to Lyons ;
the most agreeable way
by Fontainebleau, Sens,*

Auxerre, Rouvray, Chalons-sur-Saône, and Mâcon.

	Posts.
Rouvray	29¼
See the preceding route.	
Roche-en-Berney ..	1
Saulieu	1½
A third horse for the six winter months, going and returning.	
Pierre-Ecrite	1¼
A third horse all the year, going and returning.	
Chissey	1½
A third horse all the year, returning.	
Autun	2½
A third horse all the year, going and returning.	
S. Emilan	2
S. Leger	1½
A third horse all the year, returning.	
Bourgneuf	1
A third horse all the year, going and returning.	
Chalons-sur-Saône ..	1½
A steam-boat starts daily from this town to Lyons.	
Senecey	2
Tournus	1½
A third horse for the six winter months, going and returning.	
S. Albin	2
Mâcon	2
Maison Blanche ..	2

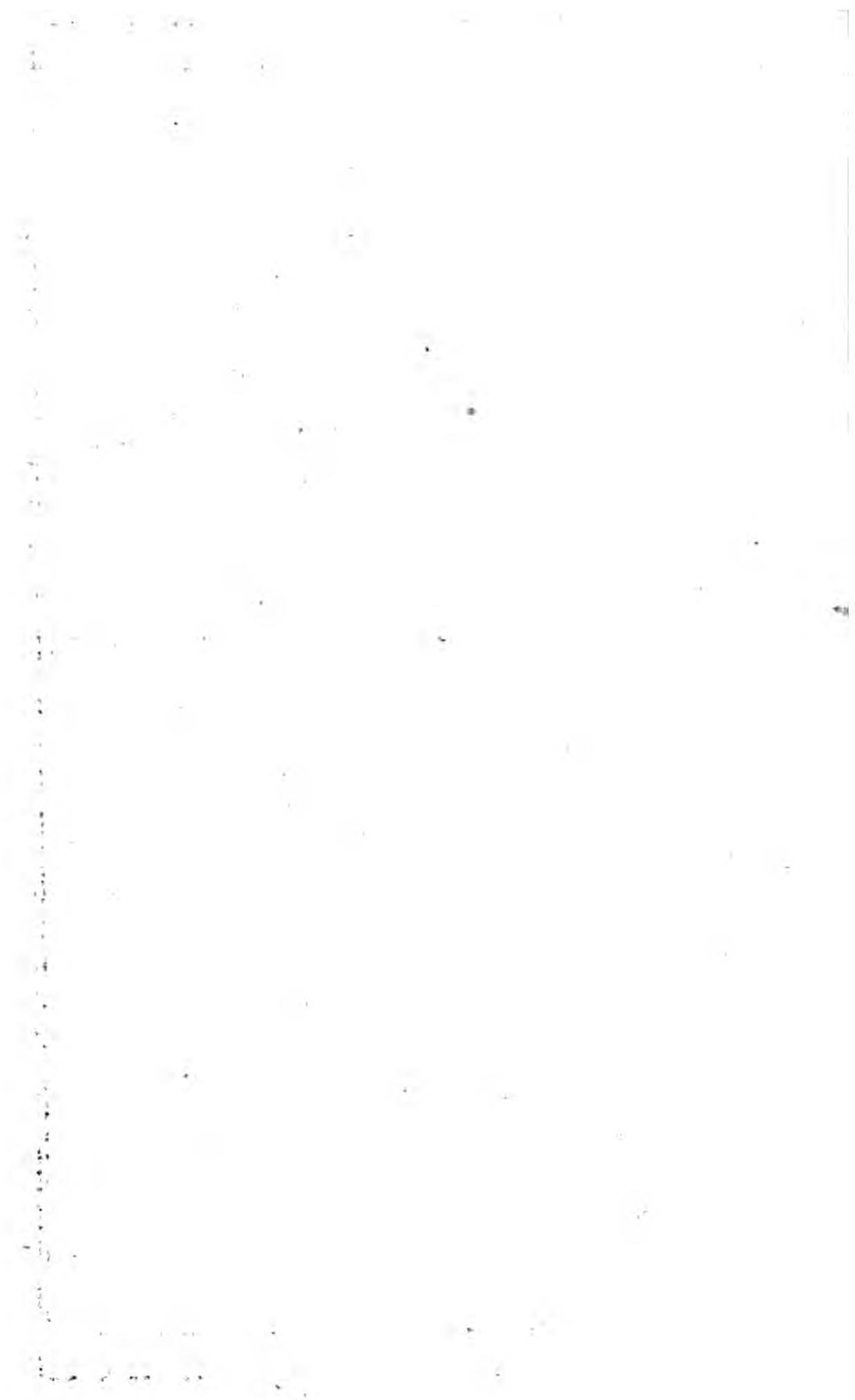
Plan of SWITZERLAND.

Distances marked in Swiss Leagues.



EXPLANATION.

- Routes with relays of Horses* ———
- Routes for Diligences* - - - - -
- Routes for Carriages*
- Lakes with Steam Packets* ~~~~~
- Roads for Mules* - . - . -



ROUTES FROM PARIS TO SWITZERLAND. XXXI

	Posts.
S. Georges-de-Rognains	1½
S. Georges-à-Anse ..	1¾
A third and fourth horse all the year, to the next post.	
Limonest	1½
LYONS	1½

58¾

A third and fourth horse returning, to the last post, an extra half post is paid on entering, and a full post on quitting Lyons.

From Lyons to Geneva a diligence starts daily—time about twenty two hours; distance, 20½ posts.

From Paris to Basle.

Charentin	1
Grosbois	1½
Brie-Comte-Robert ..	1
Guignes	2
Mormant	1
Nangis	1½
To La Maison-Rouge (Seine-et-Marne) ..	1½
To Provins	1½
Nogent-sur-Seine	2
Pont-sur-Seine	1
Granges	1½
Greze	1¾
Third horse, both ways, for six months.	
Troyes	2¼
Montiéramé	2¼

Third horse, both ways, for six months.	
Vaudeuvre	1½
Third horse, both ways, for six months.	
Bar-sur-Aube	2½
Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises	1¾
Suzennecourt	1
Chaumont-en-Bassigny	2
Vesaignes	2
Third horse, both ways, for six months.	
Langres	2
Third horse, one way, for twelve months.	
Griffonottes	1½
Third horse, from Griffonottes to Langres, one way, for six months.	
Fay-Billot	1½
Ceintrey	1½
Combeau-Fontaine ..	1½
Port-sur-Saone	1½
Vesoul	1½
Calmoutier	1½
Lure	2
Champagney	2¼
Belfort	2
Chavannes	2
Altkirch	2
Mulhausen	2¼
BASLE	2

Posts .. 59½

xxxii ROUTES FROM BRUSSELS TO SWITZERLAND.

	posts.		German miles.
Brussels		Ettlingen	1
Cortenbergh	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rastadt	2
Louvain	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buhl	2
Tirlemont	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Appenweiher	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Tron	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Offenbourg	1
Oreye	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dinglingen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liege	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kenzingen	3
Maestricht	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Emmendingen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aix la Chapelle	4	Frybourg	2
Juliers.. ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Krotzingen	1
Berchem	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Muhhleim	2
COLOGNE	3	Kaltenherbergh	2
		BASLE	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Posts.....	27 $\frac{1}{4}$		

67

	German miles.
Bonn	3
Remagen	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andernach	3
Coblentz	2
Boppart	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Goar	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacharach	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bingen	2
Mayence	3
Hattersheim	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankfort	2
Darmstadt	3
Heppenheim	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weinheim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heidelberg	2
Wissloch	2
Bruschal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Durlach	2

From Paris to Strasburg.

	posts.
Bondy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meaux	4
Chateau Thierry	6
Epernay	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Châlons	4
Verdun	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Metz	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
La Horgue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moyenoie	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sarrebourg	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wasselonne	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
STRASBURG	4
	61 $\frac{1}{4}$

Expense of the Tour,
*To BADEN, in Shillings and Pence ; SWITZERLAND, in
 Francs and Sous.*

	£.	s.	d.
Chief cabin fare to Mayence	4	1	0
On board Steam-Packet:			
Breakfast, 2s.; dinner, 3s.	5	0	
Tea or supper	1	6	
Servants.....	1	0	
Rotterdam:			
Porterage of luggage	0	10	
Dinner at table-d'hôte	2	6	
Tea or Supper.....	1	8	
Servants and porterage to Rhine steam-packet	1	8	
<i>First Day.</i>			
On the Rhine:			
Breakfast, 1s. 0d; dinner, 1s. 8d.; tea, 6d.	3	2	
Nimeguen:			
Supper, 1s. 8d.; bed, 1s. 8d.	3	4	
Boy for passport	0	5	
Servants.....	0	10	
<i>Second Day.</i>			
On the Rhine:			
Breakfast, 1s.; dinner, 1s. 8d.; tea, 6d.	3	2	
<i>Third Day.</i>			
Breakfast	1	0	
Cologne:			
Dinner at table-d'hôte	2	0	
Tea or supper, 1s. 6d.; bed, 2s.	3	6	
Servants and porterage to packet	1	8	
<i>Fourth Day.</i>			
On the Rhine:			
Breakfast, 1s.; dinner, 1s. 8d.	2	8	
Coblentz:			
Tea or supper	1	6	
Bed	2	0	
<i>Fifth Day.</i>			
On the Rhine:			
Breakfast, 1s.; dinner, 1s. 8d.	2	8	
Mayence:			
Porterage to hotel	0	10	
Tea or supper	1	6	
Bed	2	0	

<i>Sixth Day.</i>		
On the Rhine:	s.	d.
Fare to Leopoldshain	12	0
Breakfast, 1s.; dinner, 1s. 8d.	2	8
Tea or supper	1	6
Diligence to Carlsruhe	1	2
Porterage	0	3
Bed at Carlsruhe.....	1	8

<i>Seventh Day.</i>		
Breakfast	1	8
Diligence to Baden.....	2	8
	8	0
For wine, odds and ends, forgets, &c., add	2	0
250 francs, or £10	0	0

*The following Expenses are in
 French Francs and Sous.*

<i>Eighth Day.</i>		
Half the hire of a return carriage from Baden to Friburg, one day and a half	f.	s.
	14	0
Achern:		
Breakfast	1	0
Offenburg:		
Dinner	3	0
Dillingen:		
Tea and bed	3	0
<i>Ninth Day.</i>		
Breakfast	1	10
Friburg:		
Dinner, 3f.; bed, 2f.....	5	0
<i>Tenth Day.</i>		
Breakfast	2	0
One fourth of the hire of a carriage to Schaff hausen, one day and a half	15	0
Expenses on the road	3	10
<i>Eleventh Day.</i>		
Camera Obscura, boatage, and viewing the Falls of the Rhine	3	0

Schaffhausen :	f. s.	Rapperschwyl :	f. s.
Dinner, bed	6 0	Supper 4 f. ; bed, 2 f.	6 0
<i>Twelfth Day.</i>		<i>Eighteenth day.</i>	
Breakfast	2 0	Steam-packet to Zurich..	3 10
One third hire of a return to Constance.....	3 0	Breakfast on board	1 0
Constance :		Zurich :	
Dinner, bed	5 0	Dinner, 4 f. ; tea, 1 f. 10 s. ; and bed, 2 f.	7 10
<i>Thirteenth Day.</i>		<i>Nineteenth day.</i>	
Breakfast and dinner, one o'clock.....	5 0	Breakfast, 1 f. 10 s. ; dinner, 4 f. ; bed, 2 f.	7 10
Steam-packet to Rorschach	3 0	<i>Twentieth day.</i>	
Rorschach :		Zurich :	
Supper and bed	4 10	Breakfast	1 10
<i>Fourteenth Day.</i>		Diligence to Zug	3 0
St. Gall :		Zug :	
Breakfast	2 10	Dinner, bed,	
Weisbad : Dinner	2 0	<i>Twenty-first day.</i>	
Farm House : Coffee, brandy for feet, bed and breakfast.	2 10	Breakfast, Luncheon, and brandy, for mounting ..	9 10
<i>Fifteenth day.</i>		Mountain staff.....	1 0
Half the expense of a guide to cross the Kamor moun- tain	3 0	Goulda :	
Sennewald :		Refreshment	1 0
Dinner.....	2 10	Righi :	
Werdenberg ;		Supper and wine	4 0
Supper, 1 f. 10 s. ; and bed 1 f. 10 s.	3 8	Bed	0 0
<i>Sixteenth day.</i>		<i>Twenty-second day.</i>	
Breakfast	1 0	Breakfast	1 10
Half the expenses of a car to Ragatz	3 0	One-third of the expense of a boat from Weggis to Lucerne	2 0
Baths of Pfeffers :		Lucerne	
Dinner, 2f. ; guide, 10s. ..	2 10	Dinner, 4 f. ; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	5 10
Diligence from Ragatz to Wallenstadt	3 0	Vise passport	0 10
Wallenstadt :		<i>Twenty-third day.</i>	
Supper, 2 f. ; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	3 10	Lucerne.	
<i>Seventeenth day.</i>		Breakfast, 1 f. 10 s. ; dinner 4 f. ; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	7 0
Breakfast	1 0	<i>Twenty-fourth day.</i>	
Boat from Wallenstadt to Wesen.....	0 10	Lucerne.	
Wesen :		Breakfast	1 10
Dinner.....	2 10	One-fourth of the hire of a boat to Fleulen	4 0
Half the expenses of a car from Schmerikon to Rapperschwyl.....	2 0	Gersau.	
		Dinner and wine.....	2 10
		Fleulen.	
		Tea, 1 f. 5 s. ; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	2 15

EXPENSE OF THE TOUR.

XXXV

<i>Twenty-fifth day.</i>		<i>f.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Breakfast	1	5	
One-fourth of a carriage to Andermatt	5	0	
Turnpike	1	5	
St. Gothard (<i>Lying d'Or</i>):			
Dinner, 3 f.; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	4	10	
Breakfast,—share of cold fowl, salt, &c.....	2	10	
Horse-hire to Furca, 9 f.; do. to Grimsel, 9 f.....	18	0	
Drink Geld	2	0	
(<i>Pig and Whistle</i>). Black looks,—use of glass and water.....	0	10	
Grimsel:			
Supper, 2 f. 10 s.; bed 1 f.	3	10	
<i>Twenty-sixth day.</i>			
Grimsel:			
Breakfast	1	10	
Handeck:			
Refreshment	0	10	
Meyringen:			
Dinner, 4 f.; bed, 2 f.....	6	0	
<i>Twenty-seventh day.</i>			
Breakfast	2	0	
One-half the expense of a guide to Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and In- terlacken	9	0	
Drink Geld	1	0	
Grindelwald:			
Dinner and bed	4	0	
<i>Twenty-eighth day.</i>			
Breakfast	1	10	
Lauterbrunn:			
Dinner	3	0	
Interlacken:			
Supper and bed	5	0	
<i>Twenty-ninth day.</i>			
Breakfast, dinner, and tea	5	0	
Wine	1	10	
<i>Thirtieth day.</i>			
Breakfast	1	10	
Diligence to Newhouse....	1	0	
Lake of Thun:			
Steam-packet to Thun....	3	0	
Thun:			
Dinner, 4 f.; bed, 2 f.	6	0	

<i>Thirty-first Day.</i>		<i>f.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Thun:			
Breakfast.....	1	10	
Diligence to Berne	3	10	
Berne:			
Dinner, 4 f.; bed, 2 f.....	6	0	
<i>Thirty-second Day.</i>			
Breakfast, 2 f.; dinner, 4 f.; bed, 2 f.....	8	0	
<i>Thirty-third to the Forty-second Day.</i>			
Excursions to Solothurn, Weissenstein, Bienne, Neuf- chatel, Morat, Avenicum, and Friburg	50	0	
<i>Forty-third Day.</i>			
Friburg to Lausanne.....	10	0	
Lausanne:			
Dinner, 4 f.; bed, 3 f.....	7	0	
<i>Forty-fourth Day.</i>			
Breakfast	2	10	
Luggage to Ouchi	1	0	
Lake of Geneva:			
Steam-packet to Vevay....	3	0	
Vevay:			
Dinner, 3 f.; bed, 1 f. 10 s..	4	10	
<i>Forty-fifth Day.</i>			
Breakfast	1	10	
Omnibus to Bex	2	10	
Bex:			
Dinner	2	10	
Martigny:			
Tea, 1 f. 10 s.; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	3	8	
<i>Forty-sixth Day.</i>			
Breakfast	1	10	
Orsières:			
Refreshment	0	10	
Liddes:			
Dinner, 1 f. 10 s.; bed, 1 f..	2	10	
Bottle of wine.....	1	0	
<i>Forty-seventh Day.</i>			
Hire of a mule from Liddes to St. Bernard, and back same day	6		
Breakfast	1	0	
St. Bernard:			
Dinner, put into the box..	5	0	
Half the expense of a car from Orsières to Martigny	3	0	

Martigny :					
Tea, 1f. 10 s. ; bed, 1 f. 10 s.	3	0			
<i>Forty-eighth Day.</i>					
Breakfast	1	10			
Half the expense of a guide to Chamounix.....	6	0			
Trient :					
Dinner and wine.....	4	0			
Chamounix :					
Tea, 1 f. 10 s. ; bed, 2 f.....	3	10			
<i>Forty-ninth Day.</i>					
Breakfast.....	2	0			
One cutlet.....	0	10			
Montanvert :					
Refreshment	1	10			
Chamounix :					
Dinner, 3 f. ; bed, 2 f.	5	0			
<i>Fiftieth Day.</i>					
Breakfast.....	2	0			
One cutlet	0	10			
St. Gervais :					
Dinner	3	0			
St. Martin's :					
Tea, 1f. 10s.; bed, 1 f. 10s.	3	0			
				<i>Fifty-first Day.</i>	
				Breakfast	2 0
				Diligence to Geneva	6 0
				<i>Fifty-seventh to the Sixtieth Day.</i>	
				Geneva :	
				Three days, at 8f. per day .	24 0
				Diligence to Lyons.....	22 10
				Expenses on the road	6 0
				<i>Sixty-first Day.</i>	
				Lyons :	
				Breakfast, 1 f. 10 s. ; dinner	
				3 f. ; bed, 2 f.....	6 10
				<i>Sixty-second Day.</i>	
				Breakfast, 1 f. 10s. ; dinner, 3f.	4 10
				Diligence to Paris	50 0
				Expenses on the road.....	20 0
				<i>Sixty-third to the Sixty-sixth Day.</i>	
				Paris to London	50 0
				Expenses on the road	10 0
					649 0
				Expenses from London to	
				Baden	250 0
				Francs	899 0

The above list of expenses does not include fees to commissioners or porters, carriage of luggage from one town to another, excursions, washing, gratuities to exhibitors of sights, &c. ; but it is presumed there is sufficient detail to enable a person to judge as to the quantity of both time and money he may require for a very interesting tour, which may easily be accomplished in three months. It must also be taken into consideration, that, during the entire tour through Switzerland, only about 130 francs was paid for steam-packets diligences, cars, horse and mule hire.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of this work is, to enable the tourist through Switzerland to follow something like a track by which he can visit, without unnecessary loss of time or money, the most interesting parts of that "world of wonders." Three months will generally be found sufficient to make a complete tour, although the route here laid down was performed in little more than two; this circumstance may, however, be attributed to the continued fine weather during the whole period. An entire summer, indeed, would not be too much for the botanist or the amateur artist. Many persons spend six months in the country, *not* in search of the picturesque, but enjoying the smiles of fair ladies in the boarding-houses at Interlacken! It is a most extraordinary fact, that out of the hundreds of English travellers I met, from the time I entered up to the period of my leaving Switzerland, not more than one out of every fifty had visited the *Baths of Pfeffers*, certainly one of the most extraordinary

places in the country, easy of access, good accommodation when you arrive there, with the advantage of taking a warm bath without the trouble of undressing. The reason is easily explained—it lies out of the *fashionable course*, which, for the benefit of fashionable people, I detail as follows :—Schaffhausen, Zurich, Lucerne, Righi, Berne, Interlacken (staying there as long as the fine weather continues); return to Berne, Lausanne, Geneva; if not too much delighted with the scenery of the lake, make an excursion to Chamounix. Then there are the amateur travellers, each one entering Helvetia with a knapsack full of clothes, his mind full of resolves to visit every thing—mountains, valleys, glaciers, cascades—aye, even the top of Mont Blanc; but few even of these that may not be met with, a week after they enter Switzerland, doing the amiable at Interlacken. In the course of my tour, I took up and dropped no less than four *compagnons de voyage*—a Scotchman, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an American—each visiting a portion, not one of whom would undertake the whole. The first cut me because I proposed going from Schaffhausen to Constance, instead of to Zurich; the second because he was in a hurry to go to Geneva to *buy a watch*; the third could not bear the idea of going up to St. Bernard, fearing a snow-storm; and the last, only in consequence of my not choosing to go to Marseilles during the raging of the cholera.

Plan of a Tour.

In all cases I would recommend travellers to enter Switzerland from Germany, either at Basle or Schaffhausen;—at the latter if you intend to descend the Rhine on your return, and the former should you purpose leaving by Geneva or Italy; not that the traveller would have much to regret if he omitted Basle altogether. Those who take Paris in their route to Switzerland, should go to Strasburgh, and from thence by Friburg through the Hollenthal (Infernal Valley) to Schaffhausen.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (1st day)—*Fall of the Rhine.*

CONSTANCE (2d day)—Take steam-packet to

RORSHACH (3d day)—Pedestrians go to

ST. GALL (4th day)—and cross the mountain with a guide to

APPENZEL (5th day)—Visit the Weisbad; take a guide and cross part of the Kamor Mountain to

SENNEWALD (6th day)—Visit the church-belfrey; Valley of the Rhine, to

RAGATZ—*Baths of Pfeffers.*

WALLENSTADT (7th day)—Steam-boat to *Wesen*—dine on trout.

RAPPERSCHWYL (8th day)—Steam-packet to

ZURICH (9th day)—Diligence across the Albis Mountain to

ZUG (10th day)—By boat or diligence to *Art*; ruins of Goulde; up the

RIGHI MOUNTAIN (11th day)—Descend to *Kusnach*; ride, row, run, or walk to

LUCERNE (12th and 13th days) — Steam-packet to

FLEULEN, ALTORF (14th day) — Hire a carriage or walk to the

DEVIL'S BRIDGE (14th day) — *Andermat*, and Hospital Mont St. Gothard.

(15th and 16th days) — At *Andermat* hire mules and guides to cross the *Furca*, *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Grimsel* to

MEYRINGEN — Cross the *Scheideck* mountain to

GRINDELWALD (17th day) — Visit the two *Glaciers*; cross the *Wengern Alp* to

LAUTERBRUNNEN — *Stubbach* — lovely ride or walk to

INTERLACKEN (18th to 25th — a week) — Excursion on the lake to *Brientz* and *Giessbach* waterfall.

The second part of the tour will commence at Thun, and the route must depend upon whether it is proposed to quit Switzerland by Geneva or by Basle; if by the former, proceed to

BERNE (27th and 28th days) — Excursion to *Hofwyl*.

SOLOTHURN (29th day) — The *Weissenstein* — fine view of the chain of Alps.

BIENNE (30th day) — Lake and island *Rousseau*.

NEUCHÂTEL (31st day) — Excursion to *Chaud-de-Fonds*.

MORAT (32d day) — Battle-field and military column.

AVENTICUM (33d day) — Celebrated for antiquities.

FRIBURG (34th day).—Suspension Bridge.

LAUSANNE (35th and 36th days)—Steam-packet to
VEVEY (37th and 38th days)—Excursion to *Chillon*.

BEX (39th day)—Excursions to the salt-works.

MARTIGNY (40th, 41st, and 42d days)—Excursion
to Grand St. Bernard; return to Martigny, and pro-
ceed across the *Forclas* Mountain, and round the
Tête Noir, or Col de Baln, to

CHAMOUNIX (43d and 44th days)—*Mer de Glace*,
Boissons, &c.

ST. GERVAIS' BATHS (45th day).

SALLENCHE (46th day)—*St. Martin*, *Cavern of
Balme*.

GENEVA (47th day)—FERNEY, CHATEAU-VOL-
TAIRE.

Those who intend to leave by Basle should cross
the *Gemmi*, to the

BATHS OF LEUCK, to *Sion*; from thence to

MARTIGNY, ST. BERNARD, CHAMOUNIX, GENEVA,
LAUSANNE, VEVEY, FRIBURG, BERNE, NEUCHA-
TEL, or BIENNE, SOLOTHURN, BASLE.

Even those who may not choose to cross the *Gem-
mi*, may proceed to BERNE, FRIBURG, VEVEY,
BEX, MARTIGNY, ST. BERNARD, CHAMOUNIX, GE-
NEVA, LAUSANNE, YVERDUN, NEUFCHATEL, BI-
ENNE, SOLOTHURN, BASLE. By adhering to the above
routes, it will be seen that *the same place need not be
visited twice*—too commonly the case.

Allowing fourteen days for excursions, and occa-
sional wet days, the preceding tours may be easily

performed in two months, by a pedestrian ; and, with the exception of the route from St. Gall to Appenzel, and from Appenzel to Sennewald, by ladies ; but, instead of crossing the mountains, it will be necessary for them to take the carriage road to *Rheineck*, *Altstettin*, and *Kobelwies*, to *Sennewald*. I would, however, strongly advise those capable of undertaking the fatigue, not to neglect crossing from the Weisbad (white bath) to Sennewald. The view of the *Rhine-thal*, from the summit of this pass, is certainly as beautiful (though not so grand) as any in Switzerland. The above routes may, however, be altered or abridged, according to the inclination or convenience of the traveller. Those who prefer commencing with Geneva, will have little to do but reverse this route : with this hint, that the autumnal weather is more settled in the Canton de Vaud than in the German parts of this country.

Modes of Conveyance.

There are no post-horses in Switzerland,* except from Geneva to the Simplon, or from Constance to the Splugen ; but the deficiency is supplied by a set of roguish *voituriers*, who take the liberty of charging *two* days' hire when the journey occupies but one ; that is, one going and one returning. It is, therefore, a bad plan—at least it is an expensive one—to engage too many carriages during a tour ; taking a carriage,

* It is, I believe, in the contemplation of the governments of the respective cantons to establish post-relays on the principal roads.

for instance, at Schaffhausen to Constance, Rhine-thal to Ragatz, and back to Zurich, and there discharging it, you would have to pay but one day's return; by the same rule, making the tour and discharging the voiturier at Basle, you would have but two days' return, after using it for six or eight weeks. The hire for a carriage and two horses is twenty French francs a-day, including drink-money; carriage with one horse, twelve to fifteen francs. When not travelling, they charge half-price; as excursions are to be made frequently, I think it is the most convenient, pleasant, and not a dear way to travel, particularly if there are four in a party—taking care to order the vett to meet you at every available point. For instance, when you are set down at Art, for the purpose of ascending the Righi, order your *vett* to meet you at Kusnach on the following day, to drive you to Lucerne. At Zurich, *return carriages* are to be met with, more plentiful than at any other town. The difference between a return and the others is this, that going one day's journey, you pay but for one instead of two. When hiring a carriage (not a return) to go a short distance, say from Thun to Berne, always start in the morning, which enables the *vett* to return to his home the same day; thus you will save half a day's hire.

The *char à banc* is only to be used where and when no other description of conveyance can be made available, or where none others can be got. They must have been invented by the society called the *Shakers*, for a ride of a few miles will, I am pretty sure, shake

your resolution as to using them a second time. They, however, possess one advantage: that is, that you can get out without much difficulty. It consists of a seat like a gig body turned sideways, fastened (one cannot call it suspended) between four low wheels. Mr. Cooper, who I presume is, or was, a spare man, when he made his excursions, says that it will carry three in comfort! He must mean American comfort, for I can assure my readers that I experienced any thing but English, or even Irish comfort, with three insides.

Chaise à Porteurs

is a very pleasant and safe conveyance for ladies to cross the mountains. It is simply an arm-chair fastened between two poles, and carried by two men, in the fashion of a sedan, and not, as some writers have stated, carried on the shoulders; at least, I have always seen it carried in the way I have described. Formerly, six or eight men were the number used for each, but three men are quite sufficient; and even this number makes it a very expensive mode of travelling. The usual charge is six francs each porter, making the expense from Andermat to Meyringen (four days, two going and two returning), seventy-two francs, besides drink-money. Where there are several ladies crossing any of the mountains on mules, it is advisable to have one attached to the party, as some parts are so very dangerous, that it is absolutely necessary to dismount. A *chaise à porteurs* will enable ladies to

cross those places without danger. I witnessed an accident, which nearly proved fatal to a lady, who refused to dismount and walk through some snow, because she had *thin shoes* on. When descending steep precipices in these chairs, it is the better plan to sit with the back foremost. Not the least danger is to be apprehended, as the men selected for this office are sure-footed beyond conception ; and by this means the most timid persons may cross the most difficult passes with perfect security.

Diligences

travel on all the principal roads through Switzerland. They are mostly fitted with a coupé (sometimes open in front) intérieur, and rotonde ; but there is no difference in the prices. The seats are numbered, and the first who applies gets the best place ; they carry any quantity of luggage, but charge very high for overweight. The hour for leaving the principal towns is generally about twelve o'clock, and they also carry the letters. There is, however, one great inconvenience in travelling by diligence in some parts ; for instance, if you wish to go from Berne to Lausanne, you cannot secure your place until the book-keeper ascertains what places are vacant on the arrival of the diligence from Basle. It frequently happens, that when it does arrive there are no places, or, at least, the most objectionable ones only. Private carriages are therefore to be preferred ; for, although they are not so expeditious as a diligence, they are more comfortable, not much

more expensive* for two or more persons, and your journey can be regulated as you think proper. Of course, this uncertainty does not apply to any place where the diligence starts *from*, but only to towns *through* which they pass. The conducteur's fee is included in the fare, as in France. Changing the coaches, when going out of one canton into another, is also unpleasant. On these occasions, keep an eye to your luggage, and *see* that it is transferred from one coach to another, instead of being sent into the hotel or coach-office.

Horses, Mules, and Guides,

are very necessary to cross the mountains. Those, however, who use them, should trust implicitly to the firm foot of their beasts, without pretending to direct them : they are so accustomed to carry goods and travellers across the different passes, indeed, I might say, *worn out* in the service, and so well acquainted with the roads over the rocks, which are often on the very edge of a precipice, that the least attempt to guide them would be destruction. It is hardly possible for travellers not to feel some alarm ; it is therefore always prudent to dismount, to escape those terrors which the reason cannot conquer ; otherwise there is no real danger, while you suffer the beast to follow his own way. These, as well as car-

* I hired a one-horse carriage for myself and friend from Basle to Berne, for thirty-three francs ; the expense, by diligence, for two persons would be thirty francs, besides the inconvenience of travelling all night.

riages, must be paid for both ways, but the prices differ ; the hire of a horse or mule to go up the Righi is nine francs a-day ; this includes a person to lead it. At Chamounix, the hire of a mule is six francs a-day, but the owner does not supply a person to lead ; you are therefore *compelled* to hire a guide to bring back the mule. One guide, however, will be sufficient for two or three mules.

At all the places where mules are necessary, the owners form themselves into societies, and by adopting such rules as they think proper, render the traveller completely at their mercy. This is particularly the case at Chamounix, Martigny, Orsieres, and Liddes.* At the former place the society consists of forty guides, thirty porters, and one hundred mules. They go out in rotation ; but if a traveller requires any particular guide, whom he may have had on a former occasion, or one particularly recommended by a friend, he is allowed to go out of his turn, only on payment of an extra sum. It is the hire of guides and mules which makes a tour in Switzerland so very expensive ; for instance, from Chamounix to Martigny and St. Bernard, including one day's back-hire, will cost forty-eight francs, besides drink-money. A little management, however, which will

* At this place, an American friend and myself had a disagreement with the owners of our mules. We appealed to the *chef guide*, and subsequently to the *juge de paix*. We were nonsuited ; although the regulations drawn up by themselves were in our favour. The facts, as we afterwards found out, were, that neither '*juge*' nor '*chef*' dare decide against these fellows.

be found explained at the places where it is required, will enable travellers to save considerably.

Steam-packets

are now established on the lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, Thun, Lucerne, and Wallenstadt. They are neatly fitted up, and contain well-appointed restaurants, at moderate charges. This is a great advantage to travellers. The row-boats formerly in use were exceedingly tedious and expensive; and the respective owners, forming themselves into companies (like the muleteers), enjoyed a sort of monopoly, which enabled them to fleece the traveller to their heart's content. In those places where it will be necessary to resort to boats, the fares, as authorized by the magistrates, are given.

Hotel Expenses and Accommodations.

With the exception of the hire of guides, mules, &c., a tour in Switzerland is not more expensive, and the accommodations are as good as any country through which I have ever travelled.

Within these few years large and splendid hotels have been built: *—the Bergue, at Geneva; the Swan, at Lucerne; the Belle-Vue, at Thun, are equal, if not superior to any on the continent. The situations are

* At Zurich there are also two large and conveniently situated hotels building; at Lausanne, a splendid hotel is being erected, on the spot where the residence of Gibbon formerly stood. It is to be called after that celebrated writer.

unrivalled, and the charges are as follows :—Dinner at table-d'hôte, at one o'clock, three francs ; at five o'clock, four francs ; at nine in the evening, three francs. These prices include half a bottle, and in some instances a whole bottle of *vin du pays*. Breakfasts, from one franc and a half to two francs. Bed-rooms are charged as in France, according to the number of stairs to reach them—from two francs to five ; those who indulge in private sitting-rooms, and dinners *en particulier*, must expect to pay double the sums here mentioned. The innkeepers are generally intelligent, civil, and not above personally attending to the wants of their visitors. I could give fifty instances to justify the assertion ; but for my present purpose it will only be necessary to appeal to those who may have visited the Three Kings, at Basle ; the Faucon, at Berne ; the Three Crowns, at Vevey ; and last, though not least, the Balance, at Lucerne, where the landlord and his three handsome sisters attend upon the travellers, and, in fact, perform all the duties of waiters.

Luggage.

Those who intend to be always accompanied by a guide, need not be so particular as to the size of their wardrobe as those who only occasionally may require their attendance. In the latter case, it will be necessary to send your luggage from town to town by the roulage—the transport of luggage by the diligence is enormously high. A portmanteau, weighing only

sixty pounds, costs, from Schaffhausen to Zurich, six francs ; while the fare in the diligence, the same distance, is only six francs six batz—rather less than seven francs ; therefore, by using the roulage, fifty or sixty francs may be saved in the course of your tour, in the transport of luggage alone. But happy is the man who travels with no more luggage than he can cram into his pockets. A smart appearance is not necessary to secure a welcome in Switzerland. Inn-keepers, as I before said, are generally intelligent men ; and so thoroughly used are they to travellers on foot, that pedestrians invariably receive the same attention which is bestowed upon the more fashionable tourist ; and it is not an uncommon occurrence to see *blond* and *blouse* elbowing each other at a table d'hôte. Knapsacks are very much used by pedestrians ; but unless carried by a guide, or a German student, they are not at all desirable. Like others, I provided myself with a knapsack, but a very short trial convinced me that it was making a toil of a pleasure. I consequently rolled up a razor, soap, hair-brush, and tooth-brush in a night-shirt, and crammed them into one pocket of my blouse. A clean shirt, pair of *worsted* stockings, and a pair of thin shoes, I crammed into another, and departed for Constance, having forwarded my portmanteau, including my knapsack, to Zurich. The best costume for pedestrians is a dark-coloured suit, made of very light material, over which put a blouse, a pair of double-soled shoes and gaiters, worsted stockings, broad-brim straw hat, Berlin gloves, and

a water-proof cape; a flannel waistcoat, next to the skin, will absorb the perspiration, and prevent chilliness on the mountains. Thus equipped, with twenty Napoleons in your pocket, a smattering of French (if you can throw in a few words of German, so much the better), you may travel through Switzerland at an expense not exceeding seven francs a-day, except when it is necessary to hire a guide; this, however, in the tour I have laid down, will occur but seldom; two or more friends should always travel together. When claiming your luggage at the Diligence-office, should you be told, '*pas encore arrivé, Monsieur,*' request to look over the luggage, as they frequently cannot read the name; it occurred to me on two occasions, although my portmanteau was lying in the office at the time.

Twelve Hints to Pedestrians.

First.—Before you start in the morning, rub the inside of your stockings with candle-grease, to prevent blistering.

Second.—When you commence ascending a mountain, walk slowly and make short stages.

Third.—Never drink copiously from the cold springs.

Fourth.—Before you do drink, always wash your hands; by so doing you cool the blood and diminish the thirst.

Fifth.—Carry a patent leather cup to enable you to drink; a small flask of kirsche-wasser, to prevent the water giving you the cholic.

Sixth.—When crossing glaciers, walk behind your guide at a respectful distance; should he fall in you need not follow him.

Seventh.—Always prefer the mornings and evenings for walking; to do so it may be superfluous to add, that you must get up early.

Eighth.—Make it a rule, says a certain writer, to ascend the *west side* of a mountain in the morning. I say, ditto; unless you should happen to be on the eastern side of the said mountain; in that case it will be difficult, I guess.

Ninth.—When a long valley lies in your route in hot weather, hire a conveyance, even should you be a determined pedestrian—you will save in time what you lose in pocket.

Tenth.—When you feel tired walking up a mountain, and any of your friends are riding a mule, take hold of his (the mule's) *tail*—a capital expedient to save your exertions and six francs.

N.B. It is recommended not to avail yourself of this hint too soon after the beast leaves the stable—or he may kick!

Eleventh.—When you arrive at an inn for the night, if your feet are tender, bathe them in common brandy; and repeat the operation on your stockings recommended in hint the first.

Twelfth.—The best time of the year for visiting Switzerland are the months of *July, August, and September.*

Money.

The complicated tables of coins published in almost every work relating to Switzerland can, to a person merely passing through the different cantons, be only embarrassing. The only thing I found necessary to understand was, how many batz went to a French franc, how many French francs to a Swiss franc, and how many Swiss batz to a five-franc piece. Although each canton has its own coin, which are distinguished by the several names of florins, batzen, rappen, angsters, deniers, hallars, and schillings; and although the people of one canton will not take the coin of their neighbour, yet I never found any one person throughout my whole tour but whose eyes glistened at the sight of a five-franc piece. Indeed, the accounts are kept and bills made out in French francs. If you get money from a banker, he will give it in five-franc pieces, or his own notes at fifty or a hundred francs each; in short, as far as money is concerned, you could fancy yourself in France: travellers taking cash with them, instead of circular notes, should always prefer Napoleons to sovereigns. One of my *compagnons de voyage* was so in love with everything English, that he would take nothing in the shape of money but English sovereigns; the consequence was that, except in the large towns, the people did not know the difference between a Napoleon and a sovereign, and invariably offered him twenty francs for them; he was therefore frequently obliged to exchange his sovereigns for Na-

poleons before he ventured upon his excursions. The latter being better known is more easily exchanged.

A Swiss franc is ten batz, or one franc and a-half French; seven batz is usually reckoned as one French franc; one batz is about three sous French, or ten rappen; a five-franc piece is usually reckoned at thirty-four and a-half batz, sometimes at thirty-five.

The bankers in Switzerland, corresponding with the British and Foreign Banking Company, 32, Lombard-street, are—

J. Merian Forcart, and Fischer } and Sons.....	Basle.
Marcaurd and Co.....	Berne.
Macaire and Co.	Constance.
Lombard, Odier, and Co.	Geneva.
G. Ammann	Lausanne.
Falcini, La Jeune, and Co....	Lucerne.
Ant. Fornachon	Neufchatel.
J. J. Mayer and Sons	St. Gall.
Gaspard, Sculthess, and Co....	Zurich.

The notes issued by these bankers are readily taken at hotels and shops in the canton, without any deduction; but if they cash each other's notes, they charge half per cent. discount—it is a very trifling loss compared with the inconvenience of carrying a bag full of silver by way of a balance across the mountains.

N.B. *It is always to be understood that French francs are meant, unless expressed to the contrary.*

Passports

are seldom required travelling through Switzerland : the only places that I remember being asked for one was entering the Canton de Vaud, and at the gates of Geneva ; it is, however, better to carry it about your person. In London, Paris, or Frankfort, be sure to have the *visé* of the Sardinian minister, and also of the Austrian, should you intend to visit any part of Italy, or the Tyrol. In Paris it will also be necessary to have the *visé* of the *Ministre des Etrangers*, for which you must pay ten francs ; at Geneva, the Sardinian Consul charges four francs for his signature, without which, or that of a Sardinian minister, travellers are not allowed to enter Savoy, of which the valley of Chamounix forms part.

Servants at Hotels.

The ‘travelling English,’ as they are called upon the Continent, are so very liberal to other people’s servants, that they really spoil them wherever they go ; I wish, therefore, for the sake of poor Germans, poor Frenchmen, and poor authors, to apprise English travellers, that no gratuity is expected by the servants at the hotels throughout Switzerland, as they receive wages from their masters,—with the exception of the Bergue at Geneva, where one franc a day is *charged* in the bill ; this does not apply to porters.

Religion.

The inhabitants of Switzerland adhere partly to Protestantism and partly to the Catholic religion. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants is as two to three—that is 800,000 of the former, 1,200,000 of the latter. In every part of Switzerland the utmost urbanity exists between the members of each church.

Protestantism prevails in the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhausen; in the greater part of the canton of Glaris; in the exterior part of the canton of Appenzel; in the greater part of the Grisons; in the towns of St. Gall, Geneva, Mülhausen, and Biel; in the district of Neufchatel; in part of that of St. Gall; in the greater part of Thurgau and Rheinthal; and in some places in Baden and Sargans.

To the Catholic religion belong the cantons of Lucerne, Switz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure; the smaller part of the canton of Glaris, the interior of the canton of Appenzel, part of St. Gall, the smallest part of the Grisons, the Valtelline, a small part of Thurgau and Rheinthal, the greater part of Baden and Sargans, and in the Italian cantons.

The Catholics have a greater number of pastors than the Protestants, there being a priest for each one hundred and fifty of their flocks, while there is but one minister for seven hundred and twenty Protestants. There are seventy-two monasteries still

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existing ; the chief of which are, Muri in Aargau, Einsiedlen, Schwytz, that of the Jesuits in Friburg, and Pfeffers in St. Gall. There are, besides, sixty convents and seventeen collegiate churches.

Character, Manners, &c.

The Swiss are sober and industrious, and generally of a robust form : they have been celebrated in all ages for their bravery, good faith, hospitality, love of their ancient liberties, and passionate attachment to their native country. The amiable manners of the Swiss, together with the grace and modesty of the female sex, are so well known, and have been so ably depicted by Rousseau, in his "*Nouvelle Héloïse*," that they need no further encomium.

Such is the intense attachment of the Swiss to their native country, that there are few who do not return there to end their days. This attachment is almost irresistible, and liable to be awakened by the most minute circumstances. Hence, in the French armies, the tune called the *Ranz des Vaches*, often sung by the Swiss milkmaids when they went to the pastures, was carefully interdicted, because it melted the Swiss soldier into tears, and seldom failed to produce desertion. This unconquerable passion seems to arise in part from a moral sensibility to the enchanting ease and frankness of the native manners, and in part from the picturesque and wildly romantic features of their country. Few even of the most intelligent Swiss, on their return after a long absence,

can refrain from tears when the frozen peaks of their native mountains burst upon their view.

The manners of the Swiss peasants are still frank and honest, but less rough and unpolished than they formerly were. The gentry and burghers have lost their original simplicity of character, affect refinement, and give way to fashion. One of the cantons in which the ancient manners are best observed, is that of Appenzel. The inhabitants of this territory are not only herdsmen, but *manufacturers*, without the laxity of morals too frequently attendant upon people of the latter description. They live on homely fare, and apparently have no wish for luxuries. The utmost harmony prevails between the Catholic and Protestant members of the state. It is to these happy people, as well as to the inhabitants of Unterwalden, and some other parts of Italy, that the pleasing and well-known lines of Goldsmith are so peculiarly appropriate.

Language.

The German language is spoken in the greatest part of Switzerland. This is the national language employed in the public acts, and in the affairs of the confederation; but the clerks in all the public offices speak French.

In the low countries and the plains they speak a particular dialect, which is very disagreeable to the ear of an Englishman, and is difficult to be understood. The German, too, spoken in these places, is equally unintelligible to the rest of the Swiss.

French is used in Geneva and part of the canton of Vaud ; and most places have two names, one French, the other German (as Solothurn and Soleure), which is rather embarrassing to strangers. Throughout Switzerland, the innkeepers, coachmen, and guides speak the French language.

The summit of St. Gothard is the limit of the German and Italian languages, which last is spoken in the canton of Tessino. The greatest part of the innkeepers in the valley of Livenen to Bellinzona and the Grisons also understand Italian.

Climate, Natural Productions, &c,

Such is the great variety of climates in Switzerland, that in the course of seven or eight hours, the traveller may experience all the different temperatures between forty and eighty degrees of latitude ; and the excursion of a single day is sufficient to lead him into the frozen regions of Spitzbergen or the burning heats of Senegal. Here he may collect the mosses of Ireland or the *Opuntia* of South America ; and sometimes hear the destroying thunder of the avalanches, in the silence and death of nature ; and at other times the song of the Sicilian cicada. Here he may place one hand on beds of ice, and pluck strawberries with the other. " Towards the east, the flowers of spring ; to the south, the fruits of autumn ; and northward, the ice of winter. Switzerland unites all the seasons in the same instant ; every climate in the same place ; dif-

ferent soils on the same land ; and, with a harmony elsewhere unknown, joins the produce of the plains to those of the highest Alps."

To the botanist it may be interesting to know, that the mountains and vallies of Switzerland produce 496 species of vegetables, 1,800 of them indigenous, exclusive of 1,000 cryptogamal plants. To the entomologist, that a thousand different birds, known between Spain and North America, are to be found here, a number of remarkable quadrupeds, and an endless variety of petrified sea-shells also afford much entertainment to persons cultivating an acquaintance with natural history.

Switzerland is celebrated for its horses, which are both spirited and vigorous. Among the Alpine animals may be named the ibex, or goat of the rocks, the chamois, and the marmot. The great-bearded vulture, so destructive to small animals, is the most remarkable bird of these regions. The various fish of the lakes are numerous. In the lake of Zurich there are no less than thirty different species.

The productions in the enclosures and open fields are vines, wheat, *epeautre* or spelt; rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, beans, peas, maize, Indian or Turkey wheat, millet, sorghum, tares, lentils, hemp, flax, potatoes, turnips, kidney-beans, pompions, poppies, woad, madder, tobacco, lucerne, and clover. The vegetation of trees and shrubs is found to cease in the Alps of Faucigny, at the height of 6,478 French feet above the Mediterranean. After this, there are only

some herbs, excepting a few alpine plants, which are in their proper element. Marmots are abundant at this height. Cornua Ammonis have been found in this country, 7,684 feet above the sea; and these, with echini, and various other exuviae of marine animals, occur in several mountains of Switzerland, as high, if not higher than this.

Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

The most considerable manufactures of Switzerland are printed linens and cottons, called *Indiennes*, carried on at St. Gall and other places; watch-making at Geneva and Chaud-de-Fond; and crape, silk, and ribands at Zurich.

Manufactures have, of late, grown up to some consequence, especially in silk and cotton articles, all the raw materials of which are imported at a heavy expense. The fabrics of Switzerland also, it must be observed, owe nothing to fictitious maintenance; and whether they may be profitable or not, they are the result altogether of ingenuity and industry directly applied.

The principal expensive imports into Switzerland consists of colonial produce, wheat and salt, with such raw materials as are required in the several manufactures. Mr. Picot, in the last edition of his Statistics of Switzerland, gives the following statement of articles exported from the several cantons:—

The canton of *Zurich* exports linen, flaxen cloths, cotton, muslin, and silk; wine, fruits, turf for fuel, pit-coal, cattle, and kirschwasser.

Berne exports several manufactured articles ; wood cheese, cattle, horse-, fruits, crystal, and pit-coal.

Lucerne, horned cattle, pigs, poultry, horses, cheese, wheat, hides, tallow, and wood.

Uri derives benefits chiefly from the sale or the produce of cattle, and from the transport of merchandize across the St. Gothard.

The canton of *Schwytz*, from horses and horned cattle, cheese (*Schabzigre*), and wood. *Herisau* possesses a manufacture of silk, which employs a great number of workmen.

Underwald, horned cattle, sheep, hides, tallow, cheese, fruits, chestnuts, and wood.

Glaris, manufactured objects, chiefly cottons, herbs (*Schabzigre*), dry fruits, wood, and slates.

Zug, dry fruits, chestnuts, cattle, and wood.

Friburg, platted straw, horses, horned cattle, and cheese (*gruyère*), which is much esteemed in foreign countries.

Soleure, wheat, horses, horned cattle, cheese, tallow, hides, wood, cotton caps, and woollen stockings.

Basle, manufactured articles of several kinds, especially silk ribbons and silk stuffs, kirschwasser, cheese, dry fruits, horned cattle, and a little wine.

Schaffhausen, wine, cattle, game, iron, steel, and building stone.

Appenzel, linens, muslin, cattle, cheese, and honey.

St. Gall, several manufactured articles, wine, fruits, horned cattle, horses, hay, wood, chamois leather, marble, and pit-coal.

The *Grisons*, about 35,000 fat cattle per annum, sheep, cheese, minerals, tufas, gypsum, and marble.

Argovie, wheat, wine, fruits, wood, stone for building, iron, and several sorts of manufactured articles.

Thurgovie, cottons, linens, wine, oatmeal, and cider and perry.

Tessin, paper, glass, cattle, cheese, chestnuts, silk, wood, fruits, and chamois leather.

Vaud, cattle, wine (which passes for the best in Switzerland), and fruits.

Valais, cattle, wood, and charcoal.

Neuchatel, wine, watches, and lace.

Geneva, jewellery, watches, false stones, printed calico, and leather.

Cascades, Lakes, Mountains, &c.

Heights of some Cascades.

	FEET.
Staubach, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen.....	925
Nant d'Arpenas, in the valley of Chamounix	800
Fall of the Tosa on the Gries, in the valley of Formazza.....	600
Pissevache, or Sallenche, in the Lower Valais, from.....	270 to 300
Upper fall of the Reichenbach, near Meyringen ..	200
Fall of the Linth at the bridge of Pantenbruck, in the canton of Glaris	196
Perpendicular height of the fall of the Reuss, at the Devil's Bridge	100
Fall of the Rhine near Schaffhausen, from	75 to 80

	FEET.
Height of the fall of the Aar, near Handeck upon the Grimsel, may be from.....	150 to 200

Depth of some of the Lakes.

Lake of Geneva	620
————— near the rocks of Miellerie.....	950
Lake of Constance, near Morsburg	648
————— between Lindau and Mehre- ran (according to Ebel, 363 fathoms)	2,178
Lake of Zurich, between Meilen and Au	600
Lake of Zug, near the town of Zug	180
—————, at Wilde Strick	1,200
Lake of Bienne	320
Lake of Neuchatel	325
Lake of Morat	162
Lake of Lucerne, or four Cantons.....	900
(In some it cannot be sounded.)	
Lake of Thun.....	700 to 720
Lake of Brienz	100

*Heights of some of the Passes in the Mountains of Switzer-
land, Savoy, and the neighbouring Countries.*

Jorat, behind Lausanne	2,772
Hulftegg, between the canton of Zurich and Tog- genburg	3,250
Etzel, between the valley of Sihl and the lake of Zurich	3,310
Bramegg, in the Entlibuch.....	3,420
Brünig, between the valley of Hasli and Unter- wald	3,114 to 3,579

	FEET.
Ravil, between the Lenk and the canton of the Valais.....	7,532
Convent of the Great St. Bernard, in the Lower Valais	7,548
Furka, between the Upper Valais and St. Gothard	7,795
Passage of the Matterhorn, or Col of Mount Cervin, in the canton of the Valais	10,284
Col du Géant, beside Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamounix, a passage long since rendered impassable by the ice	10,518

Heights of some Mountains not in the Oberland of Berne.

Loucyra, in the Cottia Alps, Dauphiné, &c.	13,548
Mont Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont	11,058
Iseran, between Mont Cenis and the Great St. Bernard.....	10,800—12,403
Aiguille du Géant, at Mont Blanc	13,044
Aiguille d'Argentière	12,564
Dent du Midi, in the Lower Valais, according to Saussure	9,805
Mount Breven, opposite Mont Blanc, according to Saussure	7,836
Mount Cervin, or Matterhorn, in the canton of the Valais, according to Saussure.....	13,854
Combin, on the north-east of the Great St. Bernard	13,252
Mount Velan, the highest point of the Great St. Bernard, according to Saussure	10,391
Monte Rosa, between Piedmont and the canton of the Valais, according to Saussure	14,580

	FEET.
Galenstock, on the St. Gothard, north of the Furka, according to Müller	11,280
Legnone, on the Lake of Cosno, according to Pini	8,640
The Diablerets, in the Lower Valais	9,682
Dent de Morcles, also in the Lower Valais	8,951
Moiesson, near Gruyères	6,181
Titlis, near Engelberg, according to Müller	10,117
Pilatus, near Lucerne, according to Pfyffer	7,080
The highest point of the Lagerberg, near Regens- berg, according to Wahlenberg	3,603
Sentis, in the canton of Appenzel	7,671
The summit of Mount Righi	5,731
Dodiberg, between the canton of Glaris and that of the Grisons, according to Müller	11,110
Glarnisch, according to Müller	8,925
Stella, in the canton of the Grisons, on the north of Splügen, according to Bergmann	10,485
Piz Valrhein, in the canton of the Grisons, accord- ing to Placide a Specha	10,220
Marchairu, in the Jura, in the canton of Vaud, according to Saussure	5,386
Mont Tendre, in the same chain of the Jura	5,202
Dent de Vaultion, also in the same chain, according to Saussure	4,468
Dôle, also in the same chain, according to Saussure	5,174
Chasseral, in the Jura, near the Lake of Bienne ..	4,968
Hasenmatt, near Solothurn	4,476
Pitton, the highest point of Mount Salève, near Geneva	4,230
The chalet on the Weissenstein, near Solothurn ..	3,966
Gysliflüe, near Aarau, according to Tralles	2,383

FEET.

Heights of Mountains in the Canton of Berne.

Gurten, near Berne, according to Trechsel	2,897
Zwirgihubel, or Zwirgi Hill, in or near the descent of the Great Scheideck, in the valley of Hasli ..	3,042
Mount Bantiger, near Berne, according to Trech- sel..	3,239
Napf, in the Emmenthal, according to Keller	4,950
Paffenkopf, in Hasli im Grund, according to Frey..	5,738
Wylerhorn, at the side of the Brunig.....	5,895
Suleck, in the valley of Saxeten	6,240
Tannhorn, on the Brienzer Grat	6,532
Mountain of Hasli, according to Frey	6,761
Stockhorn, according to Tralles.....	6,767
Kaltbrunnenhorn, opposite to Meyringen	7,189
Rothhorn, on the lake of Brientz, according to Frey	7,257
Niesen, according to Tralles	7,340
Pfründlistock, in the valley of Gadmen	7,684
Hohenstollen, on the Hasliberg, behind Meyringen	7,688
Lauberstock, on the Hasliberg	7,708
Benzlauistock, near Hasli im Grund	7,809
Tellistock, in the valley of Gadmen	7,964
Faulhorn, between the Lake of Brientz and Grin- delwald	8,020
Schwarzwaldhorn, which is adjoining to the latter..	8,020
Radlofshorn, in the valley of Gadmen	8,067
Juchliberg, or Jauchli, on the Grimsel	8,094
Hanglihorn, at the extremity of the valley of Eugs- tlen	8,146
Zinken, on the Grimsel	8,307
Nagelis Gratli, on the Grimsel	8,609

	FEET.
Sidelhorn, on the Passage of the Grimsel.....	8,634
Engelhorn, on the Scheideck of Hasli	8,769
Wildgerst, near the Faulhorn	8,923
Wellhorn, on the Great Scheideck	9,496
Steidhaushorn, on the road to the Grimsel, near Guttannen.....	9,712
Gerstenhorn, on the road to the Grimsel, near Na- gelis Gratli	10,037
Ritzlihorn, behind Guttannen	10,125
Blümlis Alp, or Frau, at the extremity of the Kien- thal.....	11,393
Balmhorn, between the valley of Gasteren and the canton of the Valais, according to Müller	11,415
Altels, in the same situation, according to Tralles..	11,432
Wetterhorn, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald	11,453
Eiger, or Exterior Eiger, in the Grindelwald	12,268
Viescherhorner (Pics de Viège), in the same situa- tion	12,500
Schreckhorn, in the Grindelwald	12,560
Monch, or Interior Eiger, in the valley of Lauter- brunnen.....	12,666
Jungfrau, in the same place	12,872
Finsteraarhorn, in the middle of the Sea of Ice, between Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and the canton of the Valais	13,234
Mont Blanc, according to M. de Luc	15,304
————, according to Sir G. Shugberg	15,662

Population of the different Cantons,
in the Year 1836.

Zurich.....	200,950
Berne.....	380,972
Lucerne.....	123,407
Uri.....	13,519
Schweiz.....	38,353
Unterwalden.....	23,660
Glarus.....	30,000
Zug.....	16,000
Friburg.....	89,192
Solothurn.....	63,196
Basle.....	54,463
Schaffhausen.....	32,268
Appenzel.....	50,691
St. Gall.....	165,740
Grisons.....	95,870
Aargau.....	186,000
Thurgau.....	85,372
Tessin.....	109,000
Vaud.....	154,000
Valais.....	75,798
Neufchatel.....	56,970
Geneva.....	56,655

HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, or *Helvetia*, is bounded on the north and east by Germany; on the west, by France; on the south, by Italy; is 250 miles long, 150 broad, contains 13,000 square miles, and upwards of 2,000,000 inhabitants. It lies the highest of any country in Europe. The air is almost throughout pure and healthy, and very cold on the high mountains.

The first inhabitants of this interesting country on record, were a colony of Phocians, who, after founding a colony at the mouth of the Rhone (supposed to be Marseilles), about six centuries before the Christian era, followed the course of that river to the lake of Geneva—and thence, along its borders, to the upper part of the same river, which conducted them through the Valais.

About five centuries later the inhabitants of *Helvetia*, who occupied the western part of the country, are mentioned in Roman history, as allies of the Cimbri and Teutones. Fifty years later, at the instigation of a powerful chief, Orgetorix, they formed the extraordinary design of abandoning their country. After three years of preparation for their journey towards the south, they fired the twelve towns and four hundred villages whereof their territory consisted, and then, three hundred thousand in number, journeyed towards Savoy, which was at that time inhabited by

the Allobroges, whose territory also included Dauphiny. The Allobroges, however, refused the Helvetians a passage, which was further impeded by a wall built, as it is supposed, from Geneva, which was at that time the most remote town of the Allobroges, to the Vouache, by Julius Cæsar, who had been apprized of their movements, and hastened to counteract them. The Helvetians, therefore, continued their march along the Rhone, through the narrow pass where the Jura approaches the Vouache; but, upon reaching the borders of the Saone, they were met by the Roman commander and totally defeated. Cæsar permitted a hundred and ten thousand to return to their country, where they enjoyed liberty but six years, being eventually reduced to the condition of a Roman province.

Ancient Switzerland having become the dominion of a foreign power, began to improve in agriculture and other peaceful arts. Its prosperity was, however, of short duration. After the lapse of a century, the Helvetians became a prey to the extortions of the Roman legion surnamed *rapax*, who were employed to levy taxes upon them; and their refusal to acknowledge the emperor Vitellius, with some minor offences, drew upon them the heavy vengeance of Aulus Cecina, governor of Vindomissa. Among other places, the flourishing city of Aventicum fell a sacrifice to the cruelties of this inveterate commander. The city was repeopled by Vespasian, who is supposed to have been a native of the place.

In process of time, Helvetia shared the fate of the Roman empire. The Vandals, Burgundians, Allemans, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Lombards, established themselves successively, until Attila with his Huns, swept before him all the former invaders. In 454, great part of Helvetia was in the power of the Burgundians, the most civilized of the barbarians, while those parts on the east of the Reuss remained under the dominion of the Huns and Allemans.

In the sixth century Christianity was first preached in Helvetia, by three monks. Several monasteries were founded at this remote period.

After the death of Charlemagne, which was succeeded by the partition of his extensive empire, the second kingdom of Burgundy was, in 888, founded by Rodolph of Strattlingen, who espoused the celebrated Bertha. Thirty-three years later, a horde of barbarians, named Turks, or Hungarians, invaded the kingdom as allies of the Lombards, but retained possession of it for themselves. These were succeeded by another barbarous host, called indifferently Arabs, Hungarians, and Saracens. These occupied all the passages of the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, from 921 to 973; but their incessant feuds at length terminated in their total extirpation.

The bequest which Rodolph III. made of the kingdom of Burgundy, to the emperor Conrad of Germany, gave rise to a sanguinary war between that monarch and Eudes, count of Champagne, who claimed the crown in right of his mother. The latter

perishing in battle, Conrad remained in possession of the crown, which he received from the hands of the archbishop of Milan, at Geneva. The successors of Conrad fixed their residence generally in the centre of their empire, which furnished several noble families of Helvetia with an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves. The authority of the emperor accordingly became little more than nominal, the whole country being parcelled out among the nobles and dignified ecclesiastics, with the exception of some cities which had risen to great commercial prosperity. In the twelfth century, the counts, afterwards dukes, of Zähringen were the most powerful of the feudal lords; and after them the counts of Kiburg, Habsburg, Gruyères, Rapperschwyl, Toggenburg, Neufchatel, and others. Of the prelates, those highest in authority were the bishops of Constance, Coire, St. Gall, Basil, Sion, and Lausanne. The richest towns were Zurich, Basle, Lucerne, Geneva, and Lausanne; and after them Solothurn and Schaffhausen. In a country thus divided, the clash of petty interests led of course to continued and bitter animosities. The dukes of Zähringen for a length of time held the rank of bailiffs of the empire. To one of them, Berchtold V., the town of Berne may be said to have owed its foundation. On the extinction of this powerful family, in 1218, the counts of Savoy obtained an accession of power in western Helvetia; while, from the decay of the houses of Suabia and Kiburg, the aggrandizement of the counts of Habsburg, in the

eastern parts of the country arose. The failure of these noble families is in a great measure attributable to the crusades, wherein great numbers of the nobility of Europe perished, either in the field or by the hardships and privations attendant upon warfare.

The first three Forest States, or early cantons of the present Switzerland, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwald, are scarcely noticed in the history of the country until the thirteenth century. Originally forming one common government, and frequenting one common church, in the valley of Muotta, the increase of their population led to their separation into three independent sovereignties. At a later period, Unterwald became again subdivided into the two governments of Upper and Lower Unterwald, which still continue independent of each other, although possessing only one voice at the Swiss Diet. At the commencement of the twelfth century, these Forest States had one permanent representative, or patron, at the imperial court, namely, Ulrick Von Lentzburg; after whose death Rodolph of Habsburg was elected. His son, born in 1218, and also named Rodolph, became emperor, and from him was derived the present house of Austria. The Habsburg family were originally of Alsace, and denominated Gontran. Their subsequent appellation was derived from a castle which they built in Argovia. One of the earliest incidents in the history of the Forest Cantons, is a dispute which they maintained with the monks of Einsiedeln respecting

the possession of certain pastures, which was decided by the emperor Henry II. in favour of the latter.

Savoy, which had for a length of time been governed by its own sovereigns, produced about this period a hero in the person of Count Peter, endowed with every knightly quality, and usually compared to Charlemagne. Many acts of valour and generosity, still on record, attest his claim to the character. When the Bernese were prevented by the counts of Kiburg from building a bridge across the Aar, Count Peter espoused their cause, departed from his castle of Chillon, on the lake of Geneva, in order to negotiate in their behalf, and with full success, one of the counts of Kiburg having been married to his sister. In like manner he aided the inhabitants of Mörill, in the Valais, who had preferred a complaint against Mangepan, a petty tyrant, and traversed in triumph the entire valley of the Rhone, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishop of Sion and several nobles. The counts of Gruyères, Nidau, and Arberg, paid him homage, and he was surnamed the Holy Captain. He passed some years in England, much in favour at the court of Henry III. Being created Earl of Richmond, and Lord Essex and Dover, he afterwards obtained from Richard of Cornwall, emperor of Germany, the cession of all the lands which had fallen to the crown on the extinction of the family of Kiburg, which, in addition to the fiefs already possessed by the house of Savoy, put Count Peter in possession of

nearly all that part of Switzerland where the Romance language is spoken. In consequence of an abortive attempt made by the nobles upon his castle of Chillon, he became also master of the Pays de Vaud, which remained for a long time subject to the house of Savoy. Count Peter died in 1268.

Albert I. of Austria, differing from the example of his predecessors, by whom the liberty of the Forest States had been recognized and protected, endeavoured to reduce their country to a province of his dominions. The Swiss, however, soon manifested a disposition to defend their liberty by force; upon which a number of the nobles, who were allied to the emperor, and jealous of the growing prosperity of the towns, marched against Berne. Their designs were nevertheless frustrated. The Bernese, supported by auxiliary troops from Solothurn, and commanded by Ulrich Von Erlach, met their enemies at Donnerbüchel, and obtained a complete victory. The emperor had better success in his expedition against Zurich, where he was amicably received. Over the Forest Cantons he set bailiffs, by whom the peasantry were grievously oppressed, especially by two, named Landenberg and Gessler. At length a conspiracy was formed against these tyrannic governors, the leaders of which were Werner Stauffacher, of the canton of Schwytz; Walter Fürst, of Uri; and Arnold Von Melchal, of Unterwald. The well-known adventure of William Tell accelerated the execution of their design. On the first of January 1308 the castles of

all the Anstrian bailiffs were simultaneously captured; but they were themselves sent out of the country unhurt, and only sworn never to re-enter Switzerland. The emperor Albert was preparing to make dreadful reprisals, when he was assassinated by his nephew, John of Austria, and others. The vengeance which his daughter Agnes exercised upon one of the conspirators, and the families of all, is scarcely exceeded in the annals of cruelty. Duke Frederick of Austria undertook, in 1315, an expedition against the Forest Cantons; but was defeated with great slaughter at Morgarten, near the Lake of Egeri, on the 15th November, and a truce was subsequently made between the belligerents. Shortly after this, the territory of Lucerne was advanced to the rank of a Swiss canton.

A continued animosity existed about this period between the nobles and peasantry of Switzerland, and many sanguinary battles occurred between them, wherein the latter had generally the advantage. The only nobleman that sided with the Forest Cantons was John Donat, baron of Watz, a monster of cruelty. In the year 1339 very formidable preparations were made on the part of the Austrians and nobility for the utter annihilation of the town of Berne. They were, however, completely defeated at Laupen, where Rodolph Von Erlach, son to the hero of Donnerbühel, commanded.

In 1351, Zurich became one of the Swiss cantons, through the influence of Rodolph Brun, and was

allowed to rank as the first, in consideration of its riches, and other important claims to the distinction.

This Rodolph, a man of great boldness and enterprise, having excited a revolt, and driven the magistrates out of town, contrived to obtain what might be termed the sovereignty for himself. Having incurred the resentment of the dukes of Austria, and being apprehensive of the consequences, he determined to avail himself of that security which an alliance with the Swiss cantons was likely to afford.

The dreadful plague which desolated great part of Europe in 1348 and subsequent year, extended its ravages to Switzerland, and one-third of the inhabitants are supposed to have perished from the pestilence. This visitation was superstitiously attributed to the Jews, who were accused of having attracted the divine vengeance, and numbers of these unfortunate people were burnt alive at Basle and elsewhere.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Austrian dukes recommenced hostilities against the Swiss, of which circumstance the countries of Zug and Glaris took advantage, to secure their admission into the confederacy, which was accomplished in 1352. In this year, Zurich was besieged by an army under the command of the elector of Brandenburg, but a treaty of peace was speedily concluded between the contending parties. Berne had leagued with the enemies of the confederated cantons, but shortly after solicited to be added to their number, and obtained in 1353, the second place. During a period of a hundred

and twenty-five years from this date, no other country was annexed to Switzerland. After another abortive attempt upon Zurich, the confederacy enjoyed a short interval of repose, in which the three early cantons managed to obtain the alliance of the little village of Gersau, situated on the lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This territory, which constituted perhaps the smallest republic that has ever existed in Europe, maintained its independence four centuries and a half, until it became finally incorporated with the canton of Schwytz. Berne and Zurich were also occupied in extending their influence by confederacies, and formed, in particular, a strict union with Friburg and Basle.

A visitation, scarcely less dreadful than the plague of 1348, afflicted Switzerland in 1376. Numerous bands of mercenary soldiers, left unprovided for after the battle of Poitiers, directed their course towards Switzerland, under the conduct of Enguerrand de Couci and Arnoul de Cerrole, or Cervole. They committed the most dreadful ravages, especially in the vicinity of Basle, so as eventually to occasion a famine. They consisted chiefly of French and English troops. The most distinguished commander amongst the latter was a Welshman, Jevan Ap Eynion Ap Griffyd, called also Duke Offo de Gallio. These cruel military brigands were at length defeated by the people of the Forest Cantons, and obliged to evacuate the country.

In 1386, commenced a new Austrian war. Duke

Leopold, at the head of a very formidable army, penetrated into Switzerland, and advanced to Sempach, on the borders of the Lake of Sempach, or Sursee. Here, on the 9th of June, 1386, the Swiss obtained one of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of their country. The combat continued from morning until evening, under a burning sun. The Swiss, much inferior in number, were unable to break the hostile ranks, which were covered with armour, in every respect well appointed. The arrival of a fresh reinforcement of Austrian troops, under a celebrated leader, John Von Bonstetten, was momentarily expected; and it is probable that nothing could have saved the confederated army from destruction but the self-devotion of Arnold Von Winkelried, who, by precipitating himself upon the enemies' spears, opened a passage for his countrymen. The Austrians were totally defeated, and Duke Leopold himself found among the slain.

Two years afterwards, another signal victory was obtained at Näfels, by a small army of Glarismen, over John of Werdenberg, an Austrian commander, to whom the town of Wesen, on the Lake of Wallenstat, had been traitorously surrendered. After the battle, the inhabitants of Wesen, fearing the consequences of their perfidy, abandoned the town, which was consigned to pillage and the flames. At the annual celebration of this victory, a deputation from Wesen are obliged to attend, who, after being compelled to undergo the mortification of listening to a

recital of their progenitors' disgrace, are consoled by a participation in the festivities of the evening.

A peace of long continuance was, in 1389, concluded between the Swiss and Austrians, during which the former were occupied in devising means for retaining their conquests, and organizing political improvements. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the minor cantons made various conquests in Italy, and acquired important possessions in that territory. The abbot of St. Gall extended his sovereignty over a great part of the mountains and vallies, with which his residence was environed. In these mountains he had under his jurisdiction, among other places, a house and chapel, called by a German name, which is interpreted the "Abbot's Cell." This was the origin of the subsequent canton of Appenzel. Various privileges had been accorded by the abbots to the shepherds of these mountains. Herman Von Bonstetten had, in 1360, even consented to their contracting an alliance with the cantons of Schwytz and Glaris, but others treated them with so much harshness, that in 1400, the peasants took up arms and seized the castles of the bailiffs. An engagement ensued between the abbot and the Appenzelers, in the defiles of the Speicher, wherein the latter were victorious. The abbot was even obliged to abandon his capital. Two years afterwards, the Appenzellers gained another signal victory at the Stoss, after which, departing from their former usage of keeping within their own limits, they extended their conquests over the Rhein-

thal, Thurgovia, and even to the borders of the lake of Zurich. In 1406, they subdued a considerable part of the Tyrol, and not long after, surprised their enemy, the abbot, in his little city of Wyl. However, with laudable generosity, they not only refrained from injurious treatment, but escorted him to his cloister, at St. Gall. Emulous of this noble conduct, the abbot acknowledged their independence, which was, in 1411, confirmed by an alliance with the seven neighbouring cantons.

The celebrated council of Constance, convened in 1414, by Sigismond, emperor of Germany, had great influence upon the concerns of the Swiss. Here Frederick, duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire, and all his possessions transferred by Sigismond to the Swiss, in the view of securing their friendship. Shortly after, Argovia fell into the hands of the Bernese; Thurgovia and several other territories of Austria, were occupied by the cantons, and Frederick himself ratified the alienation in 1417. Here, for the first time, the cantons divided among them the sovereignty of the districts they had conquered.

About this time the Valais carried on a violent war against Berne, which had taken part with their enemy, the bishop of Sion, and his uncle, the lord of Raron, against the latter of whom they had raised the fatal mace, consisting of a wooden club, wherein all those hostile to the obnoxious individual stuck nails. This procedure, similar to the ostracism of

the Greeks, had all the effect of a judicial sentence. The matter was compromised at Evian, and the Valaisans were obliged to pay large sums in compensation of the ravages they had committed. Sion, the capital of the Valais, was consigned to the flames, and its environs laid waste.

The troops of Berne, Schwytz, Uri, Appenzel, Zurich, Solothurn, the Tockenburgh, the Upper Valais, and the bishopric of Coire, obtained in 1424, considerable advantages on the Italian side of the Alps. Domo d'Ossola, Bellinzona, and several other towns fell into their hands. But the subtle negotiations of Philip Visconti, duke of Milan, soon wheedled them out of their new possessions. By making some presents to their deputies, and dazzling the cantons themselves with the tender of thirty-one thousand florins, he became again reinstated as sovereign of the conquered districts, and even of the valley of Levantina, a most important pass into Italy, whose inhabitants were sincerely attached to the Swiss.

The period of the council of Basil was one of increasing prosperity in Switzerland. Many of their troops had certainly perished in a crusade against the Hussites of Bohemia; but they had, on the other hand, acquired some new possessions, and consolidated the authority they exercised over their ancient territories. The Appenzelers, however, had to struggle afresh against the abbot of St. Gall, and the count of Tockenburgh, in which conflict neither party appears to have gained much advantage. On the 5th of

March 1435, part of the town of Zug sunk into the lake.

About this time, a deterioration of the national character, the natural consequences of prosperity, is observable in perusing the annals of Switzerland. Wealth generating envy, a civil war arose in the bosom of this hitherto united country, which raged with great violence from 1436 to 1446. Frederick, count of Tockenbourg, died in 1436, without leaving legitimate inheritors of his vast domains, which extended from the lake of Zurich to the interior of the Tyrol and the Grisons' country, comprehending the Tockenbourg, Windeck, or the Upper March, Utnach, Yaster, the Rheinthal, Sargans, and many lordships in Thurgovia, the Tyrol, and the Grisons' country. The widow of Frederick, who claimed the succession, had many rivals to encounter; and several of the states took advantage of the controversy to throw off the yoke altogether. Among others, several Griston jurisdictions formed a perpetual league, under the name of the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, one of the three which subsequently constituted the Griston republic.

Zurich advanced pretensions to the sovereignty of Windeck and Utnach, which were opposed by Schwytz and Glaris. It was in vain that the other cantons endeavoured to reconcile the contending states, whose differences were fomented by the personal animosity that subsisted between the burgo-master of Zurich, Rodolph Stüssi, and Ital Von

Reding, landamman, or chief magistrate of Schwytz. Meanwhile Schwytz and Glaris seized on most of the districts in question. The dreadful pestilence which devastated Switzerland in 1439, was insufficient to calm the angry spirit that prevailed. The step taken by the government of Zurich, which claimed the emperor's protection, had excited all the cantons against it. In despite of the severe conditions to which Zurich was obliged to subscribe, it entered into secret negotiations with Frederick of Austria, and purchased his alliance by sacrificing the county of Kiburg. The other Swiss cantons (which were then for the first time universally designated by that name), exercised a heavy vengeance upon Zurich, by ravaging the canton and the suburbs of the town. Stüssi, as author of all this evil, was assassinated by one of his own followers, while defending one of the gates. On the other hand, Austria sent against the cantons twenty-two thousand of the devastating bands, called Armagnacs, commanded by Louis, the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis II. The rival armies met at St. Jakob, near Basle, where sixteen hundred Swiss and six thousand Armagnacs lay dead upon the field. Louis, struck with the valour of the former, concluded a treaty with them, which was afterwards subsequently renewed. Zurich at length renounced its alliance with Austria, which had led to the desolation of great part of northern Switzerland. During this war, the inhabitants of Uri reconquered the valley Levantina, which has ever since continued

united to Switzerland. In 1448, a war broke out between Berne and Friburg, which was, however, speedily terminated. In 1460, the Swiss recaptured Thurgovia, which had fallen into the power of Austria; and Schaffhausen, an ally of Switzerland, also obtained an accession of territory.

About this time the Swiss formed a treaty of alliance with Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan. In 1467, Zurich became possessed of Winterthur, ceded to it by the emperor Sigismund for a sum of money. Mulhausen, in the Sundgau, a district of Upper Alsace, formed a strict league with the Swiss confederation, who supported it in a successful war against the neighbouring nobility. Schaffhausen, by the same means, obtained a victory over Austria, which was succeeded in 1468, by a peace, the conditions whereof were very advantageous, both for the town itself and Switzerland in general.

In 1474, the celebrated Charles, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the Bold, or rash, commenced a war upon Switzerland, with the design of annexing it to his already extensive dominions. This war had been fomented by Louis II. of France, who distributed large sums through the towns of Switzerland, and principally Berne, to enable them to rid him of a dangerous enemy. The Swiss, now allies of the duke of Austria, and many powerful princes or lords of Suabia, Alsace, and Lorraine, gained possession of many strong-holds along the line of the Jura. They also contracted an alliance with the bishop of Sion

and the Valaisans, in order to strengthen themselves against the house of Savoy, and in particular, the count of Romont. This lord, who, having accepted the appointment of governor of Burgundy, had interrupted some Swiss envoys on their passage through the Pays de Vaud, was quickly dispossessed of all the places under his jurisdiction in that territory. The Swiss, during this campaign, conducted themselves with a degree of cruelty, justifiable only by the universal prevalence of barbarity at that period. The bishop of Geneva, who had united with his brother, the count of Romont, narrowly escaped severe reprisals; but the citizens of Geneva obtained an exemption from pillage, by sacrificing the sum of twenty-six thousand florins.

This war was, however, only the prelude of one much more formidable. Charles of Burgundy, far from relinquishing his designs upon Switzerland, penetrated, by way of Jougne, into the Pays de Vaud, at the head of sixty thousand men. A Swiss garrison, in number five hundred, which had occupied the castle of Grandson, were, on their capitulation, all put to the sword, an act of barbarity which inflamed to the highest degree the indignation of the Confederacy. These, having advanced by way of Neufchatel, attacked the duke near Grandson, on the third of March 1476, and routed his army, gaining at the same time a prodigious quantity of booty. The grief of Charles upon this occasion, not only gave rise to a severe bodily disease, but also impaired his intellect.

However, having assembled the remains of his army, he proceeded to Lausanne, where he was joined by the count of Romont. Their combined forces, amounting to nearly sixty thousand men, marched thence to besiege Morat, which was defended by only fifteen hundred Bernese. On the 22d of June, they were attacked by the Swiss confederates near that town, and totally discomfited, with the loss of nearly fifteen thousand men, whose bones were collected into a heap, afterwards called the Ossuary of Morat, which existed until 1798, when it was destroyed by some Burgundian soldiers in the French army. The Pays de Vaud was reconquered, and the count of Romont obliged to yield some districts of it, in order to retain the remainder. Friburg became completely independent, and many important cessions were made both to it and to Berne. The Swiss, not content with their domestic success, undertook to restore to his throne their ally, René, duke of Lorraine, and for this purpose furnished him with an army of eight thousand men, who penetrated into that country in the depth of winter. Charles was at that time engaged in the siege of Nancy, where he was betrayed by his own subjects, and killed in his flight on the fifth of January 1477. Thus terminated the second ducal house of Burgundy, until then the most powerful sovereigns in Christendom. Louis II. retained possession of the duchy, and the Swiss obtained an enormous quantity of booty. But this increase of wealth had the injurious effect of corrupting the simplicity of

their manners, and introducing a taste for luxuries until then unknown amongst them. The inhabitants of Franche-Comté solicited the alliance of the Swiss; but their proposals were rejected, owing to the jealousy of the smaller cantons, who apprehended a diminution of their own influence at the general Diet, if so extensive a province became annexed to the Confederacy. They concluded, on the contrary, a treaty with the king of France, to whom they furnished an auxiliary body of six thousand men, the first regular Swiss troops that entered the French service with the consent of the Confederacy.

After these brilliant achievements, Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne, proposed the admission of Solothurn and Friburg into the Swiss Confederacy, which was negatived by the smaller cantons, ever hostile to the adoption of any measure which might lead to a diminution of their influence. It was at Stantz that the Swiss deputies assembled for the discussion of this important question. The meeting became tumultuous in consequence of the obstinate rejection of the proposed measure on the part of the small cantons, and the dissensions would have inevitably terminated in a civil war but for the timely intervention of the hermit Nicholas Von der Flüe. This extraordinary man, hearing that the peace of his country was in danger of being disturbed, lost no time in descending from the mountain, whither he had, after many years of an useful life, retired some years before; and by his eloquence effected a complete reconciliation between

the contending parties. The candidate cantons were annexed to the Confederacy, and a treaty drawn up denominated the Covenant of Stantz, wherein the regulations of the Helvetic Confederacy were revised and improved. These events took place in 1481. The tranquillity of Switzerland was disturbed eight years later by the spirit of faction. John Waldemann, burgomaster of Zurich, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Morat, became an object of popular resentment, without any guilt of his own. He was, however, accused of high treason, and decapitated in the presence of the deputies of the cantons, who employed ineffectual efforts to save him.

In the following year, the abbot of St. Gall had serious differences with the town of the same name, and the people of Appenzell, who were indignant at his erecting a residence at Rorschach, on the borders of the lake of Constance. The result of this dispute cost Appenzell the rich valley of the Rheinthal.

The Swiss played an important part in the bold expedition which Charles VIII. of France undertook against Italy, in 1494. On the return of the king in 1495, they transported his artillery across the Appenines, by roads which had been considered impracticable. In 1499, they also sustained a war against the emperor Maximilian, and certain princes and lords of Suabia, in behalf of the three Grison leagues, which had lately been organized into a republic, and wished to avenge themselves for some wrongs they had sustained from the Tyrolese. During this war,

the Swiss maintained the reputation of their arms, gaining no fewer than six victories, and ravaging the countries of Franche-Comté, Suabia, and the Tyrol. When the two contending parties became satiated with war, a treaty was concluded at Basle, in pursuance of which they both became reinstated in their ancient possessions nearly as before. The Swiss obtained many marks of gratitude from the emperors, and, in particular, a complete sovereignty over Thurgovia.

It was to the frequency of these petty conquests, and the taste for war which the Swiss had consequently acquired, that the habit they contracted, of engaging themselves as mercenaries in the service of foreign powers is to be attributed. In the year 1500, the Swiss, in number seventeen thousand, marched in the army of Louis XII. when he invaded Italy, and effected in five weeks the conquest of Milan, Parma, Placentia, and Genoa. Shortly afterwards they changed sides, in compassion for the misfortunes of Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, and assisted him to regain part of his forfeited territories.

The towns of Basle and Schaffhausen, long allied to Switzerland, were, in 1501, enrolled in the Confederacy. In 1513, Appenzell likewise obtained its admission into the Helvetic body. From this period to the end of the sixteenth century, no other territory was elevated to the rank of a Swiss canton.

The Swiss mercenaries being, as has already been stated, not inaccessible to bribery, Pope Julius II.,

assisted by the celebrated cardinal Matthew Schimner, bishop of Sion, succeeded in alienating them from the service of Louis XII., and attaching them to that of Maximilian Sforza. They re-established this prince upon the throne of Milan, and drove the French out of Italy. This occurred in 1512, a short time before the celebrated battle of Ravenna, wherein Gaston de Foix perished, at the age of twenty-three. The Swiss were rewarded with a sum of money, and the cession of the country of Bellinzona, Lugano, Locarno, and Valmaggia; and the Grisons in particular acquired the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio. On the 6th of June, in the following year, Louis XII. fought the Swiss at Navara. The dukes of Savoy, Montserrat, and Milan, with others, purchased at a high price the victory obtained by the Swiss. In 1513, they undertook an expedition into Burgundy, against the same monarch, at the solicitation of the emperor Maximilian. Their army, which amounted to eighteen thousand men, under the command of James de Watteville, a chief magistrate of Berne, penetrated unresisted to Dijon, of which they would probably have gained possession, but for the policy of La Trimouille, who averted the danger by a treaty.

About this period, Mulhausen, in Alsace, and Rothweil, in Suabia, became intimately associated with the Confederation. The latter of these towns tacitly renounced this alliance in the seventeenth century, but the former continued faithful to its en-

gements up to the period of its union with France, in 1798.

When Francis I. undertook, in 1515, the conquest of Italy, and traversed the Alps at the head of fifty thousand men, the Swiss, far from impeding his passage, not only refrained from attacking him, but even concluded a treaty, whereby they bound themselves to abandon the cause of Maximilian Sforza, on receiving certain sums of money. This baseness excited such indignation, that a great number of the confederates refused to ratify it. A war ensued, wherein Francis I. defeated the Swiss at Marignano, who were commanded by the celebrated cardinal Schinner. The following year the latter contracted an alliance with France, at Friburg, wherein were comprehended the abbot and town of St. Gall, the Valais, the Grison leagues, Bienne, and Mulhausen. The battle of La Bicoque, in 1522, wherein three thousand Swiss perished, taught Europe a second time that they were not invincible. Three years after this, they were again defeated at the battle of Pavia, which proved so disastrous to Francis. The peace concluded at Cambrai in 1529, secured to the Swiss a longer continuance of tranquillity than they had enjoyed for a long succession of years.

This repose was at length interrupted by the vehement struggle, occasioned by the introduction of the Reformation into Switzerland. Ulrick Zwingli, a native of the valley of Tockenbourg, was, in 1484, the first that advocated the new principles, wherein

he was powerfully seconded by *Æcolampadius* and *Erasmus*, at Basle; *Vadianus*, at St. Gall; *Wyttensbach* and *Berthold Haller*, at Bienne and Berne; *Henry Lorit*, at Glaris; *Henry Bullinger* of *Bremgarten*, and several others. Zurich first declared in favour of the Reformation, in 1524. St. Gall, Mulhausen, Basle, and Schaffhausen, followed the example. But the success of the evangelical preachers was very different in the Valais, and in the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Unterwald, Zug, Lucerne, Friburg, and Solothurn. However, the doctrines of the reformers were received in Berne, Glaris, and Appenzell, and also in the subject provinces of Thurgovia, the Tockenbourg, and the Rheinthal. A civil war seemed upon the point of commencing, when a treaty of peace was happily concluded at Aarau, which served as a foundation to several subsequent ones. In 1530, the Reformation was admitted at Morat, Lausanne, Bienne, and Neufchatel, which was chiefly owing to the advocacy of *Farel*, a gentleman of Dauphiny. At length, the great success of the Reformation excited, to such a degree, the hostility of the Catholic cantons, that they were eager to avail themselves of any pretext for the commencement of hostilities. An opportunity was afforded, by a difference which subsisted between the Reformers and the abbot of St. Gall, and a religious revolution that had taken place at Rapperschwyl. Accordingly, in 1531, they marched an army against the cantons of Zurich and Berne, and gained two signal victories.

over them, the one at Cappel, on the confines of the cantons of Zurich and Zug, wherein the celebrated Zwingli fell, the other near the town of Zug. Zurich first signed a separate treaty of peace, to which Berne afterwards subscribed. The ill effects of these civil wars were, in a great measure, counterbalanced by the favourable influence excited by the Reformation, in the revival of literature, and the scope it afforded for free discussion. The success which attended its introduction at Geneva, led to a further extension of the Swiss territory. This town was governed by its own bishop, but enjoyed at the same time a considerable degree of independence. Its most powerful and persevering enemies were the dukes of Savoy, whose possessions, bordering upon the small territory of Geneva, afforded them a facility for attacking it. Many attempts to capture it were made by these sovereigns in the fifteenth century, who, although they failed to accomplish their main object, contrived to gain over a number of the principal citizens. The bishops also, who were in some degree dependent on the house of Savoy, and not unfrequently members of that family, had yielded to the dukes some important rights. They even held their court within the walls of Geneva, and it is likely that it would have eventually become altogether annexed to their dominions, but for the introduction of the Reformation.

Charles III., duke of Savoy, was among the most inveterate of the foes of Geneva. The town, however, found powerful allies in the Swiss, especially those

of the canton of Friburg, the first with which it, in 1519, contracted an alliance, and of Berne, with which, seven years afterwards, it entered into a co-burghership. In 1528 the Reformation was first preached at Geneva, and in 1535 fully established. The bishop, Peter de la Baume, quitted the city for ever, and a republican government was proclaimed. The duke of Savoy then endeavoured to subject Geneva by force, but failed; and this abortive attempt drew upon him the arms of the Bernese, who, in 1536, deprived him of the Pays de Vaud, the Pays de Gex, and all the northern parts of Savoy. Shortly after the Pays de Vaud embraced the reformed religion. The Bernese, to satisfy their neighbours, ceded to Friburg the towns of Rue and Romont, together with some other districts, and to the Valais the bailiwick of Monthey.

The efforts of the Bernese against the duke of Savoy were seconded by Francis I., who took possession of Bresse, Bugey, the southern parts of Savoy, and all Piedmont; in consequence of which, Charles was obliged to abandon his territories for ever. Geneva at this period assumed its republican form of government. In 1536 Calvin established himself in that city, where he obtained the professorship of theology, founded the library and academy, reformed the manners of the inhabitants, and, in short laid the foundation of the prosperity which it has since enjoyed. The Friburghers had broken off their alliance with the Genevese on the introduction of the

reformed doctrines among the latter; Zurich took their place, and a co-burghership was established between these two cantons and Berne.

Many individuals of considerable influence in Switzerland had declared loudly against the practice of enlistment for foreign service; nevertheless they could not prevent their countrymen from aiding the cause of Francis I., during the long war which terminated in the peace of Crepy, in 1544. While in the service of this monarch, the Swiss distinguished themselves on many occasions, especially in the famous battle of Ceresoles, near Carignano. The interior of Switzerland, however, remained for a length of time in a state of tranquillity. The success of Charles V. against the German reformers was observed with anxiety, but no league was formed against that emperor. Constance, an industrious and opulent town, which, from its geographical situation should have formed a part of Switzerland, had embraced the tenets of the reformers, and solicited to be admitted into the Swiss Confederation; but, being abandoned to its own resources, was necessitated to submit to the house of Austria, and returned to the Roman faith. The treaties of alliance which subsisted between France and Switzerland were renewed by Henry II. This monarch gave the Bernese a proof of his attachment, by referring to their decision, in 1557, a dispute which had arisen between the dukes of Longueville and Nemours, respecting the sovereignty of the county of Neufchatel, which was de-

terminated in favour of the former. Most of the feudal manors throughout Switzerland were, at this period, either extinct or subject to the different cantons. In 1555 even the powerful counts of Gruyères disappeared from the list of sovereigns; Michael, the last of them, being so burthened with debt as to be under the necessity of selling his estates to the cantons of Berne and Friburg.

The Swiss continued faithful to the engagements they had contracted with the kings of France, but the Protestant cantons declined interfering in the wars which desolated that country when under the domination of the children of Henry II.; being equally averse to enter the field against members of the same religious profession with themselves, and to assist those same persons whom they considered as rebelling against a king who was in close alliance with themselves. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, they afforded refuge to such unhappy persons as implored their protection. When Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, became again possessed of that part of his dominions which had been occupied by France, the Bernese, after a long train of negotiations, restored to him the southern parts of Savoy and the Pays de Gex, retaining only the Pays de Vaud. Geneva became thus completely surrounded by the territories of the duke, and consequently exposed to all the dangers likely to arise from unlimited ambition and unceasing hostility.

The little republic of Mulhausen was, in 1587, the scene of a most sanguinary warfare, owing to an attempt made by some seditious persons to undermine the government. Two years afterwards, Geneva and Berne, instigated by France, undertook a war against Savoy, which, although it continued eleven years, was productive of nothing but bloodshed. About this period, Henry IV. of France caused the Pays de Gex and the bailiwick of Gaillard to be ceded to him by the Genevese, who became thus again geographically separated from Switzerland. In 1602 the duke of Savoy renewed his attempts upon Geneva. This was the epoch of the famous escalade, whereby the duke had nearly gained possession of the walls, when accident led to a discovery and saved the city. The cruelties exercised by the Genevese government upon some magistrates, supposed to have been in the Savoyard interest, give a frightful idea of the legislation of those times, as do the laws of Berne, Friburg, and other towns, at an earlier period. A permanent peace was at length concluded at St. Julien, in the following year.

In the seventeenth century the entire of Switzerland enjoyed profound tranquillity, interrupted only by some intestine feuds. The religious dissensions which arose in the canton of Appenzel obliged the inhabitants to separate into two distinct portions, which, like the demi-canton of Underwald, constitute distinct and independent governments. These

are called the Interior Rhodes, which consists of Romanists, and the Exterior Rhodes, which consists of Protestants.

The valley called the Valteline was the occasion of very disastrous events to the country of the Grisons. The inhabitants of that valley rose in 1620, and massacred all natives of that country, and indeed all the Protestants who had settled among them. The Spaniards and the house of Austria assisted them in this revolt, from which arose a long and calamitous war, during which the Valteline was frequently taken and retaken, and the Grisons country occupied by Austrian troops, notwithstanding the opposition of the French and Swiss Protestants. However, the courage of the inhabitants of Prettigau, the victories of the Swedes in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, and the Peace of Westphalia, restored peace to the country. The Valteline was ceded to its former possessors, and the complete independence of the Grisons recognized by the house of Austria. It was not until the epoch of the treaty of Westphalia that the Austrians definitively renounced all pretensions to the dominion of Switzerland.

The Thirty Years' War obliged the Swiss to keep a standing army in order to save their territory from devastation. But this salutary measure led to civil commotions, some of the subjects of the cantons refusing to contribute to the necessary expenses. The inhabitants of the Lucernese valley of Entlibuch, and several Bernese ones, rose in a mass, and marched

against Lucerne and Berne, in the neighbourhood of which they committed great ravages, insomuch that it required the interposition of the other cantons, and especially of Zurich, to stifle the revolt, which was finally terminated by a combat at Hertzogenbuchsee, wherein the insurgents were defeated.

A short time after this, in 1655, new contentions arose between the Protestant and Catholic cantons. Fourteen thousand Bernese were surprised and defeated at Wilmergen in the free bailiwicks ; but this loss being compensated by other advantages, a treaty was made without any cession on either side.

In 1667, Louis XIV. unexpectedly invaded Franche Comté, which he easily wrested from the Spaniards. The suddenness of the attack prevented the Swiss from repulsing the invaders as they had prepared to do. In order, however, to prevent the occurrence of similar inroads elsewhere, they determined on forming a contingent, which all the cantons, their allies, and the subject provinces, were bound to furnish, according to a certain proportion.

In 1684, Louis XIV. had the fortress of Huningen erected within view of Basle, for the purpose of intimidating the Swiss, and possessed himself of Strasburgh by stratagem. During the wars, which have rendered the reign of this monarch but too notorious, the Catholic cantons espoused his cause, while the Protestants sided with his enemies.

In 1707, the principality of Neufchatel, which had already thrice changed masters, became destitute of

a sovereign by the death of Mary of Nemours. Among the various competitors, the king of Prussia was selected to succeed ; his religion, and the great distance of his dominions, being considered a sort of guarantee for the moderation of his future government. This choice was opposed by Louis XIV., but in vain.

While the war of the succession of Spain was still continuing, new troubles disturbed the interior of Switzerland, owing to the persecution which the Protestants of the Tockenbourg underwent from the abbot of St. Gall. The principal cantons espoused the cause of one or the other party, according to their own religious persuasion. The abbot was driven from his estates, and the Protestants gained a signal victory on the 25th July 1712, at Wilmergen, where fifty-six years before they had been defeated. A treaty was shortly afterwards signed at Aarau, which defined the relative pretensions of the Catholics and Protestants of Switzerland. Seeds of dissension, however, still remained. The former concluded, in 1715, a separate alliance with France, whereby they conceded to that power the right of interference in their domestic concerns.

A number of petty disputes, or rather civil wars, occurred in different parts of Switzerland subsequently to the death of Louis XIV. These it will be sufficient to enumerate, without entering into a detail of their causes and consequences. The inhabitants of Glaris had a difference with their subjects of Wer-

denberg, and the Appenzellers of the two divisions of the Rhodes, among themselves. There was likewise a feud between a part of the inhabitants of Zug, and the adherents of the family of Zurlauben, who had for two centuries occupied the first dignities of the canton; between the different ranks of citizens at Geneva; between the citizens and patricians of Berne; between the inhabitants of the Val-Levantine, and their sovereigns of the cantons of Uri; between one part of the inhabitants of Neufchatel and the king of Prussia, their sovereign, respecting the collection of his revenues; and between the country of Gruyères and the government of Friburg. These disturbances, which interfered much with the internal tranquillity of Switzerland, were sometimes terminated by the interference of the neighbouring cantons, sometimes without it.

Previously to the commencement of the French Revolution, the principles of the aristocratic cantons had become the subject of severe invective in the French journals and legislative assemblies. The Swiss regiment of Ernest was assaulted and disarmed at Aix, in Provence, and the legislative assembly replied only by contemptuous expressions to the just representations made on the subject. A thousand Swiss soldiers, who formed the body-guard of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France, were massacred on the 10th of August, 1792, and on the second and third of September following. The Diet, assembled at Aarau, persuaded that vengeance would be impru-

dent, decreed that Switzerland should maintain a strict neutrality. The French, however, invaded the bishopric of Basle, which was intimately connected with the Swiss, annulled the privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed in France, and dismissed their soldiers without remuneration, which was, however, accorded at a later period. Nevertheless, the revolutionary principles penetrated into Switzerland, and caused a great change in the state of the country. At Geneva, the magistrates were deposed about the end of the year 1792, and replaced by popular committees; in the territory of St. Gall, in 1794, the inhabitants compelled their sovereign to grant them new privileges; in the canton of Appenzel, the magistrates were obliged to revise the ancient laws; in the country of the Grisons, the democratic party gained the ascendancy, of which they had long been deprived; and the subjects of the city of Zurich reclaimed certain privileges which had been almost buried in oblivion.

The reverses which the French armies sustained in Germany, in 1796, retarded, in some degree, the progress of the revolution; but when the victories of Napoleon in Italy, and the treaty of Campo Formio, had given France a decided preponderance in the affairs of Europe, nothing was capable of preventing the changes that ensued. The Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, were incorporated with the Cisalpine, or Milanese, Republic. Genoa and Mulhausen, after long endeavours to maintain their independence, were

at length obliged to receive French troops within their walls, and to subscribe to an union with their more powerful neighbour,—Mulhausen on the 1st of January, Geneva on the 15th of April, 1790. Meanwhile, French troops were marched into Switzerland, and were hailed under the title of deliverers in a great number of cantons. This state of public feeling led to revolutions at Lucerne, Basle, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Friburg, Berne, and the districts subject to it; as, Thurgovia, the Tockenbourg, the Rheinthal, Gaster, Sargans, &c. Hopes were entertained that the independence of Switzerland would thus be assured: but the result was very different. On the 28th of January 1798, ten thousand French, under the command of General Brune, took possession of Lausanne, while other troops occupied Erguel, both subject to the canton of Berne, which, abandoned by its confederates, was unable to resist the progress of the French arms. However, an engagement took place at Neuenegg, and also at Fraubrunn, in the beginning of March. In the first of these, the Swiss had the advantage: but they were defeated in the second; and, on the 5th of March, Berne opened its gates to General Brune. Hence the greater part of the cantons were induced to submit; enormous contributions were levied, and Berne in particular, saw itself deprived of the funds accumulated during five centuries of economy.

General Brune had at first issued orders for the institution of a new democracy, which was to be

termed Rhodania, or the Rhodanic Republic, and to consist of five cantons—the Lemman, capital Lausanne; the Sarine and Broye, capital Payerne; the Oberland, capital Thun; the Valais, capital Sion; and the Tessenin, capital Locarno. However, this republic existed but one week. After the capture of Berne, a Helvetic republic was proclaimed, which was modelled after that of France. This was divided into twenty-two cantons: the Lemman, or Pays de Vaud, the Valais, Friburg, Berne, Solothurn, Basle, Argovia, Lucerne, Unterwald, Uri, Bellinzona, Lugano, Rhetia, or the Grisons, Sargans, Glaris, Appenzel, Thurgovia, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Zug, and Schwytz.

The new constitution framed for this republic was received in a great part of Switzerland; but the small cantons, jealous of their ancient institutions, refused to adopt it. French troops, consequently, penetrated into their valleys, and frightful massacres ensued. Stantz, and other places, were delivered to the flames, and nearly all their inhabitants butchered. At the same period, the northern and eastern parts of Switzerland became the theatre of the sanguinary war, which was carried on by France, against the combined forces of Austria and Russia, and, after a long struggle, terminated in favour of the former. Switzerland became the victim of a fearful train of calamities, and the face of the country long bore traces of the ruin occasioned by the continued influx of foreign troops, whether friends or enemies. Altorf suffered most, being devastated by an accidental con-

flagration, in addition to the ruin occasioned by the repeated visits of armed forces.

A new constitution, which admitted of only seventeen cantons, was proclaimed in 1801. New troubles, however, soon put an end to this also. Napoleon Buonaparte, having defeated the Russians and Austrians, imposed upon Switzerland, in 1803, a new body of laws, known by the name of the Act of Mediation. The Valais had, at that period, been already separated from Switzerland, and the Frickthal ceded in exchange to the Confederation, which was now composed of nineteen cantons, having at the head a Landamman, chosen from among the chief magistrates of the six oldest cantons in turn. A Diet, composed of deputies from the cantons, was appointed to decide upon the general concerns of Switzerland, and a new treaty concluded with France, whereby the former country was bound to furnish a contingent of troops to the latter.

In 1806, Napoleon bestowed upon his general, Berthier, the sovereignty of the principality of Neuchâtel, which had been wrested from Prussia. In 1810 he united the Valais to France, and transformed it into a section of his vast empire, under the name of the department of the Simplon. These territories were, however, generally speaking, ruled with moderation, although, on the introduction of the continental system, whereby the import of English and colonial produce was excluded, great sacrifices were imposed on Switzerland. So great was the number of auxiliary

troops required, that the cantons had much difficulty in providing them, although they exerted every effort to satisfy their formidable neighbour.

After the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, when the armies of the Allied Sovereigns approached the Swiss frontiers, the majority of the cantons made ineffectual efforts to maintain a neutrality, and preserve their country from the ravages of war; but on the 22d of December, two hundred thousand men penetrated into France, crossing the Rhine, and traversing Basle, or at least its vicinity; and Geneva, which sighed for its ancient independence, being abandoned by the small French garrison that had occupied it, opened its gates, on the 30th of December, to an Austrian army. On the next day a council of state, with its syndics, was appointed, and the restoration of the republic proclaimed. About this period some commotions took place in Switzerland; tranquillity was, however, soon restored by the intervention of the Allied Powers. The Congress, assembled at Vienna in 1814 and 1815, recognized the neutrality of that country. The nineteen cantons continued in their original position, except Berne, which, as some indemnification for its loss of Argovia, and the Pays de Vaud, that had been erected into independent cantons, in addition to its great pecuniary sacrifices, acquired the territorial accession of Bienne, and part of the bishopric of Basle, whereof the canton of Basle and the principality of Neufchatel also obtained considerable portions. That principality, together with

the Valais and Geneva, were added to the number of the cantons, whereof the Helvetic league now comprehends twenty-two, and a new federal compact was concluded. The return of Napoleon to France, in 1815, excited some disquietude in Switzerland, as well as the rest of Europe. The Diet levied stronger armies than Switzerland had for ages furnished. The frontiers of the country were guarded, and the cause of Louis XVIII. openly espoused. A treaty was also concluded with the Allied Powers by the cantons, who obtained the demolition of the fortress of Hüningen, and the accession of a small territory in the Pays de Gex, to facilitate communication between the different parts of the Confederation. Since that period Switzerland has continued in a state of uninterrupted tranquillity.

Federal Pact.

Each canton has a resident magistrate for its domestic government; but every thing which concerns foreign affairs, or which interests the Confederation in general, is decided at the Diet, assembling every year, at the chief town of the three directing cantons.

The twenty-two cantons are mutually bound to assist each other in maintaining their independance and defending their territory, upon demand of any one canton. The Federal Diet to afford assistance to defend the country and preserve peace. Disagreements between the cantons must be referred to the Diet, and its decisions submitted to. The free transit

of provisions and other commodities from one canton to another is guaranteed. No new duties or tolls, on exportation or importation, can be imposed without the consent of the majority of the cantons. There are no longer subjects in Switzerland—the enjoyment of political rights can never in future be the exclusive privilege of any class of citizens in any one canton. The high Federal Diet, consisting of the deputies of the twenty-two cantons, having each a single vote, represents all Switzerland. The cantons appoint deputies for each session, and receive instructions from their respective governments. The Diet assembles alternately, in the towns of Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne ; two successive years in each. The ordinary session begins on the first Monday in July, and lasts one month at least. It is presided over by the chief magistrate of the canton where it assembles ; which canton is called the *vorort* or directing canton. Between the end of one session and the beginning of the next, the direction of federal affairs is entrusted to the executive of the directing canton, who must afterwards render an account of its administration to the following Diet. In affairs of great urgency, on the demand of five cantons, or even of the directing canton, an extraordinary Diet is convoked. Under similar circumstances the Diet can, before its recess, invest the *vorort* with extraordinary power, or associate to it representatives of the Federation, to act as a Federal Directory. The Diet declares war, concludes peace, forms alliances or treaties of commerce

with foreign powers; appoints envoys and consuls; directs the organization of the Federal troops; appoints the general, colonels, and staff; calls upon each canton to furnish its contingent whenever required, and directs the Federal forces, &c.

Many principles laid down in this Pact existed in the government from the earliest period of Swiss independence. Those of modern date are considered improvements.

Although the cantonal governments have undergone liberal reforms, the foregoing pact is considered to be in full force. There is no standing army in Switzerland; but every able-bodied male inhabitant is bound to take up arms in defence of the Confederation, and from being divided in companies and battalions, all, at stated times during each year, are alternately armed and drilled, they form a ready army of militia-men prepared to defend their country.

In case of ordinary emergency, a contingent force, in all amounting to 33,000 men, are to be supplied by the several cantons, and a contingent revenue of 550,000 francs. The cantonal revenues, as stated by Picot, amounts altogether only to 9,000,000 Swiss francs—about five francs for each inhabitant.

As a general rule, duties on imported articles are low, and in some cantons nothing. Domains, monopoly of salt, as in Berne, transit duties, and land and house-tax, form the usual sources of revenue.

[illegible]

Plan of BASLE.

GUIDE

THROUGH

SWITZERLAND AND CHAMOUNIX.

PART FIRST.*

Description of Basle—Schaffhausen and the Fall of the Rhine—Constance and its Lake—Baths of Pfeffers—Wallenstadt, Rapperschwyl, and Zurich.

BASLE, or Basil, is the largest city of Switzerland ; is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, though its present population is not more than 18,500, the majority of whom are Protestants. It is built on both sides of the Rhine, which here becomes a large river. The two parts of the city are joined by a bridge, six hundred feet in length, half of which is supported on brick-work, the other half is entirely wood. In the tower of the bridge, facing Germany, is a head cinctured with a diadem, which constantly protrudes and draws in its long tongue, moving the eyes at the same time. The greatest part of the town is on the Swiss side, and this has nine or ten churches ; it formerly contained seven or eight convents, now put to other uses. The little town has

* Each part forms a distinct tour, which may be undertaken separately or conjointly with the others.

four churches, and had three convents. There are about 2,000 houses, out of which we may reckon forty-four public buildings.

Basle existed so early as the fourth century, when it is spoken of by Ammianus Marcellinus, under the name of Basilia. It is celebrated as the seat of a famous council of the church, and also for the early introduction of the art of printing, and the number of learned persons to whom it has given birth.

The *Cathedral*, built in the time of Henry II., is considered the oldest church in Switzerland; it is composed of a reddish stone, and looks as if it was occasionally daubed over with red paint. Altogether it is an *odd*-looking building:—the towers are *odd*, one being shorter than the other; there is an *odd* bell hanging outside; and the figures around the top are very *odd*. The organ is decorated with some pictures by Holbein, and the pulpit and choir are adorned with some curious sculpture. A great number of tombs of illustrious persons are contained within this cathedral—in particular, that of Erasmus, with an eloquent epitaph by his friend Ammerbach. Here also is interred Anne, wife of the emperor Rodolph of Habsburgh. The hall wherein the council of Basle was held is contiguous to the church, and retains its original form. Of the furniture, the wooden benches of the fathers alone remain. On one of the wooden pulpits is a profile of Erasmus, which is considered a striking resemblance.

The *Town Hall* was built upwards of three hun-

dred years ago ; it was repaired in 1825, and now presents a very respectable appearance. It is embellished with painted glass. In the court is a brass statue of Munatius Plancus, a Roman general under Augustus. On the top of the staircase is a fresco of the Last Judgment. The paintings in the principal apartment are by Holbein. The *Arsenal*, containing, among other curiosities, the armour of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy. The *University* and its Library, wherein is deposited that of Erasmus, contains more than thirty-six thousand volumes, and is particularly rich in ancient literature and Greek manuscripts. Here also are twelve volumes of original acts of the council of Basle, and two containing the autograph correspondence of several reformers and learned Swiss of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries ; a great collection of medals and other Roman antiquities, found at Augst, twelve thousand impressions of Roman medals, a cabinet of natural history, engravings, maps, drawings, and paintings by Holbein, &c. The library also contains the portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, a copy of his Eulogy on Folly, with illustrations by the same artist, his will, writing-desk, seal, and pen. Among the principal curiosities is a complete copy of the *Biblia Pauperum*, with forty figures engraved in wood. Three fragments of the celebrated Todtentanz, or *Dance of Death* (which some ascribe to a pupil of Holbein ; others to his master, John Cluber), are here preserved. The entire piece formerly existed

on a wall of the cemetery of the Dominicans, but was in 1803 destroyed. Other fragments may be seen at the houses of curious collectors. To the University is also attached a botanical garden.

There are several other libraries besides the one belonging to the University, Scientific Institutions, Schools, &c. ; yet notwithstanding the reputed riches of the inhabitants of Basle,* it is a very dull place. The streets are narrow, and in many places very steep; in fact, there is nothing calculated to detain the traveller from pursuing his route to more interesting parts of the country, of which Basle may be considered one of its entrances, obliged to be used.

No person ought to leave Basle without witnessing the *Camera Obscura*, above the Toll-house, on the

* M. Marten, a writer in a work entitled *La Suisse Pittoresque*, says, "The Balois are born traders, as they in Vienna are born musicians, and in Rome, poets. But at Rome and at Vienna, music and poetry seldom enrich those who cultivate them; while the commerce of Basle makes the fortunes of all those who apply themselves to trade. These parsimonious men have many of them several millions (francs) of annual revenue. One whose fortune exceeds fifty millions, has not even a coach. He drives, *en personne*, a humble char-à-banc, drawn by a horse which a plain citizen of the Marais, in Paris, would not have the assurance to venture with on a Sunday to the Bois de Boulogne.

"Each of these modern Cræsus doubles, at least, in ten years, his capital. All speculations that afford a safe prospect of gain, are seized by them; they are bankers, money-changers, brokers, dealers in wine, brandy, and all other goods; merchants and manufacturers.

"The bankruptcies and misfortunes which often befall the manufacturers of Mulhausen and Strasbourg, are fortunes to the usurers or *loup-cerviers* of Basle.

"In travelling over the neighbouring country, if you ask to whom such a wood, house, or domain belongs, your guide on every occasion replies, '*à un Monsieur de Bâle.*'"

Rhine bridge. The following is copied from the advertisement respecting this interesting exhibition: "To the finest inventions of human spirit belongs incontestably the camera obscura. When the talent of the artist is exhausted to give life and motion to his creation, and grants us, by the most possible approach, the purest enjoyment thereof; thus we see in the camera obscura our wishes, in fact, realized, in seeing the objects really vivified. Not only appears us here in frames the objects, as persons, &c. in a diminutive scale, as nice and clear, that we know acquainted persons on the first look, and perceive at every moment the changing motions of them; but even lifeless objects, as the streaming of the majestic river Rhine, the motion of the sky and trees, the buildings on the shore, &c. procures us a most charming aspect, and enjoys every human heart. The happy choice of this only proper local:—On account of the frequency of the bridge; the beautiful view towards the Pfalz and the cathedral, and one of the finest parts of the Jura mountains; and the stately views of the Vôges, where in the foreground one may behold one of the finest Dutch marine pictures, gives to this camera obscura a high worth, and the impartial beholder will amply acknowledge the nomination of enchanting pictures. May be seen daily at any time. Entrance money each person, four batz, or sixpence English."

Diligences arrive and depart daily for Paris, Berne, Baden, Zurich, Lucerne, and for Schaffhausen, three times a week. Private and return carriages are to be met with at the two principal inns.

Basle is distant from

	Swiss leagues.
Schaffhausen	17½
Berne, by Solothurn	18½
Ditto, by Moutiers	22½
Geneva, by Lausanne	44½
Lucerne	19
Zurich	16
Soleure	12

Letters reach London from Basle in four days; they depart daily at nine o'clock, and are delivered about three.

Hotels.—The Three Kings (*Dree Konings*), Stork, (*Cigogne*), and the Crown. The first is delightfully situated, the Rhine running under the windows, from which there is a fine and extensive view. The coffee-room is large and airy, the walls are completely covered with beautifully coloured views of Switzerland.

With respect to the charges, which Mr. McGregor says, in his Note Book, are extravagant, this is just as true as his statement, "That the *Lamb*, at Constance, *where he stopped!* is a tolerably good house." Now it unfortunately happens for Mr. McGregor, that the *Lamb* died a natural death seventeen years ago. The Three Kings has as good accommodation; the dinners are as excellent; and the charges are not more than any hotel in Switzerland; add to which, the attention and civility of the landlord. Table-d'hôte at one and five o'clock. The *Cigogne* and *Crown* are only to be resorted to when the *Three Kings* is full; which, for the especial information of

those who arrive late, during the summer, at Basle, is the case six nights out of seven.

The *Promenades* are, the Cathedral Pfalz, which commands an extensive view; St. Peter's-square; the bridge across the Rhine; the garden Forcard, in which is the tomb of Madame Forcard; indeed, the environs afford many pretty walks, particularly along the banks of the Rhine.

Environs.

Arlesheim.—Arlesheim is situated one league and a half from Basle. Here may be seen the finest English garden in Switzerland, and the ruins of the castle of Birseck.

Dornach.—The battle-field of Dornach, in the canton of Solothurn, is only a short distance beyond Arlesheim, between it and the burgh of Dornach, which is situated on the Birs, and contains a good inn and a Capuchin convent. The battle took place during the war of Suabia, on the 22d July 1499. An ossuary, which belongs to the convent, recalls the memorable day wherein the Swiss confederates obtained a decisive victory. Near the burgh is the village of Dornach Brugg, in the church of which repose the ashes of Maupertuis; but the sepulchral stone is no longer extant. The ruins of the castle and the Schartenflue command fine prospects.

St. Jakob.—About half a league from Basle are the hospital and cemetery of St. Jakob, which have

been rendered remarkable as the scene of a battle in 1444, wherein one thousand six hundred Swiss confederates long withstood forty thousand French, but were at length overpowered by numbers. This spot now produces a delicious grape, from which the wine, known as the 'blood of the Swiss,' is made.

Route from Basle to Schaffhausen.

Basle to Rhinefelden	3 hours.
Rhinefelden to Stein.	2½
Stein to Laufenburg	1½
Laufenburg to Waldshut	3
Waldshut to Newkirch	6
Newkirch to Schaffhausen	2
	hours 17½

N.B. Each hour is considered about three English miles, or a Swiss league. A carriage, or diligence, is supposed to travel at the rate of two leagues in the hour. Thus, to go from Basle to Schaffhausen, would occupy about nine hours, independent of stoppages. To walk the same distance would take eighteen hours; which, including stoppages, would be full employment for two days.

Rhinefelden is one of the forest towns in the canton of Argovia, and contains a population of about 1,600 inhabitants. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1744. Near this spot Albert of Austria was assassinated. The castle on the rock, in the centre of the Rhine, was formerly a place of great strength.

Stein. At this town the road divides. One branch

leads to Baden, the other, along the banks of the Rhine, to Schaffhausen.

Laufenburg.—A town on the Rhine, containing a population of 12,690 inhabitants. There are more than thirty churches and chapels, principally Catholic. The river here forms a cascade, so rapid, that it is only by the assistance of ropes that boats can pass. Several years ago lord Montague perished here, by neglecting to use the necessary precautions. The bridge, which is very ancient, is supported by three stone pillars, of a considerable height. The ruins of the castle of Habsburg, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, is in the neighbourhood.

Waldshut is also one of the forest towns, indeed a great part of the road from Basle to Schaffhausen forms part of the celebrated Black Forest, woody and very wild. The journey may be performed in one day, provided that the travellers do not allow the coachman to make too long halts. It is essentially necessary to occasionally jog his memory to jog on with his horses. Those, however, who break into the second day, should visit the falls of the Rhine before they go to Schaffhausen, as the road lies very near it; giving the coachman an extra franc to put up his horses, or he may be sent forward to the hotel with your luggage, and you walk to the town. The distance from Newhausen is only a mile and a half; on the opposite side of the Rhine the distance is three miles.

Falls of the Rhine.

To view this famous cataract in perfection, the traveller should proceed, in the first place, to a little rustic seat exactly in front; then proceed to the tower, or castle of Worth, in which is the *camera obscura*. This really should not be omitted; it is a beautiful picture, and has the unusual merit of motion; and the illusion is completed by the distant roar of the fall. The charge for seeing this miniature waterfall is six batz, about nine-pence English. In the room where the camera is exhibited, are a great variety of articles for sale, such as brooches, rings, ear-rings, drops, &c., manufactured out of crystal, found (as stated by the vendor) in the neighbourhood, besides a great variety of views, &c., calculated to please the sight; but the room beneath contains a great number of little tables, on which will be served, in the shortest possible time, refreshments of every description. Previous to crossing from this spot to the opposite side, it will be necessary to make a bargain with the ferrymen; the usual fare for two persons to cross and return, not detaining the boat more than half an hour, is about forty-eight kreutzers, or two francs. Having crossed the river to Laufen castle, ascending about half way, a bell handle will be perceived on the left hand, ring it, and descend again by another path, to a door which will be opened in answer to the ring; this will conduct you to a little platform close to the cascade; here, enveloped in a

waterproof cloak (not a Mackintosh), one may approach so close as to touch the spray; or if you prefer it, the spray will touch you. If the view from the opposite side be truly picturesque, from hence it is grand and majestic. By ascending a little higher we have another view; and, finally, from the pavilion near the castle. From the window of this chamber we look down upon the falling river, and trace its progress. At this point visitors are met by Mrs. Bleuler, the wife of a celebrated artist, by whom they are conducted into her repository of arts, in which there is an extensive assortment of views of the Rhine, Schaffhausen, &c., besides other nick-nacks, too numerous to mention. Those who do not purchase, are expected to pay one franc each for visiting the different balconies. Mrs. B. having resided in England for some time, speaks the English language very fluently, and is, therefore, enabled to give much interesting information to visitors. In the pavilion is a book in which strangers may inscribe their names. For the information of the doubtful mine will be found, inserted under the date of the 18th July 1837. Between the slope of the castle and the opposite side, several fragments of rocks divide the river into five arms. The spectator, from the lower gallery, can only discover the three first rocks, but at some distance the nearest is seen to emerge from the waves, in the shape of a thin neck, surmounted by a large round head covered with verdant saplings. In that part which forms the neck just mentioned, the violence

of the current has made an oval aperture, through which a torrent of foam rushes with uncommon fury. From twenty-five to thirty feet from this first rock stands the second, which is of a conic form; and a third, much larger, but not so high as the other two. The fourth rock, which stands between the third and the mills of Newhausen, can only be seen from the pavilion. The noise of this cataract, bursting from a height of between seventy and eighty feet, is so great in the month of June, when the water is high, as entirely to drown the voices of the spectators. The Fall of the Rhine should be visited in the morning, when the rays of the sun fall obliquely upon it, and add greatly to its magnificence; or in the evening by moonlight.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

The canton of Schaffhausen is one of the smallest in the Confederation; its surface does not cover more than eight geographical miles; the soil is fertile, the climate mild, and the canton comprises a variety of hill and dale, without high mountains; forming some very pleasing scenery. The total number of inhabitants in the canton are estimated at 32,268, of which number 6,866 are inhabitants of Schaffhausen. The *religion* is chiefly the reformed; throughout the canton the German language is spoken generally.

The town of Schaffhausen is situated on the north-

ern bank of the Rhine. The buildings are old-fashioned and indifferent: most of them have the name of the inhabitant, the date of the building, and some device over the door, and some have the front painted all over. The streets are not very narrow, but they are ill-paved, with middle and cross kennels. The celebrated bridge over the Rhine, built in 1754, by Grubenmann, a common carpenter, was entirely of timber, 365 English feet in length, and yet rested wholly on the two ends. It was destroyed by the French in 1798, by order of General Oudinot.

Here are some manufactures of linen, cotton, and silk; but the principal article of exportation is wine, for which they procure corn in exchange from Suabia. There are also several tanneries.

Schaffhausen was founded at a very early period. Its etymology, consisting of two German words *schiff*, 'ship,' and *haus*, 'house,' bears testimony to its humble origin. In the eighth century Schaffhausen consisted of nothing more than a few storehouses, with perhaps some fishers' cottages annexed. These stores were built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass

The Munster, the Town-hall, the Public Library, (which was considerably augmented by that of Müller the historian, in 1819, who was a native of this town,) and the Castle, are all worth seeing. The ancient towers and walls give the town a very pic

turesque appearance; in the arsenal are four field-pieces, given to the canton by Napoleon.

There is a pretty walk, called the 'New Promenade,' outside the gate leading to the fall.

There are two principal hotels at Schaffhausen—the *Crown*, and the *Golden Falcon*; they are both good; tables-d'hôte at one and four o'clock; the price at one o'clock is three francs, with wine; at four o'clock three francs, without wine. Carriages to the Falls of the Rhine for one or two persons, six francs; four or five persons, eight to ten francs.

Diligences to Zurich daily: fare, six francs six batz; and to Constance three times a-week,—Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays,—at seven in the morning, fare six francs. Frankfort, every evening at ten.

Steam Packets leave for Constance on Sundays at one o'clock, and Fridays at five in the morning, fare five francs: when the water is very high the boats can only get up to Stein.

Route from Schaffhausen to Constance.

Schaffhausen to Diessenhofen	2 hours.
Diessenhofen to Wagenhausen	1½
Wagenhausen to Burg	0½
Burg, opposite Stein, to Steckborn.....	2
Steckborn to Constance	2½
Hours	8½

The road from Schaffhausen to Constance is excellent, and the views beautifully picturesque. Stein, which is situated on the northern bank of the Rhine,

lies a short distance out of the direct road. Its site was once occupied by the Roman fortress of *Ganodurum*, which was destroyed by the *Allemans*. In 1005 an abbey was founded here which was dedicated to St. George. In the middle ages this town was under the dominion of the house of *Hohenklingen*. The ruins of their ancient castles of *Klingen* and *Steinerklingen* are still remaining—the former on a hill above the town; the latter opposite to it, on the left bank of the *Rhine*. Near these castles are fine points of view. In the quarry of *Œningen*, situated in the German territory, not far from *Stein*, are curious petrifications. The environs of the town contain many traces of Roman antiquities.

From *Steckborn* to *Manenboch* the road runs along the edge of the lake; on the right, above the last-named town, is the castle of *Wolfberg*; from this spot the view is really enchanting—rich in natural beauties—the *Rhine*, two lakes, the island of *Reichenau*; the towns of *Constance*, *Mörsbourg*, *Frederickshaufen*, *Lindau*; *Bregentz*, terminated by the *Tyrol* and *Appenzel* mountains;—those who neglect this route, certainly lose a great treat. The boarding establishment at *Wolfsberg*, mentioned by my respected contemporary (as the newspapers have it), *Mr. McGregor*, has ceased to exist. I mention this to prevent persons being disappointed in getting asses' milk, for which (the same authority says) the place was famous. A person certainly *attempted* to establish a milk establishment some years ago, but

finding it did not answer, he turned his thoughts towards a revolution; and joined the asses at Strasburg; consequently Mr. Benezil is now distributing his milk elsewhere.

CONSTANCE

Is a delightfully situated town, ceded to the grand duchy of Baden by the peace of Presbourg in 1805, though, looking at its situation on the map, it would appear to belong to and form part of the canton of Thurgau. At one period it contained thirty-six thousand inhabitants; at the present time its population does not exceed six thousand: many of the buildings are, consequently, wholly or in part unoccupied. There are also several convents, either uninhabited or converted into other uses; and although the town is so advantageously situated, there has been little commerce carried on. Latterly, however, several manufactories have been established; at the present time there are three silk, and two cotton manufactories. The public buildings in Constance have undergone a great change; the *once* ancient episcopal palace is now a modern building; the ground-floor is occupied as a cassino, the first floor as a museum. The Dominican convent is converted into a cotton manufactory, and the celebrated council-house is now used as a custom-house. The top of the cathedral is used as a fire look-out; the bells which formerly hung in the tower are converted into a statue of the Virgin and Child, and

placed on the top of a pillar in the cathedral yard. But the chief lion is the Council-hall, wherein are to be seen the relics of antiquity. The hall is a large barrack-looking place, nearly two hundred feet long, by ninety-five wide; at the farther end is partitioned off a corner of the said large hall, in which is gathered the most strange collection of antiques I ever remember to have seen huddled together. In one corner are two pieces of board, nailed together, painted to represent stone-work; a door and small window, taken, it is said, from the true cell in the convent of the Dominicans; this represents the cell wherein Huss was confined previous to his death. Then there are wax figures, stone figures, marble figures, and wood figures, bricks and chairs, stained glass, stained carpets, stained tapestry: the inhabitants do say that the little showman has the veritable Jacob's ladder, and a piece of Helen's c—se; but as they are only brought out on special occasions, I did not see them. One franc is charged for seeing all these sights, reading all the labels, and writing all your names in a book,—kept to prove, I suppose, how many francs the little man receives in the course of the year; seriously, it is a curious collection, and worth the money. *The private collection* of antiquities and painted glass, belonging to Mr. Vincent, is also worthy a visit. It is only necessary to send a polite message to the proprietor, who will, with great promptitude and civility, attend to the wish of strangers. This collection, entirely the result of Mr. Vin-

cent's persevering research, has been brought together at a great expense ; the specimens of painted glass, some of which are five hundred years old, are really beautiful, and the selection and arrangement of the whole reflects the greatest credit on the taste and judgment of the proprietor, (Mr. Vincent), who, with his brother, was the first to ascend Mont Rosa. There is also in the town a collection of historical paintings, executed by Mademoiselle Ellenrieder. An hour or two may be pleasantly passed away in the inspection of these interesting pictures.

In the *Cathedral* is a bronze bas relief in the floor, of the English bishop Hallun, dated 1524; the spot is also pointed out where Huss stood while receiving his sentence. The sacristy is rich with the paraphernalia formerly used by the bishop and priests ; silver-gilt candlesticks of immense weight, and the figure of the Virgin, weighing fifty-six pounds, the crown of which is composed of precious stones ; a figure of our Saviour, in silver ; a shrine, in which is a bone of St. Sebastian, and the point of the veritable arrow which killed him.

The mills on the bridge, turned by the Rhine, are curious.

Hotels.—The *Aigle d'Or* and *Brochet*, both good ; the latter is the best situated, and the charges are extremely moderate ; table-d'hôte at half-past twelve, three francs, wine included ; a sitting-room and bed-room, four francs ; bed-room, on the first floor, two francs ; on the second, one franc and a-half.

Diligences leave Constance for Zurich every morning at nine o'clock: fare four florins twenty-four kreutzers; Schaffhausen, three times a week: fare three florins; diligences also daily to Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Strasburg. Post-horses may be had here to proceed to Coire, and from thence, over the Splugen.

Steam Packets.—There are four now running to all parts of the Lake of Constance, and to Schaffhausen. The first steam-boat employed in Switzerland was built in the dock at Constance, and launched in 1817; the last was launched in Dec. 1837. The fare from Constance to Rorschach is three francs in the best cabin; the time occupied is about four hours, and the boats generally leave in the middle of the day.

Money is reckoned here by angsters, kreutzers, and florins. 4 angsters is 1 kreutzer, 28 kreutzers 1 franc, 60 kreutzers 1 florin, 1 florin 2 francs 15 centimes. 20 francs 9 florins.

The Lake of Constance

Is about eighteen leagues in length by five in breadth; it consists of two parts—the lower part being called the Lake of Zell; it washes the shores of no less than six sovereignties, Thurgovia, St. Gall, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden. The Rhine, which enters it at Alt-Rhine, is the most considerable of its tributary streams. In addition to Constance there are several other important places on the German side: for instance, Bregetz, Lindau, a town

and island, Bucchorn, Mörsburg, and Uerberlingen. The shores of this lake are beautifully cultivated, principally with vines; it abounds with excellent fish, especially two kinds of trout, called here *felchen*, and *gængelfisch* or *gang fisch*. The different species of fish amount to twenty-six; they are very shy of being caught; a friend and myself spent two or three hours trying to catch some of the rogues, but they did not even favour us with a nibble; boats may be hired at one franc an hour, with the use of tackle.

Excursions from Constance.

The monasteries of Kreuzlingen and Münsterlingen, on the road to St. Gall, will form objects of agreeable excursions for those who do not intend to depart from Constance by that direction.

Richenau.—The island of Richenau, in the Lake of Zell, is almost entirely covered with vineyards, which produce excellent wines, especially those known by the name of Schleithemer. It contains three villages and a Benedictine abbey. In the eleventh century the count of Veringen, a monk of this abbey, translated the works of Aristotle, with the assistance of the Arabic versions. The emperor, Charles the Large, is buried in this abbey, where he closed his days in indigence. The most elevated part of the island, which is marked by a cross, commands a magnificent view.

Meinau.—The island of Meinau, in the Lake of Constance, was formerly a possession of the Knights

of Malta. It rises into the form of a hill, and is entirely covered with vineyards, orchards, fields, or gardens. The most elevated point is occupied by the castle. St. Loretto may be visited on the way from Constance to this place.

Gottlieben.—The handsome little burgh of Gottlieben is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Zell, within a short distance of Constance. It serves as a depositary for the merchandize transported from Lindau, in the kingdom of Bavaria, to the northern and central part of Switzerland. John Huss was for some time confined in the castle of Gottlieben, at the time of the Council of Constance, as was also Pope John XXIII.

Those who do not choose to follow my route through the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzel, may proceed direct to Zurich, and continue with *Part the Second*, or may go from St. Gall to Zurich, by Herisaw and Rapperschwyl; the distance is $11\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, through Frauenfield and Winterthur.

Frauenfield.—The capital of the canton Thurgovia, containing a population of 1,250 inhabitants, was formerly the residence of the bailiffs of that canton; it is situated in a country where there are a number of low hills, and on an eminence above the Murg, a river which has its source in the mountains of Allman. It possesses only three streets, which are parallel and tolerably broad. Since the great conflagration, in or about the year 1788, it has been completely rebuilt. Frauenfield was the theatre of a sanguinary battle between

the Swiss and Austrians on the 25th May 1799. General Weber, who commanded the Swiss troops, was killed during the action; a monument to his memory was erected on the road to St. Gall in 1834. The public buildings are, the Protestant church, the Roman Catholic church; the Town-house, where the diet of the confederation assembled, previous to the year 1798; the old castle, situated on an eminence, formerly the residence of the bailiffs; the library, consisting of a small collection of books; and the Capuchin convent.

Frauenfeld possesses a Latin school, but no establishment for education on a larger scale.

The environs of Frauenfeld are agreeable, and abound with pleasing promenades and country-seats, together with some gentle elevations that command a view of the Alps.

Winterthur is the second town in the canton of Zurich, four leagues from that city. It is seated on the Eulach, in a romantic valley, and consists of two large parallel streets, intersected by six lateral ones. It owes its origin to certain establishments formed by the squires of the counts of Winterthur and Kyburg, and in particular to Count Hartman of Kyburg, who rendered it the capital of Thurgovia. Rodolph of Habsburg conferred many privileges upon the rising town, when Frederick, duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire. The principal buildings and institutions are the church, the town-house, the hospital, the college or gymnasium, the poor schools,

the establishments for the relief of the poor, the orphan-house ; and the public library, which contains a number of Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood, and several private collections.

The environs of Winterthur are very interesting. The village of Ober Winterthur, on the road to Frauenfeld, about half a league from the town, is the site of the Vitodurum of the Romans. Here are still seen several remains of ancient buildings. The village of Kyburg, the ancient manorial residence of the powerful counts of that name, is on the south of Winterthur. The baths of Lörlibad are also at a short distance.

Three leagues from Winterthur is Andelfingen, whose castle, inhabited by the prefect, is a handsome building.

*Price of Post-horses, in French francs, between
Constance and Milan.*

In Germany.

			fr.	cts.
2 Horses 1 postilion	5	17	to	7 50
Calèche.....				1 40

In the Canton St.Gall.

2 Horses 1 Post.....	6	0
Do 1½ Post	7	50
Do 1½ Post	9	6
1 Postilion	1	50

In the Grisons.

			fr.	cts.
2 Horses, 1 Postilion			8	29
3 do 1 do			12	21
4 do 1 do			16	14
Calèche				31

Italy.

2 Horses 1 Postilion	6	93
Calèche.....	0	79

Route from Constance to St. Gall.

Those only who have their own carriages, would think of going by land from Constance to Rorschach, when they can go by steam-boats for three francs; the distance to the latter place is about eleven leagues. After leaving Constance we pass on the right the monasteries of Krewtzlingen and Munsterlingen, and the old town of Romishorn, with a castle. This town existed in the time of the Romans, who had a camp here. The next town is Arbon, known to the Romans by the name of *Arbor Felix*. This town is small, having only 886 inhabitants. The tower of the castle is of the architecture of the days of the Merovingian kings. Conraddin, the last of the illustrious house of Hohen-staufen, resided here in 1266. Here also St. Gall resided in retirement, for many years before his death.

Rorschach, a small pretty town in the canton of St. Gall, containing 1,500 inhabitants. The port is the largest, the safest, and the most frequented of the lake, and the corn-market is the most considerable in Switzerland; for most of the wheat consumed in the western and northern parts of that country is brought from Suabia by the lake of Constance. Upwards of 126,000 sacks of corn are imported annually. The

parish church is a handsome edifice, and the tombs in the church-yard are tastefully, indeed expensively decorated. The bishop of St. Gall has a residence in this delightful and clean little town. An immense quantity of muslin is manufactured and bleached by the inhabitants, who excel in printing cotton. The diligence from St. Gall stops at the Crown Inn, which is the best. Landing from the steam-boat, passports are demanded, but returned *instantly*. Opposite Rorschach is Lindau; but no person should think of going there unless their passport is *visé* by the Austrian minister.

Pedestrians will at once decide to proceed to St. Gall, a distance of two leagues and a half, all uphill. This little journey, from Rorschach to St. Gall, was my first attempt at the walking system; no place could be better for the experiment; a gradual ascent until we reached a height of two thousand feet above the sea. The road is excellent, and may be walked in less time than the diligence takes to travel. Two diligences leave daily, at seven in the morning and six in the evening: fare forty kreutzers; as, however, there is nothing very particular to be seen at St. Gall, and less at Appenzel, I would advise those who travel *en voiture*, and who do not intend to cross the mountains to Sennewald, to take the

Route by Rheineck,

A neat little town, beautifully situated, and from thence along the Rhinethal, or Valley of the Rhine,

to Ragatz. The Buchberg, and Watzerhausen command fine views, and may be easily visited from Rheineck: thence, through Au, to Altstettin, Koblewies, to Sennewald. In the belfrey of the church of this last village may be seen, in a coffin with a glass lid, the body of Baron Hohensax, who was interred in the year 1596, and found, free from putrefaction, some years ago, when the church was repaired. Those who cross the mountain from the White Bath, descend at Sennewald. The inn (the post) where the diligence from Coire to St. Gall stops, is not a very stylish affair, but a good plain dinner may be had, and at a reasonable rate.

**Route by St. Gall and Appenzel, for
Pedestrians.**

The town of St. Gall, capital of the county of the same name, is built on the small river Steinach, in a narrow but elevated valley. It contains several wide streets and public places, and is provided with a number of fountains. St. Gall is one of the most extensively commercial towns in Switzerland, and contains a number of manufactories.

The celebrated Abbey of St. Gall was founded near the end of the seventh century, under the auspices of Pepin d'Heristall, mayor of the palace to the king of France, and Waldram, a descendant of Count Talto, who once held the office of king's chamberlain. St. Gall and St. Magnoald, or Magnus, became patrons of the place, two pious monks who had come

into Helvetia to preach the gospel. St. Gall, a Scotchman (or perhaps an Irishman), left the convent of Icolmkill, in Iona, one of the Hebrides, accompanied by St. Columbanus, an Irishman, and St. Sigibert, an Englishman, and journeyed into this country. After their separation, St. Gall retired to Arbon, on the Lake of Constance, where he employed himself, partly in agricultural, partly in pious labours. In 640 he died of a fever, and his tomb attracted an immense number of pilgrims, who built habitations around the monastery, and thus founded the town.

Othmaer, the first abbot, established a school for the propagation of that knowledge which the learned monks had brought into the country. The manuscripts they had conveyed with them existed in 1780, under the title, *Scotice scripti*, which probably means "written in the Irish language," for the north of Ireland, as well as Scotland, was denominated Scotia at that remote period. It was from this abbey that the Greek and Latin languages were diffused over France and Germany. Here were preserved, during barbarous ages, all that now remain of the works of Quintilian, Petronius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Ammianus Marcellinus, some parts of Cicero, the works of Asconius, the commentaries of Victorinus, Porphyrian's notes on Horace, and a collection of German poems, dated between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, which were edited by Roger Manès at Zurich, and in later times by Bodmer, at the same place. Many learned works emanated from this

monastery, until about the beginning of the thirteenth century, when it exchanged its literary for a military spirit : in consequence of which the abbots became, subsequently, as notorious for warfare and oppression as they had before been famed for piety and learning. Their territories became greatly extended in process of time, and they took part in most of the Swiss wars. This monastery was suppressed in 1805, during the abbacy of Forster. The town contains a population of 8,906 inhabitants, chiefly Catholic.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building, erected in 1755, and as late as the year 1825 it was completely repaired and beautified ; indeed, without exception, it is the handsomest Catholic church in Switzerland ; the stairs leading to the organ-loft are particularly deserving notice ; the ceiling is entirely covered with fresco paintings, by Moreto, an Italian.

St. Gall has given birth to several distinguished persons, among whom may be specified the burgomaster Vadianus ; and Zollikofer, the writer of the celebrated sermons, well known in several foreign countries.

Hotels.—The *Brochet* and *Cheval Blanc* : the first is the best ; it is situated in the market-place. There are diligences to Zurich every morning at seven ; there is no diligence from St. Gall to Appenzel, but carriages and post-horses may be had to go round by Alt Slatter. Pedestrians should not attempt to cross the mountains to Appenzel without a guide. Two table-d'hôtes, one at half-past twelve, the second at half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

Environs.

The environs of St. Gall contain several agreeable promenades, of which the principal one is near the eastern suburb of Brühl. The hills of the environs are of a very diversified character, some of them being secluded and solitary, while others present very fine open views. The hill called Freudenberg, where there is a good house of entertainment, offers the most extended prospect in the neighbourhood.

The Bridge of St. Martin.—The bridge of St. Martin, built across the Goldach, in a wild ravine about a league from the town, is worth visiting. It is supported in the same manner as those of Wettingen and Richenau. It was built in 1468, by Antony Falk, of St. Gall, and is the oldest suspension-bridge in the east of Switzerland.

The Speer.—This mountain is the highest in the canton of St. Gall. The road to it leads through Wildhaus, or rather through the Alt St. Johann. The former village, which is the most elevated in the Toggenburg, is the birth-place of the reformer Zwingli.

The Town of Trogden is situated in a country overspread with forests and meadows, at the base of the Gäbris mountain. It is a large and well-built burgh; in the Great Place are a number of extensive and handsome buildings. The residence of the landamman, or chief magistrate, is built with such taste, as to be perhaps scarcely excelled throughout Switzerland; there is nothing, however, in the town or its environs to induce travellers to go out of their way to visit it.

The Gäbris.—The Gäbris is a mountain distant about one league from Trogden. Large and handsome *chalets* are met on its slope, and its summit commands a very fine view, extending to the Glärnisch, in the canton of Glaris, and the Righi and Ruffi in that of Schwytz, as well as over the environing cantons, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Tyrol.

Gais.—A league beyond the Gäbris is Gais, one of the finest villages in the canton. It is celebrated for an excellent kind of milk, brought fresh every morning from a mountain three or four leagues distant, which is much used by invalids. The houses are built in the best style of rustic architecture, and there are some which have quite a civic appearance; nothing can exceed the cleanliness and comfort of these habitations. Near Gais is

Amstoss, where, in 1405, the Austrians, under duke Frederick, were defeated by the Appenzel shepherds.

Teufen lies in the road for pedestrians from St. Gall to Appenzel; it is a neat village, and is the birth-place of several distinguished individuals; amongst others, Ulrick Grubenman, who built the celebrated bridge at Schaffhausen, mentioned in the description of that town.

APPENZEL,

the chief bourg in the canton of that name, contains a population of about 1,400 inhabitants; it is dirty, dull, and dismal, and appears completely separated from any thing cheerful or happy, excepting a smiling face of a tambour-worker, now and then to be seen peeping through the large windows as we tramped through the town. The noise of the roaring Sitter adds not a little to the melancholy appearance of the place. The inns, too, appeared to share the fate of Dennis Bulgrudery's hotel upon Muckslush Heath—not a soul was to be seen, either inside or out. My companion and I therefore hastened forward to the Weisbad, about two miles' distance from Appenzel, without even thinking of the lions usually to be met with in every town—to wit, a church, a town-hall, a church-yard, and an ossuary; not even a sight of the ragged banners which are to be seen in the church, could delay from us a good dinner, which we stood very much in need of, having walked from Rorschach to St. Gall, and from St. Gall to Appenzel, a distance of not less than twenty miles—chiefly up hill—not bad for beginners—at least I thought I had achieved wonders; but the reader will readily believe our surprise, when arriving at this celebrated boarding-house, we found we had overshot our mark—that not a single bed could be had for love or money. We, however, procured some veal-cutlets, salad, bread, and wine, after which we obtained beds at a farm-house near

the *bad*, where the stench from the cheese was quite overpowering.

This asylum for overgrown children, (the Weisbad), where they assemble annually to drink goat's milk, is a handsome building, at the foot of the Sentis; the grounds are tastefully laid out in walks, terminating in paths leading up the mountains in all directions; the inmates, of which there were upwards of two hundred, are usually composed of Germans and Swiss, who, for about two shillings English money, are provided with lodging, breakfast, dinner, half a bottle of wine, goat's milk in the morning, card-playing in the middle of the day, and dancing in the evening included. No wonder so many people turn children again, when they can live splendidly for fourteen shillings a-week! If the "*Old Man*" should ever return from his military campaigns alive, it would be worth his while to *blow* a few more *bubbles* from the White Bath. Every morning the peasants bring from the neighbouring mountains, goat's milk and curds and whey, which they serve out in cups to the numerous invalids (?) who frequent the Weisbad and Gaiss. The people at the Weisbad say, that after two or three months' residence, drinking goat's milk, taking exercise on the mountains, joining in the dance, and other amusements, they return to their homes as healthy as the herdsmen who supply them with the milk. I should think so, for I never saw a healthier set of invalids in my life than the visitors at the Weisbad. The following morning we engaged

a guide (a very civil, good-tempered man, named Jacob Beuraller, who will afford a fine opportunity to practise your German), to conduct us across the mountain to Sennewald. We gave him five francs and some refreshment, with which he was perfectly satisfied: he provided mountain-poles, which are of great utility in descending, as well as ascending. The path commences at the gate of the Weisbad; the ascent is easily accomplished in about two hours, and the descent about the same time. The Kamor is in front, the Sentis and Seealp on the right. The view from this pass is really beautiful. Looking back upon Appenzel and the neighbouring villages, you see thousands of chalets in every direction; the foaming Sitter beneath, and the snow-crowned Sentis above. This view is succeeded, as soon as you reach the summit, by one more extensive, including the Lake of Constance, the Tyrol, part of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Swabia. The third view presents itself on descending, embracing the chain of the Alps, the whole valley of the Rhine, and the numerous villages through which your road lies to the baths of Pfeffers.

Having descended to Sennewald, we there discharged our guide, dined, and walked as far as Werdenberg, a distance of three leagues. This little town is not remarkable for the style of its hotels. There are three: at the Poste we obtained good refreshment and clean beds, for which we were charged very moderately; supper, bed, and breakfast, four francs each, including wine. Above the town are the ruins

of the castle, once the residence of the illustrious family Werdenberg. The mountain, *Grabs*, at a short distance, commands a fine view. Werdenburg is six leagues from Altstatten, and five and a half from Ragatz. A one-horse carriage may be hired here to the latter place for six francs; it is a beautiful ride, but rather a warm walk.—See *Hint* the ninth. After passing through the villages of Buchs and Sewelen, leaving Sargans on the right, and Mayenfeld on the left, we arrived at Ragatz. At this little village, where there is a good inn and posting-house, called the *Tamina*, travellers leave their carriages, and proceed on horseback, in chairs, or on foot, to the

Celebrated Baths of Pfeffers,

distant only three and a half English miles, although I really thought it seven, so very steep and difficult is the first part, which occupies about three-quarters of an hour in passing. The second part, through meadows, pastures, high mountains, on the right, the roaring *Tamina* on the left, occupied another hour, and from the village of Valenz to the baths a quarter of an hour; this latter part is so steep, that it is dangerous to attempt to ride. I could not ride, for a very particular reason—I had no horse; but so convinced was I that a horse would be useful *going up*, that when I returned to Ragatz, and found inserted in the stranger's book, July 24th 1837, a recommendation from Lady —— (I forget the name), for every person to visit the baths, I took the liberty of recommending,

through the same channel, every person who did go to *ride up*, if they could afford it. Walk or ride, it is a most extraordinary place ; the breadth of the ravine, in which these celebrated baths are built, is not more than two hundred feet ; the rocks on each side are nearly or quite perpendicular, and almost eight hundred English feet high. Indeed, so small is the aperture above, that the sun is to be seen for four hours only, during the months of July and August—from eleven o'clock till three. The house, or rather houses, for the habitable part of the buildings are divided by the chapel, belong to a community of monks. The Benedictine abbey of Pfeffers was founded in 720. Until 1790 the entire valley of the Tamina or Pfeffers, with the burgh of Ragatz, &c. was subject to the abbot. The present buildings were begun in 1665. Coming by the convent to the baths, distant one league, the journey may be continued on horseback as far as some detached houses, from which it is necessary to descend on foot a sort of staircase, called the Stiege ; but pedestrians should chuse the road by Valenz from Ragatz to the baths, and return by the Stiege and the abbey of Pfeffers. They may, if they wish, descend from the abbey to Tardis-bruch, and proceed thence to Coire, or follow the road to Reichenau, which is also in the canton of the Grisons, by Vettis and the Kunkelsberg. At a few minutes' distance from the staircase, on returning from it, a curious view of the baths below is obtained from the edge of a precipice.

The source of the baths at Pfeffers is said to have been found out, in 1038, by Charles of Hohenbalken, a hunter in the service of the prince-abbot; others assign the date 1240 to the discovery. Until the beginning of the fifteenth century the waters were sought at the source; but a house was subsequently built, which was, however, only to be entered through the roof, and that with the assistance of ropes and ladders. In 1630, Jodocus Hoslin, abbot of Pfeffers, caused some huts to be erected, and about the middle of the seventeenth century the abbot then in authority modified the entire into the present form, which was finished in 1671. The two buildings accommodate from three to four hundred persons; but most of the apartments are destitute of fire-places. In order to secure comfortable lodging, it is necessary to write to the director of the abbey of Pfeffers early in the year, although the season for drinking is only from June to September. There are fourteen apartments for bathing. The two sexes do not bathe together, as at the baths of Leuk. The waters are also taken internally. They are found chiefly useful in chronic complaints, arising from a disordered state of the humours, and a derangement of the more subtle ducts of the body, and also in stomachic debility. The few promenades which the sickly inhabitants of this Tartarean region have the means of enjoying are a platform, elevated in front of the principal building, and some steep paths, where occasional resting-places have been contrived. Oc-

casional visitants, however, or residents who enjoy good health, can make a variety of delightful excursions. About half a league from the houses at the top of the Stiege, or Great Staircase, is a pretty hamlet, and another half a league farther; a saw-mill in a very picturesque country, watered by the Tamina, which forms here a handsome cascade.

After partaking of a good dinner, we took a guide belonging to the baths, and proceeded to the source. The natural wildness of this remarkable place, and the healing qualities of the waters, have no other than an accidental association. The Tamina, a torrent, well fed by glaciers, has worked its way into a huge fissure of the rocks, out of which it issues but a short distance from the building, and passes roaring into the Rhine, near Ragatz. The hot springs are in no manner connected with this stream: they gush from a rock at the side of the torrent; and would be altogether lost in it, had not artificial means been used to conduct a part of their water to the dwelling.

Emerging from the pump-room, we crossed a narrow platform of planks, laid about thirty feet above the bed of the stream. This bridge crosses the gorge; after which we followed the guide along the planks, secured to the rocks by iron clamps. After proceeding some distance in this manner, the precipice gradually closing above our heads, and the angry torrent leaping violently from rock to rock beneath, we entered a cavern. At this spot the path of the upper world crosses the gorge, the width of which, at this

point, is reduced to forty feet, while its height is near two hundred and fifty.

The distance must exceed a quarter of a mile. The planks were wet, occasioned by the droppings down the sides of the rocks, so much so, that I should have found an umbrella very serviceable. At some places the overhanging rocks compelled us to bend our heads aside. The roaring torrent beneath the eye, and stunning the ear with its eternal din, served to make the excursion dizzy, dangerous, and dismal, but, at the same time, so truly interesting, that I do not know any sight I saw in Switzerland that I would not have neglected to have seen this "infernal" place, which Mr. Cooper says is the best epithet to describe it. To one of strong nerves, there is no great danger; but a weak one had better avoid the place. Always stand quite still while looking at the different remarkable points of view which present themselves.

The route is sufficiently crooked to keep expectation alive; and the bridge of planks, at first, seemed endless; but it terminates at the point where the hot springs gush from the rock, and where they are first received into a small cave, into which the guide entered with a lighted candle. There the water was bubbling away, and so hot that I could scarcely bear the hand in it. Above this cistern, which is kept locked, there is a chasm in the rock, out of which tumbles the superfluous water, which is allowed to fall into the Tamina below. It was clamoring up this, after the guide, that I got a warm

bath without the trouble of undressing, alluded to elsewhere.

For the information of those who would wish to dine in a company of between two and three hundred persons, the dinner hours are, twelve o'clock for the second class, and one o'clock for the first class. They give a good dinner, including a bottle of wine, for one florin six kreutzers. There is a tariff hung up in the hall, regulating the charges for guides conducting travellers to the source.

Those who may wish to visit the lakes of Como and Maggiore, would find it necessary to omit the Rhine-thal, and proceed to Zurich from Constance, taking the lakes of Zurich and Wallenstadt to Ragatz, and return by Mont St. Gotthard. For a continuation of the town see page 132.

Routes to the Lakes of Como and Maggiore.

Not far from Ragatz, the Rhine, which separates the canton of St. Gall from that of the Grisons, is crossed at Tardisbrücke. On the north-east appears a remarkable hollow, called the defile of Luciensteig, or St. Lucia. Near this place is an inscription, which informs the stranger that he has entered the territory of the "ancient free Rhetia," Alt fry Rhezien. The entrance of the Prettigau is seen under a very picturesque aspect. The Lanquart is crossed at the Zollbrücke, which leads to a valley abounding in ruins of gothic castles.

Two leagues and a quarter from Ragatz is Zizers,

a considerable burgh. Here the celebrated Doctor Amstein instituted the first economic society of the Grisons. The handsome farm of Molinaëra, and the ruins of the castle of Rauch Aspermont, are in the vicinity. Coire is a league and three-quarters farther.

COIRE.

Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, is situated in an agreeable valley, commanded by lofty mountains, on the left bank of the Plessur, and within half a league of the junction of that river with the Rhine. The part of the city wherein the bishop resides is surrounded by a wall, which contains also, within its precincts, the cathedral and the Catholic school.

The principal routes that centre at Coire are those leading by Zizers towards Sargans, and thence to St. Gall; and by Zizers and Klus into the Prettigau; that to Davos by Mount Strela; to Lenz, and thence to La Chiavenna, Tirano, or the valleys of Engadine; that to Reichenau, and thence by Disentis to the cantons of Uri and Valais, or to the village of Splügen, and thence across the mountain of the same name to Chiavenna, or across the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

The cathedral, built by bishop Tello, about the year 780, contains numerous monuments, among which are those of the families Latour, Aspermont, Planta, Salis, and others. The episcopal palace contains a number of portraits, representing bishops

and other distinguished persons, in the costume of the country. There are several fine cabinets of plants and minerals at Coire.

Hotels.—Poste and Croix Blanc.

The environs of Coire are very pleasing, and command fine views of the Galanda, covered with pasturages and numerous hamlets, as well as of the mountains of the valley of the Rhine, with the glaciers of the Bödus. Behind the town commences a romantic valley, enclosed by the Alpstock and Bizogelberg.

Road from Coire to Bellinzona, by the Bernardino.
—The road from Coire to Bellinzona, by the Bernardino, is part of one of the great highways leading from Switzerland into Italy. The distance between the two towns is, by this road, twenty-five leagues and a half. As far as the village of Hinterrheim, twelve leagues and a half, it follows the course of that river through the valley of the same name. From Hinterrheim, to the post on the mountain Bernardino, is a distance of three leagues. On the summit is the small lake of Muesa, in which there are islets. From this lake to the Moschelhorn, the great Alp of Muesa is covered with eminences, resembling the waves of the sea suddenly arrested by frost, like the blocks of ice that form the Mer de Glace of the Valley of Chamounix.

The last village on the south of the Bernardino is called by that name. Near this is a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported. The Valley of Misocco, which opens here, becomes very beautiful

near the village of the same name. It contains two considerable cascades, those of the Verbio and Crastera. About a league from Cremio are the ruins of the ancient castle of Misocco. This immense building, the walls of which are ten feet thick, is the finest ruin existing in Switzerland. Lower down, near Soazza, is the fine *rialé*, or "cascade," called the Rialé of Buffalora. On the east is the mountain Piombio, the view from which extends to Milan. Near Clabiola, the next village, are three cascades: the Rialé of Groven, that of Giosella and that of Gomega. Further on is Cama, at the opening of the lateral valley of the same name. Here, in case of necessity, the Capuchins furnish dinner to travellers. The Valley of Calanca, which forms part of that of Misocco, opens at Grono. Beyond this place is Roveredo, a considerable village. Near Lumino the road passes from the canton of the Grisons into that of the Tessin. Beyond Castiglione the Moesa, which flows through the entire extent of the Valley of Misocco, just described, joins the Tessin at Ticino. This road merges in that leading from the St. Gothard, within a league of Bellinzona.

Road from Coire to Bellinzona, by the Lukmanier.
—The road from Coire to Bellinzona, by the Lukmanier, leads through Disentis. It is, however, practicable for pedestrians only between that town and Olivone. This footpath traverses Platta, and several other unimportant villages, the Lukmanier, and the Val Zura. At Olivone the road becomes practicable

for small carriages. It subsequently passes through the villages of the Val Blegno, along the bed of that river, and afterwards through those of the Riviera. Beyond Claro it merges in the road of the Bernardino. The distance between Coire and Bellinzona, by this road, is thirty-two leagues.

Road from Altorf to Bellinzona.—The road from Altorf to Bellinzona, a distance of twenty-two leagues and a half, is identical with that leading from the former place to St. Gothard, so far as that mountain. At the village of Andermatt, commences the second acclivity of the road. It traverses the village of Hôpital, and in three hours attains the greatest elevation, a plain of granite surrounded by rocks of a grotesque form. Here there is an inn, called also the Hôpital, which was formerly a Hospice inhabited by Capuchins, who supplied travellers with necessaries. The calamities of war, and the destruction of the ancient hospital, have put an end to this benevolent institution. On the most elevated part of the route, which travellers have denominated the “Master-Altar of the Temple of Nature,” the snow does not entirely disappear before July, and begins to accumulate anew in August. Near the Hôpital, which is in the canton of the Tessin, are four small lakes, the largest of which, called the Lago di Luzendro, is three quarters of a league to the north-west of the Hôpital. Two large rivers descend from the St. Gothard; the Reuss, which directs its course towards the north, and the Tessin, or Ticino, which

flows towards the south. From the summit to Airolo is a distance of about two leagues.

Airolo is a large parochial village at the entrance of the Val Levantina, a valley which extends nearly ten leagues, and is divided into three parts—the Upper, Middle, and Lower. Here the traveller becomes first introduced to the language and manners of Italy. Near Airolo the two branches of the Tessin unite; whereof the one has its source on the Mount St. Gothard, as already mentioned, while the other descends from the Val Bedretto. On the south of the village is an old Lombardic tower of King Desiderius, erected in the eighth century, which stands above the defile of Stavedro. The principal inn is the *Posta*; the proprietor deals in minerals collected on the St. Gothard.

After traversing several villages the road reaches that of Dazio, which is commanded by the mountain Piotino. Here there is a good inn. From this village it descends for a quarter of an hour through a frightful gorge, along a fine cascade of the Tessin. The next important village is Faido, opposite to which there is another handsome fall of water. Faido is distant three leagues and a half from Airolo. Two leagues further is Giornico.

Giornico is a large burgh at the entrance of the Lower Val Levantina. Near the bridge are some remains of an old castle, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Gauls. On the east are the ruins of a tower constructed in 940, and several caves. This

place is remarkable for a battle fought in 1478, between the Swiss Confederates and the Milanese, wherein the latter were defeated. The environs abound with chesnut-trees, cascades, and ancient buildings, such as the churches of St. Nicolas and Santa Maria de Castello.

Near Binsen, the Blegno, after descending the valley of the same name, joins the Tessin. A little beyond their junction the road is united to that of the Bernardino, with which it continues identical during the remainder of the route to Bellinzona.

BELLINZONA.

The town of Bellinzona, one of the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the river from which the canton has its name. The houses, built in the Italian style, combine elegance with solidity. It extends to both sides of the river, which are connected by a very long bridge. On the east are two strong castles, the one above the other, and on the west is a third. From these three castles walls descend to the banks of the river, so that the three town-gates shut in the valleys which meet here—those of Levantina, Blegno, and Misocco. Bellinzona is the great depository of the merchandize transported across the St. Gothard, the Lukmanier, and the Bernardino.

The principal routes that centre at Bellinzona are, that leading to Switzerland, which forms the three branches above described to Coire, and Altorf; and

that leading to Cadenazzo, where it forms branches leading severally to Locarno and Lugano.

Edifices.—The Cathedral, to which is annexed a chapter of canons, is the handsomest church in the canton; the front and the altars are of marble, and it also contains some good pictures. The *Einsiedlische Residenz*, or ‘Monastery of Monks of Einsiedeln.’ Here a number of Benedictines, belonging to that celebrated abbey, give gratuitous instruction in Latin, German, Italian, Geography, Natural History, and Rhetoric.

Hotels.—*Du Cerf, de l’Aigle, and de l’Ange.*

Environs.—There are many interesting objects in this vicinity. A dam of mason-work, constructed to repress the inundations of the Tessin, extends from the town to Molinasso. On the west of Bellinzona is the *Castel Grande*, a small fort built by Julius Cæsar, and enlarged, in the fifteenth century, by the Dukes of Milan, by whom those called the Castello di Mezzo and the Castello di Sasso-Corbario, on the east of the town, were also erected. These three castles present very agreeable points of view. Close to the town, near the chapel of St. Paul, is the spot where the Swiss, in number only three thousand, defeated an army of twenty-four thousand men under the command of the duke of Milan.

Road from Bellinzona to Locarno.—The road from Bellinzona to Locarno, a distance of above four leagues, passes through Sementina, Grido, Cegnasco, Gordola, and Tenero; after which it crosses the

Verzasca at the opening of the valley of the same name, within two leagues of Locarno.

The town of Locarno, also one of the capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the lake of the same name, which is merely a basin forming the most northern part of the Lago Maggiore. Close by the town, the Maggia, after descending through the valley of the same name, discharges itself into the lake. Locarno possesses broad streets, several elegant buildings, and a large square. Its circuit is greater than that of Bellinzona, but it is not so well peopled.

There are at Locarno three convents, whereof that of the Franciscans is the largest and handsomest.

Environs.—The cathedral of Locarno, and the buildings inhabited by the canons that form the chapter, are situated a quarter of a league from Locarno, in a place called Muralto. There is also another convent above the city, which is supported against a mass of rock, and hence denominated the Madonna del Sasso. The convents of the Madonna del Sesto, and the Madonna della Trinita, present delightful points of view, and the proximity of the Lago Maggiore admits of a variety of agreeable promenades.

The Borromean Islands.—The most delightful excursion by water which can be undertaken from Locarno, is that to the Borromean Islands, in the Lago Maggiore; the principal of which are the Isola Madre, and Isola Bella. It takes about seven or eight hours to reach them from Locarno. The expense of a boat with two rowers is twelve francs, for w^h

trifling cost the visitant has an opportunity of observing the peculiar features of Italian scenery, without proceeding farther into that country, especially if he will land at Fariolo, Baveno, or some of the other villages along the shore of the lake.

Road from Bellinzona to Lugano.—The road from Bellinzona to Lugano, a distance of five leagues and three-quarters, crosses the Morobbia at Giubasco. Between Cadenazzo and Bironico it traverses Monté Céneré, which was formerly infested with robbers, so as to render it necessary for travellers to procure an escort from Bellinzona to the latter place. At Bironico there is a large inn, where may be seen a collection of escutcheons belonging to all the legal commissioners sent to Lugano within the last three centuries. Beyond this village is situated on an elevated hill the convent of Al Bigorio, which commands a magnificent prospect. The road follows the course of the Isonne to the pleasant villages of Taverna Sopra, and Taverna Sotto, and afterwards crosses that stream at the mill of Ostarietta. After traversing Vescia or Veccin, and Mesagna, it at length reaches Lugano.

The town of Lugano, the largest, handsomest, and best peopled in the canton of the Tessin, of which it is one of the three capitals, is situated on a large bay, formed by the lake of the same name. Its external appearance is very imposing, and it contains a number of fine squares and private buildings, in addition to the public edifices.

Edifices.—The Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, situated on an eminence, and remarkable for the or-

naments with which its portal is embellished. The Franciscan, or Cordelier Church, which contains a good picture by Luvini. The theatre is remarkable for its size and the beauty of its decorations.

There are also at Lugano three male and three female convents, with a chapter of canons under the direction of an archdeacon.

Hotel.—Grande Auberge Suisse.

Environs.—The environs of Lugano rank among the most beautiful in Switzerland, as well on account of the proximity of the lake, as the fertility of the surrounding country.

Excursions from Lugano.

Mount Bre, or Gottardo.—One of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Lugano is on Mount Bre, or Gottardo, situated on the east of the town.

Agno and Ponte Tresa.—The villages of Agno and Ponte Tresa, situated on the west of the town, form the object of an agreeable excursion. The road, which commands a variety of picturesque views, passing by Sorengo, reaches Agno. Beyond Agno is Magliasa, and further on Ponte Tresa. Beside the Laghetto di Tresa there appears upon the right the village of Lavena, and on the left the picturesque mountain of Castano. This small lake communicates with that of Agno. The tourist may return to Lugano by way of Viglio, and the borders of the Lago-Muzzana.

St. Salvador.—The chapel built on the acclivity of the mountain St. Salvador, distant about three

leagues from Lugano, commands a view considered by some to be unrivalled in Switzerland for magnificence. The palace of the Marquis di Riva, and the convent of the Zoccolanti agl'Angeli, in the town of Lugano, are among the most conspicuous objects.

The Cantine di Caprino.—Opposite to Lugano, on the other side of the lake, are some caves wrought in the rock, at the foot of Mount Caprino, which are called the Cantine di Caprino. Hither the inhabitants of the town are habituated to resort during the heats of summer, as the cold wind that issues from the caves not only refreshes the atmosphere, but cools the wines deposited in their recesses. They are hence called also Bocche di Venti, or Eolo—"Mouths of the Wind," or "Æolus." The wine is so very cool as to appear iced, and there are a number of small apartments above the entrances of the caves, which serve for the accommodation of visitors. These natural cellars are the property of the rich inhabitants of Lugano.

Mendrisio and Como.—In addition to the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin—Bellinzona, Locarno, and Lugano—each of which is in turn the seat of government, there is another considerable town, Mendrisio, the most southwardly of Switzerland, situated within a short distance of the Lombardo-Venetian frontier. It is distant three leagues and a half from Lugano. The distance by the lake, from Lugano to Capo di Lago, is two leagues and a half, from Capo to Mendrisio one league. Mendrisio is

composed of only one street, of insignificant buildings, but the climate is the finest in Switzerland, and the environs are a complete garden, owing to the extreme fertility of the soil. The vine is here cultivated abundantly, and the growth of silk-worms much attended to. The environs abound with agreeable promenades, among which may be particularized the following :

1. *The Burgh of Balerna.*—The Burgh of Balerna, distant one league, contains a magnificent church, administered by a chapter of canons.

2. *The Pedrinate.*—The hill Pedrinate is situated near Chiasso. The church of St. Stefano, built upon this hill, commands a very fine view.

3. *The Stabio.*—The hill of Stabio, with the Hermitage of St. Martin, also commands very fine prospects. Near Stabio have been discovered some Roman antiquities, which, added to the name, have led to the belief that the cavalry of Cæsar had here a *stabulum*, or “stable.”

4. *The Val Muggia or Val Mara.*—The district of Mendrisio contains only one Alpine valley, the Val Muggia, or Val Mara, which is, however, justly reckoned among the most beautiful in Switzerland. It is watered by the Breggia, which discharges itself into the Lake of Como.

COMO.

The town of Como, in Italy, situated on the fine lake of the same name, is distant only two leagues

and a quarter from Mendrisio. Hence the tourist that visits Mendrisio can easily make an excursion to that town and the interesting objects with which the lake abounds, if he have adopted the precaution of obtaining the Austrian signature to his passport, without which he could scarcely find it practicable to obtain a lodging at Como. Those who are unprovided with one may, however, contrive to visit the lake, on condition of returning to lodge at Chiasso, which is within the Swiss frontier.

Continuation of Route to Zurich.

Diligences pass through Ragatz to Coire, to St. Gall and to Wallenstadt daily: the fare from Ragatz to Wallenstadt is three francs; the hire of a private carriage, for two persons, is seven francs; the distance is about four leagues, through Sargans.

Sargans is the chief place in the country of the same name, and once the capital of a canton that existed for a short time during the French occupation of Switzerland. This small town is situated at the foot of the Schollberg, between the Rhine and the Seez. The original houses were made of wood, but several handsome stone edifices have been erected since the conflagration of 1811. The castle of the ancient counts is built upon an eminence which commands a very fine view. Sargans contains a population of seven hundred inhabitants.

Wallenstatt is near the eastern extremity of the lake, and within the district of the same name; it is

distant three leagues from Sargans. It stands at the foot of the mountains Sichelkamm, and Ochsenkamm, in a swampy and unwholesome country. Marsh plants grow in some of its streets. Since the works of the Linth Canal were undertaken, it has, however, been less subject to inundations than before. It enjoys a considerable transit trade, owing to its proximity to the lake, which is a great channel of communication between Zurich and Italy for goods conveyed through the canton of the Grisons. At Wallenstadt there are several inns, none of which are remarkably good; a new hotel was being erected at the time I passed through, the *Bateau à Vapeur*. The *Poste* in the town, where we put up, was dear and dirty; those near the lake *looked* better.

The Lake of Wallenstadt is considered to be the most dangerous in Switzerland, owing to the prevalence of a wind called the blätliiser, and the steepness with which the surrounding mountains descend into the water. The boatmen, however, are subjected to such strict regulations, for ensuring the safety of visitants, that little risk is to be apprehended by those who are not rash enough to embark under unfavourable circumstances. The length of this lake is about four leagues, its breadth about one. In addition to the port of Wallenstadt at the eastern, and Wesen at the western extremity, there are but few landing-places along its shores. On the northern there is no other than Quinten; on the southern Mutlihörn; the peaks that surround the chain of mountains which en-

close it on the north, are called the Seven Electors. The river Seez enters its eastern extremity; the Linth, wrought into a canal, its western, forming a communication between it and the Lake of Zurich; thus preventing those inundations, which formerly desolated the village of Wallenstadt. Near Wesen is a black marble slab fixed in the cliff, to the memory of *Conrad Escher*, under whose direction the canal was cut. Several cascades fall into this lake. At Quinten, the only landing-place on the north side, there is a magnificent waterfall, but to see it to perfection you must go some way up the little valley; at this delightful spot an hotel was building last July, which, I presume, by the time this guide gets into requisition, will be completed. The great eagle of the Alps builds its nest among the rocks above this lake.

A steam-packet runs several times a-day between Wallenstadt and Wesen.

Wesen, a small town, in the canton of St. Gall, is situated at the western extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. In the time of the Romans it was a place of much consideration, communicating with several military stations in the neighbourhood; the situation of this little town is beautiful, from whence excursions can conveniently be made to *Näfels*, *Glaris*, &c. The distance to the latter place is about two leagues, and to the former one league. The principal and best situated hotel at *Wesen* is the *Epée*.

The Linth Canal.—The Linth Canal is one of the most important works undertaken within latter years

in Switzerland. The river, being surcharged with the accumulated matter that is continually carried down the current of the Mag, which joins it about half a league from Wesen, frequently overflowed its banks, and converted the fields, between that town and Nâfels, into a marsh; and the exhalations of the stagnant waters occasioned maladies, the influence of which extended even to Zurich. At length the Swiss Diet, in 1804, took the matter seriously into consideration. The principal object was to divert the course of the Linth towards the Lake of Zurich. The part of it intervening between Nâfels and Wesen has been wrought into a canal, which joins the lake, and again emerging from it, unites it with that of Zurich. The stagnant waters, with which the fields were formerly overspread, are drained off by means of channels skilfully wrought.

Nâfels is noticed as the spot where one of the most celebrated battles recorded in Swiss history was fought, on the 9th of April 1388, when the men of Glaris defeated the Austrian army, six times their number. Eleven stones, disposed in different directions, with the date 1388, mark the different spots where the enemy vainly renewed the charge. The anniversary of this victory is celebrated annually. The Catholics go in procession to the field, and the Protestants celebrate divine service in their churches. An account of the battle is always read upon the spot, wherein particular mention is made of the heroic deeds of the day. On the spot where the handsome

church of the burgh has been erected, a chapel once stood, which was raised in commemoration of the victory. On or near the same spot, a battle took place between the French and Russians in 1799.

The town contains three hundred houses and sixteen hundred inhabitants, a great many of whom are engaged in manufactures.

Glaris is properly the capital of the canton of the same name, and in particular of the Protestant part; it is situated in the principal valley of that mountainous canton. It is watered by the Linth, and is one of the greatest manufacturing towns of Switzerland. It possesses also a number of mills for preparing the celebrated green, or schabzieger cheese. Some of the houses exhibit on the exterior grotesque fresco paintings, of either single figures or groups.

The Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Fridolin, an Irishman, who disseminated Christianity throughout this part of Switzerland, is appropriated both to the Protestant and Catholic service. The town-house, where may be seen some very large horns of the great goat, called steinbock, a kind which was completely destroyed in this canton about the end of the sixteenth century; here also is a bear, killed in 1716.

Hotels:—*l'Aigle d'Or*, and *Corbeau*. Population 4,600.

To proceed from Nâfels to Rapperschwyl, a distance of eight leagues, it will be necessary to retrace the road to Urnen; here there are two roads, one

through the canton Schiewz, the other (the best) through the district of Gaster, through Kalsbrun and Uznach, in the canton St. Gall, to Schänis (a handsome burgh), which was once the chief place of the district. At Schänis there is a chapter of noble dames, founded in 806 by Hunfried, whom Charlemagne had elevated to the dignity of count of Coire. It was subsequently patronized by the counts of Lenzburg. Here also on the 25th and 26th September 1799, the French and Austrians fought. In this affair General Hotze fell: a small monument beside the road has been erected to his memory. Pedestrians will find the towing-path along the side of the canal very pleasant; turn to the right at the last bridge, half-way between which and the town of Uznach on the left, there is a foot-path, leading to Schmerikon, a prettily situated village, at the beginning of the Lake of Zurich, and remarkable for containing a number of hotels, *alias* public houses, whose gaudy signs outside ought not to tempt travellers to venture inside. Those who may feel tired, yet anxious to proceed to Rapperschwyl, will be overjoyed to learn, as I was, that a small carriage to the latter place may be had from here for three francs. I may as well here mention (to put others on their guard) a little trick played by the young gentleman who drove us. After giving him a franc for himself, he very coolly went below, and ordered refreshments to the amount of another franc, which was, in the most obliging manner, charged in our bill. It is but justice to say, that the landlord of

the *Poste* offered to deduct it, with a hint that he would *knock* it out of the young gentleman the next time he favoured him with a visit. My travelling companion, whom I always took for a person of great sagacity (a Yorkshireman), interpreted the affair in the following manner : the landlord, says he, gave the refreshment as a bonus for driving us to his house : and as we were the parties benefited !—and not the landlord—it was but proper we should pay the bounty. As, however, I don't wish travellers to trust to chance in these matters, I beg to say, that the *Poste* is *not* the best hotel.

Rapperschwyl, in the canton of St. Gall, is, or rather was, a town of considerable importance, containing a population of 1462 souls, and 258 houses. It was built in 1091 by count Rodolph, on his return from foreign lands, and long bore the name of Ruprechts-villa. It was burnt, in 1350, by the burgomaster Brun, of Zurich, but speedily rebuilt by duke Leopold of Austria. The first battle between the French forces and those of the democratic cantons, took place on the 30th of April 1798, near Rapperschwyl. The parochial church and the ancient castle are built at a considerable elevation, from the terrace of which there is a beautiful view ; and near the lake is a Capuchin convent. The bridge which traverses the lake is in length 4,800 feet, by 12 in breadth : except for a short distance, it is unprovided with any railing. It was built in 1358 by order of duke Leopold, and repaired in 1819. The toll to get on this

ticklish affair is one batz and a half. If you go beyond the little chapel, and then return, you must pay to get off. The new building facing the pier is a corn-market. At Jonen, near Rapperschwyl, a Roman altar was found, which is inserted in the wall of the church. The best hotel at Rapperschwyl is the *Paon*, pleasantly situated outside the gate of the town, near the lake, commanding extensive views. A table-d'hôte at half past twelve, price three francs, wine included; beds two francs. The other hotel, already mentioned, is the Freyhof and post-house, in the centre of the town.

Steam-packets leave for Zurich in the morning at five o'clock, and, on certain days, at two in the afternoon. However, I found they did not run very regularly. The fare from Rapperschwyl to Zurich is three francs and a half. Refreshments may be had on board at reasonable prices.

Diligences every evening, at half past 9, for Wesen, Wallenstadt, Ragatz, and Coire.

The Abbey of Einsiedeln

Should properly be visited from Rapperschwyl, the distance to which, after crossing the lake, is about four leagues. It is considered the most celebrated resort for pilgrims in Europe, with the exception of Loretto in Italy. This abbey owes its origin to the piety of St. Meinrad, son of Berchtold count of Hohenzollern, who, in 832, built a cell in the valley. After spending thirty years in obscurity, he met his

death from the hand of an assassin. Another count, Eberhard, re-established the hermitage in 906, and twenty-two years after founded a convent, which was endowed by the emperor Otho with the proprietorship of the vast deserts that surrounded it, which donation gave rise to a controversy of two hundred and forty years, and eventually to the union between the three first Forest Cantons. In 1274, the abbot received the title of Prince of the Empire from Rodolph of Habsburgh. In 1424 the territory became an integral part of the canton of Schwytz. The celebrated Zwingli, the reformer, was curate of Einsiedeln in 1517. Albert von Bonstetten, the historian, who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century, was dean of the abbey; and the dramatist Basil Meyer von Baldegg, a capitulary. Among the treasures of the abbey, which are considerable, notwithstanding its losses by war, is a miraculous figure of the Virgin, which occupies a separate shrine in the nave. She is represented with the infant Saviour. The faces and hands of both are black; but their attire, like the shrine which contains them, is very splendid. About the brow of the Virgin a light, apparently supernatural, is made to play. The original chapel wherein the image was contained, was destroyed in the French invasion, and the image itself transported to Paris, although supposed by some to have been privately conveyed by some devout persons into the Tyrol, and there concealed. The monks were dispersed, and obliged to take refuge in Suabia. A temporary altar,

decorated with a new figure of the Virgin, was, in 1799, erected by Mr. Zschokke, commissary of the Helvetic government, on the site of the original chapel. In 1802 the monks returned once more to Einsiedeln, bearing with them the present image, which they allege to have been miraculously preserved, although the identity of it with the former has been disputed. A new and splendid shrine has been erected to receive it. There are no columns in the interior of the church ; but it is very highly ornamented and gilt. Around the nave are disposed the shrines of several saints, who recline with a sword in one hand, and a gilt branch in the other. The pictures in the choir and sacristy, by Kraus, a Magdalen by Singler, in the chapel of the confessional, and the frescos of the cupola, representing the Lord's Supper and the Nativity, are considered to be some of the best paintings in Switzerland.

The abbey, which was rebuilt in 1704, after a conflagration, presents one of the finest exteriors in Switzerland. The front building consists of three pavilions, with two wings. The church, with its two lateral towers and turrets at the angles, all of which are surmounted by spires, opens upon a spacious terrace, or platform, and is approached by a flight of steps, having on each side arcades, with a range of booths, where, as in the shops of the village, rosaries, books, and other articles, are exposed for sale. In the rear are spacious courts surrounded by the various buildings of the establishment.

Mr. Cooper, who happened to visit Einsiedeln at the time of year (about the middle of September) when the pilgrims assemble, gives the following description of the scene :—

“ Pilgrims were arriving throughout the day, in parties varying from a dozen to a hundred. Their approach was always announced by the untiring repetitions of the prayers, the effect of which, in the distance, especially when male and female voices alternated, was poetical and plaintive. All drank at the fountain, and nearly all at its several spouts, in order to make sure of pressing their lips to the one which is supposed to have been consecrated by the lips of the Saviour. They then invariably entered the building, serious, earnest, and devout, and knelt before the shrine.

“ The church is large, and almost worthy of being ranked with the cathedrals of Italy. It is a good deal ornamented, having many marble altars, painted ceilings, and much gilding. The shrine is of marble, and it stands quite near the great doors. Iron gratings in front, and on parts of the two sides, permit views of the interior, where the bronzed images of the Mother and Child are so placed as to receive the rays of a single but strong lamp. Their habiliments resembled pure gold.

“ When I entered, hundreds of pilgrims were kneeling on the pavement around the grates, keeping their eyes riveted, without an exception, on the dark, mysterious faces within. Many maintained this posi-

tion for hours, and all appeared to be absorbed in subdued devotion. The light of the church was growing dim with the decline of day, and I walked stealthily round the groups, and through the vaulted aisles, with feelings of reverence, pity, admiration, and awe, so blended, that I find it difficult to describe them. Most of the pilgrims were Germans. A large portion were from the Black Forest, though there were also a good many Alsacians, and a few Italians in the different groups. Some of the men had noble classical faces; and I can recall one or two, who, bending on the stones with naked knees, heads inclined, and eyes humbly but steadily riveted on the bronzed image, were perfect models of manly submission to an omnipotent and incomprehensible Power. Nothing could be more wretched in externals than most of the female pilgrims on this occasion, though even they seemed respectable and more human than usual, while grouped around the shrine in quiet, enduring, earnest devotion.

“The twilight was still in the aisles when a procession of monks entered by a lateral door, and approached the shrine in a body, the princely abbot at their head, and began to chant the offices. They soon withdrew in the same order. The pilgrims pressed forward, offering boxes of beads, images, and other similar articles, to a monk who remained in the shrine; and who, after touching the image with the different objects, returned them to the several owners, to be preserved as relics. Every altar was

crowded ; and by this time the light was so dim, as to give a shadowy appearance to the images of the edifice, its rich ornaments, its columns, galleries, aisles, and even to the kneeling pilgrims."

From Einsiedeln it is not necessary to return to Rapperschwyl ; but by taking the road through Bennau Schindellegi to Richtenschwyl, and along the south-western shore of the lake to Zurich. A description of the different places on both banks will be found under the head, '*Tour of the Lake.*'

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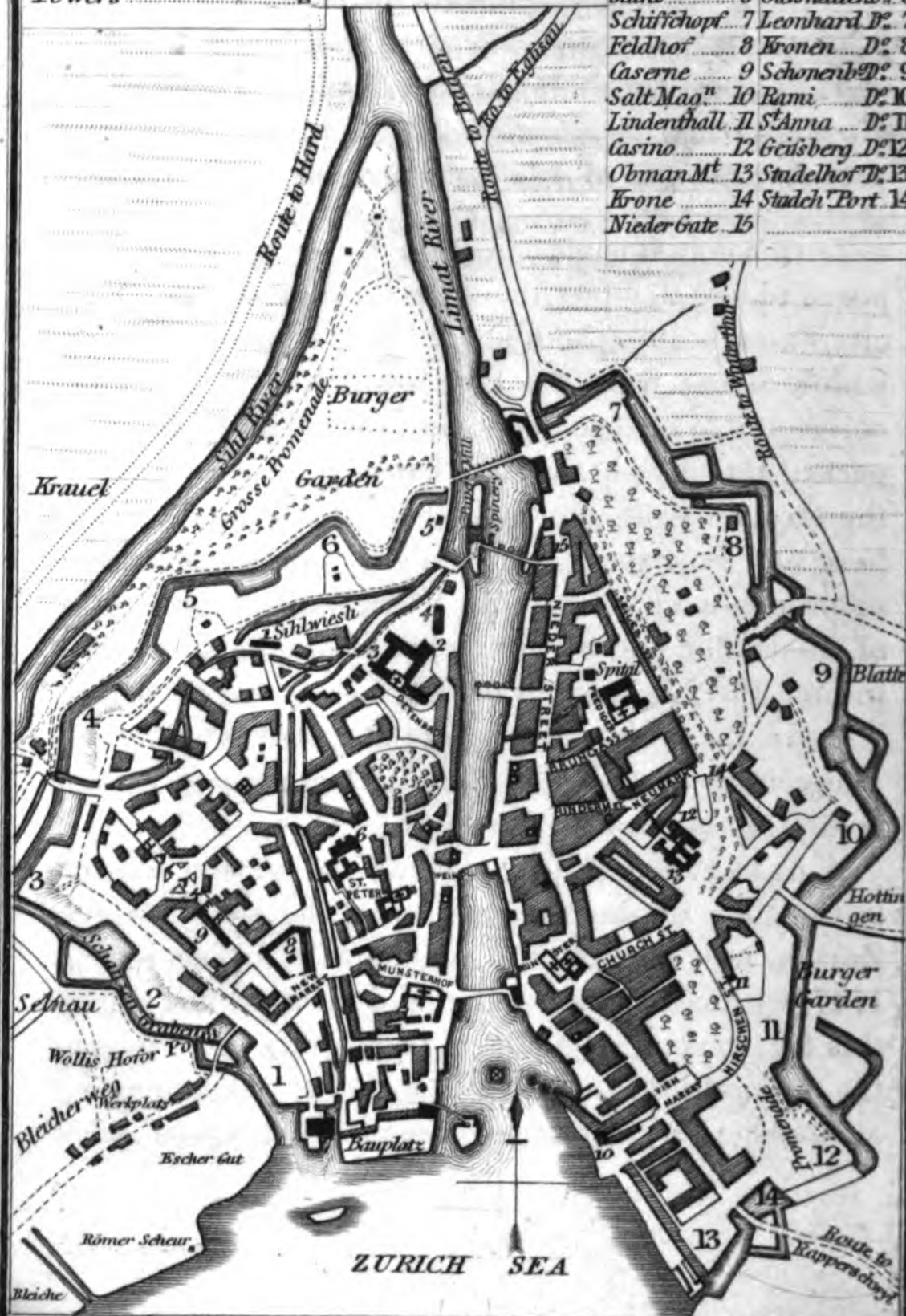
EXPLANATION.

Churches	■
Mills	•
Hotels	■
Coffee Houses	■
Towers	■

Plan of ZURICH.

REFERENCE.

Magazine	1	Spiz Bullwork	1
Corn Mart	2	Bar	D° 2
Zucht House	3	Katz	D° 3
Waisen Ho.	4	Lowen	D° 4
Schutzen Ho.	5	Seidenh.	D° 5
Muns	6	Giesshutten	D° 6
Schiffchopf	7	Leonhard	D° 7
Feldhof	8	Kronen	D° 8
Caserne	9	Schonenb.	D° 9
Salt Mag ⁿ	10	Rami	D° 10
Lindenthall	11	St Anna	D° 11
Casino	12	Geisberg	D° 12
Obman M ^t	13	Stadelhof	D° 13
Krone	14	Stadel Port	14
Nieder Gate	15		



PART SECOND.

*Zurich—Baden —Mont Albis—Zug— the Righi —
 Lucerne—Altorf—Mont St. Gothard—the Furca—
 Grinsel—Meryngen — Intertaken —the Glaciers of
 Grindelwald—Fall of the Stubbach—Interlacken.*

Zurich contains a population of 19,000, and is supposed to be 1,279 feet above the level of the sea. This city extends along both shores of the limpid Limmat, which issues from the lake in the interior, and receives the Wolfsbach, and an arm of the Syl. That part of the city on the right bank of the lake is called the Grande Ville, and extends to the foot of Zurichberg and Susenberg, including a number of streets upon an ascent. The Petite Ville, built upon the hills of Lindenhoff and St. Pierre, is also upon an ascent: in fact, the fine suburbs of Thalacker and Stadelhosen are the only parts where the streets are level. The communication with the different parts of Zurich is kept up by means of bridges.

A place called Thuricum, and not Tigurum, existed in the time of the Romans, upon the site on which Zurich now stands. A monument, discovered in 1747, within the present limits of the city, has placed this fact beyond all doubt. This is still to be seen in the public library. In 1766 and 1787, while digging at Munsterhoff, at the entrance of the hospital, seven

ral tombs and vases, of the time of Vespasian, were discovered. After the reign of this emperor, Thuricum became more considerable than ever, and a tax was levied there, known by the Romans under the appellation of *Statio quadragesima Galliarum*.

At the time of the French revolution, Zurich was exposed to the most imminent danger. The French entered Switzerland in the beginning of March 1798, and occupied Zurich on the 27th of April following. When the war had broken out the second time, the Austrians passed the Rhine at Stein and Paradise on the 22d of May 1799. A sharp engagement took place on the 2d of June on the heights of Witckton, near Zurich, and the next day at Zollikon. On the fourth, a general engagement ensued, and the French being compelled to evacuate Zurich and the right bank of the Limmat, the Austrians entered the city on the sixth. On the eighteenth of August, the Russian army arrived at Zurich; but on the twenty-eighth, as the archduke Charles retreated into Suabia, with the greatest part of the Austrian army, the command in chief devolved upon General Korsakoff.

On the eighth of September, the Russian and French armies, under M. Korsakoff and Massena, first came to blows, when being assured by the Russian generals and English ambassador, that Suvorof would pass St. Gothard and take the French in the rear, the inhabitants of Zurich remained in perfect security, and a fête was prepared at M. Wickham's, on the twenty-fifth, to celebrate the arrival of Suvo-

rof on that side of the Alps ; but the same morning Massena attacked the Russian advanced guard with the greatest impetuosity, and General Lorge passed the Limmat, on the right of the high road from Zurich to Baden ; whilst Soult's division passed the Linth, so that the line of the Russians was completely divided, their right wing cut off from their centre, and the French finally entered Zurich, driving the army of Korsakoff before them.

Owing to the strictness of General Massena's discipline, only a few houses in Zurich were pillaged ; still the city had to regret the loss of two of its most excellent citizens, in the celebrated Lavater and the tribune Irminguen. The former died of a wound in the breast, which he received from a French soldier, while in the act of offering him money at the door of a friend, in whose behalf Lavater came forward. The tribune Irminguen was massacred by the Russians in his own garden, who, no doubt, took him for a Frenchman, by his blue dress.

In September 1802, the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald, refusing to accept the new constitution, and being threatened by the Helvetic government, the city of Zurich was compelled to shut its gates against their general (Andermatt), who fired upon the place with cannon, howitzers, and red-hot shot. During the bombardment, which lasted till the evening of the thirteenth of September, M. Schultheiss, a respectable clergyman, was the only person wounded, and this upon the spot where Lavater, three

years before, received his death-wound. A negotiation, however, soon put an end to this ineffectual attack, and a proclamation from Bonaparte concluded this civil war; the French troops again occupied Switzerland, and the 'Act of Mediation,' as it was called, contained the basis of the new constitution.

Industry and Commerce.

Ever since the period of the Reformation, the Zurichers have displayed a new degree of activity in the cultivation of the arts, agriculture, and manufactures, whilst industry and a taste for science have made great progress. Manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, leather, &c. had existed in Zurich ever since the thirteenth century; but it has been only since the Reformation that these manufactures have flourished, so as to send their produce into distant countries. The silk manufactories at Tours and Lyons, which began to flourish about the middle of the sixteenth century, greatly injured the Zurichers, till the activity of the latter in the manufacture of cotton, procured them an ample indemnity in the employment of a great part of their population.

Edifices, Institutions.

The Cathedral.—The origin of this church, which was dedicated to the martyrs Felix and Regula, is involved in obscurity. It is supposed, however, to have been originally founded by Rupert, king of the Franks, who is probably identical with Robert, an

Alleman, to whom its foundation is also ascribed, about the end of the seventeenth century, whose brother Wickart planted the first Christian church at Lucerne. Others attribute the foundation to the emperor Otho. The antique appearance of the exterior, adorned with grim figures of Rupert and Charlemagne, renders it interesting; but the interest ceases there, as the interior contains nothing remarkable. The Lower Chapel, as it is called, contains some monuments; the two towers are of more recent construction than the main building. The view from the summit is very fine. Adjoining the cathedral is the court of the ancient monastery, surrounded with a picture, which is a curious specimen of the spacious architecture, called the Byzantine.

Abbey of our Lady was founded 862, by Lewis the Germanic, in behalf of his daughter Hildegard, to whom also he assigned considerable revenues. Her figure may still be seen in the ancient choir of the church: she is represented in the act of receiving from her father the veil and crosier of an abbess. The extravagance of one of the abbesses, Elizabeth of Matzinguen, was such, as to attract the animadversion of the government, and lead to the suppression of the sisterhood. Her chief offence was the inordinate gratification of her palate: a ragout, made of the livers of eel-pouts, was her favourite dish. The cathedral and this abbey are built opposite to each other, and at opposite sides of the river.—The Church of St. Peter. This church was erected, in 1705, upon a

small hill between St. Peter's Place and the Lindenhof. Its clock is the largest in Zurich. The celebrated Lavater, who was for some time one of the pastors of this church, occupied the old parsonage adjoining. In the space before this church he was killed, as already related. The Rathshaus (*Palais Hôtel de Ville*) Government House is built above the Limmat, near the Untere Brücke, and nearly in the centre of the city. Several curious antique stones may be seen in this edifice. The Lyceum was founded by Charlemagne, and is hence called also the 'Carolinian College,' and sometimes the 'Carolinian Library,' from a fine collection of theological and dogmatical works which it contains; among which are sixty volumes, consisting of manuscripts of Zwingli, Bullinger, Hottinger, Breitingen, and other reformers. Here is also a fine manuscript of the Vulgate, said to be written by the hand of Alcuin, secretary to Charlemagne. This library is the property of the canons of the cathedral. It forms one of a number of public buildings whereby the cathedral is environed, and is, by some writers, called the 'Academy,' or, though improperly, the 'Gymnasium.' Theology constitutes the chief object of instruction here; but different branches of philosophy, philology, &c. are also attended to. The number of the professors is fourteen.—The Stadtbibliothek, or *Public Library*, in the Wasserkirch. Here is a model in relief, which comprehends the greater part of Switzerland, a collection of minerals, and a numismatic cabinet. The

library possesses above fifty thousand volumes, disposed in three arched galleries, and a variety of curious manuscripts, together with a fine collection of medals and Roman antiquities. Among the most valuable documents are the original manuscript of Quintilian; part of the *Codex Vaticanus*, on violet parchment; a Latin correspondence between Lady Jane Grey and Bullinger; the hand-writing of Elmer, her schoolmaster; of Zwingli; of Henry IV. of France; and of his relations, Catherine and Joan of Navarre; of Walter Tochemann, &c. A copy of the *Codex Alexandrinus* is also shewn, which was presented by Mr. Baber of the British Museum, and likewise a collection of books, relating principally to the Jesuits, presented by Mr. Thomas Hollis, an English gentleman. This library is adorned with busts of Lavater, by Danneker, of Bodmer, Breitinger, Gessner, Steinbrucker, and Hagerbuch. It also contains a pair of gloves, a seizure from the monks of St. Gall, and some curious old pictures; among others, one representing the seven brothers Eschenbach upon their knees; another, of the three martyrs of Zurich, Felix, Regula, and Exuperans, bearing their heads in their hands; the best portraits existing of Zwingli and his wife; various coats of arms, as that of Toggenburg; numerous portraits of chief magistrates, from 1336 to 1798, &c. There is also a collection of minerals, and a very exact model of Switzerland, by Mr. Muller of Engelberg, and an ethnological collection, presented by Mr. Horner, brother

to the librarian, Professor H., who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world. Among these are two volumes representing Chinese deities, games, and occupations, which are finely illuminated. The Public Library is called the Wasser Kirche, or 'Water Church,' probably owing to its situation. Its place was originally occupied by a chapel dedicated to the three martyrs just mentioned, who are said to have been decapitated on the spot, and is the site of the well-known legend of the serpent, that came to demand justice of Charlemagne while sitting at his dinner-table. The present building was erected in the time of the celebrated burgomaster Waldmann, between the years 1472 and 1479, and the expenses defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. The library was founded in 1628.—The Orphan House. This edifice is one that most adorns the city, as well by the beauty of its structure as by its distinguished situation. It was founded in 1765, by the stadtholder, Henry Escher, upon one of the hills that border the Limmat at the northern extremity of Zurich, and affords accommodation for one hundred and four orphans of both sexes. A church is attached to the establishment.—Institution, or 'School for the Blind.' Here children of all countries are admissible. The books are printed, or rather pricked, by themselves.—The Great Hospital. This extensive building, or rather range of buildings, contains one hundred and twenty beds for temporary patients, and three hundred and forty for others, who are received and tended

gratuitously. The Irrenhaus (*Maison des Aliénés*), or 'Mad House,' of recent erection, constitutes part of the establishment. The Almosen Amt (*Société de Secours* or *Bienfaisance*), or 'Mendicity House,' where provision is distributed to the resident poor, and indigent travellers. The Hinter-Amt, or Poligzey (*Police*), or 'Police Establishment,' adjoins the Almosen Amt. The Münze (*Monnaie*), or 'Mint,' which also adjoins the Almosen Amt, occupies the site of an ancient Augustinian convent. The Old Arsenal contains a variety of old armour, highly polished, William Tell's cross-bow, and several banners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—The Wellenberg Tower. This was a prison at the entrance of the lake, and destined solely for those condemned to capital punishment, and adulterers. Here, about the middle of the fourteenth century, count Hans, or John of Habsburgh Rapperschwyl, was confined for two years, softening the rigours of captivity by composing verses, in which he excelled. Here also was imprisoned, in 1488, the celebrated burgomaster Waldmann, the hero of Morat; and, in the latter half of the last century, the minister Waser. The captivity of the two latter was only terminated by their execution.

The most extraordinary of the numerous societies which have existed in Zurich, was that called Die Ziegenbock-Verbindung, or Buck Club: literally, the He-goat Club.

This association arose in consequence of the civil

dissensions which, from 1436 to 1447, desolated Switzerland, and nearly destroyed the federal union. A military society was at that time formed, which assumed the name of the Ziegenbock, from each member having sculptured on his house the head of a he-goat, and from their using a machine of that form, like the battering-ram of the ancients, to make breaches in the places which they besieged.

The first people of Zurich enrolled themselves as members; and, like Theban troops, were united in life and death.

They rendered great service to the state, not only in personally defending the public peace, but in giving large donations towards defraying the expenses. They were trained, and became skilful, in the exercise of the broad sword, pike, and battle-axe. They assumed a spirit of caustic and witty gaiety, a satirical original manner of speaking, and turned their enemies to ridicule in satires, songs, and epigrams.

They were charged with the most perilous expeditions; they sung, and were cheerful in their encampments as they were at feasts; sported their bon-mots and epigrams in the field of battle, with as much pleasantry as at a ball.

The valiant Rodolph Stussi was the founder of this society. When posted to defend the passage of the bridge of Sihl, in 1448, against the troops of Schwytz and Glarus; he, when all his band fell around him, alone arrested the enemy, laying low all that approached beneath his halbert and battle-axe;

until, when wounded and bathed in sweat and blood, two soldiers of Lucerne stole round under the arches of the bridge, and transfixed him from behind with their pikes. His corpse was made sport of by the enemy, and then cut in pieces and thrown into the river. A monument erected to his memory, over a fountain near the house which he inhabited, is still looked at with reverence by the young and old of Zurich.

The spirit of the Buck Club did not, however, expire with its founder. It long continued the terror of the unfriendly cantons. The most perilous expeditions were intrusted to the Bucks, who were always the first in the attack and the last in the retreat. They covered all the sorties, and were generally conquerors. When Zurich signed the treaty of peace with Schwytz and Glarus, the latter cantons exacted of the former that the unyielding and dreaded Buck Club should be dissolved, and its members banished. The magistrates ignominiously agreed to this degrading stipulation, and the Bucks retired to Suabia.

The Landamman Fries, who was extremely popular at Zurich, sympathising with the exiles, sent them a private message to seize some notable citizen, and to retain him until ransomed, by the gates of the city being freely opened to the Bucks. The expedient seemed admirable, and several of them embarked secretly on the lake, entered the town at night, and carried off from his bed the Landamman himself, to

the castle of Hohen-Krayen. Here he was treated with every respect and consideration due to his dignity and character. Feasts and attentions were continued from day to day, and Fries was, in his captivity, completely gained over; and in his letters to the Diet, assembled at Lucerne, pleaded the cause of the Bucks with such eloquence, that the cantons finally decided to recall them. This was the last triumph of the Buck Club, which, from that period, ceased to act a conspicuous part in the affairs of the canton, but whose exploits still, and probably long will, animate the youth of Zurich.

Zurich has produced a great number of remarkable individuals. Among these may be enumerated:—Roger Manès, a warrior and troubadour, who, in 1352, gained the battle of Tätwyl; J. Waldmann and Rodolph Stüssi, distinguished both as magistrates and generals; Rudolph, a commentator on the Psalms; and Conrad de Mure (otherwise Amarcus, or Merg), a poet, who flourished in the tenth century; in the fourteenth, the fabulist Boner, the poet Hadlout, and Hemmerlin (or Malleolus). To these may be added, the reformer Zwingli, Bullinger, Conrad Gessner, Josias Simmler; and the following, who flourished in later times:—Zimmermann, Lavater, Bodmer, Breitinger, Horner, Solomon Gessner, and Henry Pestalozzi, the distinguished Swiss philanthropist, who, until within late years, was principal of the institution at Yverdon.

Promenades.—The promenades of Zurich are some of the finest in Switzerland. The following are within the walls :—The Lindenhof, a fine terrace, elevated one hundred and twenty-five feet above the Limmat, and planted with lime-trees. Here stood formerly the palace of the counts and imperial generals.—The Katze, an elevated bastion, which commands a fine view.—The Bauschanze, or Krätzschanze, a bastion built in the water, and laid out as a garden. It communicates with the land by a bridge provided with seats, whence there is a good view of the city, and from whence the steam-packets depart and arrive.—The Bauganten, with a pavilion, which commands one of the finest views about Zurich. Here stands a tower called the Kratzthurm.—The Shooting-house, approached by a handsome avenue of trees.—The New, or High Promenade, a very fine walk along the ramparts, which leads to the Giesberg bastion, where there is an extensive point of view.

Without the walls are, the Great Promenade—A peninsula formed by the Sihl and Limmat, a little to the north of the Little Town, and bounded also by the moat of the Schanzengraben. Around this space is the Great Promenade, a delightful walk along the two rivers. It is also called ‘Gessner’s Promenade,’ as containing the monument of the distinguished author of the Idyls, executed in bas-relief by Trippel. A medallion of Gessner is added : his bust stands at a little distance in the open air ; the pedestal bears the following inscription :—

On the front.

Salomon Gessner : Geb den 1 April 1730.

Stark den 2 März 1788.

On the rear.

Dem Andenken Salomon Gessners von seinen Mitbürgern. Billig verchrt die Nachwelt den Dichter den die Musen sich geweiht haben die Welt Unschuld und Jugend zu lehren.

Of the ancient fortifications, the chief part have been either destroyed or converted into promenades; the ramparts, in many parts, are now being entirely destroyed, the dykes filled up, and new streets and houses erected on the site. At the time I visited Zurich, the builders were in full activity, and I was told that between two and three hundred houses were then erecting, besides a new post-office, two new hotels, and a new bridge.

The principal *Hotels* in Zurich are the *Epée*, the *Cigogne*, and the *Corbeau*. The two new hotels are, I understand, to be called the Post and Crown. One situated opposite the new post-office, the other near the *Corbeau*, on the opposite side of the lake. The *Epée* is decidedly the best, and consequently the most frequented. The views from the apartments in front, and particularly those from the angle of the third story, are amongst the finest in Switzerland.

The people at this hotel have the character of being very extravagant in their charges. The house was full at the time I visited Zurich, and I was therefore obliged, much against my inclination, to put up at the *Cigogne*. I, however, made particular inquiries of the proprietor, M. Korenz, and the under-mentioned were the charges

he gave me in writing. Dinner at table-d'hôte at one o'clock, three francs ; at five o'clock, four francs ; at nine in the evening, three francs. These prices include the usual allowance of vin ordinaire. The prices here given are the same which I paid at the Cigogne ; and, from what I could learn, the dinners at the Epée were much the best, certainly the company *must* have been, or else I was unfortunate in taking up my quarters at the Stork on the receiving-day for the destitute—my friend and self being the only two “ Travelling English ” in the house, and one of the two happened by chance to be Irish ; it is, I presume, unnecessary to say which. The chambers are according to situation : from two francs upwards, or rather downwards, as the lower you place yourself the higher the price. I did hear that the Corbeau was in the habit of presenting a longer bill than such birds are usually famed for. Of one thing travellers may rest assured—I have tested it in various parts of the Continent—that the *second-rate* hotels charge quite as much as the first, giving bad dinners, bad wine, dirty beds, and bad attendance into the bargain.

Diligences daily from Zurich.

		Francs. Batz.	
At Eight in the morning for	Lucerne.....	3	4
At Six in the morning for	Baden	2 0 to 2	4
Ditto ditto	Aarau	4 8 to 5	8
Ditto ditto	Berne	12 0 to 14	0
Ditto ditto	Friburg	14	8
Ditto ditto	Lausanne	22	9½
Ditto ditto	Geneva	27	7 M

At Eight in the morning for	Basle	9	6
Ditto ditto	Coire	13	5
Ditto ditto	Wallenstadt	8	7
Ditto ditto	Wesen	6	9
Ditto ditto	Constance	6	6
Ditto ditto	Frauenfeld	3	8½
Ditto ditto	Winterthur	1	9
Ditto ditto	St. Gall	8	5
At Twelve at noon for	Schaffhausen	4	6
Ditto ditto	Knonau	2	6
Ditto ditto	Zug	3	0
Ditto ditto	Art	4	0
At Four in the afternoon for	Rapperschwyl	2	7
Ditto ditto	Horgen	1	2

The above fares and time of departure are according to the printed regulations for 1837. Some alteration, however, may have been made since that time.

N.B. *The fares are in Swiss francs, one being equal to one franc and a-half French.*

Steam-Packets

leave for Rapperschwyl, and the villages on the borders of the lake, every evening at five o'clock; and on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at eight in the morning—returns from Rapperschwyl at two in the afternoon; so that five times a week the steam-packet (the *Minerva*) traverses the lake twice a day: fare to Rapperschwyl 3½ French francs—there and back the same day, 6 francs. Pedestrians proceeding to the Righi sometimes take the steam-boat to Horgen, where an omnibus is in readiness to proceed to Art. The view from the top of Mont Albis will repay the (trifling) exertion to obtain it.

Distances in leagues from Zurich to the under-mentioned places :

Aarau	9	Glaris	13½
Altorf	15¾	St. Gothard	25½
Appenzel	18¾	Grindelwald	38½
Aubonne	43¾	Leuck	41½
Baar	6½	Lindau	24½
Basle	16½	Lucerne	10
Bellinzona	43½	Neufchatel	30¾
Bienne	23½	Pfeffers	22¾
Chamounix	70½	Pontarlier	41½
Constance	12½	Schaffhausen	9
Coire	24½	Sion	53¾
Eglisau	5	Soleure	19
Engelburg	16¾	Thun	28½
Friburg	28¾	Vevey	39¾
Geneva	51½	Yverdon	36

Tour of the Lake of Zurich.

The Lake of Zurich, consisting of a greater and lesser basin, is ten leagues in length by one and a-half in its greatest breadth. The river Linth, wrought into a canal, enters at the south-eastern extremity, and on issuing from it at Zurich, assumes the name of Limmat. The tour of the lake is very delightful, and may be undertaken either by land or by water. Perhaps the most agreeable mode of accomplishing it would be to proceed in a carriage to Rapperschwyl, where the two basins unite, along the south-western shore (which is so elevated as to command delightful views,

and leads through several very fine villages), and, after visiting by boat the tower and smaller basin (which is much less interesting than the other), to return along the north-eastern shore.

The village next to Zurich, on the south-western shore, is Wollishofen. Beyond Kilchberg, two leagues from the city, is Rüschlikon, with the bath of Nydelbad, and a remarkably fine point of view in its immediate neighbourhood. At Shalwyl, two leagues from Zurich, good lodging may be obtained by those who commence their excursion in the evening. The view from the cemetery is fine, but is excelled by that obtained from the cemetery of Oberrieden, a quarter of a league farther. Both these sites command extensive prospects of the lake and surrounding country. In the parsonage of Oberrieden, Lavater, when pastor of the parish, wrote his celebrated work on Physiognomy. Through Horgen, the next village, pass all the goods that are conveyed across the St. Gothard on their way from or to Zurich. The baths of Boken are in the vicinity. Beyond Horgen is a little promontory called the Au, celebrated by Klopstock in one of his odes. Wädenschwyl, a league farther, is also a fine village, with a castle at a little distance. Its population is about 3,500. It contains a number of handsome houses, completely embowered by gardens and plantations. There are several public buildings, such as the Church, the Town-house, and the School-house. Wädenschwyl also possesses a great spinning establishment, several reading-rooms, and a society

of amateurs of music. The castle commands a fine view. At Richtenschwyl, near the frontier, between the cantons of Zurich and Schwytz, resided in the time of Zimmermann, a celebrated physician. That distinguished writer, after describing in his work on 'Solitude,' the beauty of the view obtained from the terrace of the house at Zurich, where his friend Lavater was born, dwells with much complacency on the agreeable situation of the physician's abode at Richtenschwyl, and the beauty of the surrounding prospects. A road leads from this village to the valley of Altmatt, where it separates into two branches, the one conducting to Einsiedeln, the other to Schwytz. Richtenschwyl, like Horgen, enjoys the advantages of a transit trade. Freybach and Pfaffikon succeed. Beyond the latter village the high road is abandoned for a cross-way, which traverses a tongue of land jutting into the lake, and leads through the hamlet of Hurden to the great bridge which traverses the lake and communicates with Rapperschwyl.

Those who wish to make the circuit of the lower and smaller basin of the lake should provide a boat at Rapperschwyl. Opposite to it is Altendorf, beyond Pfäffikon. Between these two villages a carriage-road to Einsiedeln commences: the former was the residence of the counts of Rapperschwyl before the building of that town. Half a mile further is Lachen, a considerable village, where the road from Zurich, already described, abandons the lake. The remainder of this shore, from Lachen to Schmerikon, situated

at the south-eastern extremity of the lake, is devoid of villages. Before reaching the latter village, the opening of the river Linth, or the Linth Canal, is passed near the base of the Buchberg. From Schmeikon may be seen the castle of Grynau, built near a bridge across the canal. On returning, the church of Wurmspach is passed, a little beyond which is the village of Jonen near Rapperschwyl.

On returning to Zurich by the north-eastern shore of the lake, the first village is Feldbach, beyond which is Stäffa, opposite to Richtenschwyl, and situated a league and a half from Rapperschwyl. Stäffa is esteemed one of the finest villages in Switzerland. At the extremity of a sort of mole adjoining, there is a fine point of view. Near the hotel are the sulphur-baths of Wannen. The church of Stäffa commands a very fine view. Beyond Mannerdorf is Uetikon, and further on Meilen, nearly three leagues from Rapperschwyl, and also a considerable village opposite to Horgen. Heniliberg, opposite to Oberrieden, and Erlenbach succeed. Further on is the large and fine village of Küssnacht, which is provided with excellent baths.

During the warmest months of the year, this lake, in common with the rest to the northward of the Alps, experiences a considerable swell, which generally causes it to extend far beyond its ordinary limits. The mountains of snow and the enormous glaciers are evidently the cause of this phenomenon, occasioned by the operation of the heat upon these frozen

regions, and frequently producing a rise of the waters fifteen feet above their common level. In summer, when the Rhine receives an overflow of the waters of the Alps, this river also attains its *maximum* in height. The lake of Zurich produces thirty different species of fish, which Melchior Fussli has represented in two large paintings that embellish one of the vestibules of the Hôtel-de-Ville at Zurich. Great quantities of salmon, with trout, carp, &c. are found in this lake, and boats of several tons burthen navigate it. The upper part, extending from Schmerikon and Lacken to Rapperschwyl, is frozen almost every year, but the other parts are seldom covered with ice, excepting in very hard winters.

The shores of the lake of Zurich are certainly among the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Of forty castles, which formerly crowned this fine piece of water, the remains of four are only now to be seen. There are eighteen parochial villages, which, with the houses of individuals on each side, contain from 30,000 to 35,000 inhabitants.

Excursion to Baden.

Baden, so celebrated for its baths, is only four leagues distant from Zurich, and may be visited either going from Basle to Schaffhausen, or from Zurich; the road from the latter place is much the best, and the distance being so short, an excursion there and back may be made the same day.

The small town of Baden, situated on the Limmat, possesses an old parish church, with a chapter of canons, a convent of Capuchin friars, one of Capuchin nuns, and an hospital founded by Queen Agnes. The Town-house long served as a place of union for the Diet of the Confederation. In it also was held the Congress of 1714, which put an end to the war of the Spanish succession. It is in this town also that the Argovian government has established houses of correction and detention for malefactors. On the Stein, near the town, are the ruins of an old fortress, probably Roman, which, in 1386, served as a place of arms to the Austrians on their march to Morgarten and Sempach. In 1415 it was burnt by the Confederates, but in the seventeenth century was rebuilt. In 1713 it was utterly destroyed by the forces of Berne and Zurich.

About a quarter of a league above the town are the celebrated Baths of Baden, which are established along both sides of the Limmat, and divided into the Great and Little Baths. The former are frequented by persons of opulence from every part of Europe: the latter by the peasantry and artisans alone. At the Great Baths are seven principal hotels, all provided with baths: the Little Baths have but four. The eminence above the Teufelskeller, the hills of Hertenstein and Martinsberg, are agreeable promenades and excursions, some of which present fine points of view. The private baths are one hundred and fifty in

number. This bathing establishment is the most ancient in Switzerland.

There are three routes from Zurich to Zug. The route across the mountain is through Wallishofen, one league; to Adlischwyl, one league and a-half; to Husen, two leagues; to Cappel, half a league; to Zug, one league and a-half—in all, six leagues: the second is through Kronau, and the third through Horgen; at the latter place an omnibus waits the arrival of the steam-packet from Zurich, and goes direct to Art.

When travellers hire a carriage from Zurich to Zug, it is cheaper to start in the morning than the afternoon—see page 11.

Mont Albis.

The view from the Albis mountain comprehends on the east the entire lake and a great part of the canton of Zurich; on the north, the prospect extends to the Black Forest in Germany. On the west it is bounded by the Jura, in the cantons of Basil and Solothurn; but extends in a south-westerly direction across the hills of Argovia and Lucerne to the Stockhorn and the Niesen, and the mountains of the Emmen Thal and Entlibuch, with the Pilatus terminating the chain. On the south, extend the lake of Zug, the small lake of Turler, great part of the cantons of Lucerne, Argovia, and Zug, with the whole chain of Alps from the Pilatus to Sargans, and thence

to the Sentis in the canton of Appenzel, together with the Jungfrau towering above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Finsteraarhorn in the extreme distance.

Zug

is agreeably situated between the lake and mountain of the same name, and contains a population of three thousand inhabitants. The preservation of the old walls, towers, &c., gives the town a picturesque appearance. The opening of the year 1435 was so cold in Switzerland that even the lakes were frozen. On the 4th of March, when the ice began to melt, the earth was seen to open in that part of the town of Zug which was nearest to the shore. On the approach of night a frightful noise was heard, succeeded by the total disappearance of two entire streets with part of the town walls, which sunk into the lake. Among others, the chief magistrate perished; but his child, named Adelrich, who was found floating in his cradle on the lake, was saved, and became in process of time Landamman of the republic. The archives of the town were lost in the convulsion. Some public works, commenced in 1433, for the purpose of drawing off the waters of the lake, are considered to have been one cause of this catastrophe. In 1594 a similar calamity occurred, and in 1795 great part of the town was destroyed by a conflagration. Zug is so ancient that its origin is past record; it is supposed to have

been one of the towns destroyed by the Helvetian inhabitants, as mentioned in 'Cæsar's Commentaries.'

The parochial church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated without, a little above the city; it contains some paintings by John Brandenberger, of Zug, who died in 1729. The adjoining cemetery is adorned with flowers which are most carefully tended; some of the ornaments cost as much as three hundred francs. In the ossuary are preserved thousands of skulls, with the names of the individuals annexed to some of them. The church of St. Oswald, which is very rich from the number of presents made to it by religious persons, contains several pictures by Brandenberger; and the altar-piece, attributed to both Correggio and Caracci, is a masterly painting. The vicinity of this church and the summit of its steeple are fine points of view. The altar-piece of the Church of the Capuchins is by one of the Caraccis. There are no less than five churches in this little town, and twenty-five Catholic clergymen. The Town-house is embellished with some fine specimens of stained glass. The house of the late General Zurlauben, in the environs, contains a room of antiquities really curious and well worth a visit.

The *Lake of Zug* is four leagues long and one wide, and in many places from 180 to 200 feet deep; it abounds with fish, though not, as some writers affirm, weighing from fifty to ninety pounds. I made every

inquiry, and found, that the largest fish ever remembered to have been caught was a pike, of forty pounds weight; and the largest carp, fifteen pounds.

Diligence.

To Lucerne daily, at half-past two—fare, 4½ francs.

To Zurich daily, at ten in the morning—fare, 3½ francs.

To Art daily, at half-past twelve—fare, 12 batz.

Luggage forwarded by diligence is charged two kreutzers the pound.

An *Excursion to the Battle-field of Morgarten* may be made from Zug. This region became remarkable by the famous battle of Morgarten, fought in the vicinity, on the 15th of November 1315, wherein Duke Leopold of Austria was defeated by a small force. Walter Fürst, of Attinghausen, and William Tell are said to have been present on this occasion. Morgarten is the name of a hill, three leagues and a half from Zug, rising above the eastern shore of the lake of Egeri, which, at the period when the battle was fought, rose much higher than at present. A chapel, dedicated to St. James, was subsequently erected upon the spot. Another battle was fought here, on the 2d of May 1798, between the Schwytzers and the French, wherein the latter were defeated. Indeed, in every direction, either by land or water, delightful excursions may be made from this charming spot.

Hotels.—Although there are four houses in Zug called hotels, there is but one that any respectable traveller would think of putting his head into; it is

called the *Cerf*, or rather *Cerf and Co.*, as I think there are no less than eight stags painted on different parts of the outside of the house. It would be a pleasant thing for travellers—a good thing for the landlord—and not a bad thing for the said stags—if the hotel was a little nearer the lake; not that the house wants what Dr. Granville said the Belle-View at Brussels wanted—a washing—for a cleaner house cannot be; and it may be as well to state, for the information of those who cannot *parlez-vous*, that M. Suter, the landlord, speaks English like a native; and, moreover, is remarkably civil and personally attentive; gives good fare, and charges moderately:—Table-d'hôte, at five o'clock, three francs; bed, two francs; breakfast, one franc ten sous. I am the more anxious to do justice to the proprietor of this house, because he is placed in a situation without, I may say, a rival, where he might take every advantage of travellers. The opinion that I formed of this hotel is corroborated by Lord and Lady Lorton (who remained a week here), and many other highly distinguished individuals, whose names and opinions are recorded in the strangers' book.

Boats may be hired to Art; the distance, either by the lake or road, is two leagues. The average time by the boat is two hours and a half; the diligence occupies one hour and a half; fare, twelve batz. The hire of a boat to Art, for three rowers, is two francs each person, when more than one.

Art. — In the *salle à manger* of all the hotels in the neighbourhood of the Righi, are to be seen the usual mountain accompaniments consisting of long ash poles, pointed with iron; walking-sticks, with a chamois-horn at the top, and an iron spike, about four inches long, at the bottom; a great variety of flasks, capable of holding from a quart to half a pint, besides knapsacks and other small gear, too numerous to mention. Guides, too, may be hired in abundance; but it is not until one arrives at Art, opposite the Black Eagle, that an opinion can be formed of their numbers, sizes, ages, and importunities. There are boys from eight years old to men three-score and ten; but, except to carry your knapsack in mounting the Righi, they are perfectly useless, to say nothing of the expense. Some travellers hire a horse each and a guide, making the expense for going *up* the Righi eighteen francs; should you be unable to walk, and must have a horse (ladies, of course, always ought to ride up, but *walk down*), recollect that a man is always sent to lead the horse and bring it back, whose expenses (with the exception of drink-geld) is included in the nine francs; therefore, a guide to guide the man '*wots*' guiding your horse, cannot be necessary. If, instead of giving nine francs for a guide, you were to give one franc for a mountain-staff, you would find it more serviceable than fifty guides (*Coghlan's Guides* always excepted); and if you gave a boy another franc or two

to go up before you (the sooner the better), to bespeak a bed, you would be right again.

Starting from Art, take the high road to the ruins of Goldau, opposite the inn (the White Horse), turn to the right through some fields, follow the path for three hours, and you will find yourself on the summit of the celebrated Mount Righi; and if you cannot follow a broad path (the only one) up a hill without a guide, all I can say is, that I am very sorry for you.

The dreadful calamity which befel the village of Goldau has rendered this a fearfully interesting part of Switzerland. This valley, which lies between the lakes of Lowertz and Zug on the east and west, and the Ruffiberg or Rossberg, and Rigiberg or Righi, on the north and south, was interspersed with smiling villages, inhabited by an industrious population, until the fatal 2d of September 1806, when the Gnipenspitz, a part of the Rossberg, descended and crushed under its ruins both habitations and inhabitants. Such was the suddenness of this catastrophe, that out of a party of eleven persons from Berne, who were walking from Art towards Goldau, in order to ascend the Righi, seven who were a little in advance perished, while the others escaped unhurt. Five minutes were sufficient to destroy the five villages of Goldau, Röthen, Busingen, Huzloch, and Lowertz; the four former totally, and nearly three-fourths of the last. The waters of the lake of Lowertz sustained so violent a shock that they overflowed the village of

Seven, situated at its northern extremity, and caused considerable damage. Four hundred and fifty-seven individuals perished on this occasion, fourteen were severely wounded, and the survivors reduced to beggary. From Lowertz a path of five leagues conducts to the summit of the Righi. The high road subsequently passes among huge fragments of rock, which, to a great distance, mark the scene of desolation. The present Goldau consists of little more than a new hotel (the White Horse), built on the spot where the ascent of the Righi commences, and a new church. Here the tourist has to pay toll for the horses employed in the excursion.

Having provided yourself with a staff and a flask of weak brandy and water, start not later than two o'clock, or the sun will be down before you get up. If there should be a large party, the contents of the flask may be brandy or kirchwasser; and if one of the number is a member of the Temperance Society, let him take charge of it. Mixing a little of it at the running streams as it may be required; do not forget to provide a portable patent leather cup; walk slowly, and do not *try* to keep up with the horses; my attempting to do so, and having the brandy in my own keeping, nearly gave me a surfeit of the ascending system. Having stated the cheapest and the best way to get up to the top, I again repeat, that if you wish to *lie* down upon anything soft when you get there, it will be necessary to send somebody up before you, or go up very early yourself; but, arrive when you

will, in one part of the building or other, the tables, chairs, and the floor will be at your service. I said lie down, because sleeping is quite out of the question. The rendezvous, or Righi Inn, as it is called, contains three floors, the *salle à manger*, guide's room, and kitchen, occupy the centre; the bed-rooms, or cabins, are over and under; making up about sixty beds, and sometimes there are two hundred people there. The lucky rogues, who by good management (I am candid to confess I was not amongst the number) secured a bed and retired below, had the delight of forty or fifty pairs of brogues (every body goes up in thick shoes) dancing over their heads, and those who departed to the upper regions were well situated to hear every sound of the horn and tambourine; but perhaps you might console yourself with the expectation that those who were tripping it on the *heavy* fantastic toe, after four hours' ascending in the broiling sun, would seek a little rest for themselves. Vain are your hopes, if you calculate upon any such good luck! It is true, that fatigue overcomes both dancers and musicians; each seeks at length his pillow (*i. e.* a chair); then comes the arranging—the altering—the turning—the grumbling—the tumbling—till each, exhausted in search of rest, flings himself in despair on the floor; the lights are cautiously extinguished; and the attendants retire. Here, then, is some prospect of at least three hours' repose; every thing is quiet for not three hours, but half an hour, or perhaps less, when some unfortu-

nate youth, as thin as Shakspeare's apothecary (a wooden bed does not agree with thin people), starting up, swears the sun is rising, and, in his eagerness to get out, tumbles over chairs, tables, legs, and bodies, who immediately arise to see—not the sun—but the moon. Disappointment, sore sides, and a dread of losing what they toiled so hard to see, prevents any future repose to the inhabitants of Mont Righi. The confusion of tongues in almost every living language baffles all description. I will only recommend those who ascend this mountain not to make up their minds to sleep, and then they will not be disappointed. With the exception of the last-named, the accommodations are good, and, considering that every thing for the use of the visitors must be brought from the valley, the charges are reasonable. One hundred persons sat down to an excellent supper, the charge for which was three francs, without wine; breakfast one franc and a-half; beds, I cannot say the price from experience, but I believe the charge is two francs each person, which includes the privilege of flea hunting: the sport I understood was capital in that way. There is also a very good inn at the Staffel, half a league lower than the Culm. It may here be necessary to observe that the horn is sounded half an-hour before sunrise, and that those who may envelop themselves in blankets or counterpanes to go out and see it, are expected to pay for the washing.

In addition to the route from Art, or rather Guldau, there are seven others—three only of which are

practicable for horses ; the shortest will occupy three hours, and the longest, from Gersau, four hours and a-half.

The object of visiting the Righi being to witness the effects of the rising and setting of the sun on the extensive range of mountains, lakes, valleys, and plains in the centre of which it is placed, tourists must take their measures accordingly. Those who lodge at the Culm can reach the highest point in a few moments, where there is a sort of wooden stage, or open observatory, and a large cross, distinguishable, with a good telescope, from Zurich. Those who lodge at the Staffel should be ready to ascend from it three quarters, or, at least, half an hour before sunrise. They should also be provided with Keller's "Panorama of the Righi," on which the disposition of the surrounding objects is so accurately drawn as to enable the spectator to determine them with facility. These may be briefly stated to include a vast circuit of level and mountainous country, from the Black Forest, in Germany (including the heights above the Valley of the Rhine, and those above the Danube, in Suabia), through all the northern and central cantons of Switzerland, as far as Jura, the Vosges in France, and Alsace. Within this circuit is included a number of lakes, the chief of which are those of the Four Forest Cantons, Zug and Lowertz in the vicinity, with those of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, or Heidegg, and Hallwyl. The others are either inconsiderable, or very partially or indistinctly seen. Some

have fancied they had obtained a glimpse of the Lake of Constance : but accurate investigation has proved that it is merely the mist which usually broods over the lake that is distinguishable from the Righi. The castle of Tett nang, situated upon a mountain two leagues more distant, and that of Waldburg, distant five leagues, are, however, visible. Among the mountains, those most interesting or conspicuous are the entire range of the Bernese Oberland, the Sentis, the Glärnisch, all the lofty peaks of the Forest Cantons, and in particular those which environ the lake, such as the Pilatus, the two Mythen, the Hagen, &c. A complete view is also included of the unfortunate valley of Goldau, and the fatal Rossberg above it. The towns of Lucerne, Schwytz, Stantz, Zug, Art, Kussmacht, and Immensee, &c., are, more or less distinctly visible. The foreground, consisting of the various undulations and projections of the Righi, completes the picture.

Mr. Cooper thus describes the effect of the first view from this celebrated mountain : “ For myself, I can fairly say, that, the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun excepted, I never felt so deep a sentiment of admiration and awe as at that exquisite moment. So greatly did reality exceed the pictures we had formed, that the surprise was as complete as if nothing had been expected. The first effect was really bewildering, leaving behind it a vague sensation, that the eye had strangely assembled the rarest elements of scenery, which were floating before it, without order, in pure

wantonness. To this feeling the indefinite form of the lake of Lucerne greatly contributed, for it stretches out its numerous arms in so many different directions, as, at first, to appear like water in the unreal forms of the fancy. Volumes of mist were rolling swiftly along it, at the height of about two thousand feet above its surface, and of as many below ourselves, allowing us to look through the openings, in a way to aid the illusion."

Its name is supposed to have been derived from the Latin *Mons Regius*, "Royal Mountain," or, poetically, *Regina Montium*, "Queen of Mountains." Towering above the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and having two others in its vicinity, it forms a sort of elevated peninsula from eight to ten leagues in circumference at the base, which is studded with above ten villages. A number of *chalets* are also dispersed about its sides. Its aspect presents a pleasing interchange of verdant lawns and dark pine forests, while the nature of its soil and formation afford abundant matter of research to the botanist and geologist. The Righi does not reach the regions of perpetual snow. The inns near the Hospice afford accommodation to invalids, for whom the milk diet, called *smolken*, is prescribed.

The following places may be visited on ascending or descending the mountain :

The Hospice. The *Chapel of Maria Zum Schnee*, or "Chapel of our Lady of the Snows," which is

situated in the little valley of Imsand, was founded in 1689 by Sebastian Zay of Art, but rebuilt on a larger scale in 1719. This is at all times a favourite resort of pilgrims, and is full of ex-votos. The Hospice, which is opposite to this chapel, has a communication with it by a passage extending from its upper story across the road. Here constantly reside three Capuchin friars and a lay-brother. One of these has in later years been employed upon a still unfinished model of the place. In addition to the *Senßenkilbe*, or "Shepherd's Festival," celebrated here on the 22d of July, being St. Magdalen's day, the birth-day of the Virgin Mary, the 8th of September, attracts hither an immense concourse of people. A few minutes' ascent above the Hospice is a rock bearing a tablet, dedicated to the memory of the late Ernest II., duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Bruderbalm.—On the opposite side of the valley is a cavern, containing in some seasons stalactites. The access is somewhat difficult. This cave, which is called the *Bruderbalm*, or "Brothers' Grotto," extends very far into the mountain.

The Kessisbodenloch.—On ascending from the *Staffel* towards the *Culm*, a pit is passed at a few paces from the road, on the left, which is called the *Kessisbodenloch*. It resembles a well, and is very deep. Its orifice corresponds with another observable on the northern side of the mountain, through which stones dropped from above will be found to issue.

The Kaltenbad, or Schwesternborn.—The Kaltenbad or “Cold Baths,” is one of the most remarkable places on the Righi. A descent of three-quarters of a league conducts to it from the Staffel. The situation of these baths is as romantic as the tradition connected with them. The water by which they are supplied issues through the crevice of a rock, and is excessively cold. During the reign of the emperor Albert, three sisters were, according to the legend, obliged to flee into these deserts, in order to escape the persecution of the Austrian bailiffs, who then domineered in this part of Switzerland, and the refugees inhabited this spot until their death. In an adjoining church is a curious Latin document, recording the history of the three sisters, and sundry miracles. The water is conveyed in wooden tubes to the baths, which are much frequented, being considered efficacious against intermitting fevers, cholics, and rheumatism. A festival is held here annually by the shepherds, on the 10th August, in honour of their patron, St. Laurence.

Descent of the Righi.

As soon as the sun is up the visitors commence going down, and it is not a little curious to see the various groups taking different directions, those who have ascended from Art, will, of course, descend either by Küsnacht or Weggis: the latter is the shortest, the best, and presents an *entirely* new prospect to that obtained in ascending: whereas the descent to Küsnacht is only partially so; besides,

those who intend going to Lucerne by the lake, will be sure to find boats at Weggis; indeed, to those who don't care to visit the Chapel of William Tell, for there are many in this country, I would strongly recommend the Weggis path. There is a very comfortable inn, the *Livre d'Or*, at the door of which the boats are lying. Here persons may breakfast after their descent, but many breakfast on the top of the mountain. The path down to Weggis lies through an assemblage of rocks forming a natural arch; it also leads past a small chapel, full of ex-vetos. The old man who attends the chapel, some years ago fell off the rocks, by which he was made a cripple; he keeps a "leetle" drop in the bottle, for the accommodation of those who may require it.

Weggis, which is about the same distance from Lucerne by water as Küsnacht, is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. In 1795 great part of it was destroyed by a torrent of mud, which descended from the Righi. Near Lower Weggis was formerly the castle of Burg am see, the seat of one of the first families in ancient Lucerne, or rather throughout Switzerland. Their original name, Absee, was exchanged for that of Hertenstein, meaning "hard rock," which the castle bore from its situation just above the lake.

Küsnacht is a large town of the canton of Schwytz, on the borders of the gulf of a lake, containing 2,200 inhabitants. On a hill not far distant from Küsnacht, are seen the ruins of a castle in which the

bailiff Gesler intended to confine William Tell. The hero sprung out of the boat on the rock to which he gave his name, and waited for the tyrant in the "Hollow Way," where he slew him with an arrow; in commemoration of which event a chapel was erected on the very spot, in 1388. On the 21st of January 1828, Küssnacht was the theatre of a grand spectacle, representing the history of Tell and Gesler.

The distance from Küssnacht to Lucerne, by the lake, is three leagues. After descending the lake of Küssnacht some distance beyond the opposite villages of Greppin and Merlischachan, the imaginary limit between the cantons Lucerne and Schwytz is crossed. The village of Meggin, situated on the right, near the shore, was the original domain of the noble family of the same name, vassals of the dukes of Austria and bailiffs of Rothenburg, under their government. The church of this village is more than three centuries old. Beyond Meggen, situated on the right shore, are the ruins of the castle of "New" Habsburg, a favourite abode of the emperor Rodolph I., one of that family. It fell, after a siege of ten days, in 1352, during the general demolition of the castles of the nobles. Near the Meggenhorn are four islets, on one of which is a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of boatmen and fishers; on another a cross. The largest of the islets, called the Alt Stadt, served formerly as a depository for merchandize. Here the Abbé Raynal erected, in 1783, a little obelisk, to the memory of the three Tells, which he had wished to

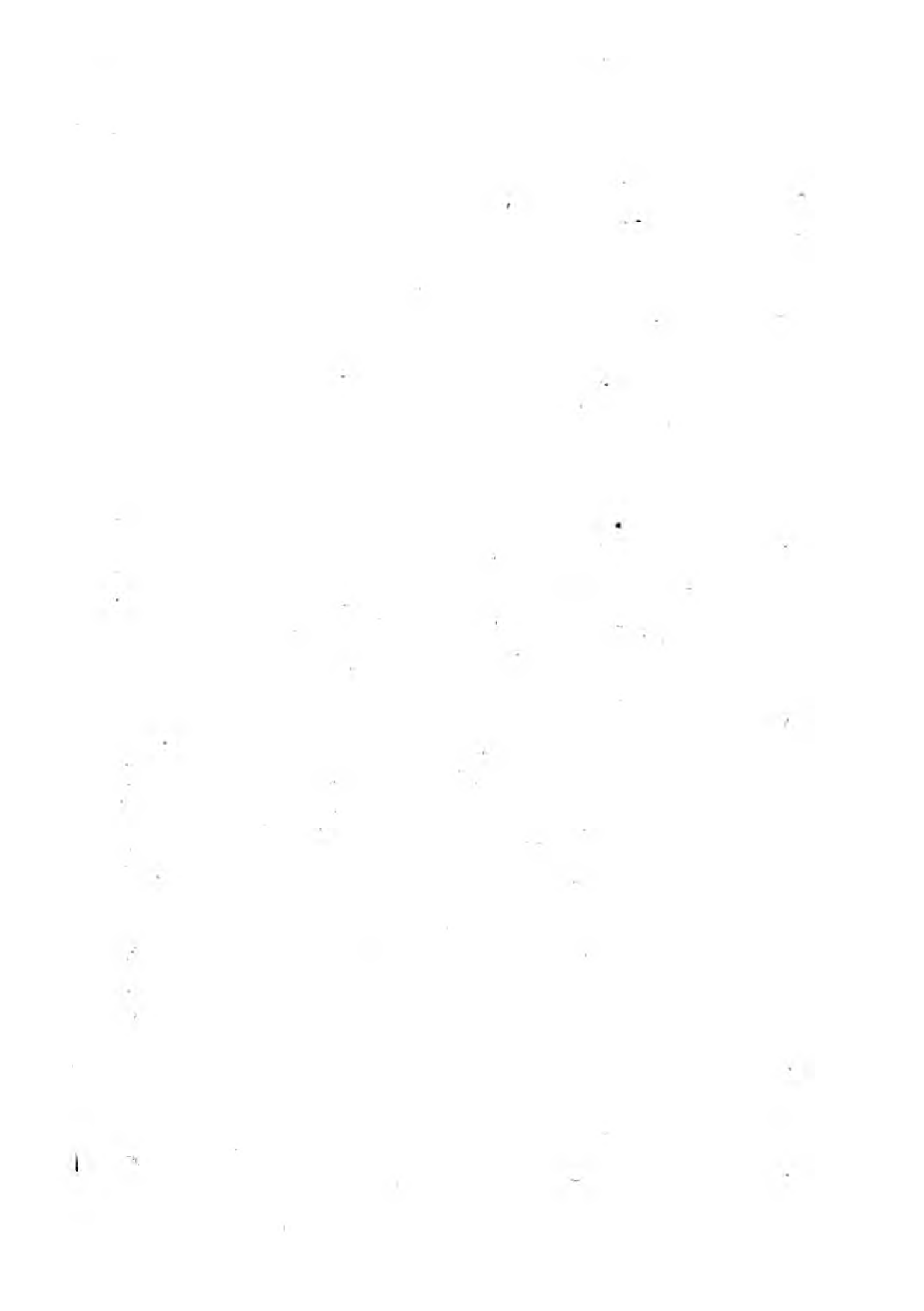
erect in Grütli. It was destroyed by lightning in 1795. At the other extremity of the Lake of Küssnacht, opposite to the Meggenhorn, is the promontory of Tanzenberg, on an advanced projection of which is the Zinnen, once a custom-house for the merchandize transported from the St. Gothard. This spot forms a very picturesque point of view. Further on is the site of the former castle of Wartenflüe, and on the opposite shore the villa of Stutz. Beyond the site of Wartenflüe are some remains of the old tower of Seeburg, built in the reign of the Emperor Albert of Austria, to preserve the approaches of the city from hostile attacks. Beyond Stutz, on the opposite shore, is the promontory of Tripschen. On approaching Lucerne, the view is further embellished by the agreeable uplands, called the Halden on the right, and those of the Moos and Bireck on the left; above which, in the distance, rises the mountain Pilatus. The aspect of the town itself at the extremity of the lake is very picturesque.

LUCERNE,

The town of Lucerne, containing a population of 8,150 inhabitants, is situated at the western extremity of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, at the foot of a gentle acclivity called the Musegg, and at the junction of the river Reuss with the lake. At a short distance rise the mountains Righi and Pilatus, at opposite sides of the water. This river divides it into two unequal parts—the Grosse Stadt, on the north, extend-

[illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]



ing also along the lake; and the Kleine Stadt, on the south. The former was in ancient times completely surrounded with water. A wall, flanked with numerous towers, which passes along the height of the Musegg, and encloses that part of the Great Town not protected by the water, adds to the picturesque appearance of Lucerne. This wall was built between the years 1360 and 1385. The Little Town is intersected by a canal. The appearance of most of the houses is antiquated, but there are some built in the modern style.

The wall which encloses the city on the north is furnished with towers, one whereof is surmounted with an armed figure. Close to the Government-house is also an old tower, built about 1350, on part of the ruins of the ancient town, and which formerly belonged to the fortifications. It was probably intended for giving warning of hostile approaches from the lake. A rude figure of a giant in fresco, now fast mouldering away, is painted upon it, to which popular traditions have attached great celebrity. A long inscription in old German verse, records the discovery of the giant's bones near the village of Reiden.

The bridges of Lucerne are the most remarkable within its precincts. Mill Bridge, which is three hundred feet in length, was constructed in 1403, and is intended for pedestrians alone. The interior of the roof wherewith it is covered is divided by a great number of partitions, which contain a succession of thirty-six pictures with double faces, representing the

Dance of Death. There are also other subjects ; and the different pieces, the gifts of different individuals, have the names of the donors severally inscribed upon them. Reuss Bridge is the only uncovered bridge in the town ; its length is one hundred and fifty feet, and breadth twenty-six feet. Chapel Bridge, which was built in 1303, is one thousand feet long, and traverses the lake at its junction with the Reuss. It is decorated with one hundred and fifty-four pictures, whereof seventy-seven represent the most remarkable epochs of the heroic times of Switzerland ; the remaining seventy-seven, commencing at the chapel, are subjects taken from the histories of the two patrons of the town, St. Leger and St. Maurice. Close to this bridge, and nearly at its middle point, is the Wasserthurm (*Tour de l'Eau*), or "Water-Tower," rising out of the lake. This tower which has been erroneously ascribed to the Romans, was more probably used as a light-house at an early period, but not so remote as theirs. It is supposed to have furnished Lucerne with its name, as derivable from *Lucerna*, signifying in Latin, "lantern." The last of the bridges, "Court Bridge," is the longest bridge in Switzerland, extending one thousand three hundred and eighty feet, and serves to connect the cathedral with the town. Like the others, it is covered and decorated with pictures painted on wood, and in number two hundred and thirty-eight. The one-half, viewed in walking along the bridge towards the cathedral, consists of subjects taken from the New,

the remaining half are from the Old Testament. These paintings have been furnished at different periods, commencing from 1564.

Lucerne contains eight churches, besides the cathedral, a Jesuit's college, a convent, and a great number of schools, a gymnase, four hospitals, a house of correction, with the usual public buildings in the shape of a town-hall, mint, custom-house, an arsenal, four public libraries, none of which are likely to be interesting to travellers ; the principal lion being the *Lion of Thorwaldsen*, and a plan in relief of a part of Switzerland, by General Pfeffer.

This most remarkable object is in the immediate vicinity of the town, in the garden of Colonel Pfeffer, intended to commemorate the massacre of the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. on the 10th of August 1792. In consequence of an appeal made to the nation in general, M. Pfeffer amassed a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of a monument, leaving a surplus, which was partly distributed among the subaltern officers and privates of the Swiss Guards, and partly laid out as a fund for an aged military invalid, who was appointed guardian of the monument. The model was designed by the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen ; the execution was committed to a young artist, Mr. Lucas Ahorn, of Constance. On arriving at Lucerne, the model was found to be broken into fragments, which were with great difficulty joined together. The monument represents a colossal lion dying amidst weapons and armorial

bearings ; the right paw resting upon an escutcheon, bearing the arms of France, which he is no longer capable of defending. It is hewn out of the living rock, which forms a grotto around it, forty-four feet long, and twenty-six high. The lion itself is twenty-eight feet and a half long, by eighteen high. The time occupied in the execution was from the 28th of March 1820 to the 7th of August 1821. The site and the nature of the rock was approved of by Thorwaldsen himself, who made purposely a circuit by Lucerne to visit it, on a journey he had undertaken from Italy to Denmark. Opposite to the monument is a rustic lodge, wherein are sold a variety of Swiss views and costumes, together with an account of the monument. A small chapel, erected near the spot, as a further memorial of the Swiss Guards, contains a privileged altar. The covering is of crimson silk, embroidered by the hands of the dauphiness of France, by whom it was lately presented.* The device is a lamb reposing upon the gospel in sleep. The following inscription records the donation :—“ *Ouvrage de S. A. R. Madame la Dauphine Maria Thérèse de France, an 1825. Donné à la Chapelle du monument du 10 Août 1792, à Lucerne.*” The dying lion partly covers with his body a buckler, on which the *fleur de lis* is conspicuous, which he has no further power to defend ; the lance which pierced his side remains, part of which is broken ; the face expresses the grief

* To the best of my recollection, this, or something very like, is now hung up in the Lodge.

of noble feelings and tranquil courage; his paw is extended, as if to defend itself against a fresh attack; his half-shut eyes seem weeping for the fate of France, and as about to be closed for ever. The sheet of water in front adds to the effect. The person who has the charge of the garden and monument, and who is also a *marchande des estampes*, relates, in French, the dimensions from the head to the tail and from the tail to the snout, reports himself a survivor—I should rather think he is a survivor of a survivor—of that bloody day. However, be he what he may, he has got his story very pat, and keeps the gate leading to the chapel *locked*. The next *lion* is not a lion, but a plan in relief of *part* of Switzerland (twenty-two feet long by thirteen wide); and it is extraordinary, but true, that the two latest travellers who have favoured the world with an account of their marchings and counter-marchings (Cooper and Macgregor), are both erroneous respecting this celebrated relief. The former says, “having *all* Switzerland in a room, I was enabled to satisfy myself that my own discovery was really the ‘Titlis.’” As he was so keen at discovery, I wonder he could not discover that the *whole* of Switzerland comprises twenty-two cantons, while this plan comprises only five and parts of six more! The other authority says, “It is composed of one hundred and thirty-six square pieces, which may be separated, and each viewed distinctly by itself.” Well, this beats Banagher, and Banagher beats the—devil!—and just as true as that he put up at the Lamb Inn at

Constance, in 1834, exactly sixteen years after it ceased to exist ! To view this plan, one Swiss franc is charged each person ; the relief plan in the Wasserkerch at Zurich, though not on quite so large a scale, is equally distinct, with the advantage of seeing it for nothing. In the arsenal are several antiquities, on which the inhabitants set much value.

Hotels.—There are no less than seven hotels in Lucerne, two only of which are much patronized by English travellers. The *Cygne*, a new house, and pleasantly situated at the edge of the lake ; and the *Balance*, which, according to old guide-books was one of the best in Switzerland. I will not go quite so far as that it is the best, because the situations of the new hotels which have been erected, within these few years in different parts of the country, are so very superior, and the rooms being more adapted to modern taste, will not justify my saying so ; but I must observe, that in some of the new hotels, which I shall name in their proper places, those who frequent them are not treated with that attention and civility which is to be met with in less favourable situations. This observation does not, however, apply to the *Cygne* at Lucerne, for I can say nothing against it from my own knowlege, not having put up there ; nor did I ever hear any complaint against it from those who had.

There are two table-d'hôtes at one and four o'clock, at the usual prices. Where a difference in the prices does exist, it is not in the dinner nor the breakfast,

but in the *apartments*, for which the charges greatly vary: so that, in fact, travellers always pay more in proportion, according to the situation of the house, as well as the situation of the rooms. I recollect a friend of mine, who built a house near Appledore, in the north of Devonshire; and although he had a great choice of situations, some of which commanded the most extensive and delightful views, he preferred one with scarcely any. On being asked the reason, he said, that with the same view constantly before his windows he should get tired: which would not be the case had he to walk a short distance to obtain it. Therefore, I think that the best-situated hotels are not *always* to be preferred, unless there are corresponding inducements. The *Balance*, the rear of which overhangs the Reuss, is situated in the town; from the windows a fine view of the surrounding mountains is obtained. In several books I found this house particularly recommended by travellers as a very good hotel. To the *Balance* we went, and found it exactly as described—cheap, clean, and comfortable. My friend Mac. says, that the *Cheval Blanc* is not only a good, but a comfortable inn, where the people supplied him “creature-comforts,” a warm bath, a *char-à-banc*, and a guide, for a promise to pay. To this house I first thought of going, but fearing the *Cheval Blanc* might prove like the *Lamb* at Constance, I gave up the idea. The other principal inn is the *Aigle d’Or*.

The *Steam Packet*, although advertised to traverse

the lake during the season 1837, the hull was not launched until Monday the 31st July; she had then to be fitted with engines, &c.; but I may venture to say that she will commence running between Lucerne and Fluelen, touching at Weggis and other places on the lake, early in the year 1838. I am not in possession of the fares, but I presume they will be considerably lower than by the row-boats, which cost, for each passenger to Fluelen, with three rowers, four francs. The passengers will embark and disembark in front of the *Cygne*.

Diligences daily from Lucerne to Berne, Zurich, Thun, Basle, Solothurn. *Letters* daily to England; four times a-week, on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Friday, at four in the afternoon; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock.

There are four routes to Berne from Lucerne :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. By Schupfhein Eschobzmatt | 17½ leagues |
| 2. By Sursée Zofingen | 20½ do. |
| 3. By Sursée and Sumiswald | 18½ do. |
| 4. By Samen and Kaiserstuhl | 25½ do. |

Travellers who intend proceeding over the Grimsel to Interlacken, should discharge their vetterino at Lucerne, paying two days' return to Schaffhausen and one to Zurich.

The Pilatus.—The mountain Pilatus, Ebel says, was a place of fashionable resort before the Righi came into notice; it is situated to the south of Lucerne, nearly opposite to that mountain, and separated from it by the lake. The name has been by some derived from the Latin

pileatus, because it is generally covered with a little cloud in fine weather ; by others from Pontius Pilate, who is superstitiously supposed to have drowned himself in a small lake on the Bründlinen, or Bründlen Alp, an elevated pasturage of the mountain. The mountain is called Frackmund, Fractmont, or Mons Fractus, in most ancient documents, on account of the jagged appearance of its summits.

The Pilatus can be ascended by six different paths, four from the northern and two from the southern sides. The least fatiguing of these commences at Alpnacht. That leading from Lucerne is practicable for a horse as far as the chapel of Eigenthal, a distance of two hours and a half, which is reached after passing through Kriens and Hergottswald. At the latter place are a handsome church and hermit's cell, a favourite resort of pilgrims, and below it the castle of Schauensee. The Eigenthal is an agreeable valley, where, in the place called New Alp, some ruins of the ancient castle and village are still visible. Here many of the Lucernese reside in summer, for the sake of the milk diet called molken. Two paths here branch out, the one leading to the summits of the mountain by a spring called the Kaltwehbrunnen, the other to the Bründlen Alp: by following the latter, which is the usual route, the *chalet* of Gantersey is reached, at the distance of a league and a quarter. This *chalet* is on the Bründlen Alp, from which all the different summits of the mountain are accessible, by a variety of paths. The

Bründlen Alp is the highest inhabited part of the Pilatus. On the ascent to this Alp a pine is met with which is of singular appearance, it is eight feet in diameter; fifteen feet above the earth nine horizontal branches issue from its trunk, three feet thick and six long; from the several extremities of these rise pines of a considerable height. On the Bründlen Alp is the famous, though diminutive, Pilater sea, which was formerly one hundred and fifty-four feet in length by seventy-eight in breadth. Within the last forty years its banks have fallen in, and the place it had occupied now presents nothing more than a swamp covered with herbage.

The violent storms which sometimes occur in the neighbourhood of this lake, bursting with violence over the town of Lucerne, were supposed to have been the ebullitions of the angry spirit of Pontius Pilate, issuing from the lake when any person had the hardihood to disturb its waters. Such was the credence bestowed upon this legend in the fourteenth century, that it was expressly prohibited by the government to approach the lake. In 1387 a party of ecclesiastics were imprisoned for attempting the ascent, and it was only by special permission that, in the course of time, some strangers of distinction were allowed to undertake the excursion: among others Duke Ulrick of Wurtemberg, and Joachim Vadian of St. Gall, in 1518; the celebrated Conrad Gessner, in 1555; and Felix Platter of Basle, in 1580. Mr. J. Müller, dean and curate of Lucerne, at length con-

tributed much to dispel these errors, by practically exorcising the lake, into which he caused stones to be throw, and people to enter for the purpose of fording it where it was shallow; thus proving that it was neither bottomless nor ready to vomit flames on being disturbed.

In the vicinity of the Bründlen Alp are two very interesting grottos. The one is called the Dominicloch, from a mass of whitish stone at the entrance resembling a human figure placed at a table, and seeming to guard the grotto from intrusion. This recess is not to be approached without considerable danger. It has been imagined to be the work of some deserters from an ancient Roman legion, who took refuge in this solitude. It is supposed to have been originally accessible, until the rock about it gradually fell away, and thus intercepted the approach. A man named Huber, of Krienz, was the first who endeavoured to penetrate it. He caused himself to be elevated with ropes, but perished in the enterprize from the breaking of one of them. Previous to this catastrophe, he had declared his belief that the statue was the work of man. It was by some supposed to be nothing more than an aggregation of stalactites. At length Ignatius Matt, a chamois-hunter, encouraged by a society of geologists, and under the direction of Colonel Charles Pfeffer, undertook the investigation in 1814, and with complete success. He found the pretended statue to be a rock full of crevices, besides which was another resembling a table. This natural

sculpture is called Our Cornell, or 'St. Dominick.' The other grotto is grotesquely called the Mondmilchloch, or 'Grotto of Moon-Milk.' The path leading to it passes by the Gemsmättlin, below the peak of the Tomlishorn, and is less dangerous than that of the other grotto. This Mondmilchloch separates into two branches, and emits a very cold stream, which occasions in the interior of the cavern a remarkable whistling sound, called by the shepherds the Bergklingelm, or 'Mountain Tingling.' This grotto derives its name from a mineral agaric called 'mondmilch,' which abounds both in it and the other grotto. On the Bründlen Alp there is a remarkable echo, which has the best effect when some shepherds place themselves opposite to the spot whence it proceeds, and shout while shifting themselves in a semicircle from one side to the other.

On the right of the Bründlen Alp is the Ober Alp, the best pasture of the Pilatus; on the left that of Castelen. The seven peaks of the mountain which rise above the Bründlen Alp are the Esel, Oberhaupt, Band, Tomlishorn, Gemsmättlin, Widderfeld, and Knappstein. The Esel is difficult and dangerous of ascent, but commands a view more extensive than that from the Righi Culm. The Oberhaupt is ascended by the Kriesenloch, or Kirschenloch, or 'Cherry Hole,' but not without danger; the band has so sharp an edge on the summit that it affords no standing room. The Tomlishorn is the highest peak of the chain. The Gemsmättlin is approached by the

Ober Alp and Widderfeld; but the path is very fatiguing and dangerous: Tomlishorn can be reached from this peak. The Widderfeld, or Widderhorn, is the wildest part of the mountain, and is approached from the Bründlen by several paths, whereof one passes the Mondmilchloch, and a place named Bubenhütte, beyond which a gentle ascent leads to the summit. The Knappstein, which rises above the Widderfeld, and is easily attained from Bründlen by the Ober Alp, is so called from the Knappstein, or 'Rocking Stone,' on its summit, which, after being fortuitously detached from the great mass of rock, has maintained its balance, and can be moved and poised on its pivot without danger.

The principal torrents which descend from the Pilatus are the Upper Kriensbach or Renggbach, Lower Kriensbach, the Rümli, the Fischern, and the Rothbach. Another, called the Staubbach (a name frequently given to cascades in Switzerland), has its source at the foot of the Esel, and descends in the form of mist or vapour.

The Lake of Lucerne, called also the Lake of the Four Cantons, exhibits greater variety and more picturesque scenery than any other of the Swiss lakes. It is seven leagues long, in a right line, and three wide about Küsnacht; but the shape is very irregular. The whole south side is bordered by high mountains; but the north exhibits hills of no great height. The narrow gulf that extends towards the west, is bordered on the N. and N.W. by Mount Pilatus,

which is a single mountain, rising boldly more than six thousand feet above the level of the lake; and on the south by Mount Burgenberg. Stantz-Stadt, belonging to the canton of Underwald, is on this side; and in this part the lake is deepest. Küssnacht is on the point of the other gulf, which extends towards the east, and is wider than the former. All the country to the west of these gulfs, and part of it to the north of the latter, belongs to the canton of Lucerne; but that which is to the S. and N.E. is dependent on the canton of Zug. All the mountains on the left shore of the lake belong to the canton of Underwald; those on the right, partly to the canton of Uri, partly to that of Schwytz, but principally to the canton of Lucerne.

The town of Lucerne forms a fine object at one extremity. Mount Pilatus and the Righi are noble mountains: the first well known to naturalists for the variety of its plants and fossils; the second peculiarly fitted to give a view over great part of Switzerland. At the foot of this once existed the smallest republic, and perhaps the most perfect democracy in Europe, that of Gersau. The inhabitants were about a thousand; it was absolutely independent, and under the protection of the four cantons. The scenery of that part which is called the lake of Uri is particularly sublime: it is narrow, and edged on both sides with the most wild and romantic rocks, with woods of beech and pine down to the very water's edge.

Here, by the unpathwayed margin, still and dread
 Was never heard the plodding peasant's tread ;
 Tower like a wall the naked rocks, or reach
 Far o'er the secret water, dark with beech :
 More high, to where creation seems to end,
 Shade above shade, the desert pines ascend.
 Yet, with his infants, man undaunted creeps
 And hangs his small wood-hut upon the steeps ;
 Where'er, below, amid the savage scene
 Peeps out a little speck of smiling green,
 A garden plot the mountain air perfumes,
 'Mid the dark pines a little orchard blooms ;
 A zig-zag path from the domestic skiff,
 Threading the painful crag, surmounts the cliff.*

But this fine lake is particularly interesting from having been the theatre on which the independence of Switzerland was originally planned. Here is the chapel of William Tell, on a rock jutting out into the lake under a hanging wood ; and the village of Brunnen, where the treaty of 1315 was signed between Uri, Schwytz, and Underwalden. Schwytz, the capital of the canton, is but two miles from it.

And hail the chapel ! hail the platform wild !
 Where TELL directed the avenging dart,
 With well-strung arm that first preserv'd his child,
 Then winged the arrow to the tyrant's heart.

The Emperor Albert, having the ambitious design of conquering Switzerland, in order to make a patrimony of it for one of his younger sons, had by degrees succeeded in subduing the greater part ; and, under false pretences, had sent arbitrary baillies and governors, who exercised much cruelty and oppression

* Mr. Wordsworth's highly interesting ' Pedestrian Excursion among the Alps,' in his Poems, vol. i. p. 77.

upon the people. The worst of these was Gessler, a rapacious and ferocious man, whose castle in Uri was a continued scene of barbarity and plunder. Discontents had already taken place, and the people not only murmured, but had meetings on every fresh insult; when in the year 1307, Gessler, to prove his power, and indulge his vanity, erected his hat on a pole in the market-place of Altorf, and insisted on the people bowing to it as they passed. William Tell refused. The tyrant to revenge himself, ordered Tell's youngest son to be brought to the market-place, and, tying him to a stake, placed an apple upon his head, and desired the father to shoot at it with his cross-bow. William Tell succeeded in hitting the apple; but when the tyrant asked him the reason of his having another arrow concealed in his dress, he replied, '*To have killed you, had I killed my son.*' The offended governor had Tell seized and bound, and placed in the same boat with himself, resolving to carry him across the lake to his own castle. A frightful storm (to which the Swiss lakes are liable) suddenly arose, and they were obliged to unchain the prisoner, who was celebrated for his skill as a mariner. He conducted them near a ridge of rocks, and vaulting from the boat, escaped.

Meadow of Grütli.—Nearly opposite to Brunnen, and under the promontory of Wytenberg, or Wytenstein, is a solitary rock rising out of the water, which is called by the latter name, and formerly also the Weiber-Morgengab, or '*Ladies' Breakfast.*' A steep

ascent from the place of debarkation leads to the celebrated spot where the three Tells, the early vindicators of the freedom of their country, used to hold their nocturnal meetings. Their real names were Werner Stauffacher, Erni Ander Halden (otherwise called Arnold of Melchthal), and Walter Fürst. On the 17th of November 1307, each of them, accompanied by a band of ten men, selected from the cantons of Schwytz, Unterwald, and Uri, repaired thither, and concluded the solemn compact which led to the expulsion of the Austrian zwingherrn, or bailiffs. On the 23d of June 1313 the three cantons renewed their alliance in the Meadow of Grütli, and it was again confirmed for the last time, in 1713, by three hundred and sixty deputies. Three springs, over which a small cottage has been built, are revered as sacred, being supposed to mark the spot where the patriotic conspirators assembled, and which are said to have first gushed from the earth at the moment in which they bound themselves by oath to attempt the deliverance of their country. Another small structure stands near this, and the little field is itself planted with fruit-trees and covered with verdure. This site was first chosen by the Abbé Raynal for the memorial in honour of the three Tells: which he subsequently erected on an island near Lucerne, having met with some impediment to his original design from the proprietor of the Meadow of Grütli. On the height above may be seen the church of Seelisberg, a very picturesque object.

The Tellensprung.—On the opposite shore is a level rock, whereon William Tell leaped from the boat in which the tyrant Gessler was conveying him as a prisoner to Küsnacht; while in the act of springing, he contrived to push back the boat with his foot into the midst of the waves, so as to prevent immediate pursuit. Before arriving at this spot the village of Sissigen is seen, at the opening of the valley of the same name, and at the base of the Frohn Alps Rock, together with some traces of the calamity occasioned by a huge mass of rock, which, in the spring of 1801, fell from the heights above the village into the lake: the shock was so violent that the recoiling waters inundated the valley, and swept away a number of houses, mills, and other buildings, together with eleven persons. The effect of this concussion upon the lake was perceived even at Lucerne, and the waves penetrated into the villages of Flüelen and Bauen. The Tellensprung, or ‘Tell’s Leap,’ is distinguished by a little chapel with an open portico of two arches in front, and decorated with a number of rude frescos, representing the principal personages and events of the period. There is also one of modern date, by Xavier Trinerr of Bürglen. This fane was erected in 1388, by order of the landsgemeinde, or popular assembly of Uri, and a festival is annually celebrated upon the spot. This is one of the most dangerous places on the lake.

The village of *Flüelen*, at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, or in

particular of that of Uri, may be termed the port of Altorf. Its position is very commodious for the transit of merchandize between Italy and the north of Switzerland. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the stores. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boatmen. There are two hotels, *l'Aigle* and the *Croix Blanche*.

Landing at Flüelen, we intended to proceed to Altorf for the night; but mine host of the *Eagle*, master Henry Gisler, was very anxious that we should patronize his house. Standing, as it does, on the very edge of the lake, we could not resist, and having refreshed ourselves with tea on a sort of shed top—to get to which we were obliged to double up very small, the little man commenced the usual inquiries:—‘How far were we going?’—‘How did we intend to travel?’—(there were four in the party)—‘good horses,’—‘intelligent coachman,’—‘*save* one day’s back-hire by allowing him to suggest.’ The last hint was a knock-down argument—twenty francs to be saved,—*how?* we all anxiously enquired: ‘By taking my carriage and pair to Andermatt, where the carriage-horses can be converted into saddle-horses—three days going to Meyringen and two back, making five days. Suppose,’ said mine host, ‘you take my carriage and horses to Andermatt, I charge you two days,’—(how civil!)—‘you must then hire horses to Meyringen—two days, and two back, making six instead of five!’ We could not get over his *logic*; and as there were two ladies, who of course would

require horses the whole way, we found it necessary to make the bargain. I would recommend others similarly situated to follow the same plan: not that Mr. Gisler favoured us, for it is the custom when you hire for three days, to pay but two return. At the *Croix Blanche* or at Altorf, the same accommodation may be had.

Mem.—See that the little man does not charge more than the following prices in his bill—he will if he can.

Tea, 1 f. 5 sous; bed, 1 f. 10 sous; breakfast, 1 f. 10 sous.

The road from Flüelen to Altorf, distant a quarter of a league, passes through the opening of a valley, watered by the Reuss, which joins the lake between the former place and Seedorf.

The town of *Altorf*, otherwise called Uri, still bears traces of the appalling calamities it experienced at the close of the last century. In April 1799 it was destroyed by a conflagration. In a month after the inhabitants had to endure a hostile visit from the French; and subsequently, during the same year, it was successively traversed or occupied by the Austrians, by the French a second time, and by the Russians. It has been since rebuilt in better style than before. The Old Tower of William Tell is said to have alone escaped the flames. It is built on the spot formerly occupied by the lime-tree under which the hero's son was placed. The circumstances are represented by rude paintings on the exterior of the tower. There are four public fountains, two of which mark

the spots where William Tell and the child stood, and are adorned with their figures ; the other two are surmounted by those of saints.

The parochial church is a large and handsome structure. The Hall of the Grand Council contains but one picture, a copy of the portrait of William Tell, the original of which is preserved in the nunnery at Seedorf. The Convent of Capuchin Friars, in a romantic situation. The Convent of Capuchin Nuns, or Nuns of the Holy Cross. The Ossuary, containing a very fine crystal.

There no literary or charitable institutions at Altorf, education being much neglected in the canton, and every commune obliged to support its own poor. The Capuchin Convent contains a library.

The village of *Burglen*, the native place of William Tell, is about half a league from Altorf. The situation is wild and romantic ; it is entered by a bridge across the Schächen, which flows through the valley of the same name. In this stream William Tell was drowned at an advanced age, while endeavouring to save a child exposed to a similar fate. Thirty years after his death, his fellow-citizens erected a chapel on the spot where his house had formerly stood. It contains a number of rude frescos, representing the principal events of the period, with mottos in old German annexed to each. Near to this chapel are the remains of an Austrian bailiff's castle, consisting of a square tower overgrown with ivy, and now annexed to the parsonage. On the wainscot, in

an apartment on the first floor, is the portrait of William Tell.

Road from Altorf to Andermatt.—The great Italian route from Altorf, by Mount St. Gothard, follows the course of the Reuss, and passes at Stackeldorf, a ruined castle. Near Amsteg, where the carriage-road formerly terminated, are some ruins called Zwing Uri, said to be the remains of one of Gessler's castles, but which some take to be the ancient residence of the lords of Sillenen. The Gestellenbach precipitates itself into the Reuss at Amsteg. Here the character of the scenery becomes exceedingly wild, and the rushing of the river so boisterous, that the valley is called the Krachen Thal, or 'Resounding Valley.' Beyond Amsteg is the Felli Brücke, or 'Bridge of Fell.' Near Wasen is a stone bridge, ninety feet high, called the Pfaffensprung, or 'Priest's Leap.' On approaching Wasen, the Schöne Brücke, or 'Handsome Bridge,' is crossed: on the left of which is seen the Rohrbach descending from an elevated rock. Near here there is a

Toll for a carriage with two horses	28 batz.
Five persons bridge geld	2½

30½ batz.

Nearly 4½ francs.

Between Wasen and the poor hamlet of Göschenen, the valley called the Göschen Thal opens on the right; a deep ravine, at whose extremity several glaciers are discerned, and through which flows the torrent of the same name. On the other side of Göschenen is the bridge called the Haderli Brücke

Here opens the gorge of the Schollenen, where the road winds over fearful precipices traversed by three bridges. That of Tanzenbein bounds the district of Urseren. The Teufels Brücke, or 'Devil's Bridge,' elevated seventy-five feet, is thrown across a deep chasm over the Reuss, which forms a considerable cataract down the shaggy sides of the mountain, and over immense fragments of rock, which it has undermined in its course. When the cataract is viewed from this spot, it presents a sublime scene of horror, which alike defy the representations of poetry, and its sister art, painting.

The old bridge was destroyed in 1799, and the torrent was passed by Marshall Suvorof, at the head of the Russians, when he made his celebrated retreat. Suvorof's picture of the sublime scenery, as well as the account of his bold and extraordinary achievement, in his despatch to the emperor, are too interesting to be omitted.

"Our army left the frontiers of Italy, regretted by all the inhabitants, but with the glory of having liberated that country, and traversed a chain of dreadful mountains. Here, St. Gothard, the Colossus of mountains, surrounded by clouds impregnated with thunder, presents itself to our view; there, the Vogelbert, striving, as it were, to eclipse the former in terrific grandeur. Your imperial majesty's troops penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of the bridge, which joins two

mountains, and justly bears the name of Devil's Bridge. Though the enemy destroyed it, the progress of the victorious troops was not impeded; *boards were tied together with the officers' scarfs*, and along that bridge they threw themselves from the highest precipices into tremendous abysses, fell in with the enemy, and defeated them wherever they could reach them. It now remained for our troops to climb Mount Winter, the summit of which is covered with everlasting snow, and whose naked rocks surpass every other in steepness. They were obliged to ascend through cataracts rolling down with dreadful impetuosity, and hurling, with irresistible force, huge fragments of rocks and masses of snow and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the gaping caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty. It is beyond the powers of language to paint this awful spectacle of nature in all its horrors."

The scenery here becomes of a sublime and awful description. Proceeding on, the Teufels Berg, or 'Devil's Mountain,' and then the subterranean passage cut through the rock, called the Urner Loch, or 'Uri Cavern,' are attained. The latter is two hundred and twenty feet long, fifteen broad, and twelve high: apertures, also wrought through the rock, admit a glimmering light. Emerging from this dark avenue, the character of the scene becomes totally changed, the wild gorges hitherto pursued contrasting strongly

with the luxuriant vale of Urseren, which suddenly appears on the right. This valley was formerly accessible only by a chain-bridge, suspended at a great elevation above the Reuss, and called the Staubende Brücke, or 'Drizzling Bridge,' on account of the foam that perpetually involved it in humidity. The Urner Loch exists only since 1707. From this passage to Andermatt is a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Hotel.—The Drey-Könige.

There is also a tolerable inn at the Hopital, about a mile and a-half beyond Andermatt—the *Lion d'Or*—where we put up; here we found tolerable accommodation; in an adjoining building is a collection of minerals, found in the neighbourhood, to which we were specially invited during the preparation of our dinner. In the same room is also a relief plan, of part of Switzerland, similar to those at Zurich and Lucerne, but upon a smaller scale; it is covered with a lid: the said lid is not removed without payment of fifteen sous from each person. Inquiring of the people as to the difficulties of the pass, it was represented as *impassable* without horses; it happened that there were no other travellers at the *Lion d'Or* from whom we could obtain information, so my Yorkshire friend and I found ourselves next morning outside two as sorry-looking beasts as one would desire to mount; and, as a further proof of the sincerity and consideration for our bodily comforts, the landlord recommended us to take provisions, in the shape of a cold fowl, a bottle of wine, and half-a-yard of bread;—

he even went so far as to give us a little *salt*. Later in the day I could not avoid recollecting my juvenile sports, when I would run after the birds, and try to put a little salt on their tails; for, as I was properly enough told, that *if* I could, a capture must follow: the only difference between my very worthy host and myself was, that he caught the birds *first*, and then applied the *salt*.

Two carriage-horses, as before stated, having been engaged for the ladies to Meyringen, it was understood that our two animals would take us only to the top of the Furca, and there be discharged, paying for each nine francs. The distance is about six leagues, half of which only is a gradual ascent.

The road from Andermatt to the mountain Furca leads through the entire valley of Urseren, which is a quarter of a league in breadth. It contains from twelve to thirteen hundred inhabitants, whose chief occupation is cheese-making. The first village beyond Hopital is Zum Dorf, the next is Realp, from whence an ascent of three leagues attains to the summit of the Furca, a chain of mountains separating the canton of Uri and the Valais. Those who hire horses should not take them further than this spot: of course, this does not apply to ladies; for although we allowed ourselves to be persuaded into another nine francs expenditure to the Grimsel, I never had less in the shape of horse-flesh for my money during my natural life; for, with the exception of rather a sharp ascent

after passing the glacier of the Rhone, it is a steep and continued descent to the Grimsel. To account for this it will be only necessary to recollect that, for the whole way from Fleulen to Andermatt, and from Realp to the Furca, you have been continually ascending to the height of 7,795 feet.

As soon as we arrived at a point from whence we could see the entire glacier, it presented a sublime and beautiful object, the vastness and grandeur of which must be seen to be properly understood; from the glacier rushes a considerable body of water of a whitish colour, crossed by a wooden bridge, which brings us to the door of the only habitation to be seen in this secluded part of the world; here our guides suggested the propriety of discussing our cold fowl. We entered the house, wondering whether we could get the use of a glass to drink our wine out of, when lo! a sight presented itself in the *salle à manger* which brought to my recollection the birds and salt alluded to elsewhere. Cold ham, bread, butter, and cheese, wine-glasses, and wine. All the above delicacies were being done ample justice to by a party of "travelling English," who had arrived about half-an-hour before us. I was busily engaged in looking about for the hamper in which I supposed the eatables had been conveyed, when I was nearly knocked off my equilibrium by the fat host hurrying in with a piece of roast veal, smoking hot. I now found that our friend at the *Lion*, or rather *Lying d'Or*, stated what was false, when he said that *nothing* could be had to eat or drink except the Rhone

water (which, whatever it may do elsewhere, does not look very tempting at its source), between the Hopital and the Grimsel. It is unnecessary to say, that we received but little civility or attention, and the offer of a two-franc piece for some water and the use of the apartment, was not sufficient to quell the anger of this caterer, who really appeared as if he considered his reputation was completely damaged. The ascent, which commences at the door of this *Pig and Whistle*, is about as steep as any in Switzerland; there is, however, one consolation, that if it is steep, it is also short: all who have strength sufficient should certainly walk.

Mr. Cooper's account of this ascent is so very pithy, that I cannot refrain from quoting it.

"We crossed the Rhone by a bridge, a short distance from the glacier, and reached the foot of the Grimsel. The prospect was any thing but agreeable, as I stood looking up its steep side. The Righi, the heaven-ascending stairs excepted, was not any where so steep, though certainly much higher. The afternoon sun, too, was beating on the side of the ascent, and there was not a breath of air. The guide manifested what he thought of the matter, by very deliberately taking off the pack and beginning to strip. When he was ready we went at it with all our resolution. In about five minutes my coat was on my arm; in less than ten I began to look back wistfully at the glacier, which presented a most invitingly cool aspect. Luckily we got a little snow near the summit,

with which to cool our parched mouths ; but, from some cause or other (the heat, perhaps), this was much the severest ascent I had yet overcome. Once or twice the throbbing of my heart was so severe, that I thought it would leap out of my mouth ; and, as to the old guide, with whom it was a point of honour to refuse all aid in carrying the pack, he consoled himself at every halt, of which we made fifty, by exclaiming, “ *Point de bagatelle, monsieur !* ”

We found some difficulty in crossing the summit of this mountain, which at the time was covered with snow. It is here advisable in all cases to dismount and walk through the snow, even should the ladies have thin shoes on, or be carried in a *chaise à porteur*.

The time occupied from the Rhone glacier to the Grimsel is about two hours.

The *Grimsel Hospice* is half a league below this summit, in a wild and dreary valley, to which we descended by a sort of natural stairs, some of which were sufficiently large to turn a coach and six on ; high poles were here and there stuck, to mark the road when the snow lies on the ground. The building appears from a distance like a large block of greyish rock in the midst of others of a smaller size ; near it are two small lakes, one of which is called the “ Dead Lake.” The person who farms the Hospice is bound to remain several months in the year ; it is a large building, capable of accommodating a great number of persons ; I think there could not have been less than

fifty persons under the roof the night we took shelter, composed of English, Irish, Germans, French, Swiss guides, horse-keepers, chair-porters, ostlers, and servants: as to the number of goats, it was beyond human skill to count them, as they came down in all directions from the mountains with distended udders to be milked.

In 1799, an Austrian patrol that arrived here was obliged to burn all the wood-work of the Hospice to afford them warmth. The communes of the valley of Hasli, to whom the Hospice belongs, restored it at a considerable expense; which benevolence is recorded by an inscription in the chamber of the person who farms the building. He is bound to afford gratuitous assistance to indigent travellers only, but is permitted to collect subscriptions throughout Switzerland, in aid of this pious duty. His cattle, which are very numerous, when assembled give this sequestered region of the Alps a patriarchal appearance. On the 30th of November, St. Andrew's Day, he annually quits the Hospice: leaving it, however, unlocked, and provided with refreshments for those who may attempt the passage subsequently to his departure.

A table-d'hôte was served at eight o'clock, by which time all expected travellers were supposed to have arrived. Plain and plentiful was the order of the supper; some preferred tea, and they had it. The bed-rooms (mostly double-bedded), are not remarkable for paint or paper; but musical, as the least

movement produces a sound very like a drum ; but it is not the time to be fastidious. I slept well after so many ups and downs ; who could doubt it ? One party, who came from Interlacken, rose early, went up to the pass which commanded a view of the Rhone glacier, and came back to breakfast, returning to Meyringen the same day. The bill for four persons, for supper, beds, and breakfast, was only twenty-one francs six sous, including two bottles of wine. After a good breakfast, the company formed into two parties : one started towards the Furca and St. Gothard ; the other, consisting of thirty-three persons, towards Meyringen. Seven on horseback, three in *chaises-à-porteurs*, eight pedestrians ; the remainder were composed of guides, *porteurs*, and horse-keepers. Advancing in front, it was really an interesting sight to watch the progress of the cavalcade, as they wound their way amidst the grandest scenery I had yet witnessed.

The *Sidelhorn*.—The highest summit of the Grimsel is called the Sidelhorn, which rises three quarters of a league above the Spital. This summit commands a more comprehensive view of the configuration of the higher Alps (especially of those in the direction of Monte Rosa and the Simplon), than any other in the Oberland. Those who wish to enter the canton of the Valais can descend hence to Obergestelen.

The *Ober Aar*.—The path leading towards the Ober Aar passes by the rock of Kessisthum (which

forms the base of the Sidelhorn), a little below the Lake of Trübten, and conducts to the Bürenech, whence the glacier of the Ober Aar can be distinctly seen, together with the Needle (*Aiguille*), of the Zinkenstock adjoining. This is, however, a difficult and somewhat dangerous excursion.

The Handeck-chalet, the first halting-place, may be reached in about two hours, by a gradual descent, crossing and re-crossing the Aar by little picturesque briges, of which I think there are no less than twelve between the Grimsel and Meyringen, a distance of about twenty English miles. Here, also, bread, butter, cheese, and wine, and excellent Kirchwasser, may be had; but the chief inducement for travellers to stop here is the celebrated waterfall in the neighbourhood.

A foot-path leads to the dreary environs of the Handeck, at the foot of the Aerlenhorn, whence descends a very rapid stream, denominated after that mountain. The cascade of the Handeck surpasses, in impetuosity, all others in Switzerland. There are several spots from whence it can be viewed to advantage. The morning, between nine and ten, or at latest, the hour of eleven, is the most favourable time of the day. From a jutting rock the spectator beholds the Aar on the right, rushing downward in a mass of foam; while on the left the Aerlenbach is seen uniting with the greater stream. The abyss into which the great volume of water, of different colours, descends, is so profound, that the

sun cannot reach it. It is well termed in a work on the Oberland, "a hell of water." The painter Wolff contrived to have himself lowered into it by cords, and succeeded in discovering the point of view for the picture he has drawn of this magnificent cascade. The wolf which appears in this now very scarce print, serves to indicate both the name of the artist and the wildness of the region it represents. There is a rocky projection above the cataract, where the poet Baggesen once seated himself to play upon his flute.

The two rivers coming in different directions, meeting at right angles, and shooting their united waters into the same gulf, renders this one of the most extraordinary falls in Switzerland.

A short distance before the traveller reaches Guttaunen, there is another cascade formed by the Aar, at the side of the road. Having traversed the lovely valley of Hasli um Grund, a sort of formidable barrier seems to forbid any further approach; this is called the Kirchhet, which encloses the valley of Meyringen. It is particularly interesting, says a modern writer, to the geologist; but it is very far from being interesting to the pedestrian, who, after a march of twenty miles, finds his labours for the day must terminate with a hill short, it is true—but very stiffish. Having reached the summit, two roads present themselves; the one straight-forward leads to the village of Meyringen, that on the left to the Hotel des Bains, near the *Reichenbach* waterfall.

To the *Bains* we proceeded. Nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this hotel; standing alone in a beautiful valley, it has more the appearance of a gentleman's seat in the centre of a park, than a house of entertainment. The interior distribution corresponds with the situation; a large and handsome saloon, bed-rooms at all prices and sizes, billiard-room, and warm, cold, and mineral baths. Two table-d'hôtes at one and seven o'clock, price three francs. Those who might feel disposed to make a short stay in the house will be received as boarders, and pay accordingly.

The Valley of Hasli, which extends from the Lake of Brienz to the Grimsel, is ten leagues in length. It is enclosed on all sides by lofty mountains, except where it opens on the Lake of Brienz, and it is watered through its entire extent by the Aar. The chief occupations of its inhabitants are grazing and cheese-making. There are no fewer than fifty-four Alps, or pasturages, in the valley. The men are considered to be the most expert wrestlers in Switzerland, especially in that modification of the exercise called *schwingen*.*

The Village of Meyringen is the chief place of the Valley of Hasli. The large and spacious church is remarkable only as having a black line traced along

* The guides and porteurs entertained our party with an exhibition, during our halt at Handeck. Each wrestler ties a handkerchief tightly round his left thigh, this is grasped by the adversary—the pulling and hauling then commences, until one of them is laid prostrate.

the wall, indicating that, in 1762, the overflow of the streams, which descended from the Hasliberg, filled the church with water and rubbish up to that height. Being built near the foot of the mountain, it is continually exposed to more or less danger from the increase of the waters. A wall has been erected to stem the course of the Alpbach, the most dangerous of all the torrents that descend from the Hasliberg. The belfry is at some distance from the church. It is very solid, apparently of great antiquity, and was not improbably a military structure in its original destination. A vague tradition relates, that these two buildings were erected by two brothers, who, through animosity, built them thus disunited. Near the village are the ruins of the castle of Resti, the possession of a noble and respected family, which has frequently furnished chief magistrates to the valley, and which is supposed to be descended from one of the ancient Swedish or Frisic chiefs mentioned in the song of Hasli, as the original colonists of the valley.

In the village of Meyringen there is also a good hotel, the *Sauvage*. At this house there are two table-d'hôtes at one and four o'clock ; at the first the price is three francs, at the second four francs.

There is a road across the Susten pass to Wasen, on the road from Altorf to St. Gothard, to Grindelwald ; the path commences behind the Hotel des Bains.

The most interesting object in the valley of Hasli is the cascade of the *Reichenbach*. It may be seen

from the platform of the church: but one of the bridges across the Aar affords a more advantageous point of view; whence about the middle of June it may be often seen embellished by a beautiful rainbow. There are in all seven falls. The highest fall should be seen in the forenoon: the afternoon, or the evening, is the best time for seeing the lowest. Those who commence from above may follow the course of the cascade in descending, cross it before arriving at the lowest fall, and return to Meyringen by the uncovered bridge of the Aar, below that village. Those who commence from below, should adopt the reverse of this. The highest fall is best seen from a platform on the right bank. On the descent a bridge of one arch, called the Bögelein, affords another good point of view.

The Alpbach is a cascade situated in the mountain above Meyringen, and is approached by following the shortest route from the church to the Hasliberg. The wild and impetuous torrent which forms this cascade, has often spread devastation in its course, especially when the falls of the Dorfbach overflow at the same time.

The Falchernbach is a cascade worth visiting. It precipitates itself from a height of two hundred feet, at a little distance from Meyringen.

The expense of a guide from Meyringen to Grindelwald, Lauberbrunnen, and thence to Interlacken, will be eighteen francs; a horse, twenty-seven francs, including one day's return for each.

Route to Grindelwald.

A very steep and stony ascent leads to the torrent of Reichenbach : from hence may be seen almost the whole vale of Hasli at one view. Beyond this, the country becomes very wild and romantic : the rocks covered only with pines ; cascades tumbling from these rocks ; torrents roaring along the valleys ; when on a sudden a most fertile plain presents itself, studded with the wooden huts, where the peasants come to make their cheese. These verdant vales are small, and we soon plunge again into all the mountain horrors of this wonderful country.

When we have ascended for about four hours, we pass the region of trees and come to shrubs only. The upper part, however, of Scheidegg is by no means barren, but covered with most excellent pasture. On the left we now see some glaciers in the distance, and sometimes hear the fall of the avalanches, sounding like distant thunder. The eye, satiated with the splendour of these objects, now willingly seeks for repose on the green valley of Grindelwald, which presents itself as soon as we arrive at the top of the mountain, studded with its wooden houses, all seeming to proclaim, by their similar dimensions, the equality that reigns in these happy vales. The extensive verdure is interrupted only by these scattered habitations, and here and there by little patches of corn, hemp, and flax. The descent, though not so rude as the ascent, is almost too steep to ride down

with comfort; especially as the whole mountain, on this side, is composed of slate, which easily shivers, and is very slippery. It will take nearly three hours and a half to ride, or walk, from the summit of the mountain to the inn; the whole time, from Meyringen to the inn at Grindelwald, is seven hours.

The valley of Grindelwald is bounded to the south by three lofty mountains; Eiger to the right, Mettenberg in the middle, and Wetterhorn to the left. Between the two first descents is the inferior, or little glacier, and between the second and third, the superior glacier.

There are two hotels at Grindelwald: the *Ours*, which is at the entrance of the village from Interlacken and Lauterbrunnen, and the *Aigle Noir*, at the entrance coming from Meyringen; the latter is, therefore, about a mile nearer to the superior glacier. The other inn is the most convenient to stop at coming from Interlacken. A guide is unnecessary for visiting the glaciers—they expect three francs; the path lies to the right after you pass the church. Travellers coming across the Scheidegg, may, by descending a little out of the path, visit the upper glacier before entering the village.

The valley of Grindelwald is divided into seven communities, called Alps, each of which has its separate commons. The peasants have all a right to keep as many head of cattle as they can maintain during the winter. First: they feed on the pastures of the valley; and as the year advances, the cattle go

gradually higher up the mountains: as the year declines, they descend in the same manner; and, in the mean time, the inhabitants lay in winter provisions for them from their home pastures. The number of cows, sheep, and goats, is estimated at about five thousand; of these, two-thirds are large cattle. This valley is a perfect model of the patriarchal manners, when the head of a family established his children around him, and they their children in succession.

In the cemetery, and close to the wall of the church, is a monumental stone erected to Aimé Mouron, a young clergyman from Yverdon, who perished in a chasm of the lower glacier of Grindelwald, on the 31st of August 1821.

The Upper Glacier of Grindelwald.—In the valley which separates the Wetterhorn from the Schreckhorn and Mettenberg is situated the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald. It occupies a large space, extending across fertile meadows to the verge of the rising grounds of the Scheideck, and is supposed to be of greater extent than the Inferior or Lower Glacier; but the difference, if any, must be slight. Each is about a quarter of a league wide at the extremity. The breadth of the Upper Glacier being perhaps a little greater, has acquired for it the name of Great Glacier. Near its source it extends to the breadth of about two leagues. In order to visit this glacier from the village, it is necessary to advance for about an hour across an uneven tract, crossing the rivulets of Mühlbach and Bergelbach. In the direction of

the Wetterhorn the ice is very much loaded with the matter called *gufer* (gravel and stones). The torrent of the Weissbach descends from the Wetterhorn, that of Milchbach from the Mettenberg. These two rivulets, uniting beneath the platform of ice, form the two principal sources of the Upper Lütschinen.

I cannot here omit mentioning the conduct of the man who occupies the chalet near the Superior Glacier. This person has a blunderbuss, which he discharges for the amusement of those travellers who may require it. Having walked from the inn alone, I was proceeding near the premises, when I was rudely accosted by this man; I however declined both his services and his blunderbuss. On my return from viewing the Glacier, he demanded *drink-geld*, for walking over his land; this I refused, upon the principle that in submitting to this, I would be liable to a tolerable round sum during the remainder of my tour; but I bought a chain made of hair from one of his children. This did not prevent my being followed and insulted by the most indecent gestures, and finally assailed with stones as I descended into the valley. Having learnt the man's name, I lodged a complaint against him with the *Prefect* at Interlacken, for the benefit of future travellers, as I understood that all persons who had resisted his illegal demand were insulted in a similar way.

The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald.—The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald is also called the Ladies'

Glacier, on account of its facility of access. Like many others, it advances and recedes. In 1561, it impeded communication with the Valais so slightly, that a nuptial party was able to pass from that country into the Grindelwald. In 1578, a baptismal procession passed by the same way, and in 1605, a second nuptial party. A forest of pines is said to have then existed on the space now occupied by the ice. But at the end of the seventeenth century, the glacier advanced a full quarter of a league beyond its ordinary limit, forced the Lütshinen to alter the direction of its channel, and committed some ravages on the neighbouring district. An easy walk of half an hour conducts to this glacier, opposite to which is a commodious seat for viewing a handsome natural arch at its base, through which flows one of the tributary streams of the Lütshinen. The visitant may visit the Nellen Balm (Bell) on this excursion, before returning to the village.

The Faulhorn.—One of the finest views in the Oberland is obtained from the summit of the Faulhorn, which therefore forms the object of one of the most usual excursions from Grindelwald, and can be ascended without any danger. The path which conducts to it from Grindelwald exhibits alternately a variety of smiling meadows, gloomy forests, rocks, *chalets*, a cascade, rich pasturages, and lastly, a still and solitary lake. At the pasturage called the Bach Alp, lodging may be obtained in a *chalet*, by those who intend remaining above to witness the sun rise.

The most elevated station of the Bach Alp is in the Bachthal, whence there is a fine view of the two glaciers of Grindelwald, which appear much larger than when seen from below. It is in this solitary valley that the inhabitants of Grindelwald and Brienz assemble to celebrate the Bergdorfet, or *Festival of the Mountain Village*. Here is situated the lake above-mentioned, called the Bachsellin, which forms lower down, under the name of Mühlbach, the principal, and almost the only cascade of the valley of Grindelwald. This region has a wild and gloomy appearance, heightened by the aspect of the dilapidated summit of the Röthihorn, which is gradually falling into decay. From the Bach Alp there are only two leagues to the summit of the Faulhorn. Towards the north-west appear the Suleck, the Niesen, and the Stockhorn, with the mountains of the Siebenthal, almost as far as Zweysimmen, and, as some believe, the Dent du Midi. Part of the lake of Thun is also seen from Spietz to the lower extremity; but the town is concealed by the promontory of the Nase. Further on is an immense tract beyond the Burgistein, wherein some think they have had a glimpse of the city of Berne. The view extends to the Jura, the lake of Neufchatel, Mount Chasseral on the lake of Bienne, the Hasenmatt, the Weissenstein behind Solothurn, and the Hauenstein, where it melts away in the distance. Some assert that even the Vosges and the Black Forest are visible in this direction. More to the east, and at a little distance, are seen the

Beatenberg, the Gemmen Alp, the Harder, the Augstmatthorn, the Brientzer Grat, and the Rieder Grat, above which the Hohgant elevates itself, and beside it the Scheibenflue, with the Zerkrauten Berg (which, as tradition has it, was scratched by Satan, and bears the marks of his talons). Further on are the Pilatus, the Sattal, the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, that of Zug, with the capital of the same name, and at a great distance, some parts of the cantons of Zurich and Thurgovia; the Righi, the Mythen, above Schwytz, and the mountains of the canton of Unterwalden.

Pursuing the torrent formed by the two Glaciers of Grindelwald, till they join the torrent that comes down the valley of Lauterbrunnen, (pedestrians cross the Wangern Alp,) we now turn to the left, into the latter valley. Huge masses of rock, with trees growing in the most grotesque manner out of them, and thrown about irregularly, characterize the entrance into this picturesque and romantic valley, which is in general very narrow, in many parts leaving barely room for a little road between the torrent and the mountain. Frequently vast rocks that have fallen from the impending mountains, almost stop the course of the torrent, and make it rage with redoubled fury. The stupendous *Hunnenflue*, resembling a gigantic bastion, seems to forbid our proceeding any farther; rocks, despoiled of all their verdure, threaten a sudden fall, and frequent cascades tumble down the precipices.

The road next winds through dusky pines, where a

stern silence is interrupted only by the Lutschinen beating furiously against rocks that strive in vain to detain him prisoner. Sometimes the mountains seem to close, as if to forbid farther passage ; but at length the valley opens, and the little scattered village of Lauterbrunnen shows its smiling face ; the simple wooden mansions, situated in green pastures, give at once repose to the eye and tranquillity to the mind. The church, lately built, and the residence of the minister, soon come in sight, and a little beyond, the *Staubbach* is seen pouring down its waters from the top of the mountain. It is in these delightful excursions that the pleasures of pedestrianism, so eloquently described by the poet, are gratified to the fullest extent :

No sad vicissitudes his heart annoy ;
Blows not a zephyr, but it whispers joy ;
For him lost flowers their idle sweets exhale :
He tastes the meanest note that swells the gale ;
For him sod-seats the cottage door adorn,
And peeps the far-off spire, his evening bourn !
Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the greensward to his velvet tread ;
Moves there a cloud o'er mid-day's flaming eye,
Upward he looks, and calls it "luxury ;"
Kind Nature's charities his steps attend,
In every babbling brook he finds a friend,
While chast'ning thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, moralize his pensive road.*

When the sun appears over the mountains, and darts his rays upon the waterfall, is the proper time to view it. The *Staubbach* is then finely illuminated, and

* Wordsworth's Poems, Vol. i., p. 70.

the Iris appears at the bottom in full splendour. The water falls nine hundred and thirty feet perpendicular, and being broken into spray, is dispersed by the wind which the cascade itself continually creates. After great rains, the force of the water is considerable enough to carry the fall quite clear of the rock; but at other times, though the mountain is almost perpendicular, the water breaks against some projecting parts, and is thus more dispersed.

Lauterbrunnen may be named the valley of cascades. The Staubbach is by no means the only one : ten may be counted from one point near the parsonage-house, and there is double that number, at least, in a very small space; deeper in the valley are many more, among which are two that fall from a greater height than even the Staubbach; but as they do not descend at one leap, they are not so remarkable. The view from the village is closed by Mount Jungfrau, whose summits, called Jungfrauhorn, are distinctly seen; together with the isolated rock at the extremity, called the *Monk*, round which the daring hunters will sometimes creep, with the assistance of their hooked knives, in pursuit of the chamois, which abounds in these parts. Still more distant appear the glaciers that descend from the steep rocks of *Grosshorn* and *Breithorn*.

The distance from Grindewald to Interlaken by the valley is reckoned about four leagues and a-half; to cross the Wengern Alp, and by Lauterbrunnen, nine leagues.

Interlacken.

Nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this now English! colony. A broad road, about a mile in length, bordered with immense walnut trees, may be considered the high street of Interlacken. On the right side, proceeding from Brientz, surrounded by tastefully laid-out gardens, are a great number of large, well-built modern houses, commanding a fine view of the valley, terminated by the snow-capped Jungfrau. Here and there, the word "*Pension*," may be seen. Besides those flanking the road, there are several Pensions pleasantly situated in different parts of the valley; they all wear a gay and cheerful aspect outside, blended with "good entertainment" within.* This spot may be considered as the Bank of Switzerland, being the chief place where travellers *exchange notes* without any deduction. It may also be considered in the light of an exchange, for persons may be *spoken with* from all parts of the globe; it is, likewise, a rendezvous for the lame and the lazy. "I say, Wilkins—nice place this: lots of pretty girls;—amiable people the Murrays—very!" "My dear fellow, as I am

* The harmony and good feeling which appeared to exist amongst the boarders at the principal Pensions was quite delightful. Almost every other night a quadrille party was given; one night by the gentlemen of the Cassino to the inmates of Muller's and the Belvedere; the next by the gents at Muller's to the inmates of the Cassino and Belvedere; then by the latter to the other two. The only inconvenience was the want of a suitable room.

“ a little lame, you and Jenkins had better finish
 “ your tour without me :—can’t go, positively.” The
 married ladies are so delighted with it, that on no
 account will they allow their spouses to deny them-
 selves the pleasure of making excursions. “ You
 “ know, my dear, how poorly I am when I travel
 “ over these frightful mountains : really you *must*
 “ go and see all you can ; never mind me, I’ll do
 “ very well here. There’s that amiable Mrs. B., and
 “ her charming girls—and then their brother, that
 “ *very* tall young man, who comes so often from
 “ Berne upon diplomatic affairs, I suppose : he’s so
 “ very pleasant. I can’t travel about any more ; you’ll
 “ find me here when you come back ;—there now, don’t
 “ be longer than a month away ; there’s a dear !”

If a friend has cut you during your tour, ten to one but you’ll catch him cutting mutton at *Muller’s** If you have been journeying in the society of a pleasant party, don’t grieve at parting : the odds are that you’ll find them domiciled at the *Belvidere*. Have you fallen in love, *en passant*, with some travelling beauty—don’t despair of seeing her again, for you’ll be sure to find her and her mama at the *Cassino*.

Although there are a great many boarding-houses in Interlaken, the above-named are considered the best. The inferior houses charge the same, five francs a-day ; for this sum every thing is included, with

* The inconvenience formerly experienced, for want of sufficient accomodation for the *soirées*, has been removed, by Mr. Muller having built a large saloon in his new house.

the exception of wine and washing: the first, vile stuff, and the second, villanously dear. Breakfast at nine—tea, coffee, bread and butter, and *honey*; eggs and meat charged extra: dinner at four, consisting of soup, fish, joints, and made dishes, besides other nic-nacs, too numerous to mention, and dessert. Wine (*ordinaire*) is charged thirty sous a bottle. Tea, at eight, *à l'Anglaise*, bread and butter and *honey* again. The size and situation of your bed-room will depend upon the number of persons in the house before you arrive; but as changes are daily taking place, by a little management you may, *in time*, get the best room in the house. Boarders are received for single days, or by the week, or *month*!

There are no shops in Interlacken; but a few, of a very ordinary description, are to be found in Interseen, which, in fact, may be considered the faubourg of Interlacken. Ladies, aware of this, will, of course, provide any articles they may require at one of the towns through which they may pass. There is but one good hotel in both the villages; it is called the *Hotel Interlacken*; the charges are the same as at the hotels generally throughout Switzerland. Persons making but a stay of a day or two will find it more convenient to put up here than to go into one of the Pensions.

The present village of Interlacken consists of few ancient buildings, with the exception of the old church and some remains of the ancient convents, which, since the Reformation, have been in part

modified into the residence for the Prefect, and in part converted into an hospital for the indigent and insane. Before that period, there existed at Interlacken two Augustinian convents, the one for fifty monks, and the other for forty nuns, within the same building.

The convent of Interlacken was founded about the year 1130, or 1133, by Selinger Von Obenhofen, and subsequently placed under the protection of Berne, by Henry VI., emperor of Germany. In process of time the discipline of this establishment became so relaxed, that the Bernese government found it necessary to prefer a complaint to the Pope on the subject. The female convent was suppressed in 1431, and its revenues transferred to the Chapter of St. Vincent, at Berne. A hundred years later the monks of Interlacken were the principal instigators of the opposition made here to the progress of the Reformation, which was not overcome without the effusion of blood.

The valley of Interlacken was, in the thirteenth century, subject to inundations, which rendered the soil sterile and the air unwholesome. The boisterous Lutschinen, which then descended to join the Aar, was the cause of these inconveniences, for which a remedy was found in the opulence of the abbey, which diverted its course to the Lake of Brientz, at an almost ruinous pecuniary sacrifice, although aided by the lords of Unterseen and Unspunnen. At present the character of the soil is so altered, that the valley is frequently covered with flowers so early as February.

At the *Reading Room and Library*, kept by Mr. Wanaz, may be seen daily the *Times*, *Chronicle*, and *Galignani's Messenger*.

Terms, for one month	6 francs
Do one week	2 do
Do one day	10 sous

Divine Service is performed every Sunday during the season, at eleven in the morning and six in the evening, in a neat but small chapel attached to the old church; it is capable of holding about two hundred persons. The clergyman (who, I understand, comes every year from Nice), is a very efficient minister, for, in addition to reading the prayers and delivering an excellent discourse, he gives out and leads the psalms in very good taste; he is supported by the voluntary contributions of the visitors: for that purpose books are left at each of the boarding-houses.

The *Post-Office* is in Interseen. Letters arrive daily at four o'clock, and depart at three. Letters to go the same day must be put in by two o'clock.

Fares of Cars and Horses from Interlaken.

To Grindelwald, and return same day:

1 Horse	9 francs
2 Horses	18 do

To Lauterbrunnen and back:

1 Horse	6 francs
2 Horses	12 do

To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, and return same day:

1 Horse	10 francs
2 Horses	18 do

Saddle Horses and mules are the same expense.

To accomplish both comfortably, it is necessary to start by six o'clock in the morning. It may be right to observe, that the people who let the cars will try to make two days' work of the excursion to both places : should this be attempted, it will only be necessary to produce the tariff, which will at once set the matter at rest. Lauterbrunnen should be visited first.

A *Steam-packet* from Neuhause to Thun, daily, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past three in the afternoon : fare three francs.

A diligence leaves every day, one hour before the starting of the steam-packet from the Hotel Interlacken, with passengers and luggage : fare one franc. A car will take two persons also for one franc each, including luggage.

Excursions from Interlacken.

The Hohbühl.—It requires only a quarter of an hour's walk to arrive at the summit of the little hill of the Hohbühl. The way lies across the Zollbrücke, or "Toll-bridge." The view is superb from the Rotundo, or summer-house, supported by twelve columns, which is built on this elevation. The return may be varied by striking in upon a romantic but difficult path, which leads to the Goldey, a small plain between the Harder and the right bank of the Aar, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau. Near the Goldey are some grottos in the rocks, whereof one, distinguishable from the rest, is called "Cavern of the Dwarf Kings." On quitting the Goldey, the

tourist has his choice of returning at once to Interlacken, or ascending still higher, by following the route of the Beatenberg, in the direction of Oberhohen, Luchenbühl, and Waldeck.

The Gemmen Alp.—The mountain called the Gemmen Alp commands one of the finest views in the vicinity. The summit can be attained on foot in four hours. The path leads through Waldeck and the Küh Alp, where pines of an extraordinary size may be seen.

The Castle of Unspunnen.—About a league from Interlacken is the ruined castle of Unspunnen. Of the original building little more remains than a semi-circular tower, supported by a more elevated square one. The interior is quite choaked up with foliage and rubbish. The origin of this castle is lost, even to tradition. An obscure legend is still extant, which represents one of its ancient proprietors as a sort of Blue-Beard, who immured his wives in dungeons to espouse others.

Matten and Bönigen.—By proceeding straight forward along the western wall of the old convent of Interlacken, the village of Matten is reached, one of the most ancient of the district. The principal object in it is a large basin for water, formed of Goldschwyl stone. One house is adorned with stained glass, dated two centuries back, among the devices represented on which is an armed bear, carrying some turnips in his belt, (explained at p. 240,) also an old iron spur, found not many years since in the ground, beside an

old oak, near the castle of Unspunnen. Beyond this village the road traverses the rich plain which extends from Wilderschwyl, and the ruins of Unspunnen, to the lake of Brientz. On the right is seen the church of Gsteig. A bridge crosses the Lutschinen, beyond which the road branches into two parts; the one conducting to Gsteig, the other to Bönigen. Above this village appears the Schüttiberg, which, according to a nearly obsolete tradition, is nothing more than the wreck of a fallen mountain, that in its descent overwhelmed a castle. Situated in the plain, with some few of its houses built on the slope of the Schüttiberg, is a rock called the Stockbalm; it is said to conceal a grotto, inhabited by the gnomes, or dwarfs of the mountain. A rivulet runs along the entire length of the hamlet, or village of Bönigen. Beyond the village is the station for boats, formed by a small arm of the lake. After re-crossing the Lutschinen by a bridge lower down, and nearer to Bönigen, a new path is met; the road passes near the Bürgleim, an eminence which forms a fine point of view, and the lake of Goldswyl. At a little distance is the handsome village of Ringgenberg, and afterwards a mill, situated on the Spülibach, a canal which connects the Aar with the Lutschinen, and of which one arm traverses Interlacken.

Goldschwyl.—Those who wish to visit the north-western shore of the lake of Brientz arrive first at the village of Goldschwyl, situated upon the Aar, between Interlacken and the lake. After passing the

Zollbrücke a large path is found, which conducts to the village. Near Goldschwyl is a hillock, crowned with the ruins of its old church, an interesting object. In 1674, the parish of Goldschwyl was transferred to Ringgenberg. Farther on is its lake, formerly called the Fallensee, where a baron of Ringgenberg, while amusing himself with angling, was surprised by his enemies, and carried prisoner into the canton of Unterwalden; at the same time, his son was expelled, his castle burnt, and the village of Brientz occupied. The Bernese, however, coming to his assistance, effected his prompt deliverance.

The Village of Gsteig stands on the Lutschinen. One road leading to it passes through Matten, another through Wilderschwyl, so that the visitant may at pleasure vary his route. Between Matten and Gsteig is the hamlet of Gsteig Alment. An ancient custom exists in this district, which may partly explain the luxuriance of its foliage: on every nuptial occasion some young trees are planted on the territory of the commune, which becomes the property of the future family and their posterity for ever. From Gsteig a cross-road leads direct to Wilderschwyl; the course can, however, be lengthened, by proceeding to the healthy hamlet of Gsteigwyler, or Wyler, almost quite concealed amid its abundant orchards.

Brientz.

In conformity with the plan of the present work (which supposes the tourist to proceed direct from

Meyringen to Grindelwald, after visiting the Grimsel), it will be necessary to introduce an excursion to Brientz, in this place. The monotony of retrograding to Interlacken may, in some measure, be obviated by proceeding to Brientz in a vehicle, or on foot, and returning by boats. The road follows the north-western shore of the lake, and is practicable for a *char-à-banc*. Along the south-eastern shore there is only a partial footpath.

Lake of Brientz.

Tariff of boats navigating the Lake of Brientz.—
For each person from

	Francs. Cents.	
Interlacken to the Griesbaeh	1	78
Ditto to Giesbach, then to Brientz ..	2	21
Ditto direct to Brientz	2	0

If there are less than three persons, then each rower is paid the above-named sums.

A Post-boat goes twice a-day to and from Brientz; fare, each person, one franc.

The lake is three leagues in length by half a league in breadth. It receives the Aar at its northern and discharges it at its southern extremity, near which it also receives the Lutschinen. A chain of very steep mountains borders its south-eastern shore, where there are only two villages. The best fish in the lake are called after it, brientzling.

The most interesting places along the lake are:—

Iseltwald.—A path which crosses the Lutschinen at Bönigan, leads to Iseltwald, passing by a group of

houses called Senegg, and leaving on the right the small cascade of the Mutschbach. The village is built in the depth of a small bay, wherein is an islet named the Island of Bönigen, because the first individual that cultivated it was an inhabitant of that village, but more anciently Schnecken Insel, or 'Snail Island.' The situation of the village, and the view it commands, are equally delightful. A window of stained glass in the village of Matten, between Interlacken and Bönigen, represents, as has been mentioned, in one of its compartments, an armed bear with some turnips in its girdle. With this emblem is connected the following tradition:—Three robust giants, always clad in the skins of bears, or wolves, dwelt at Iseltwald, and were sent as the contingent of the district, when the emperor of Germany called upon his subjects of the Oberland for troops. The emperor, being indignant at the paucity of the forces of Iseltwald, the giants calmed him with the assurance that they were equivalent to the entire hostile army; then repaired to the neighbouring wood, and, providing each a huge trunk of a tree, made good their assertion. When the emperor inquired what reward he should bestow upon them, they merely requested for their commune the privilege of bearing the imperial eagle on its banner whenever it should be able to furnish a hundred men more for his imperial majesty's service; and for themselves, the liberty of gathering three turnips in the plantation of Bönigen, which was part of the

territory of the empire, whenever they should feel thirsty while walking along the lake, whereof they were to carry one in their hand and two in their belt. The request being granted, they regaled themselves with turnips at a place between Iseltwald and Bönigen, called Am Stadel; but the little hamlet of Iseltwald has never been able to furnish the hundred stipulated combatants. According to tradition, the promontory which forms one side of the Bay of Iseltwald was once an island, and the original domain of the lords of Matten. Ancient documents exist which prove that one Minna of Matten made considerable donations to the church of Interlacken, and some have fancied they had discerned in a sunk square inclosure in the neighbourhood, the site of a large tower, beneath which were the subterraneous dungeons of the castle, hollowed out of the rock.

The Tanzplatz.—Near the Giessbach is the Tanzplatz, or ‘Dancing Place,’ a projecting terrace on the slope of the mountain, covered with rich verdure. Tradition relates that, during a festival enlivened by the dance, two lovers being led too near the edge of the precipice by the evolutions of a waltz, fell over and were drowned. It was supposed by some that they did it intentionally, in order to die in mutual embrace.

The Giessbach.—The celebrated cascade of the Giessbach is at the opposite side of the lake from the village. It is formed by a torrent which descends from the Hagel See, joined by another from the

Hexen See, two small lakes of the little valley of Hühnerthal. This united torrent traverses the pasturage of Ischingelfeld, on its way to the lake of Brientz. The Giessbach consists of a number of beautiful waterfalls, the second of which from the lake is considered the finest. There is an upper cascade, which is seldom visited, being at the distance of two leagues and a half from the lake, and accessible only by a difficult path.

The village of Brientz is situated between the lake on the south and the Brientzergrat on the north. The church is built on a commanding rock, whereon there are also some ruins, which renders it probable that the mansion of the ancient counts of Brientz stood here. According to tradition the last of this race perished in a crusade about the beginning of the twelfth century. The girls of this village are celebrated for the fine tone of their voices. Companies of these Alpine songstresses are always ready to attend at the inn, or accompany visitants in their excursion upon the lake.

The hotel at Brientz, the *Croix Blanche*, is pleasantly situated at the end of the lake; it appeared a clean and comfortable house. There is a table-d'hôte at one o'clock in the day, and at eight in the evening. Chambers, from 1 f. 10 sous; saddle-horses, cars, &c. for excursions. The distance from Brientz to Meyringen is three leagues.

The Mulibach and the Rothhorn.—Near one extremity of the village of Brientz is a cascade called the

Mühlibach, or Planalpbach, which, although not so celebrated as the Giessbach, still merits a visit. When time permits, it would be worth while to ascend to the fine pasturage of the Plan Alp.

The Lake of Thun.

Is in length between four and five leagues, in breadth one. On the right, not far from Thun, is the opening of the canal of the Kander, the greatest public work that has ever been effected in Switzerland. This torrent (which descends from the glacier of Kander, in the vicinity of the Gemmi), surcharged with the wreck and rubbish accumulated in its course, formerly flowed into the Aar below Thun, at times encumbering its channel and devastating the valley. To obviate this inconvenience the present canal was formed, which occupied between two and three hundred workmen for three years. On each side of the lake is a road: that along the north-eastern shore is a new road, and practicable for carriages; that on the south-western is only practicable for carriages to a little distance beyond Faulensee. These two roads unite at Unterseen. Most of the interesting places along the borders of the lake can be conveniently visited by boat. Tourists generally embark at Hofstetten, sometimes at Scherzlingen. At Schadau the entire lake opens on the view; on the right are seen the Nieneu, and the range from the Blümlisalp to the Abendberg. The Engel, the Dreyspitz, the Hundshörnes, the Schwalmeren, the Schnabelhörner,

and the Suleck, would appear to form one immense mass of mountain, but for the light vapours which generally define their outlines. On the north-eastern shore is seen the church of Hilterfingen, on the opposite side the tower of Strattlingen, and the canal of the Kander.

The most interesting spot perhaps in the vicinity of the lake of Thun is the Beatenhöhle, or Grotto of St. Beatus, situated upon the Beatenberg—a mountain called after the same saint. About seventeen centuries since, according to fabulous tradition, St. Beatus, a native of England, took up his abode in this cave, having first ejected its former occupant, a dragon. Here he gained a livelihood by plaiting nets and baskets, while employed in the pious labour of converting the Swiss to Christianity. Seated upon his miraculous mantle, he traversed the air, for the more ready communication with the heathens of the environs. He was always clad in hair-cloth, and often fasted three successive days. He died in 112, at the age of ninety. His interment on the spot attracted a great afflux of pilgrims, and an annual festival was instituted, which was held on the 9th of May. His skull was venerated in the cavern down to the year 1528, when it was removed by order of the Bernese government, and interred at Interlacken. As, however, the pilgrimage still continued, orders were issued to wall up the entrance, which were, in 1566, put in execution. It has since been re-opened, and appears to have been once divided into many cells or

compartments. From Merlingen one may ascend on foot to the cavern in one hour, and those who double the promontory may reach it in a quarter of an hour. The path which conducts from Merlingen is traversed by several ravines. Several handsome cascades diversify the route: the greatest torrent, which descends from the cavern, and is thence called the Beatenbach, is heard at a considerable distance. On approaching the Beatenhöhle, it is better not to advance by Leerau, but to ascend upon the left. About a league from Merlingen is a place called the *Rosstall*, or 'Horses' Stable,' consisting of a sort of grotto hewn in the rock, to serve as a shelter for beasts of burthen belonging to pilgrims. Here are seen some traces of an ancient road and an arch, which probably belonged to a chapel no longer in existence. The ancient hermitage commands an admirable view, especially of the mountain Niesen. It properly consists of two contiguous caverns, the appearance of which would lead to the supposition that the waters of the lake once ascended to this height, and hollowed the rock into its present form. The grotto of the torrent is very deep, and variously stated by the peasantry to extend to Entlibuch, the Black Forest, and the Tyrol. There is considerable danger in entering it, as the stream often swells to an alarming height, almost instantaneously. The people of the vicinity assert that this swelling of the water is connected with a subterraneous roaring like that of thunder, which is heard even on the opposite side of Beatenberg, in the pas-

turage of Seefeld. This noise, perceptible at the distance of two leagues, is termed the review of Seefeld, from its resemblance to a volley of musquetry, interrupted by an occasional discharge of artillery. Near the lake under the Beatenberg is a small patch of greensward, whereon a gentleman of Berne had formed an agreeable retreat. The church of Beatenberg is at a considerable elevation on the mountain, and can only be reached by an ascent of a league along a steep and fatiguing path.

THUN

is agreeably situated on the Aar, near its junction with the Thunner See, or Lake of Thun, and contains about four thousand eight hundred inhabitants. Above the town, on the right, is the castle, with its round towers. On the same hill is the parochial church, formerly dedicated to St. Maurice, which was rebuilt in 1768, but without any architectural beauty. The ascent to the cemetery, in the midst whereof stands the church, is by a long flight of wooden stairs. On the same hill are also the habitations of the clergy, and the public schools. Thun and its environs are seen to great advantage from this spot: the most favourable time is about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, when the mountains are, in bright weather, illumined by the sun.

The appearance of one street is very remarkable. It is a somewhat steep acclivity, with a horizontal terrace on each side, supported by low columns, gra-

dually diminishing in height, and divided into square compartments by an iron railing in front of each house. The Quarter of Belliz, which occupies the western part of the town, is situated on an islet, formed by two branches of the river, and traversed by a single street—the Rosengarten. On each of the two branches of the river are constructed two bridges—the one covered, the other uncovered. Those at the extremities of the town are provided with gates: a third gate conducts to Berne, and the fourth, the gate of Laui, to the handsome promenades on the mountain of Grüsisberg. Traces of part of the fall of this mountain still appear above the environing verdure. The place is called Lauine, in memory of this circumstance. Tradition says that the mass of fallen matter filled up an arm of the Aar, which once flowed behind the hill whereon stands the castle.

After the extinction of the family of the counts of Thun, the town became successively subject to the dukes of Zähringen and the counts of Kyburg. The territory of Count Hartmann of Kyburg extended, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, over the entire Oberland, as far as the High Alps, over the Emmenthal, as far as Landshut and Burgdorf, and over a great number of lordships in Argovia. Hartmann, his son, was killed in a quarrel which occurred during an entertainment given to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother Eberhard, whom he had confined in the fortress of Rochefort, near Neufchatel. Eberhard, to ensure his safety,

procured from the Bernese his admission into the rights of perpetual burgership, on the cession of the sovereignty of Thun, together with part of his estates; and, in 1375, his son, also named Hartmann, assured to the Bernese the possession of the town.

Panorama of the Righi, belonging to the Messrs. Schmid, affords beautiful and interesting views, as seen from the summit of this celebrated mountain. Admission one Swiss franc. They have also a *Cabinet of Arts*, containing an extensive collection of Swiss views, figures, costumes, minerals, insects, and alpine plants, &c.

Hotels.—There are six hotels at Thun, four of which are available for English travellers; namely, the *Belle-Vue*, *Faucon*, *Bateau à Vapeur*, and *Freyhoff*. The first is undoubtedly the best, in point of situation. The *Bateau* is on the edge of the lake. The *Freyhoff* is dirty, although recommended by the *Bergue* at Geneva; and the *Faucon*, a new and well-furnished house (from the *Belvedere* of which there is a beautiful view), little known, but deserving patronage. The *Croix Blanche* is one of the *has beens*, and was considered the best some twenty years ago. The *Belle-Vue* and *Bateau* belong to the Messrs. Knetchtenhofer, the proprietors of the steam-packet.

There is also a boarding-house, called the *Beaumgarten*, pleasantly situated, where boarders are taken upon the same terms as at Interlacken.

Steam-Packet to Neuhause twice a-day; on Sundays three times; at six, ten, and two in the after-

noon. Fare: best cabin, 3 francs; second cabin, 1 franc 50 cents. Time occupied between Thun and Neuhause, about one hour. Diligences and cars in attendance to convey passengers to Interlacken.

Diligences to Berne three times a day: at six in the morning, eleven at noon, and six in the evening. Fare: in the coupée, 16½ batz; inside, 14 batz. Hire of a carriage with two horses, starting in the morning, 18 francs; one horse, 12 francs; returns, 9 and 6 francs; distance, 5½ leagues; time, three hours.

Diligences to Lucerne four times a week.

Route from Thun to Berne.

Thun to Kiesen.....	85 minutes.
Kiesen to Neuhause	60
Neuhause to Munsingen	15
Munsingen to Allmendigen	75
Allmendigen to Muri	30
Muri to Berne	45

hours 5 10 minutes.

The road from Thun to Berne presents some of the most agreeable scenery to be met with in Switzerland, leading through a number of villages, inhabited by peasantry who appear to be in possession of every comfort, and commanding fine views of the Alps and valley of the Aar, parallel to which the road runs.

The *Castle of Kiesen*, built upon a low hill, is a handsome object.

Near *Wichtrach* the brave General Von Erlach, descended from the Swiss heroes of that name, fell

an innocent victim to popular fury, on the 5th of March 1798, shortly after the battle of Grauholz.

Wichtrach, or *Wichdorf*, consists of two parts, Nieder (Lower), and Ober (Upper). Adjoining, is the fine country seat of Neuhaus, laid out about a century ago by Mr. Steiger of Münsingen, and since highly embellished. Among other ornaments are busts of Haller and Gessner, supported by elegant pedestals, near the bank of the Aar.

Münsingen, where, according to tradition, once stood a Roman town not inferior to Aventicum. In 1550, Nägeli, the Schultheiss of Berne, conqueror of the Pays de Vaud, built a castle here; and, in 1571, another Schultheiss, named Steiger, once the mortal enemy, but subsequently the son-in-law, of the former, erected another.

Allmendingen.—On the right of the road is a hill named Hûhulein, the summit whereof is crowned with ruins, which appear to belong to a very remote period. Some have supposed it to be a place of Druidical assemblage, or sacrifice, deriving the name Allmendingen from Allmeen ‘community,’ and ding ‘tribunal.’ However, it was formerly written Allwanderingen. In the middle ages there was an old castle at this place, on the right of the road, where a combat took place between forty Bernese returning from Thun with booty, and some cavalry who were in pursuit of them. The former having entrenched themselves behind a hedge, kept the latter at bay until succour had arrived from Berne. This village

has been, in some degree, connected with the fortunes of the Schultheiss, or chief magistrate Steiger, whose monument is in the cathedral of Berne. While making his escape, he sat down upon a stone at the extremity of the village, awaiting a chariot which was preparing for him in the adjoining house, but was meanwhile recognised by a peasant of Amsoldingen, and conveyed safely to Thun, whence he proceeded to Unterseen, and made his way thence through the canton of Unterwalden, to the eastern parts of Switzerland, and finally, into Germany.

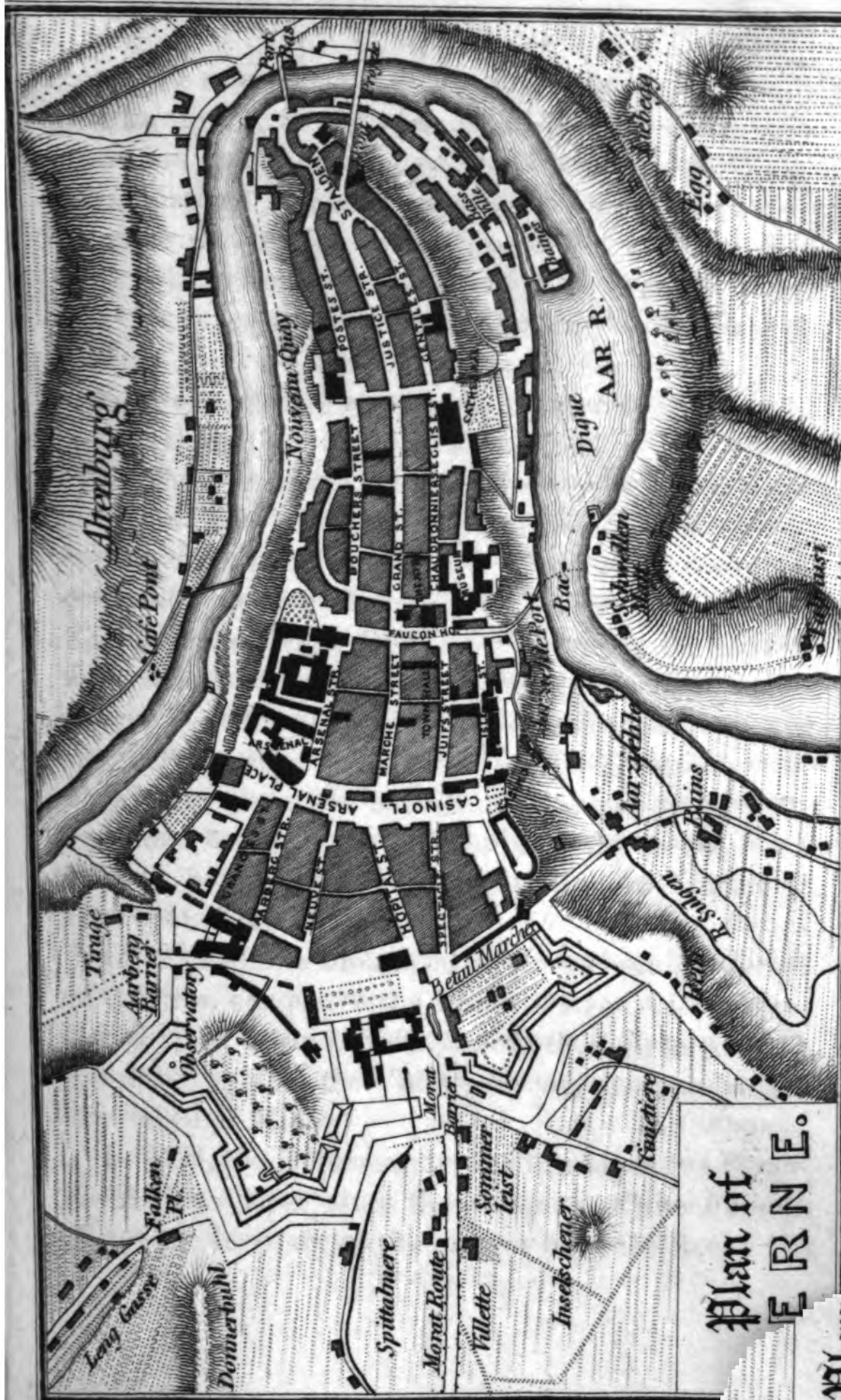
At the village of *Muri*, which is very ancient, some Roman remains have been dug up: for instance, a bronze group of a female satyr with a child, found in 1660, which has been deposited in the museum of Berne, several medals, &c. A tomb has also been discovered at Mettlen, in this vicinity, which contained bones and a sabre. The name of the village is derived from some ruined walls that once stood here.

PART THIRD.

*Berne — Bienne — Solothurn — Neufchatel — Morat —
Aventicum — Friburg — Lausanne — Vevay — Bex —
St. Maurice — Martigny — Grand St. Bernard.*

Berne is situated on the peninsula formed by the Aar, a considerable elevation above the river. The approach from Thun is very agreeable, though at present the entrance is by a very rapid descent, and then some steep and rather dangerous hills. It is, however, proposed to erect a suspension bridge across the Aar, from the high embankment outside the gate to the head of the High-street. Berne contains a population of 19,849 inhabitants.

The city may be briefly said to consist of three parallel avenues, or lines of streets, increasing in number to six or seven near its western, and diminishing to one near its eastern extremity, and traversed at right angles by a number of smaller ones. The principal streets are watered by a rivulet, or canal of running water, which supplies a number of fountains, generally surmounted by the figure of some sacred or heroic personage. The houses are mostly built on low arches, forming long arcades, called *Lauben* (a provincial word), which run along both sides of the streets, and effectually preserve pedestrians



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from the rain and sun. The clock tower, called Zeitglockenthurn, contains a clock of very curious mechanism, the internal structure of which is worthy of examination. The striking of the hours is announced by a procession of small figures, the crowing of a cock, &c., after which a steel figure, representing a warrior in complete armour, strikes the hours with a club.

Berne is usually considered to have been founded by Berchtold V., Duke of Zähringen, in 1191; however, there is some reason for supposing that the peninsula was inhabited in the time of the Romans; and mention is expressly made of the place under its present name so early as 1182. In 1191, the duke of Zähringen ordered Cuno of Bubenberg to enclose with walls and trenches the habitations which, under the name of Berne, had grown up round the castle of the Nydeck (the site of which is now occupied by the church of the same name). At this period the city extended towards the west only so far as the clock Tower, where there is an inscription in honour of the reputed founder.

In 1415, Berne took arms against Duke Frederick of Austria, conquered the whole of Argovia, and produced many heroic chiefs, during the long civil wars, and those against the Valais, Savoy, Burgundy, and the dukes of Milan.

In 1528, the Reformation was introduced at Berne, by Haller. Ever since the conquest of the *Pays de Vaud*, the territory of the canton has been fixed; but

most of the beautiful houses and the finest buildings in Berne have been erected since 1762. But all the glory and prosperity of this canton was destined to undergo a lamentable reverse from the French Revolution. In 1792, the Bernois had the fortitude to refuse the acknowledgment of citizen Barthélemi, as ambassador from the French Republic, during the whole of that year.

In 1797, the territory of the *ci-devant* Bishop of Basle was occupied by the French in such a manner that their triumphant phalanxes suddenly made their appearance within five leagues of Berne; soon after which another division of fifteen thousand French traversing the *Pays de Vaud*, penetrated the frontier of the German part of the canton of Berne.

Some negociations took place: but hostilities soon followed between the French and the Swiss General d'Erlach, the consequence of which was the loss of their independence and that of all the confederates, as all the cantons were successively compelled to receive the constitution prescribed by the French; but not before much blood had been shed in defence of their own. Berne afterwards became the seat of the Helvetic government, from June 1799 to 1803; the epoch when the new federal constitution, founded upon Buonaparte's Act of Mediation, was put into execution.

The Cathedral, formerly the Church of St. Vincent, was commenced in 1421 and finished in 1502, by Matthias Oensinger, or Ensinger, of Strasburgh.

It is a handsome Gothic structure. The principal entrance opens upon the Gross Kirchplatz. Over the gate is a very curious piece of sculpture, representing the Last Judgment, by Erhard Küng, or König, a Westphalian. The choir is adorned with some carving in wood, by Jacob Ruesch, and Henry Sewagen (which were damaged at the period of the Reformation), and some specimens of stained glass, executed in 1448, by Master Bernard. Some vestments of Charles the Bold, and other relics of antiquity, are also shown. This church contains two conspicuous monuments: the one was erected in memory of Nicholas Frederick Von Steiger, who was a chief magistrate of Berne, at the period of the French invasion in 1798. Adjoining to this are six tablets, containing the names of those who fell in defence of their country at the same period. In another part of the church is a large and gaudy monument, full of escutcheons, &c., erected in honour of Berchtold V., the reputed founder of Berne.

The Public Library was founded in the sixteenth century. The style of the structure has nothing remarkable, but the number of books is considerable, amounting to thirty thousand volumes in print, and about fifteen hundred manuscripts, chiefly relating to Swiss history. It also possesses a rich cabinet of medals, and some good pictures. The *Musée*, annexed to the library, contains a great variety of objects connected with natural history, especially of Swiss birds and minerals. The skin of the dog *Barry*, long a

faithful agent of the monks of the Great St. Bernard, in whose service he saved the lives of no fewer than fifteen individuals, was stuffed after his death, and stands here in a conspicuous situation. There are besides a number of ethnological specimens from the Pacific Ocean, among which the principal are a collection made by the artist Weber, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world. The most of these are from Otaheite. The portraits of all the chief magistrates of Berne, several Roman antiquities found in various parts of the canton, bas-reliefs of different regions in Switzerland, and a variety of other objects, are also to be seen at the Museum. The *Arsenal* contains several figures in complete armour. Of these the most conspicuous are Berchtold V., and the Schultheiss Bernard Von Nageli, the conqueror of the Pays de Vaud: the latter is on horseback. Besides these, there is a figure representing William Tell in the act of shooting at his son; a number of halters brought by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, for the purpose of hanging the Swiss, when he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer their country; a variety of ancient arms, &c.

The establishments devoted or subservient to the purposes of education are numerous.

The Collection d'Objets d'Histoire Naturelle, belonging to the venerable Pastor Wytttenbach, is also highly interesting; as are also the Collection d'Insectes et de Coquillages belonging to Professor Studer; the Cabinet de Monnaies et Médailles de Suisses,

of Dr. Isenschmid ; that of Mr. Sprüngli, pastor at Könitz ; the Galerie de Tableaux et Gravures of M. l'Avoyer Comte de Mülinen, and of M. de Frisching de Rumligen ; the Collection des Dessins originaux et Gravures of Mr. Sigismond de Wagner.

The Jardin Botanique is rich in plants, both indigenous and exotic, alpine and tropical. It is adorned with a bust of the great Haller. There is a second botanic garden, situated on the Längmuer, which is very favourable to the cultivation of certain plants.

The Abbayes, or Corporations, are in number thirteen :—the Abbaye des Tanneurs, des Cordonniers, du Lion d'Or, des Tisserans, des Maréchaux, des Charpentiers, des Boulangers, des Bouchers, des Marchands, des Bateliers, du Singe, du Maure, and des Gentilshommes.

At the above-named Abbayes, apartments may be had, and dinners are provided ; but they did not appear to me to be calculated for travellers.

Promenades.—The Terrasse is a handsome promenade adjoining the cathedral, which is shaded with fine alleys of walnut-trees, under which are a number of benches. It is elevated one hundred and eight feet above the Aar, and commands a magnificent view extending to the Alps. An inscription on the parapet records the wonderful escape of a student named Weinzäpfli, whose horse, on the 25th July 1654, being irritated by some boys, sprung over the wall into a garden of considerable depth, with his rider upon his back. The horse was killed, but the stu-

dent recovered, although his legs and arms were broken.

About nineteen years ago an unfortunate female, condemned to labour at the public works, while employed in sweeping this terrace, sprung over the wall, being encouraged by the slender hope afforded by the escape of Weinzäpfli, but was killed on the spot; two years later a thief, pursued by the military, made a similar attempt, but with no better success.

The ramparts also afford fine views and delightful promenades.

Baths.—There are houses on the banks of the Aar, in which both hot and cold baths are to be found. Those on the island are also much frequented. The charge is one franc, including the use of linen. The baths of Bloumenstein, about three leagues and a-half; and those of Gournighel, six leagues distant from Berne, are also much celebrated.

Gymnastic Fêtes.—The first Monday after Easter, the most experienced wrestlers from the country about Hasli, Brientz, Emmenthal, and Schwartzenberg, exhibit the spectacle of an athletic combat upon the city ramparts, from nine in the morning till noon.

The Cattle Fairs.—The first Tuesday in each month, a great show of cattle is exhibited at Berne; a very interesting spectacle to a stranger, in consequence of the great number of country people then to be seen from the adjacent parts, habited in all their variety of costume.

Hotels at Berne.—There are but two good hotels in Berne—the *Faucon*, and the *Crown*, both situated in the High-street: the *Faucon* is decidedly the best, but that secret appeared to be well known, as all the travellers seemed to flock there. This will account for the proprietor having added a second, indeed I may say a third house, to accommodate his numerous guests. Certainly the number of travellers in Switzerland must have increased, for, go in what direction you will, new hotels are either being erected, just built, or “improved, altered, and enlarged.” The new *Faucon* is a distinct building, containing a great number of moderate-sized sitting, and single-bedded rooms, furnished with taste and elegance. There is also a separate *ménage* to each floor; on the roof is a Belvedere, from whence a fine view of the Alps is obtained.

The terms at this house are the same as elsewhere: dinner, one o’clock, three francs; four o’clock, four francs; breakfast, one franc ten sous; bed-room, two francs.

There is one plan adopted by the proprietor of this hotel which I consider an advantage. He receives no boarders *during the summer*; wherever it is the case, they always take the best places at the table, and must be helped first; although, by their contract yearly, perhaps they do not pay above two-thirds what is charged to travellers.

Environs of Berne, and fine Views of the Alps.—The promenades out of town are to l’Enghe, a quar-

ter of a league distant, which is delightful in summer. From an open space at the entrance, there is the most extensive view of the Alps that can be seen in the environs of Berne.

At the extremity of this last promenade there are two different paths by which we may return to the town; one of them runs directly through an alley skirted with firs to Reichenbach, the ancient residence of Ulrich and Rodolph D'Erlach: the first of these heroes commanded his fellow citizens in 1291, at the glorious battle of *Donnerbuhel*, against the Austrians and the knights, their partisans. The son, worthy of such a father, immortalized himself in the fields of *Laupen*. Free from ambition and vanity, this citizen, contented with the laurels he had gained, cultivated his lands at Reichenbach, till he was far advanced in years, when he was assassinated by his own son-in-law, of execrable memory. This murder was the consequence of an altercation relative to the debts contracted by this assassin, who was a gentleman from *Underwald*, named *Rudenz*. From Reichenbach, passing through *Worblaufen*, we may return to Berne in the course of an hour; or otherwise we may enter the city by the *Pont-Neuf*. Several picturesque views are met with in the course of these walks.

Another road on the left leads, in the first place, to the forest of *Bremgarten*, in which there is an opening with a number of benches for the traveller's convenience, and a delightful prospect. From *Bremgar-*

ten we may return to Berne by the high road. The heights of Stalden, and the fine alleys of trees that ornament the highway from Soleure to the left, and Thun to the right, offer beautiful prospects of the city of Berne and its environs. Leaving the lower gate, and following the Aar on the left, we proceed to the summit of the Altenbergh, where an open space commands a view of the whole city of Berne, and the whole range of the Alps. There is a little wood at a small distance, and from hence we may go on to Ostermannighen, where a remarkable echo may be heard in the quarries. The rural beauties with which this walk abounds render it highly interesting. If we proceed on to Dieswyl and Stettlen, we may have a sight of the bottom of the valley of Worb, with the Shreckhorn and the Wetterhorn, the Hochgant, and several other mountains, towering above the château of Worb, and forming a grand *coup d'œil*. The philosopher's walk here leads to Donnerbuhel, the situation of which is equally admirable. This spot is considered very interesting, as being the theatre of the battle in 1291. It is also an agreeable promenade, as leading to a bathing-house; when, after passing by the side of the infirmary and traversing the wood, we may return to Berne through Bollinghen.

To ascend the hill of Panthigen in this district, it is necessary to be furnished with a guide. Upon the Emmenthal road there are many other villas extremely well situated, besides Worb; and the fields on the south are not less charming. The views of the

Aar, near Wabern, and those of the city and the chain of hills forming the Jura, in which Hasenmatt, above Solothurn, is easily distinguished, with the silver summits of the Alps, are extremely grand and striking. The Gourten is another mountain, within an hour's walk of Berne, but the Langhenbergh is some leagues from this city, though both are remarkable from the beautiful sites and the magnificent views which they exhibit. The same may be said of the heights of Ramlighen and Burghestein, four leagues from Berne. On the other hand the country on the western side of this city scarcely offers any kind of variety.

Monument near Berne.—This tomb is erected in the church of Hindelbank, two leagues from Berne, to the memory of Madame Langhans, the beautiful wife of the pastor of this place, who died in child-bed, in the year 1760. This lady is represented, as breaking her tomb with one hand, and with the other holding up her infant son. It is by the celebrated Nahl. Hindelbank is also remarkable for two castles and estate of Erlach.

Hofwyl, so celebrated all over Europe on account of the agronomical institutions of M. de Fellenberg, is only two leagues from Berne. For some years past a number of travellers have frequented this place, to witness the extraordinary ameliorations which this respectable man has introduced into agriculture, and the machines of his invention. Several rustic fêtes are celebrated here. An agricultural school for young

farmers was established here by the cantonal government, in 1808; and similar institutions were formed by two convents in Friburg and Thurgovia, in 1807.

Road from Berne to Bienne.—The distance from Berne to Bienne is six leagues. The road leaves Berne by the forest of Bremgarten, and passes by Maykirch to Seedorf. Near Seedorf are the small lake of the same name, and the castle of Frenisberg, formerly a convent, subsequently the residence of a bailiff, and now of a receiver. Beyond this village, and four leagues from Berne, is

AARBERG,

a small town in the Aar, which insulates it when the waters are high, so that the town is then accessible only by a covered bridge. Roads from Berne, Solothurn, Bienne, Neufchatel, Yverdon, and Lausanne, centering here, tend to animate the town. A strong old fortress, the castle of Aarberg, formerly stood near the town on the south. Within half a league of the next town, Nidau, a fine view may be obtained from the hill of Bellmonde. The ancient town of Nidau is situated at the junction of a branch of the river Thiele with the lake of Bienne, and consists of one handsome street. Near a fine bridge over the Thiele is the castle, founded so early as 1165. and once inhabited by the powerful counts of Nidau. It is at present the residence of the Prefect.

BIENNE.

It is situated at the base of the Jura, at a short distance from the lake of the same name. The river Suze, formerly two canals, flows through the town. Its population is about two thousand five hundred. Every thing in Bienne possesses an air of antiquity. The public fountains are very numerous, and, as at Berne, surmounted generally by some warlike or scriptural figure. The manufactories are very considerable. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood at Stauden and Tribei. Bienne possesses an hospital, gymnasium, and public library. There is a grotto worth visiting in a rock above the town.

At Bienne there is a new hotel called the *Jura*, at the foot of the mountain of that name. Table-d'hôte at one and four o'clock—3 francs and 4 francs; bedrooms from 1 franc 10 sous to 3 francs; hire of a carriage with two horses, 16 francs a-day.

Excursions from Bienne.

Lake of Bienne and Island of St. Peter.—The Island of St. Peter is distant two leagues from Bienne. Travellers from Berne, whose sole object is to visit the Island, have no necessity to proceed to Bienne; but may quit the road from Berne to Aarberg, and proceed by Walperschwyel and Teufelen to Gerolfingen, a league and a quarter from Aarberg, and thence by boats to the island, which is distant half a league from the shore.

The Lake of Bienne is three leagues in length, by one in breadth. In addition to the island of St. Peter, celebrated as the residence of Rousseau, it contains a small sandy islet, which has, since his time, borne the name of *Isle aux Lapins*, or 'Rabbit Island,' from his exploit of stocking it with those animals, as mentioned in his '*Solitary Wanderer*.' In the year 1765 Rousseau passed three months on the island, which he describes as the happiest of his life. At the end of that period, being expelled by the Bernese government, who rejected even his proposal of submitting to perpetual imprisonment in order to secure an abode, he took refuge in England. The house was originally a convent, and is at present both an inn and farm-house. Around three sides of the inner court is an open gallery. Two sides are occupied by stables and out-houses, the third by the proprietor, and the fourth is reserved for strangers. The court is shaded by a fine walnut-tree. The apartment once occupied by Rousseau remains in its original state. The walls are almost covered with the poetical effusions of visitors, the Album intended for them not having been found sufficient. On the summit of a hill which occupies the centre of the island, is a small forest of ancient oaks, some of them twenty feet in circumference, which is intersected with avenues, and resembles an English garden. It contains an octagon pavilion, wherein the youth of the neighbourhood dance on Sundays, during the festival of the vintage, which is here celebrated in a brilliant manner. The

directors of the hospital of Berne, to which establishment the island belongs, take especial care to protect this sylvan shade from the ravages of cultivation. The island is a quarter of a league in circumference. Previously to 1485, it was inhabited by monks, whose convent was in that year suppressed by the Pope, and their domains made over to the canons of Berne. On the secularization of the chapter, the island was bestowed upon the hospital of that city.

Pierre Pertuis.—A very interesting excursion may be made to Pierre Pertuis, or Pierre Port. The road passes through the handsome village of Boujean (*Bætzingen*, G.), and above the forges of Frainvilliers, where there is a fall of the Suze called the cascade of Rondchâtel, and a view of the charming valley of Orvins. A quarter of a league farther are the forges of the Reuchenette, beyond which, at the distance of a league and three quarters more, is Sonceboz. At this place is the cascade of Pissot, one hundred and fifty feet high. Half a league farther is Pierre Pertuis, a curious aperture wrought through a solid rock, whether by art or nature is uncertain. The following inscription, cut rudely on the rock above the passage, shows that it existed in the time of the Romans, and that the road which passes through it was made by them:—

NUMINI AVG
VM
VIA CTAPERT
DV VMPATER
II VIR COL HELV.

The dimensions of the aperture are very irregular: its breadth varies between thirty and fifty feet. Its height has been variously stated, some assigning to it forty or fifty, some only twenty feet. The defile, of which it forms the entrance, and through which flows the Birse, is of a wild and extraordinary character. The road which passes through Pierre Pertuis forms two branches, whereof one leads through the Münster Thal to Basle, the other to Bellelai and Parentrui. The distance from Pierre Pertuis to Basle is twelve leagues.

SOLOTHURN

is situated above the Aar, on the slope of a gentle hill, in the middle of a fertile valley. It is only half a league from the base of Mount Jura, and is traversed by a stream called the Goldbach. The streets are tolerably broad, and adorned with several fountains.

The Cathedral was erected by Pisoni, of Locarno, between the years 1762 and 1773. The architecture is Italian; the front in particular is built with considerable taste. A staircase of great breadth, adorned at its base with jets of water, leads to the three principal entrances. Many fine altar-pieces by Dominick Corvi embellish this cathedral. In the treasury of the church are preserved an ancient copy of the Four Gospels, and some remains of the tents of Duke Charles of Burgundy. From the top a beautiful view is obtained. *The Jesuits' Church* also possesses a fine altar-piece. *The Town-House*, conceived in a

handsome style of architecture, and adorned with several pictures. It contains also a bas-relief by Eggenchwyl, representing Cleobis and Biton, and a bust of St. Nicholas Von der Flue, by the same artist. These two casts obtained the prize in Paris in 1812. Several portraits of the chief magistrates, a fine staircase, and several Roman inscriptions inserted in the walls of the porticos, are also worthy of notice. *The Clock Tower* is a singular building, situated in the middle of the town, which is thought by some to be of Roman construction, by others referred to the epoch of the first kingdom of Burgundy.

The best hotel is the *Crown*, where mules and cars may be hired to ascend to Weissenstein.

Excursions from Solothurn.

The Hermitage of St. Verena.—This place, which is half a league from the town, may be attained by several roads. The most agreeable is a convenient path winding along a rivulet, which is frequently crossed, and which sometimes exhibits interesting cascades. A small chapel, hewn out of the living stone, is a great resort of the peasantry on Good Friday; as is also the spot where, according to tradition, Saint Verena fastened herself to the rock in order to avoid the torrent which threatened to overwhelm her, and Satan, irritated by her virtue, attempted to crush her with large stones. Upon an eminence, situated on the west of the entrance, is a monument dedicated to the Schultheiss Wenge.

The Weissenstein is on the summit of the Jura. This excursion may be undertaken on horseback, on foot, or in a *char-à-banc*. The view embraces a comprehensive range of mountains and glaciers, from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. The Sentis, the Niesen, the Blümlis Alp, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin, are among the most conspicuous objects; the sun-rise, and sun-set effects are beautiful. Good accommodation at the hotel on the summit, where they make up thirty beds; a table-d'hôte, baths, &c.

The Hasenmatt is another summit of the Jura, more elevated than the Weissenstein, and attained in an-hour's walk from it. In addition to the objects just specified, the prospect hence includes the mountains of Alsace and Burgundy. A path which leads from Hasenmatt to Court, in the valley of Moutier, traverses that of Chaluat, chiefly inhabited by Anabaptists. Another path leads from Weissenstein by the village of Gänsbrunnen (or St. Joseph) to Moutier in three hours. Those who wish to proceed thence to Basle may, by crossing the Birs at Aesch visit the battle-field of Dornach.

Road from Solothurn to Neufchatel.—The road from Solothurn to Neufchatel, distant twelve leagues, is chiefly through the canton of Berne, which is entered near Leuzigen. The first place of importance is Birren, three leagues from Solothurn, which is supposed to be the Petenisca of the Romans. It is situated on the Aar. Three leagues farther is Aarberg, already described. Two roads lead from this in the direction

of Neufchatel, which reunite at Treiten. At Thielebrücke the road enters the canton of Neufchatel, whence it leads through St. Blaise to that town.

NEUFCHATEL

Is situated above the lake of the same name, on two small hills at the foot of the Jura, which are separated by the Seyon. The private edifices are not of striking appearance, with the exception of those in the suburb. The street so called was constructed about seventy years ago, against the slope of the Jura, and in the centre of a large vineyard. The town is adorned with a number of fountains, surmounted by gigantic figures, which sometimes represent warriors of the fifteenth century, sometimes allegorical personages.

The Cathedral, a Gothic building erected in 1164 by Bertha de Grange, spouse to Count Ulrich de Vinelz. The statues of nine Counts and four Countesses, seen in the choir, form part of the monument constructed in 1373, by Count Lewis. This temple, probably built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, was consecrated to the Virgin Mary. Its dedication as a collegial church took place on the 8th of November 1276. It is at present appropriated to the Calvinistic service.

The Hotel de Ville, a handsome and massive structure, erected chiefly at the expense of a patriotic citizen, David de Pury, who having also founded

several public schools and other charitable institutions, and opened new roads, bequeathed at his death a large legacy to the corporation. The house contains portraits of four kings of Prussia, and it also possesses the more appropriate ornament of a bust of De Pury, who, from the fruits of his over industry, was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, to the extent of four millions of francs, or £160,000 British money.

The '*Cathedral Terrace*,' wherein stands the sepulchral stone of William Farel, the Reformer, commands a magnificent prospect. This promenade, which is between the Cathedral and the lake, is planted with trees, and extends to the hill of the Crêt. There are many other interesting walks about Neufchatel, but without specific names.

Environs.—The Abbaye de la Fontaine André, half a league from Neufchatel, the Rocher de la Tablette, near the summit of the mountain of La Tour, the Jardin de la Rochette on the east of the town, and the Jardin du Chânel, on the west, are among the most interesting objects of the environs, which are very picturesque, principally from their proximity to the mountains and lake. The fine bridge of Serrières is also worth a visit.

Hotels.—The *Faucon*, and *Poste*, *Croix Federal*, and *Hotel du Port*. The first is considered the best; here may be had the celebrated wine called *Cortailod*.

Excursions from Neufchatel.

A *Steam-packet* makes a tour of the Lake of Neufchatel, to *Yverdun* daily, at six in the morning; touching at Cortaillod, St. Aubin, and Concise.

To *Morat*, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock.

To *Nidau* and *Bienne*, touching at Neuveville and Ile de St. Pierre, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; returning from Yverdun at ten in the morning, and from Morat at five in the evening.

Fares in 1837.

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.
Neufchatel to Cortaillod	6 batz	4 batz
— St. Aubin	12 —	8 —
— Concise	18 —	12 —
— Yverdun	24 —	15 —
— Neuveville	12 —	10 —
— l'Ile de St. Pierre	18 —	12 —
— Nidau	24 —	15 —
— Morat	15 —	10 —

The Chaux de Fonds is a large and handsome burgh, scattered along a considerable extent of the Jura, through a valley two leagues in length. It is distant five leagues and a-half from Neufchatel. The road first reaches Vallengin, one league from the capital. This town, formerly the chief place of the country of the same name, is situated at one extremity of the Val de Rug. On a rock may be seen the remains of its ancient feudal castle. From the summit of the Jura, at a place called Les Loges, there is a very extensive and fine view. The valley of

the Chaux de Fonds is destitute of trees, but remarkable for the industry of its inhabitants, and the great number of mills and factories dispersed throughout it. The manufactures, especially those of watches and lace, are carried on to a very great extent. Here may be seen very curious subterraneous mills, and some automats, made by one of those ingenious mechanics named Droz. The church of the Chaux de Fonds, lately erected, is remarkable for its oval form ; it occupies the site of the chapel of St. Hubert, which perished in the general conflagration of Chaux de Fonds in 1794.

The Locle.—The Locle, like the Chaux de Fonds, from which it is two leagues distant, is occupied by a multitude of artisans. It also contains subterraneous mills. The celebrated Droz, one of the family just mentioned, was a native of this part of the Jura. The road from the Chaux de Fonds is bordered by a nearly uninterrupted line of houses, and passes through Les Eplatures and the Crêt du Locle. The large burgh of the Locle is traversed by the Bied, the waters of which are confined by a canal cut in the rock to the extent of one thousand feet. These waters, by forming a cascade above a precipice one hundred feet deep, turn three mills placed almost vertically one over another. The Roche Fendue, through which is obtained a view of Franche Comté, is near these mills.

Route from Neufchatel to Locle.

	leagues.
Vallengin	1
Vaudevilliers	$\frac{1}{2}$
Loges	1
Chaux de Fonds	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Locle	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Morat.

The small, but handsome town of Morat is three leagues from Friburg; it is of an antique appearance; many of the houses are supported by low arcades. It acquired much celebrity from the signal defeat of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which is commemorated by the lime-tree in the Place des Tilleuls, at Friburg. Morat was originally founded by the Romans. It contains an old castle, some handsome buildings, a distinguished seminary, and a well-regulated hospital. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, especially at Münchwyler, where some remains of ancient buildings may be traced in the walls of the houses. In the castle are six inscriptions, from which it would appear that this place was once a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*, and contained a temple, dedicated to the goddess Aventia. On the wall of the church of St. Maurice, near Morat, there is also an ancient inscription.

Four years after the battle of Morat, the bones of the Burgundians who fell on that memorable day were collected into a heap, forty-four feet long by

fourteen broad, and a chapel erected on the spot, called the Ossuary (or bone-house) of Morat. The chapel was rebuilt by the cantons of Berne and Friburg, in 1755.

Hotels.—Crown and Aigle.

The Lake of Morat is only two leagues in length, half-a-league in breadth, and its greatest depth one hundred and sixty-two feet. The Broye, which falls into it below Avenche, leaves it near Sugier, to fall into the lake of Neufchatel. Facing the town of Morat rises the hill of Vully (Mistelacherberg), from the top of which you enjoy a beautiful prospect of the town and lake of Neufchatel, of the lake of Morat, of part of that of Bienne, of the extensive marshes as far as Aarberg, and of the chain of the Alps.

This monument of the defeat of their ancestors was destroyed by the Burgundian soldiers of the army of Brune, in 1798, when the French penetrated into this country. The spot, which is about a quarter of a league from Morat, on the high-road leading to Lausanne, was subsequently marked by a lime-tree. A column erected by the Friburghers in 1822, may also be seen beside the road.

AVENTICUM,

the metropolis of ancient Helvetia, is distant two leagues from Morat, and is, perhaps, the most interesting spot throughout Switzerland for antiquarian

research. Although reduced to nearly the compass of one solitary street, which is on a considerable elevation, and in the centre of the original city, it is supposed to have once extended its precincts nearly to the lake of Morat. This town is probably one of the most ancient existing, at least if the presumption be well-grounded which assigns to it a date 589 years anterior to the Christian æra. Aventicum was in its most flourishing state from 69 to 77, during the reign of Vespasian, to whom it is supposed to have given birth, but was subsequently ravaged, first by the Allemanni, and afterwards by Attila. It is one of the first towns that became episcopal sees. The church of St. Symphorien, now no longer existing, contained the tombs of twenty-two bishops. The hamlet of Donatire, at one extremity of ancient Aventicum, is said to owe its name to a temple consecrated to Domna Thecla, one of the most ancient saints in the calendar. The remains of the city are very numerous: the principal are the following;—part of the walls, fourteen or fifteen feet in thickness; the angle of a very splendid building, still standing, which has on one side a half column of the Corinthian order, on the other a pilaster, the entire formed of marble; a magnificent carved cornice of white marble, nine feet long, four broad, and three thick; part of the ancient port, with the outer palisadoes whereon it rested; the amphitheatre, containing the den for the wild beasts; subterranean aqueducts to the baths, the mosaic pavements whereof

are still in part remaining ; some remains of a temple of Apollo, &c.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are some isolated columns and numerous fragments, many inscriptions in the walls of the houses and churches, &c. Several busts of deities have also been found here, and placed upon the public fountains : many other interesting remains have been placed in museums, and private collections. The walls are supposed by some not to be Roman, but built by the Burgundians in place of the original walls. The remains of an old tower stand near the entrance on the Morat side. A castle was built at Avenches, in 605, by Count Wivilo, or Willi, from whom it derived its German name, "Wiflispurg." The church is also very ancient ; it is built on the site of a cathedral which appertained to the bishopric. The most remarkable inscription found here was one connected with the subject of Mr. Wiffen's poem, entitled "Julia Alpinula." She was priestess of the temple of Isis, when the Roman general Gæcinna captured Aventicum, who put her father to death notwithstanding her tears and supplications.

Hotels.—*Crown*, and *The Moor's Head*.

FRIBURG

Contains a population of 8533 inhabitants. The appearance of the town, especially as seen from the north, is very remarkable. It is built partly on the top of a precipice, nearly perpendicular, partly on the

banks of the river Sartine, which makes here a semi-circular bend, dividing the city into two regions, which are also separated by language—French being spoken in the lower, German in the upper town. In some of the central streets both languages are spoken. In one place the acclivity is so sudden that a flight of steps has been provided for communication, instead of a street. Many of the houses are built at an extreme height, on the very edge of a precipice, and provided with exterior wooden galleries projecting over it. The new suspension bridge was erected in 1834.

There are many gardens, and even orchards, within the precincts of the city. The gate called the *Bürglenthor*, or *Porte de Bourguillon*, is a very conspicuous object, being placed between two precipices, and apparently half suspended in the air. The mill of the Motta is in a very remarkable situation at the end of the *Pertuis*, opposite the convent of *Mai-grange*.

The principal routes that centre at Friburg are those leading by Lausanne to Berne, and to Vevay by Bulle.

The *Cathédrale*, or *Eglise de St. Nicolas*, a plain specimen of the Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. It was begun in 1283, but the tower, which is the highest in Switzerland, rising to an elevation of three hundred and sixty-three feet, was not erected until 1452. It was commenced on the arrival at Friburg of several councillors who had been confined by

the Austrians in the prisons of Freyburg, a town of the Brisgau. The bells are esteemed the finest in Switzerland. Over the principal entrance is an extraordinary and well-executed piece of carving, which represents the Day of Judgment, with Heaven on the one side, and Hell on the other. Within the church are a number of tablets, inscribed with epitaphs, and a few old specimens of stained glass. Among the pictures are the Birth of Jesus, and the Institution of the Lord's Supper, painted by an artist named Sutter. Another represents the Martyrdom of St. Meinard.

The Hôtel de Ville is built on the site of the castle of the dukes of Zähringen. From the castle this quarter of the city is called the Burg. A trench separated the ancient building from the rest of the city. In 1463 the tower was pulled down, and the materials thrown into the trench. Above it were constructed an arch, and a street called Pont-mouret.

Friburg possesses a great number of religious establishments. It contains in all two chapters of canons, four friaries, and five nunneries.

Hotels.—*The Zaehringue* (the best); *The Marchans*, and *Faucon*.

Promenades.—The Place des Tilleuls, or “Limes,” so called from a lime or linden planted here in 1476, on the 22d June, it is said, the day on which Charles the Bold was defeated at Morat: the bearer of the news having presented himself with a lime or linden branch in his hand. This venerable tree, which is twenty feet in circumference, was much damaged by

a storm a few years since, but great care has been taken for its future preservation. Its lower branches rest upon a frame of wood, supported by four pillars, and there are seats round it which are a favourite lounge of the Friburghers. The Place d'Armes, called also the Grande Place, is the principal promenade without the city.

The best situation for viewing the city and environs is the tower of the cathedral.

The Hermitage de la Madeleine is about a league from the city; it is a very curious excavation four hundred feet in length, which is wrought in a rock on the bank of the Sartine. It consists of a church, surmounted by a tower eighty feet high, a kitchen and a cellar, with chambers, porches, and staircases. This pious and patient labour was accomplished by John Dupré, of Gruyères, assisted by his servant alone, between the years 1670 and 1680. He was drowned in 1708, while assisting some strangers across the river, who had come to visit him.

Route from Friburg to Lausanne.

	leagues.
To Villars	1
— Nierwz	1
— Romont	3½
— Rue	3½
— Carouge	½
— Mont-Preveyne	½
— Lausanne	1½
	11½

LAUSANNE,

the capital of the canton de Vaud, is built upon three hills and the intervening valleys, about half a league from the shore of the lake of Geneva. The population in 1835 was recorded at 14,738 inhabitants: the climate is milder than that of Berne, but not less healthy; the streets are narrow, steep, and winding; but the situation is one of the most lovely that can well be imagined, from every part of the town, being 533 feet above the level of the lake.

The ancient *Lausonium*, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, having been ruined by the fall of the mountain of Tauretune, the inhabitants took refuge upon the heights round the hermitage of the Venetian Prodasius, who became a refugee there in the year 500, from scourges that afflicted Italy.

In the year 1456 this city came under the jurisdiction of Gundiock, first king of Burgundy. In 1479, the bishop and chapter of Lausanne formally cited the *locusts* to appear before them, on account of the ravages committed by these insects. About the year 580, Marius, bishop of Avenche, in Burgundy, transferred his episcopal seat to this place, which from that period took the name of Lausanne. This translation, with the relics of St. Anne, a piece of the true cross, one of the ribs of Mary Magdalen, some hairs of the Virgin, a piece of the holy cradle, and a rat that had eaten the sacramental bread, drew a number of pil-

grims to Lausanne, and contributed very much to the enlargement of the place.

During the tenth century, the *grande*es of Burgundy held two diets at Lausanne. When the kingdom of Burgundy ceased and fell into the hands of Conrad, emperor of Germany, he granted this place several privileges. Berne, Friburg, and Solothurn were often obliged to interfere between the inhabitants of Lausanne and their bishops. During one hundred and fifty years before the Reformation, Lausanne had exhibited a spectacle of the grossest superstition and a dreadful depravity of morals. The church of St. Anne was surrounded with houses of ill fame, and the clergy were not ashamed of taking up their residence in these places of prostitution. And, as similar disorders prevailed at Geneva and other places, the enormity of the evil prepared the remedy in the Reformation that followed. When the Bernois declared war against the duke of Savoy, in 1536, the bishop of Lausanne declared for the latter, which caused his ruin. After this period, the bishops of Lausanne resided at Friburg; and their *château* at Lausanne became the residence of the Bernois bailiffs. In 1798, Lausanne was declared the chief place of the Canton de Vaud under the French government.

The magnificent site of Lausanne, and the manners and address of the inhabitants in general, who have all the politeness, without the vices and unbounded luxury of great cities, joined to the facility offered

here of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, have contributed for many years past to make Lausanne a favourite spot with foreigners from all parts of Europe. Among these, several English noblemen, as well as the celebrated Gibbon, have been residents here.

The Cathédrale, formerly the Eglise de Notre Dame, is considered one of the finest gothic churches in Europe. It was founded about the year 1000, by Bishop Henri, and consecrated in 1275 by Pope Gregory X., in presence of Rodolph of Habsburg, and many other illustrious persons. In 1335 it was much damaged by fire, which reduced nearly the entire city to ashes. It was rebuilt by Bishop Boniface and his successor. It is situated on an elevation which commands the city. On the exterior wall are ancient inscriptions, now difficult to decypher. This church is built in the form of a Latin cross, and was surmounted by two high towers, one of which was destroyed by lightning on the 24th May 1825. The principal entrance is adorned with a variety of carved figures. The most remarkable tombs are kept carefully locked up. The most conspicuous is one of white marble, erected to Henrietta, the first wife of Stratford Canning, Esq. Above is the bust of the deceased, and below the following figures:—Painting, Music, Study, Hymen, Fidelity, Maternal Affection or Charity, and Prudence. Hymen and Study are the workmanship of Canova. There are two inscriptions; that which records the date is as follows :

—“ *Harriet Canning, née Raikes, décédée le 17 Juin 1817.*”

The *Château*, situated in the most elevated part of the city, and close to the suburbs, was founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Bishop John de Cossonay. It consists of a large square mass of building constructed in cut stone, flanked at the four angles with brick turrets, connected by an outer gallery that runs all round the edifice. The majority of the apartments have been new-modelled into public offices. The apartment, however, of the bishop is still shown, the ceiling whereof is in its original state. Here stood a chair, moving on rollers, which formerly concealed an aperture now walled up, whereby the bishops had free egress to the neighbouring convents, and other places, by means of subterraneous passages. It was thus that the last bishop, Sebastian de Montfaucon, escaped from the castle in 1536, when it was besieged by the Bernese. Part of the court of this castle forms a small terrace shaded by acacias, which commands a magnificent prospect. This court is bordered on two sides by elegant buildings, erected in 1802, which may be considered as appendages to the castle. The *Collège*, or Académie, a considerable building, was founded in 1587.

The Cantonal Museum, among other interesting objects, antiquarian and scientific, contains the following:—a leg-bone of Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus, brought from Rome; an antique lamp found at Nyon, very large and fine; an Egyptian bottle,

containing rose-water ; a salver, representing the parturition of Leda, with Mercury holding the two eggs ; Roman weights of red earth, found at Vevay ; a glass bracelet found at Bex : fragments of porphyry from Titus's baths at Rome, presented by Kemble, the tragedian. The *mineralogical* department contains a variety of Alpine and other specimens, in addition to two collections—the one arranged according to the system of Werner, and the other according to that of Haüy. Another collection, consisting of Russian minerals, was presented by General de la Harpe. The zoological collections were sent from Turkey. The collected pictures of Mr. Ducroz, a native of Lausanne, who spent forty years in Italy, also adorn the museum.

Close to the terrace of the cathedral is an old building, called the *Evêché*, one part of which contains the prisons of the tribunal of the district, another is to be converted into a Lancasterian school. *The Casino*, near the Place de St. François, is a handsome building. The new promenade is close by it. *The Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the episcopal palace, was constructed in 1454, and contains the usual public offices. At the bottom of one of the corridors, and on the door of the great hall, is an allegorical picture bearing the date 1684, and a Latin inscription, *nihil silentio utilius*.

Views, Promenades, &c.—The principal are the terrace of the Casino, from the cathedral ; from the house where Gibbon composed part of his His-

tory of the Fall of the Roman Empire ; * others from the promenade of Montbenon, going out of the gate of St. Francis ; from Signal, a place about half a league above the town, near the forest of Sauvabelin ; near the country houses of Bellevue, Beaulieu, Venes, and Chablières ; from St. Sulpy, a village on the borders of the lake. These easy promenades or excursions present a number of beautiful and striking situations.

The *Hotels* are the *Faucon*, *Lion d'Or*, *Angleterre*, the *France*, *Crown and Balance*, none of them good, excepting the *Faucon*, which is rather dear : the prices charged—dinner, four francs ; bed, three francs ; breakfast, two and a-half francs. *The Ancre* at D'Ouchi, is a good and pleasantly situated house.

Baths are to be had at the hotel *Lion d'Or*, on the Place Riponne, at Boverat, Vallon, Chailly, and D'Ouchi.

Steam-Packets embark and disembark passengers on their way to and from Geneva. It is impossible to give the exact time of their arriving, as they frequently change the time of starting† from Geneva and Villeneuve. The fare in the best cabin from Lausanne to Vevay is three francs ; from Lausanne to Geneva, six francs.

Diligences to Berne, from Geneva, daily ; to Geneva, from Berne, passes through about three in the

* It is now being converted into an hotel, having been purchased for that purpose for 90,000 French francs.

† In September 1837, the boat from Geneva arrived about three in the afternoon. To Geneva about ten in the morning.

morning ; the office is in the same building with the *Post-office*, Place St. François, open from eight in the morning till twelve, and from three till eight in the evening.

The village *D'Ouchi*, near the lake, half a league from Lausanne, may be considered as the port of Lausanne. The tower here was built in 1160 by Bishop Landerick, of Dornach. From D'Ouchi to Cour, and the environs, the walk affords a number of the richest prospects. The same may be applied to the Cherry Farm, some time the residence of the celebrated M. Huber, a pupil of Bonnet's.

The banks of the Venoge, which takes its source in the valley of Romain Moitier, are delightful ; and following the course of this rivulet, it leads into other vallies, here and there presenting groupes of mountains, little cascades and copses, with cottages and villas, surrounded with gardens, vineyards, &c. In the course of this promenade, we meet with the villages of Renens and Mezeri : from the terrace of the latter there is a fine prospect. At Chalet de la Ville, a house situated a quarter of a league beyond Lausanne, in a meadow encircled with trees, a very extensive view may be enjoyed. M. Tissot used to pass whole months at this place.

Excursions from Lausanne.

Among the most agreeable excursions from Lausanne, that to Vevay is one, during which nature

may be seen displaying much of her magnificence and variety. This is generally applicable to the environs of Lausanne, eastward and westward. The road to Vevay follows the lake, and passes through Pully, Paudex, Lutri, Villette, Cully, and St. Saphorin. Entering Vevay, we cross a fine bridge, constructed over the impetuous torrent of the Veveyse, which rises in Mount Molesson, in the canton of Friburg. The whole of this route is a continued succession of enchanting and delicious views. To enjoy them it is advisable to leave Lausanne about four in the afternoon.

Distance from Lausanne to Vevay about four leagues. Pedestrians should avoid walking this road, as it lies between two high walls nearly the whole way.

On the road to Vevay, a little without the suburb of Etraz, are the villas of Villamont and Monrepos. In Villamont is a simple and interesting monument erected to the great Haller by his son, an officer in the French service. Monrepos was once the habitation of Voltaire.

On the high road to Berne is the cemetery of Pierre de Plan, the entrance to which is by a handsomely planted promenade. At the further extremity of this burying-place are seven groves, rendered more conspicuous than the rest by the pains taken to inclose them with iron railings. In the third of these is interred the tragedian Kemble. The monument

bears the following simple inscription: “ *Sacred to the Memory of John Philip Kemble, Esq., who departed this life 26th February 1823, aged 66 years.*”

Another conspicuous monument on the left of the entrance, in marble, was erected by the Rev. Richard Allott, dean of Raphoe in Ireland, to his wife and daughter.

VEVAY

is a pleasant town, and very rich in vineyards. It is tolerably well built, stretching along the side of the lake of Geneva, at the distance of half a league from the foot of the Alps, at the centre of a deep gorge, or opening, formed by the Vevayse. The number of inhabitants is about two thousand. Here are watch-makers, jewellers, tanners, and hatters; the resort of French Protestants hither having contributed greatly to render this place flourishing. There are many good houses; a handsome *hotel de ville*; a public walk, with rows of trees; a castle, rather a mean building; a large pleasant market-place by the lake; two churches, and a college. The country being delightful, the air soft, the prospects agreeable, and much good company residing in it, many persons have been induced to fix their residence at Vevay.

The Cathédrale is a little out of the town, and elevated above it. The date of its erection is 1498. It is surrounded by a planted terrace, commanding a magnificent view. On the left, looking towards the

lake, are the distant mountains of the Valais; and still farther, the glaciers of the Pain de Sucre; a part of the Grand St. Bernard still farther; on the same side, but nearer, are the Aigle, the Dent de Jaman, and others; on the right, a variety of fertile hills, with the Jura in the distance; and in front, the lake of Geneva, the rocks of Meillerie, and the Alps of Chablais. The church contains two very interesting monuments; that of Edmund Ludlow, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. of England, with a long inscription; and that of Andrew Broughton, who read his sentence of death. These two Englishmen, being obliged to flee their native land, sought refuge at Vevay, where they were protected by the Bernese, who then held the jurisdiction of this country, notwithstanding repeated applications by the English Government for their surrender.

There exists at Vevay a society of a singular description, called the Abbaye des Vignerons, which, from very remote times, have superintended the labours of the vintager. A deputation is sent by this society every spring and autumn, to inspect the vineyards of the commune, and award prizes wherever merited. Previously to the Revolution, these prizes were distributed at a festival called the Fête de l'Abbaye des Vignerons, during which a procession of a most extraordinary nature was led through the streets of Vevay. After an interruption of twenty-two years, this old custom was revived on the 5th and 6th August 1819. Pagan ceremonies, scriptural scenes from the

Old Testament, modern usages, were all blended together; patriarchal and mythological personages appeared in appropriate habiliments. Pallas, Ceres, Vulcan, the Cyclops, Bacchus, Silenus, all with their proper attributes,—Noah, the large cluster of grapes brought by the spies from Canaan, two groups, called the Vintagers of Spring, and the Vintagers of Autumn, figure in this procession, which attracts strangers from all quarters. These rites appear to be of the most remote antiquity.

One of the best *hotels* in Switzerland is the Three Crowns at Vevay. The proprietor, M. Monnet, speaks English, and is both attentive and polite to his guests. He has lately added a new house, elegantly fitted up, and well adapted for families. On the top is a Belvidere, from whence there is a beautiful view. The Ville de Londres, Croix Blanche, Aigle, &c. are only second-rate houses. A diligence runs between Vevay and Bex daily—fare, 2½ francs.

The mountains rise from the town in the form of an amphitheatre, the lower part of them covered with vineyards; half way up some castles, campagnes, and farm-houses; above these, woods, fields, and meadows; on the brow, thick forests; on the other side, across the lake, which is here three leagues over, are seen the dark rocks of Meillerie; in the distance are the glaciers of the Valais, the mouth of the Rhone, and a fertile country with numerous villages.

Steam-Packets call at Vevay on their way to and from Geneva and Villeneuve.

Two leagues farther, beyond Vevay, is the celebrated castle of Chillon, on which the well-known poem of Lord Byron, the Prisoner of Chillon, has conferred additional celebrity,—built on a rock in the lake, upon a peninsula, with scarcely room for a road between the castle and the mountain. It has three courts, with galleries, battlements, loop-holes, &c., and was very strong before the invention of artillery, but it is entirely commanded by the mountain. When the Bernois conquered the Pays de Vaud, this, and the castle of Yverdon, were the only places that made any resistance.

Between Vevay and this castle, you pass through the parish of Moutru, consisting of about twenty farms, dispersed about the hills among the vineyards. They make excellent cheese here, and the vintage begins sooner than in the other parts of the Pays de Vaud.

Half a league beyond the castle of Chillon is *Villeneuve*, a little town, consisting of one long wide street, situated at the head of the lake of Geneva, near where the Rhone enters it. From Vevay to this place, the mountains are one continued cultivation of vineyard and orchard, with forest trees above them; the grounds and habitations are disposed in the most picturesque manner, and there are frequent cascades tumbling from rock to rock.

Hotel.—Croix Blanche.

We now quit the lake, and go south by Roche to Aigle, two leagues from Villeneuve. A little beyond

this town are quarries of black, brown and white, and red and white marble.

Having left Villeneuve, we enter a deep valley, a league wide, with the Swiss Alps on one side, and those of Savoy on the other, and traversed by the Rhone. The road, which is very good, lies almost close under the Swiss mountains; these are generally covered with shrubs or trees, and their ruggedness is finely contrasted with the extreme fertility of the valley, which is a chain of meadows as far as Aigle, where there are vineyards.

Aigle is a large bourg, built chiefly of black marble, which gives it a dismal appearance. The salines, or salt-works, are at a little distance from the town; The graduation-house is nine hundred feet long; the water is pumped up to the top of this building by fourteen pumps, which are worked by a wheel thirty-two feet in diameter; hence it drips through a vast layer of thorns into wooden vessels at the bottom, resembling great brewing coolers, until it is of sufficient strength for the boiling-house. Here, and in the other works at Bex, they do not make more than ten thousand quintals of salt, which is about a tenth part of the whole consumption of the canton of Berne; the rest is procured from Savoy and France.

Goitres, or swelled necks, begin here to be not uncommon, though neither so frequent, nor so enormous, as in the Valais. Idiots, called *cretins*, are also numerous. This disorder has a connection with

the goitre, and probably proceeds from the same cause. The body becomes dwarfish, the physiognomy ugly and unenlightened, and the mind is deprived of all its powers. In some subjects there remains nothing but a slow and awkward motion, with a vacant grin upon the countenance, to show that the cretin is a living animal.

The mountains between Aigle and Bex are picturesque and highly romantic.

Bex is a considerable town, and its fairs and markets are much frequented. It is in a large plain, abounding in corn and pastures; the *Avançon*, a large and rapid brook, runs through it, and the ruins of a castle are yet seen on an eminence. The *Union* is a good hotel.

The *souterreins* of the salt-works are at a place called the *Fondement*; and the graduation buildings and coppers are at *Bevieux*, upon the same construction as those at *Aigle*. The *souterreins*, dug three thousand feet within the earth, are extremely curious; it will take an hour and a-half to ride there, the same time to survey them, and an hour to return.

From *Bex* it is only half a league to the entrance of the *Valais*, at the bridge of *St. Maurice*. This bridge is of one arch, one hundred feet wide, and full seventy feet above the bed of the river. It abuts on the extremities of two lofty mountains, which have been rent or worn just as much as was necessary to let the *Rhone* escape here, as it does again below *Geneva*, at *Fort l'Ecluse*, between Mount

Jura and the Vouache. The bridge separates the two sovereignties of Berne and the Valais. Entering the latter canton, passports are demanded.

At the end of the bridge commences the bourg of *St. Maurice*, a small town in the Lower Valais, on the Rhone, on the high road of the Simplon, between the Dent de Midi and the Dent de Morcles. It contains one thousand inhabitants, and is small, but regularly built.

Hotel.—l'Union.

There is a singular hermitage cut in the projection of a rock which overlooks the town. It contains a small chapel and garden, surrounded by a frightful precipice—it is worthy the attention of strangers. One league and a quarter farther is the fall of the *Pissevache*, or the cascade of the Salanche, which descends eight hundred feet on a sloping rock, and is one of the highest waterfalls in Europe. It appears to most advantage at a distance, where the higher falls can be perceived; the best view of it is from the opposite side of the Rhone. The last fall is about two hundred and seventy feet; just beyond is the torrent of the Trient, which issues from a cleft in the rock, where it has dug itself a bed.

Martigny, situated in the Lower Valais, consists of two distinct parts, at a little distance from each other—the burgh, and the town, or village. This burgh is situated in the valley of the Dranse, which descends to the village of Martigny, near which it joins the Rhone. The honey of Martigny is consi-

dered the best in Switzerland. On a precipitous rock are seen the remains of the castle of La Bathia, which was inhabited by the bishops of the Valais until the wars, and frequent inundations of the Dranse, obliged them, in the sixth century, to transfer their seat to Sion. The round tower is said to have been erected by Peter of Savoy, about 1260. Here may be seen the cathedral or church of St. Marie, where there are some Roman inscriptions; and the presbytery or priory of St. Bernard, which furnishes eight canons to the Hospice of St. Bernard, and two to that of the Simplon. At this village the Rhone, after descending from the east, makes a sudden bend towards the north, nearly at right angles with its original course, which has on several occasions overflowed and committed great ravages; in 1595 three houses only escaped destruction by the flood. In 1818 the Dranse overflowed, and caused a loss to the inhabitants of the valley of upwards of 300,000 francs. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of such dreadful visitations, the ancient aqueduct, which had been allowed to fall into decay, was repaired in 1822.

Martigny, being situated on the high road between Geneva and Milan, leading also to the Great St. Bernard and Chamounix, is a place of considerable traffic. The principal hotels are the *Cygne* and *Grand Maison*. I put up at the former, and found it a comfortable and reasonable house. There is a table-d'hôte at twelve and seven o'clock—price, three francs, including wine.

A large new building was erecting opposite the Swan, which had every appearance of being intended for an hotel; I could not, however, learn any thing positive as to its immediate use, and merely mention it in case travellers should find, in addition to the two hotels I have named, a new and conspicuous house of entertainment, which *must* have been in a very forward state on the 13th and 15th of September 1837 (the days I visited Martigny), and not alluded to by me.

Route from Martigny to the Grand St. Bernard.

	Hours. Min.	
St. Branchier	2	0
Orsières.....	1	0
Liddes	1	15
St. Pierre	1	0
Canteen	1	0
Hôpital and Dead-house.....	0	30
Convent	1	0

The expense of a mule to St. Bernard and back is twenty-four francs, a distance of only eight leagues, one day up, and down the second. A car cannot well go further than Orsières, although, when the new road is completed, it will be practicable for carriages to St. Pierre; at the time I went over the road that was impossible. For pedestrians, the best plan is to walk to Orsières, a distance of ten miles, or to Liddes, which is about half way. The following are the prices for mules from each place :—

From Orsières.

	francs.
To St. Bernard only	6
Up, and return same day	7
Up, and return the following day	10

From Liddes.

	francs.
To St. Bernard only	4
Up, and return same day	6
Up, and return the following day	7

Orsières to Martigny.

	francs.		francs.
Mule	3	Char-à-côté, 1 person	6
Char-à-banc, 1 person	4	Ditto 2 ditto	7
Ditto 2 ditto	5	Ditto 3 ditto	9
Ditto 3 ditto	6		

The foregoing fares for mules and cars include the drivers and guides; it will therefore be seen that by walking to Orsières, and hiring a mule to St. Bernard and back the same day, with a car to Martigny, will cost ten francs instead of twenty-four—walking only ten miles out of fifty. In this case, it would be the best plan to sleep at Orsières the first night, start for St. Bernard by five the following morning, arrive at half-past ten, remain at the convent two hours, descend to Orsières by six, for whence to Martigny being down-hill, may be walked in two hours and a-half.

The inn at Orsières, the *Mont St. Bernard*, and *Col Ferret*, is a large new house, and the proprietor is remarkable for *low* charges going up, and *high* ones coming down—*don't leave your bills unpaid till your return*. The *Union*, at Liddes, is reasonable and clean, but the accommodation is not very good. At the convent the dinner hour is half-past twelve: but travel-

lers arriving at any other time, are immediately served with refreshment if they desire it.

The road from Martigny to St. Bernard follows the course of the Dranse, sometimes termed, in contradistinction to that which flows into the lake of Geneva between Thonon and Evian, the Valaisan Dranse. Beyond the burgh of Martigny is the hamlet of La Valette : in this district are mines and iron-works. At the burgh of St. Branchier, two hours from Martigny, two great branches of the Dranse unite ; and three valleys, those of Martigny, Entremont, and Bagnes (so called from its once celebrated baths, which no longer exist). Through the last flows the impetuous Dranse, which, in 1595, totally destroyed the village of Bagnes by an inundation, wherein one hundred and forty lives were lost. A similar inundation occurred in 1818, occasioned by the fall of part of the glacier of Chédroz. A lake was thus formed which overflowed, and, defying every effort to check its course, spread ruin as far as Martigny, where traces of its devastations still exist. A rock which commands St. Branchier has on its summit a small chapel, and the ruins of an ancient fort that protected the valley. Beyond the Dranse are the remains of the castle of Etiez. Proceeding through the valley of Entremont, the road, after an hour and a quarter, traverses the village of *Orsières*. Orsières was formerly commanded by the Châtelard, some traces whereof still exist. In the valley of Ferret, which leads to the Col, are three small lakes, bor-

dered by glaciers: near the latter stands the chapel of Nôtre Dame de la Neige. A league and a quarter farther is *Liddes*, below which, in the depth of the valley, is the handsome village of Dranse. Half a league beyond Liddes is Alève, where large quantities of beans, which the inclemency of the climate does not suffer to come to maturity in the fields, are ripened by artificial means. The burgh of *St. Pierre*, half a league above Alève, is the last on the Swiss side of the frontier. The bridge here is called after Charlemagne, who is supposed to have had it erected. At *St. Pierre*, in the church-wall, may be seen a Roman military column, erected by Constantine the younger. Beyond *St. Pierre*, on the left, is a waterfall. The path then traverses a forest of larches, far below which is descried the course of the Dranse, and we reach what may be fairly called the Valley of Stones; in this there is a house of entertainment called the *Canteen*. In an hour the Hôpital is reached, consisting of two small buildings. To one, intended for the refreshment of travellers, the domestic of the convent conveys bread, cheese, and wine, during the winter months. The other building is for the reception of such as perish on their way, who are laid out in their own clothes for inspection. The air of these regions is so cold, and unfavourable to putrefaction, that a corpse can be preserved several years without being too much altered for recognition.

Passage of St. Bernard.—From the time of Augustus, the route of the Roman legions destined for Helvetia,

Gaul, and Germany, was across the Great St. Bernard. The troops of Aulus Cæcinna, the captor of Aventicum, traversed it in 69, on their way to encounter Otho, in Italy; an army of Lombards in 547; and others under Charlemagne, his uncle Bernard, the cruel Margrave Boniface, and the archbishop of Milan. During the wars of Charles of Burgundy, also, it was sometimes crossed. About the end of the ninth century, an army of Saracens coming from Piedmont passed the St. Bernard, and took possession of St. Maurice. Between the spring of 1798, when the French penetrated into Switzerland, and the year 1801, more than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers ascended this mountain. Between the 15th and 21st of May 1800, Buonaparte, then first consul, passed at the head of the French army of reserve, sixty thousand strong, with his artillery and cavalry. Sixty-four men were employed to draw each piece of cannon from St. Pierre to the height of the passage. This was the great army that defeated the Austrians at the battle of Marengo. A monument to the memory of General Dessaix, who fell in that engagement, is erected in the church of the convent.

The *Convent of St. Bernard*, founded in the year 968, is situated 7,548 feet above the level of the sea, and is undoubtedly the most elevated habitation, not only in Europe, but over all the ancient continent. No *chalet* is to be met with at that height. It touches the boundaries of everlasting snow. In the height of summer, the least breeze makes the cold quite un-

pleasant. The thermometer in this season descends almost every evening nearly to the freezing point, and below it if the wind be northerly. M. de Saussure observed it below Zero on the 1st of August, at one o'clock p.m., though the sun was continually piercing through the clouds.

The little garden of the monks produces, with the greatest difficulty, by the end of August, a few stunted lettuces and cabbages, a little spinach, and some sorrel; all the necessities of life, as bread, wine, flour, cheese, dried fruits, and wood for fuel, are brought at a great expense from the neighbouring valleys.

The ecclesiastics who live in the convent are from ten to twelve in number, and are regular canons of the order of St. Augustin. Their active humanity saves many lives every year, and the hospitality with which all strangers are received, reflects the highest honour on the order to which they belong. Every one is treated with the greatest affability. The sick find all the relief which medicine and surgery can afford them, and that without distinction of rank, sex, country, or religion. For all this care and trouble, nothing is demanded of the traveller but to inscribe his name in a book kept for the purpose: *but few persons, who possess the means, leave the convent without putting a suitable contribution in the box placed in the church.*

This, like the other mountain-convents, is allowed to make an annual collection in the neighbouring parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy.

From November to May, a trusty servant, accompanied by an ecclesiastic, goes every day, half way down the mountain, in search of travellers. They have with them one or two large dogs, trained for the purpose; these will scent a man at a great distance, and find out the road in the thickest fogs, storms, and heaviest falls of snow. Suspended from their necks are little baskets with meat and drink, to refresh the wearied traveller. These dogs are of a dusky fawn colour, mixed with white spots; they never offer to bite strangers, and seldom bark.

The fathers themselves also perform this work of humanity. Often are they seen anxiously looking out, from the highest summits of the rocks, for the storm-beaten traveller. They show him the way, lead him along, holding him up when unable to stand alone; sometimes even they carry him on their shoulders to the convent. Often are they obliged to use violence to the traveller, when, benumbed with cold, and exhausted with fatigue, he earnestly begs that they will allow him just to rest, or to sleep for a few moments only on the snow. It is necessary to shake him well, and to drag him by force from insidious sleep, the fatal forerunner of death. Nothing but constant motion can give the body sufficient warmth to resist extreme cold.

When the fathers are compelled to be out in the open air in severe frosts, and the depth of the snow prevents their walking fast enough to keep the blood in circulation, they strike from time to time their

hands and feet against the great staffs shod with iron, which they always carry with them, otherwise their extremities would become torpid and frost-bitten. Scarcely a winter passes, however, that some traveller or other does not perish, or have his limbs bitten with the frost. In all these cases, the use of spirits, strong waters, or sudden warmth, are highly pernicious—rubbing the body with snow, or immersing the limbs in ice, is the only certain remedy. An Englishman of the name of Woodley, who accompanied M. Bourrit in his ascent to Mont-Blanc, was compelled to keep his feet in ice and salt for thirteen days ; another companion lost his sight for three weeks, and a third suffered a long time from having his hand frost-bitten.

When the snow has covered any one to a great depth, the fathers take long poles, and sounding in different places, discover, by the resistance which the end of the pole meets with, whether it be a rock only, or a human body. In the latter case, they soon disengage it from the snow, and have often the glowing, heart-felt satisfaction of restoring to “light and life” one of their fellow-creatures.

Every year seven or eight thousand persons traverse the Grand St. Bernard, and sometimes six hundred have passed in a day. In the year 1782, the same evening there were five hundred and sixty-one travellers, who consumed four oxen, twenty sheep, and three large sacks of flour. From 1798 to 1806, one hundred and fifty thousand persons have lodged

in this convent ; besides which, for a whole year, it had a regular garrison of six hundred men. In the year 1799, the Austrians climbed these mountains, and attempted to destroy the hospice and the poste. They fired all day from the rocks ; but the French, who had possession of the convent, kept up such a well-directed fire of musquetry and small artillery, that the Austrians could not force it ; the troops who were at St. Pierre, also hastened to the assistance of their brethren in arms, and soon put the Austrians to flight. A singular spectacle this for the fathers to behold from the windows of the convent ! It was, doubtless, the first, and we hope the last of this nature.

Who would imagine that this solitude, rendered sacred by the exercise of all the virtues, should be subject to the depredations of robbers ? Some thieves having entered the convent as guests, soon displayed their real character by levying a contribution on the good fathers ; they, however, undismayed, feigned consent, and while arranging the terms of capitulation, their captain, Prior Murrith, followed by those brave *soldats*, his dogs, entered, and immediately, at the word of command, flew upon these wretches, and would have torn them to pieces, but for the intercession of their master. Instead of plunder they asked for pardon, and were suffered to depart under an escort of the next travellers who arrived at the hospice.

The descent from the monastery to Aoste is very rapid and fatiguing, occupying nearly seven hours. At St. Remy, the first Italian *douane*, there is a good

inn; having passed this village, there is a sensible difference in the climate, and we begin to breathe the mild but warm air of Italy. At Aoste is a triumphal arch erected by Augustus, the remains of a circus, and a town-wall built in the time of the Romans.

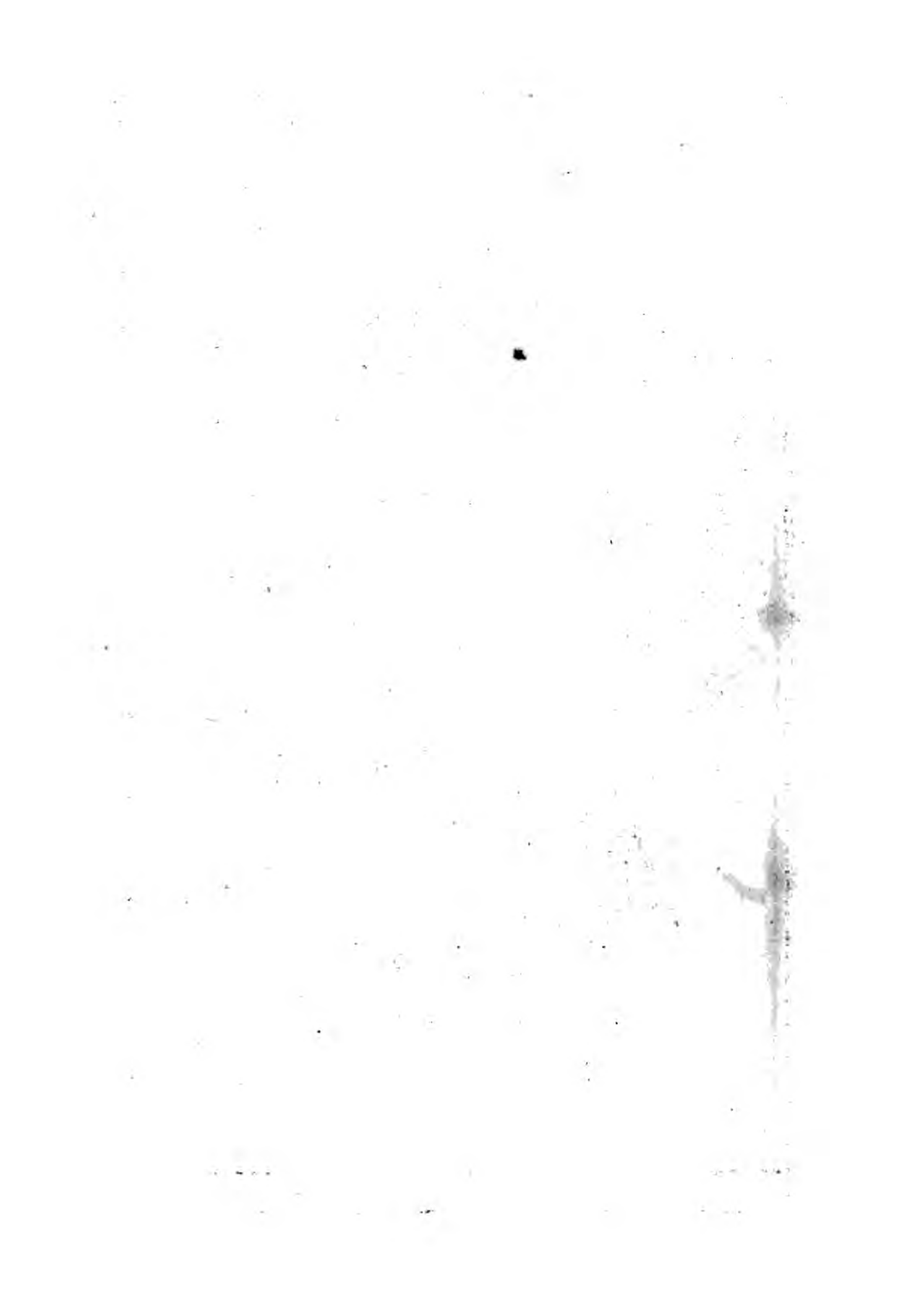
From Aoste the route to Turin or Milan may be taken. The former is highly romantic, and may be made in about twenty hours. Those who do not wish to pursue the tour of Italy, may return from Turin to Lyons, or Geneva.

Posting in Italy.

The usual length of a post in every part of Italy, excepting the Sardinian territories, is between six and seven English miles; but the miles of Italy differ in extent, that of Piedmont and Geneva being more than an English mile, in Lombardy about sixty yards less than in Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State one hundred and fifty yards short of an English mile. The Neapolitan miles are two hundred and fifty yards longer. The Sardinian post is the same length as a French post—sixteen and three-quarters.

Posts from Aoste to Turin.

	miles.		miles.
To Chatellon	3½	To Caluse	2½
— Donas	3½	— Cherasso.....	1½
— Ivree	3	— Turin	3



PART FOURTH.

*Geneva — Description of Lake — Baths of Leuk—
—Gemmi Mountain—Route to, and Passage of the
Simplon—Excursion to Chamounix—Mont Blanc.*

GENEVA is situated partly upon a hill, eighty or ninety feet above the lake. The Rhone divides this city into two unequal parts, and its waters are of a beautiful sea-green. The air here is colder than at Paris, which, however, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees farther north. This difference arises partly from the elevation of Geneva, and from its vicinity to the snowy mountains. The population in 1834 was 27,177, of which number 10,162 were foreigners—227 English, 52 Italians, 933 Germans, 1,964 French; the remainder were natives of the neighbouring cantons.

Geneva is very ancient; it was a city in the time of Julius Cæsar; a strong place, and encircled with walls. Its position, however, did not secure it against the invasion of the northern nations who attacked the Roman empire. It was frequently destroyed, built, and rebuilt, increasing in extent with almost every change. Under the lower empire, its bishops increased their authority in appearing to divide with the people, and thus enabled the latter for a long time to resist the neighbouring princes, who

wished to subdue them. Their native love of liberty encouraged the citizens to make the greatest sacrifices in its defence; and when the Reformation was introduced in 1535, this change of worship gave birth to alliances which secured the happiness and safety of the republic for at least two centuries. Yet Geneva, like other states and republics, has not been without its convulsions, and even during the Revolution, did not submit to the French without stipulating by a solemn treaty for its worship, its temples, its academical and religious institutions, together with the funds annexed to them. Upon these conditions it was united to the French empire in the summer of 1798.

In advancing to the city of Geneva from France, Mont Jura no longer serving as a curtain, the prospect opens to the admiring sight, displaying an immense lake, with a coast of eighty leagues in the extent, studded with towns and villages in the most agreeable manner; with good roads leading to them, a beautiful city, and a richly cultivated country—all as it were beneath his feet.

The first street in Geneva which presents itself, runs with a gentle inclination towards the Rhone. On the other side of this river the ramparts command a view of the Petit Salève. Above this eminence are seen the three smiling summits of Mont Blanc, with the Grand Jorasse, and the Géant, those gigantic heights, the bases of which rest upon Italy.

Next to this street, which the traveller leaves to

the left, is another very large one, distinguished, particularly on one side, by its late improvements. This street, enlarging as it proceeds, forms a square, embellished with a fountain, and leads to two bridges built over the Rhone. This square is remarkable on account of a deception of the sight which takes place here—for that part of the city which is actually on the other side of the river, appears exactly as if it was really at the foot of Mont Salève, though the latter is more than a French league distant. Here the Rhone is divided into two streams; and an old tower which serves for a clock, was built upon the foundations of that erected by Julius Cæsar to defend the passage of the river against the Helvetians.

The square of Bel Air, near this spot, is the rallying point for the inhabitants of both quarters of the city. To the right of Bel Air the new street Cor-raterie commences, which leads to the square of the theatre, and to La Porte Neuve. This latter square is the most spacious, as well as the finest, in Geneva, on account of its handsome houses, and their situation. This gate is of modern construction; the bridges are handsome, and ornamented with iron balustrades, and the ditches filled with fresh water. The bastions and works of defence about it are kept in the best order, and the verdure which the ground exhibits around this spot is truly delightful.

The stranger entering Geneva this way, is naturally struck with the beauty of the edifices which present themselves. The imposing fronts of the houses, upon

a terrace elevated sixty feet, have more of the air of royal palaces than of private houses. The theatre for comedies is another embellishment to this entrance into the city. Proceeding on the right towards the Menage and the Botanic garden, we enter the Treille, formed by a line of handsome houses, and arrive in the bastion St. Antoine. The points of view from this spacious terrace are magnificent. The village of Cologny to the east, and the number of villas about it, are beautiful.

From the level which embraces all these objects, we descend to the port de Rive; then turning to the left, proceed along the street of the same name to the corn market, and from thence to the lake; here is the *Port au bois*, where a number of barks are always lying charged with fuel; the dock-yard in which they are built; and the slaughter-houses upon the lake, which being kept uncommonly clean, have no bad effect upon the salubrity of the air.

The street called *La rue de Derrière le Rhone*, extending in its whole length from this part of the city, terminates in the square of Bel Air, which, with excursions upon the lake, are, for strangers, among the most agreeable enjoyments to be procured at Geneva. The new quay is a fine promenade.

An arcade, formerly one of the ports of the lake, separates Molard from the square of the custom-house. From Bel Air we pass under an arcade called the *Mint*, near to which, two streets present themselves; that *de la Cité*, which leads to the upper part of the

town, and that of the *Rue Basse*. They are both full of magazines and shops. The centre of *Rue Basse* is occupied by wooden houses or stalls, where furriers, hatters, and hosiers, are to be found; the shops attached to the houses at each side of the street are furnished with every description of London and Paris goods.

The *place de l'hôtel de Ville*, though small, contains a number of pretty houses, and a fountain embellished with a marble column. To the south, an open portico presents a view of the distant country.

In addition to the *Ile* already mentioned, which is sometimes called the *Ile du Rhône*, there is another small island in the river (the *Ile des Barques*), which is tastefully laid out with walks, trees, shrubs, and benches, forming one of the prettiest spots in Switzerland. A monument to J. J. Rousseau ornaments the centre.

The Cathedral de St. Pierre, situated in the *cour* of the same name, and supposed to have been founded about the end of the tenth century by Conrad the Pacific. It is surmounted by three towers, commanding a fine view of the city and its environs. In one of them is the musical clock of St. Peter, and in another the largest bell of Geneva. There is also a silver bell, which is rung on the breaking out of a conflagration. The church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The modern front, which has been substituted in place of an ancient Gothic portal, demolished in 1749, is of the Corinthian order, and erected

in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. The interior presents but little matter for observation, except the tomb of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigny, a warrior and learned theologian, and friend of Henry IV. of France. Another celebrated monument of black marble, erected to Henry, Duke de Rohan, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the great Sully, was removed by order of the French Government, on the 18th February 1794, but has been since restored.

The *Hotel de Ville*, situated near the most elevated part of the city, at one extremity of the Grand Rue, is an edifice of irregular construction. The northern and western fronts, rebuilt about the year 1618, are rather handsomely executed. The square pavilion, in which the latter terminates on the side towards the adjoining promenade, appears to have belonged to the ancient wall erected round Geneva at the end of the fifteenth century. The principal staircase, constructed about the year 1570, consists of a number of paved inclined planes without steps. This contrivance was to enable the members of the Council (who were at that period generally far advanced in years) to ascend on horseback, or in sedan chairs. Here are a number of coloured alpine views, by Linck.

Strangers claim their passports here, between the hours of nine and twelve, and three and six in the evening.

Opposite to the Hotel de Ville is the *Arsenal*, a building of similar architecture, and probably the same date, supported by arcades. Here may be seen,

in addition to the modern, a variety of ancient arms; the ladders on which the Savoyards attempted to scale the walls of Geneva; the armour of the Duke de Rohan; a curious emblem of the union between the Protestant powers of Zurich, Berne, and Geneva; petards wherewith the Savoyards intended to blow up the gate of the city; handsome pistols taken from the Spaniards, &c.—The *Hotel du Musée*, in the Grand Rue, is the principal building devoted to scientific and literary purposes. It contains a library, with a news-room, museum, lecture-rooms, &c. The library consists of several small apartments, in one of which literary societies sometimes meet. Strangers, on being introduced, are allowed to read gratuitously, and even to take books home with them, upon proper application.—The *Casino* is a plain, but commodious building. Here musical assemblies, balls, &c. are held.—The *Theatre*, or *Salle de Spectacle*, was formerly used as an assembly and ball-room. It is agreeably situated in the *Place de la Comédie*, near the *Porte Neuve*, and has a handsome coffee-house attached to it.—The *Musée Rath*, opposite the theatre.—The *Ecole du Dessin*, or *Calabri*, situated at one extremity of the promenade called *Le Petit Languedoc*. This building contains a collection of pictures. Opposite to the *Calabri* is a small edifice inscribed "*Artibus Promovendis*," which may not improperly be designated the *Salle de Sculpture*, although it appears to have no determinate name. It contains a collection of models, casts, &c.—The *Maison*

d'Eynard, or Hôtel Eynard, is a fine palace supported on Ionic columns, situated near the two last-mentioned buildings. It was built in the Italian style by a gentleman who resided for a long time in Tuscany, and is by far the most splendid private residence in Geneva.—The *Observatoire*, close to the Place Maurice, possesses some remarkably good instruments for astronomical observations.

At Geneva there are also a great number of institutions for the promotion of science and education.

Promenades.—The principal promenades are either on, or adjacent to, the bastions. In the Quartier de St. Gervais, the Bastion Royal, or La Nouvelle Promenade, commands an extensive view of the Jura, the Vouache, Mont Sion, the Alps of Savoy, the Grand and Petit Salève, the Voirons, the hills of Cologny and Boisy, which overhang the lake of Geneva. Below is the new wire bridge, which connects the hamlet called Les Paquis with the Rue du Cendrier. At the opposite side of the Porte de Cornavin is the Rue des Terreaux de Cornavin, a promenade bordered by a range of very handsome houses, which are seen to much advantage on entering Geneva by this quarter.—The *Rue de la Corratorie* is a favourite promenade. In this street, which forms the communication between the Place de Bel Air and the Porte Neuve, are several good shops. It terminates at the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes*, established in 1816 and 1817 by the celebrated De Candolle. In front of the orangery are busts of six distinguished

Genevese botanists : Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier. Four of these were executed by Italian artists—the two which are considered the best, are by Pradier, a Genevese.—Between the Jardin des Plantes and the city moat is another promenade, that of the *Bastion Bourgeois*, which formerly extended across the space now occupied by the garden. It contains fine avenues of trees, forming some of the most agreeable walks within the precincts of the city. The garden is bounded on one side by a second exterior promenade, extending across. On the other it is limited by a third, the Rue de Sous la Treille, formerly called Le Petit Languedoc. At its eastern extremity the Hôtel Eynard is seen to great advantage.—An ascent on the left, from the Place de la Comédie, leads to La Treille, the most celebrated of all the Genevese promenades. It is situated in the most elevated part of the city, contiguous to the Hotel de Ville. So early as 1539 there was here a plantation of white mulberry trees. At present the promenade consists of an allée of horse-chestnuts, provided with seats and a handsome railing. It commands a beautiful view of the environs of Geneva, and the mountains in the distance. A short distance beyond La Treille is another row of fine houses, forming one side of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard, and leading to the Place Maurice, formerly the Place St. Antoine. This is a fine promenade, commanding an extensive prospect, especially of the lake, which is seen to the greatest advantage from

its further extremity.—Near the junction of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard and the Place Maurice, is the new promenade of the Bastion du Pin. Near the descent from this promenade to the city is the Bastion de Hesse, whereon is built the new Pénitenciaire.—*St. Jean*, an eminence to the left of the Lyons road, diversified with a number of elegant country-seats, and intersected by paths leading to some distance along the course of the Rhone, and commanding fine views of Geneva and the surrounding country, with the Alps, &c. in the distance. Here is situated *Les Délices*, a villa inhabited by Voltaire, previously to his residence at Lausanne. Some of the paths form a sort of promenade, called the Tour de Sousterre, descending almost to the bank of the Rhone. Opposite to *St. Jean*, and on the left of the two rivers, is the hill of *La Bâtie*, which, near their junction, is very steep, but easy of access elsewhere. Its summit is a large platform commanding very agreeable prospects, and formerly 'crowned with a forest, which was hewn down by the Austrians in 1814. On the edge of a ravine, near the most elevated part of the platform, looking towards Geneva, are the ruins of an ancient castle.—*Les Jardins*, a large space of ground occupying the angle formed by the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, and containing a number of kitchen gardens. An agreeable path, the Tour des Jardins, leads along the banks of both rivers, passing by their confluence at a short distance from the city.—*Plain Palais*, a spacious plain, bordered

on three sides with a double row of trees, and at times appropriated to military exercises.—*Les Tranchées*, occupying part of the fortifications. Here is an establishment for the amusement of shooting with the cross-bow. A suspension bridge forms a communication between this promenade and that lately opened on the Bastion du Pin, adjoining the Place Maurice and the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard.

Hotels.—There are no less than twenty houses of entertainment in and near Geneva, ycleped hotels, not more than seven of which can really be considered as such; they are the *Bergue*, *Crown*, *Ecu de Genève*, *Balance*, the *Europe*, the *Secheron*, and *des Etrangers*. The two last are situated, one about a mile, the other half a mile outside the town, and may be considered as exclusively aristocratic.

The *Bergue* is the chief rendezvous for those who wish to be considered *genteel*, and prefer splendour to solid comfort; and although the price of the table-d'hôte is not more at the *Bergue* than at the other hotels, the prices of the apartments and other charges are enormously high, unless you go up five or six stories.

	Francs. Cents.	
Dinner at table-d'hôte	4	0
Separate dinner in the <i>salle à manger</i>	5	0
Ditto in your chamber	6	0
The last two prices do not include wine.		
Breakfast, tea or coffee, bread and butter..	1	50
Ditto ditto in your chamber	2	0
Honey, eggs, fruit, or meat, one franc extra.		
None but wax-candles are used in the hotel;		
they are charged, each.....	1	50
Servants, not including the porters, per day	1	0

It will be seen by this scale of prices, which are copied from a printed book of the hotel, that for a person who took his breakfast in his own room, dined at the table-d'hôte, and slept one night on the third floor, his expenses would be 16 francs;—thus, breakfast, with meat or eggs 3 f.; dinner 4 f.; tea 2 f.; bed 3 f.; wax candles 3 f.; servants 1 f. As I was not staying at this hotel, I occasionally dined there, and found the dinner no better, indeed not so good, as those at the *Crown* and *Balance*. A great *sputter* is made about the servants wearing white gloves while waiting at table: but the said waiters do not hesitate to dip your knife into dirty water, wipe, and return it for use! But the *Bergue* has got a name—it has, moreover, a good situation, which is the best part of it. There is one thing I would particularly caution travellers against, and that is, the recommendation of the proprietor of the hotel in favour of the *Frey hoff* in Thun; it is dirty, and the rooms badly furnished, and recommended only because Mr. Rupenacht (who formerly kept the *Frey hoff*) has still some interest in it. At the same time I must do the landlord of the *Frey hoff* justice, by stating that he is civil, and his charges are moderate. *The Crown* is also a large new hotel, well situated, and I understood the accommodation to be very good; certainly the dinners are not bad, and the charges reasonable.

The *Balance* several years ago was considered the best in Geneva; it is not bad quarters now, but it cannot be considered more than a second-rate house,

The situation, when compared with the other hotels, is by no means a recommendation, and although the dinners are good, the wine is bad; and, worse than all, there are always a number of *pensioners*, for whose accommodation the comfort of travellers are sacrificed; they occupy the best rooms, during the summer, the best places at the table-d'hôte, and must be served first. I regret to be obliged to say this, for Walbold, who keeps the house, is a civil obliging man; but I frequently saw English travellers neglected for the sake of the people above-mentioned, whose manners and appearance were any thing but calculated to make them desirable as table companions.

The *Europe* is a reasonable second-rate house, the table-d'hôte, at 5 o'clock, is 3 francs, (at the other houses the price is 4 f.;) chambers 1 f. 10 c. and 2 f.

The *Ecu de Genève*;—this hotel faces the Post-office, and is much patronized by the French—but I can say nothing as to the accommodation from experience.

Steam-Packets leave Genève every morning at nine o'clock for Villeneuve, and touching at the under-mentioned places every Sunday, one or two boats make a tour of the lake.

Fares from Genève,

	1st place.	2d place.
To Coppet.....	12 batz.	7 batz.
Nyon	16 —	8 —
Rolle	25 —	13 —
Morges	34 —	17 —
Ouchy	42 —	22 —
Fercy	56 —	30 —
Villeneuve	65 —	35 —

Pleasure-boats for excursions on the lake may be hired on the quay nearly fronting the Crown Hotel, with a man, at three francs the hour; a boat without a man, 1 franc the hour.

The Coach Offices are in the Rue du Rhone—corresponding with the Messageries Général des France, and Messageries Royale in Paris—also, with Milan, Lyons, and all parts of Switzerland. The hours of departure are frequently changing, as well as the fares. Coaches to Chamounix every morning at six o'clock.

Post Office in Rue de Rhone.

Letters daily for England, France, Holland, and Belgium, depart at 12 o'clock at noon, and arrive at 8 in the morning.

Letters daily for Lyons, and South of France, Spain, Portugal, and America, depart at 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at 9 or 10 in the morning.

Letters daily for Italy, depart at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrive at 8 or 9 in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Letters for England, France, Holland, and Belgium or Germany, are not obliged to be paid for.

Environs of Geneva.

The environs of Geneva are so delightful, and comprise so many roads and walks, that there is no end to their variety. About a quarter of a league from Geneva, on the Swiss side of the lake, we begin to perceive the Mole, a high mountain of a pyramidal form, covered with pasturage. To the right of this, that is, to the west, is the Petit Salève, remarkable for the whiteness of the rock of which it is formed.

Les Voirons is a woody height, extending pretty far to the left towards the east. In advance of these is the pretty hill of Montoux. To the southward, between the Mole and the Salève, are the mountains of Brezon and Vergi, above which Montblanc majestically rears its head.

Between the Mole and the Voirons, also east of Montblanc, we perceive the Aiguille d'Argentiers, and farther on, the rounded summit of the Buet. There are several places on the Swiss side, from whence two naked points are barely perceived, which are known by the appellation of Dents d'Oche. They are near each other, between Meillerie and St. Gingoulph. From thence turning to the north-east, all the mountains extending from Montreux and Chillon, to Molleson, are seen. Molleson is situated above the Gruyères, in the canton of Fribourg, more than fifteen leagues in a right line from Geneva. To the west and the north, the horizon is circumscribed by the long wall formed by the Jura; and the three highest summits of this chain are easily distinguished.

Among other promenades is the Tour sous Terre, upon the summit of St. Jean, near the villa where Voltaire resided some time; from hence we may descend through a narrow green alley, nearly overshadowed, which leads to an opening of indescribable beauty. A similar view may be enjoyed after descending from the heights of the Grand and Petit

Saconneux, through another umbrageous path, which has a sudden opening upon the country at large.

To have the best view of Mont Blanc, it will be proper to quit the city towards evening, about an hour and a half before sun-set, taking the road to Ferney by the Grand Saconneux, as far as the eminence, within a quarter of a league of this village, there to enjoy the prospect of Mont Blanc gilded by the last rays of the setting sun.

The promenades upon the opposite bank of the lake are various, and some of them present a number of picturesque and even romantic views.

Chateau of Voltaire at Ferney.—When Voltaire purchased Ferney, one league and a half from Geneva, in 1759, it contained only eight cottages; but at his death in 1775, there were eighty houses and 1,200 inhabitants. During this interval men of rank and talent from all countries resorted to Ferney. His bed-room is still in the situation in which he left it when he went to Paris, a short time before his death. The terrace of the garden commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Omnibusses leave the place Bel Air every hour for Ferney, fare ten sous french.

The environs of Geneva, as well as the neighbouring mountains, offer a rich harvest to the amateurs of botany.

Lake of Geneva.

According to M. de Luc, the lake Lemán is 1136 feet above the level of the sea; according to M.

Schuckburgh, 1152; and, according to M. Pictet, 1134 feet. During the highest tides it never rises more than six feet above its ordinary level. Its length along the Swiss shore is eighteen leagues and three quarters; but this same length, measured in a right line across from Chaiblais, is only fourteen leagues and three-quarters. Its greatest breadth between Rolle and Thonon is upwards of three leagues and a quarter.

Besides the Rhone, forty-one small streams empty themselves into the lake. Excepting during some very severe winters it never freezes but a few paces from the shore, and between Geneva and the great sand bank. The Rhone, leaving the lake, divides into two arms, which, after forming an island, unite again a little lower down. Below Geneva this river receives the waters of the Arve, the sudden swell of which frequently forces back the waters of the Rhone towards Geneva. In 1711 these two rivers were in a state of agitation during sixteen hours, and considerably increased the swell above a league beyond Geneva.

The Lemman has long passed for one of the finest lakes in the south of Europe, and is perhaps only rivalled by that of Constance. Voltaire used to say at Ferney: "My lake is the first."

On the side of the north-east, the east, and south-east, its reverse is encircled with mountains from four to five thousand feet in height. A little beyond Evian, the mountains of Savoy present a level, or a

range of little hills, from two to six hundred feet high, behind which, to the south, a chain of mountains may be seen extending to Mont Blanc.

The shore on the Swiss side rises gradually to an elevation of fifteen or sixteen hundred feet, and is supported by the barrier of Jura, which is from two to four thousand feet high. In some parts Savoy presents rather a desert prospect, as only a small number of villages are to be seen. On the other hand the opposite shore has its magnificent gulphs, where numerous towns, chateaux, and villas, make a brilliant display of cheerfulness, opulence, and beauty. Rousseau has given us magnificent descriptions of the eastern part of this lake ; in fact, in the country between Lausanne and Villeneuve, nature has displayed all that happy union of charming landscape and sublime mountain scenery, so peculiar to this part of Switzerland.

Route from Geneva to Lausanne.

The distance is $11\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. Leaving Geneva, we soon pass by the Pays de Gex, and arrive at the beautiful village of Genton, belonging to the Genevese. A short distance farther is Versoy, where the French once intended to have made a port and built a town, which was to have rivalled Geneva in extent and celebrity. On the left is Ferney, the chateau of Voltaire.

As soon as we had quitted Versoy, we entered the charming Pays de Vaud, and the first place of any

consequence which we pass through is Coppet, two leagues from Geneva. It is a bourg, enclosed with walls, in an agreeable and fruitful country, abounding in orchards and vineyards. Here the celebrated Madame de Stael once had an elegant chateau, beautifully situated. In going from hence to Nyon, we pass by Seligni.

Nyon is one of the four principal towns of the Pays de Vaud. It is well situated on a hill, and partly at the foot of it, on the edge of the lake. There are yet some small remains of its ancient splendour under the Romans, as an old tower, one of the gates, several inscriptions, &c. Some beautiful mosaic pavements have been found here. On the outside of the tower is the statue of a Roman emperor; and in the wall of the church a statue of a Flamen, under Augustus, much disfigured. The castle overlooks the lake, and on that side there is a charming walk, with a view of the lake in its full extent, and of the country to Geneva one way, and to Vevay the other, with the lofty and dusky rocks of Meillerie and St. Gingoulph opposite. The Burgundians frequent the fairs of Nyon, and often the weekly markets.

Half a league from Nyon is the village of Prangin. The castle is a large modern building, handsomely furnished, on a rising ground, looking towards the lake.

After travelling two leagues we arrive at Rolle, a pretty town close to the widest part of the lake. It

has many good buildings, and is delightfully situated at the foot of a slope covered with vines, from which excellent wine is made. The castle is ancient, large, and spacious. Rolle has neither walls nor gates. The mineral waters near it were formerly in some reputation.

From Rolle, the distance is one league to Allaman. The river of Aubonne falls into the lake near this village. Here ends the country called *la Côte*, so famous for an excellent wholesome white wine. Seen from the lake, this country forms a fine amphitheatre of vineyards and cultivated fields, thick set with towns, villages, castles, and country-houses.

Another league from Allaman, is St. Prez, and a good league farther is Morges. This is a neat town, and one of the four principal ones of the Pays de Vaud. It is close to the lake, in a plain of fields and vineyards. The castle is at one end of the town, and the church at the other. The latter is a handsome building, dedicated by an inscription over the great door—*a la gloire de Dieu*, 1772. The pulpit is placed in a recess, where our communion-table stands; and the area is filled with rows of seats, facing the pulpit. Here is a harbour large enough to contain a hundred vessels, with a quay and market-house. The country is charming, and full of vineyards, down to the lake. Leaving Morges, we pass Prevenreges, St. Sulpy, and a league and a-half more, reach Lausanne, already described at page 281.

Route through Lausanne to Milan.

	posts.
From Genève to Coppet	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Nyon	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rolle	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Morges	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Lausanne	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Vevey	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aigle	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Bex	1
St. Maurice	$\frac{3}{4}$
	15

Post horses are charged one franc ten cents each horse per post, and seventy-five centimes the postilion.

Route through Evian to Milan.

	posts.	leagues.
Dovaine	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Thonon	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bains d'Amphion		$1\frac{1}{4}$
Evian	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Meillerie		2
Saint Gingolph	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Boveret		$\frac{3}{4}$
Vionne	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
La Mura		$1\frac{3}{4}$
Monthex		$\frac{3}{4}$
Saint Maurice	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Chapelle		$\frac{3}{4}$
Cascade Pissevache		$1\frac{1}{2}$

	posts.	leagues.
Vernay		$\frac{1}{4}$
Martigny	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Charaz.....		$\frac{3}{4}$
Sasson.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Riddes.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saint Pierre		$\frac{1}{4}$
Ardon		$\frac{3}{4}$
Vétroz.....		$\frac{1}{2}$
Sion.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Saint Léonard		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sierres.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Souste		1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tourtemagne	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Viège	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Brigue.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bérisal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col du Simplon		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simplon	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gondo.....		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Isello (passports)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1
Crévola		3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Domo-Dossola	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Villa.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pallanzeno		1
Vogogna	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ornavasso		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fariolo.....	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belgirate.....		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arone	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dormeletto		1

	posts.	leagues.
Sesto Callende	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soma		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cascina	2	3
Legnano		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rho.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Milan	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	79

On leaving Geneva, and going along the southern side of the lake, the country on its borders has a very different appearance on the Swiss side ; the hills of the Pays de Vaud are covered with rich vineyards, interspersed with pretty towns and villages, while the mountains which rise on the Savoy side are more varied, grander, but less fertile.

Thonon, the ancient capital of the Duchy of Chablais, pleasantly seated on the Lake of Geneva, is the first town of any note ; the situation of the castle merits attention, and at a little distance from the town is the convent of Ripaille, which has a beautiful park. About a mile from Thonon, we pass the Drance, by a long narrow bridge, apparently built by the Romans. The aspect of the road here suddenly changes from being monotonous to hills covered with groves of fine walnut trees. We now pass the source of the Amphion, once celebrated for its mineral waters.

Evian, remarkable for the rocks of Meillerie. The obstacles presented here by nature to the formation of the new military road made by Napoleon

may be conceived, when masses of stone two hundred feet high were cut through, whilst two walls were obliged to be built; the first as a parapet, the second to strengthen the foundations of the road, and prevent their being washed away by the lake, on whose bed they rest.

Entering the new department of the Simplon, we arrive at S. Gingoux, which belongs to the Valais. From Gingoux boats laden with fish, and larger vessels with fire-wood, go four or five times a week to Geneva and the neighbourhood. The size of the lake now begins sensibly to diminish, and on its opposite shore are seen Vevey, the Chateau de Chillon, and the valleys on the sides of the mountains of the Pays de Vaud.

Between Vionnaz and St. Maurice, the Rhone discovers itself, adding greatly to the beauty and interest of the scenery, as its opposite bank presents bold overhanging rocks richly adorned with foliage, while before us rises a magnificent stone bridge, two hundred feet in length, supposed to be the work of the Romans; one end of it is bounded by a chapel, and the other by a castle, through part of which the road to St. Maurice has evidently been cut, and now passes over a draw-bridge.

From St. Maurice to Martigny is described at page 295.

Route to the Baths of Leuk.

The Valley of the Rhone is the largest in Switzerland, being, from the Furca Alps, where it begins,

to the lake of Geneva, where it ends, between ninety and one hundred miles in extent. On leaving Martigny we drive for some time between sterile rocks and mountains; but the prospect soon changes, exhibiting fine pastures, remains of ancient castles, churches, and villages, and the approach to Sion, through the valley of the Rhone, displays much noble scenery with cheerful beauty.

Sion, anciently *Sedunum*, the capital of the Haut Valais, is seated partly on the right bank of the Rhone, and partly on the river Sitten. This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, convents, and an hospital: the great church in the centre of the town is a handsome edifice, the hospital is a fine modern building, and the convent belongs to the order of the Capuchins. Each of the three hills on which this town stands is crowned by a castle, and above Sion, to the right, are two other castles, Seon and Montorges; on the opposite side there is a church, convent, kitchen, and a few cells, all hewn out of the solid rock. Near Sion flows the Morges, which is the boundary between the Haut and Bas Valais.

From Sion we proceed to *Sierre*, through a fine rich country, watered by the Rhone. *Sierre*, seated on the stream whose name it bears, is a pretty little town; it has a church and some good buildings. The road on issuing from that city enters the valley of Louèche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brigg is at times termed, although

the valley of Louèche, properly so called, branches off to the north of this valley. Beyond the village of St. Leonard it crosses the Mendiripi, and afterwards reaches *Sierre*, distant three leagues from Sion. Here reside the richest of the Valaisans. In some private houses Roman inscriptions may be seen. The large fortress of Alt-Siders and the castle of Beauregard are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from *Sierre*. From this town to the baths of Leuk the distance is above five leagues. It is usual to leave the carriage at *Sierre*, and employ mules.

The village of Salges and the village and mountain of Faxen are then passed, after which the path enters a pine forest and emerges near the top of a steep acclivity. The passage which is here hewn out of the rock hangs over a fearful precipice above the river, or torrent, of Dala. This dangerous pass is called the Galerie. Beyond it are several fine Alpine pasturages, succeeded by a forest of larch. At the village of Inden this road unites with that leading from the burgh of Louèche to the baths. Beyond this is the village of the baths, called Baden.

The Warm Baths of Leuk, reputed the most salutary in Switzerland, are found beneficial in a variety of diseases, and are of three different descriptions. The springs are twelve in number. They were discovered so early as the twelfth century, by some shepherds or hunters. John Mans erected a tower for

their defence, and a sort of wooden entrenchment was constructed to protect them from the bears and wolves, by which these solitudes were then infested. Bishop Siènen founded in this place the church of St. Barbe, and some of the Valaisan nobles erected houses. In 1501 Cardinal Schinner erected an inn, and effected other considerable improvements about the principal baths. Some other individuals, imitating his example, constructed a square adorned with porticos, which served as a promenade, and a handsome street, all of which were swept away by an avalanche eighteen years afterwards. A recurrence of this fatality in 1749, and again in 1759, destroyed successively a part of the village. At present there are accommodations for a hundred bathers. The buildings are of wood, with the exception of one, erected in 1817, entirely of stone. The interior of these wooden buildings is divided into four large square compartments, each large enough to accommodate twenty persons. The two sexes bathe together, remaining at first half an hour in the water daily, but gradually increasing to ten or twelve. They sit upon moveable seats, and are furnished with floating tables, whereon breakfast is served, and books, dice-boards, &c. deposited. The fashionables of the baths form a society, to which no new-comer is welcome, except those who are affected with some malady, and intend remaining some time at the baths. A wart is considered passing genteel, but a scar takes the precedence of all ailments. At certain hours in the day

strangers are admitted to contemplate the motley and grotesque assemblage.

The Gemmi.—The passage of this mountain is perhaps the most extraordinary in the entire range of the Alps. The southern side, which is nearest to the baths of Leuk, is almost perpendicular. After starting from Sion, and arriving at the baths, the tourist, having provided a guide, proceeds towards the mountain, and, in about half an hour, arrives at the bottom of a path, ten thousand one hundred and twenty feet long wrought by the Tyrolese between the years 1736 and 1741, which ascends in such a zigzag manner, that it becomes at every instant invisible. There is no danger whatever in the ascent, but persons subject to giddiness should descend with great caution. Many invalids, on their way to the baths are transported across the mountain on a sort of bier by eight men. On arriving at this appalling passage they turn their back towards the descending path, or have themselves blindfolded. This perpendicular and winding road is, however, practicable for mules and horses. At about one-half of the ascent the overhanging rock forms a sort of vault, called the *Grandes Galeries*: at about two-thirds, a solitary pine may be observed, rising over a fearful precipice. Some years since, a Valaisan had the hardihood to mount to the top of this tree, and break off the loftiest branch. On the right, beyond the precipice, is a little square opening: this leads to the dangerous path by which the summit of the

mountain was formerly attainable. After about an hour and a half, the chalets of the Gemmi are reached, and a very magnificent view obtained from a sort of cabin or penthouse, near the top of a rock at the summit of the ascent. The highest part of the mountain, called the Daube, is about half a league further. On the east are seen two similar peaks, to which the mountain probably owes its name, which means "twins," from a corruption of the Latin word *gemini*. Monte Rosa is visible from this elevation, and also the Weisshorn, the Arc du Zan, and all the southern chain of the Valaisan Alps. In the midst of this desert, as it may be termed, is the Lake of Daube, nearly three quarters of a league in length by one quarter in breadth, which is frozen during eight months in the year. From this point the tourist has his choice of returning to Louèche, or continuing his course to Thun in the canton of Berne, the route will be found both safe and agreeable. A little beyond the frontier which separates the cantons of the Valais and Berne, the path begins to accompany the river Kander, which descends from the glacier of the same name. The path afterwards passes near some chalets, and begins to descend through a narrow defile. On issuing from this defile, the Valley of the Kander is perceived immediately beneath. After a very steep descent, and the passage of the Nüschinen, which forms a handsome cascade, the tourist finds himself at the base of the Gemmi, and within half a league of Kandersteg, the only village on th

road through the Kander Thal, and which is considered to possess a good inn. At this village, distant six leagues from the baths, one of the vehicles called *petits-chars* may be procured, with the assistance of which the entire journey from the baths of Leuk to Thun may be accomplished in one day, provided the tourist has started from the former place not later than five in the morning. Those who intend crossing the Simplon will return to Leuk.

Route over the Simplon.

The town of *Leuk* is situated on the sides of a mountain, and defended by an ancient castle; here we are presented with a view of the whole chain of alps connecting the Simplon and Mount St. Gothard. About half a mile from the hotel at *Turtman*, but not in the high road, is a waterfall, not so magnificent, but more beautiful in situation than the *Pissevache*, the torrent being precipitated in a mass from an amphitheatre of rocks; it is well worthy of notice.

From *Turtman* we proceed to *Viège*, situated on the banks of the *Visp*, a river nearly equal in size to the *Rhone*: at *Viège* are two churches of curious architecture. Leaving *Viège* we proceed to *Brigg*; for although *Brigg* is half a mile out of the great road, it is a better resting place than *Glise*, which is the regular post town. Between *Viège* and *Brigg* we cross a good deal of marshy ground, and also traverse the bed of the *Rhone*, arriving at *Brigg*, one of the handsomest towns of the *Haut Valais*, and situated

opposite to the base of the Simplon: on the left of Brigg is the pretty village of *Naters*, washed by the Rhone, which descends from the summits of the Furca, and on the right is one of the first labours of the Simplon, the bridge over the Saltine, the road rising gradually, cut through dark forests of fir.

Hotel, the Pigeon.

The Simplon, anciently called Mons ~~Cæpionis~~, is one of the loftiest of the Italian alps. The new military road was planned by Napoleon in 1801; it extends from Geneva to Milan, and it was finished in 1805, after three years' incessant labour, upwards of 30,000 men being constantly employed in the undertaking, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy. Monsieur Cerard had the direction of the road on the French side, and the Cavaliere Giovanni Fabbroni on the Italian side; on both of these gentlemen it confers immortal honour: its breadth is twenty-five French feet; the number of bridges thrown over chasms and rocks are upwards of forty, and the number of galleries and tunnels cut out of masses of granite and solid glaciers of ice, five. So very gradual on both sides of the mountain are the ascents and descents of this wonderful road, that it is unnecessary to drag the wheels even of heavy carriages; indeed, when we consider the numerous viaducts which have been built, the walls which support the road, and form a part of this more than Herculean work, one can hardly sufficiently admire the genius

which contrived or the skill and exertion which executed it.

The best and most convenient plan for the traveller to adopt in passing the Simplon, is to remain at Brigg all night and start with the dawn next morning; the best season to pass the Simplon is from the middle of June till the beginning or middle of October. It takes from Brigg to the village of Simplon, in ascending, from six to six hours and a half, and from the village of the Simplon to Domo d'Ossola, in descending, five hours and a half—about twelve hours in all. In returning it takes seven hours in ascending and five hours in descending, the distance from Brigg to Domo d'Ossola being fourteen leagues.

On leaving Brigg we take a cross-road to get into the grand military route, and immediately pass one of the first works of the Simplon, the bridge over the Glantine, and begin to ascend by beautiful windings to a dark forest of firs, and we are presented with views of the valley of the Rhone encircled by alps, Mount Blanc towering above all. After passing the first gallery, we cross the Kanter over a bridge seventy feet high, in the bottom of a valley; the gallery of Schalbet next follows, and is about one hundred feet in length: between these galleries are the first, second, and third "*refuges*," there being six in all, small buildings intended to shelter men, cattle, and carriages. The part of the road through which we now pass between the gallery of Schalbet and the

glacier tunnel, is exposed to violent gusts of wind, and the galleries being often nearly blocked up with snow, labourers are constantly employed to remove it. We now come to the glacier gallery or tunnel, 130 feet in length, and cut through the solid ice, on coming out of which we ascend to the most elevated part of the route, and find ourselves surrounded by eternal snow; on the right of this spot is the ancient Hospice, and on the left the magnificent new barracks and convent; at the convent all travellers are entertained gratis, but all who can afford it make a trifling present. About two hours and a half's descent from the summit we arrive at the village of the Simplon, surrounded by barren rocks, which for many months in the year are covered with snow; the inn here is 3,216 French feet above the level of the Mediterranean; it is usual for travellers to dine here. At a little distance from the village of the Simplon the road turns upon itself, leading to the gallery of Alگوی, about 180 feet in length; and on the left is the thundering torrent of the Diverio; near the gallery is a place of refuge where carriages may be put up in the court-yard. We next arrive at the great gallery of Gondo, considered the most wonderful work of the Simplon; it is 685 feet in length, lofty in proportion, and cut with exquisite skill through solid rocks of granite; the blasting of this rock consumed an immense quantity of powder, and the gallery took eighteen months constant labour day and night. The

only inscription which meets the eye is on the side of the gallery, in two words,

ÆRE ITALO,
MDCCCV.

We now come down upon the gloomy village of Gondo, where a chapel marks the confines of Italy; and further on are the Italian hamlets of St. Marco and Isella, the frontier towns of Italy, at which the custom-house officers present themselves. After quitting these miserable hamlets we arrive at the still more sombre gorge of Yeselles, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, from whose summits fall tremendous cascades echoing with the dreadful roar of the river Diverio, whose waters rush furiously through immense broken fragments of gigantic rocks; this gorge extends to Divedro. From Divedro we pass to the Val' Divedro, a wild glen, and after crossing two bridges, and driving through the fifth and last grotto, we proceed to Crevola, over the magnificent bridge of Crevola, composed of two arches supported by a pillar of great strength and beauty, and deemed a master-piece of architecture, thus nobly finishing the last of the works of the Simplon. Here, as we approach Domo d'Ossola, the rich, beautiful, and extensive plains of Italy open to our view, and form a delightful contrast to the sublime, and sometimes terrific, grandeur which we have just left behind.

Domo d'Ossola is a populous and commercial town:

here are some ancient churches and convents ; that of the Jesuits is worthy of notice.

Massona is situated on the banks of the Toccia, and opposite to it the valley of Monte Rosa begins to open, a mountain 15,084 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and only inferior to Mont Blanc. Travellers frequently quit their carriages on the banks of the Toccia, take a boat to the Lago Maggiore, and visit the beautiful islets of Madre and Isola Bella; these, with the Lago di Como, are already described at page 127.

PART FIFTH.

Excursion from Geneva to Martigny, through the Valley of Chamounix, including a description of the Mer de Glace—Glaciers—Source of the Arveron and Mont Blanc.

TRAVELLER going to Chamounix should send their passports a day or two before to the Sardinian consul, (if not already signed by a minister of that country, either in London, Paris, or Frankfort) to obtain his signature, for which he charges four francs. A diligence leaves Geneva every morning at six o'clock, which goes as far as Sallenches, where it arrives about half past two in the afternoon.

Those who travel in their own carriage will take from ten to twelve hours. At *Anemasse* every carriage, diligence, and luggage, undergoes a rigorous search; indeed it is sometimes extended even to the females. Here all travellers are required to produce their passports. If they are not signed as mentioned above, the parties are sent back.

Route to Chamounix, calculated by the time it would take a pedestrian.

	hours. min.	
Chesne	0	35
Annemasse.....	0	40
Nangy	1	35

	hours, min.	
Bonneville.....	2	20
Vaugy.....	1	20
Sionzier	1	5
Cluses	0	35
Balme	0	40
Maglans.....	0	20
Cascade d'Arpenaz	1	10
Saint-Martin.....	0	45
Passy	0	45
Chède	0	35
Servoz.....	1	15
Pont-Pelissier	0	35
Ouches.....	1	20
Les Bossons ...	0	50
Chamounix	0	40
	Hours	17 0

To go round by the baths of St. Gervais will occupy about two hours more.

About a league and a half from Geneva the road winds along the Arve, between the Salève on the right, and the Voirons on the left, following the course of the Arve at a little distance. At the rear of the former mountain may be seen the castle of Mornay, and further on, the hill and castle of Esery. Beyond Vetra, nearly two leagues from Geneva, a torrent is crossed, called the Ménoge. A road, practicable only for small carriages, branches off on the right, which leads to La Roche, and thence to Annecy. After Vetra are Nangy and Contamine. At the latter village, distant three leagues from Geneva, is an extensive cotton factory. The valley of Les Bornes is seen sloping towards the river. A little beyond Contamine, and upon an elevated position on

the left, which forms part of the base of the Môle, are the ruins of the signorial castle of Faucigny. At Bonneville the diligence stops for half an hour.

Bonneville, the capital of the province of Faucigny, is a small town, situated on the Arve, near the foot of the Môle, and distant five leagues from Geneva. It contains a public square, in which is a planted promenade. The prison is built on a considerable eminence. Here guides to the Môle may be provided.

At Bonneville the Arve is crossed by a bridge of stone. The road enters the fine valley of Cluses, the Brezon on the right, and the Môle on the left. On the right is also seen the church of Vergi, in an elevated situation; on the left, the fields about Marigny, commanded by mountains which separate the valley of Cluses from that of Taninge. Near the pretty hamlet of Vaugy is seen the junction of the Giffre with the Arve. The former is a torrent issuing from the valley of Taninge. Near Sionzier, on the right, are the mountain and valley of Le Reposoir and the ruined castle of Mussel. A new church was erecting in this valley in the autumn of 1837.

The time requisite to ascend from Bonneville to the summit of the Brezon is about three hours and a half; and to descend from the village of Brezon to Cluses, by Saxonet and Sionzier, three hours.

The town of *Cluses* is romantically situated on the Arve, and distant eight leagues from Geneva. An ascent of a few minutes from the entrance of the bridge of Cluses leads by a rocky path to a very inte-

resting point of view. The road again continues to wind along the Arve, which is crossed at Cluses, through the valley of Maglans.

About a league from Cluses, high up in the mountain, is the cavern of Balme. The cavern is interesting, but should not be visited without a guide. The expense of visiting the cavern is three francs.

There are several cascades, called Nants, in this part of the valley; the principal is the Arpenaz, which is eight hundred feet high. At a sort of grotto at the foot of the Balme, are three diminutive pieces of artillery, to produce an echo; a trifle is expected by the artillery-women. Travellers stopping for the night at *St. Martin*, will find the accommodation at the Hôtel du Mont Blanc good, and the situation more agreeable than at Sallanches. They thus avoid the trouble of returning to St. Martin, in order to continue their journey to Chamounix by way of Passy, which is the ordinary route. Those who intend visiting the celebrated baths of St. Gervais, on their way to Chamounix, need not return to St. Martin. From the bridge and balcony of the hotel a magnificent view of the chain of Mont Blanc is obtained, perhaps the finest in the whole line of country.

The town of *Sallanches*, on the small river of the same name, is in a very picturesque situation, and distant about twelve leagues from Geneva. It is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a chapter of canons and some convents. Those who arrive by the diligence, should proceed at once to Chamounix.

Persons having their own carriage, can leave it either at St. Martin or at Sallanches.

From St. Martin, or Sallanches, to Chamounix, a *char-à-banc* must be employed, as the road is not practicable for heavier carriages. The charge is sixteen francs, and drink-money. Persons who sleep here should depart very early, in order, if possible, to ascend Montanvert immediately on arriving at Chamounix. Each of the roads (by Passy, or St. Gervais) is interesting. The village of Passy is at some distance from the road, but the antiquarian will be inclined to visit it in order to see two *ex-voto* inscriptions on the portal of the church, which were found while it was building. One is supposed to represent a priest returning thanks to Mars on being appointed treasurer. The other represents a governor returning thanks to the same deity for having delivered his son from some imminent danger.

This region was the refuge of the Roman nobles who were obliged to flee during the revolutions of their country. Many vestiges of extensive buildings are found in the vineyards of Passy.

The road to St. Gervais, which is about a league and a-half from Sallanches, after continuing to some distance along the Arve, crosses the Bon Nant, a rapid torrent. A bye-road, leading through a romantic glen on the right, conducts to the mineral bathing establishment to which that village owes its celebrity. These baths are a favourite resort of strangers, and afford separate accommodation to

the higher and middle classes of residents. At a short distance behind the principal building is a fine cascade, the Fall of the Bon Nant. According to the analysis of Dr. Odier, the waters of St. Gervais produce the same effects as those of Schinznacht and Leuk. They are highly recommended by the Parisian physicians in cases of chronic eruptions, and have also been found serviceable in abdominal obstructions, rheumatism, and weaknesses consequent on paralytic affections. The village of St. Gervais is elevated to a considerable height above the Arve. There is a route from St. Gervais, by the Allée Blanche, to Courmayeur. A league beyond St. Gervais is Bionnay, where the road to the Allée Blanche is joined by a path on the left, which unites it with that of Chamounix.

Having returned to the high road, the traveller continues his course along the margin of an extensive plain, supposed to have been once the bed of a lake. Near the village of Chede the two roads unite, which lead through Passy and St. Gervais. After ascending the mountain of Chede for about half-an-hour, the road passes the small lake of the same name, which, in clear weather, reflects the summit of Mont Blanc.* Near this is a path whereby Chamounix may be reached without passing through Servoz, one league shorter, but practicable for pedestrians only.

On approaching *Servoz*, in the valley of the same

* This lake was nearly filled up in July 1837, by the falling of part of the Mont Varens.

name, the ruins of part of the Antherne may be seen, which fell in July 1751. This confused mass is crossed by a torrent called the Nant Noir. At Servoz the *char-à-banc* generally stops for half an-hour to rest the horses. Travellers may amuse themselves in viewing a collection of minerals, &c., which are exposed for sale in an adjoining building. Near Servoz is the monument of Eschen, a Danish poet, who fell into a cleft of a glacier and perished, in August 1800.

Beyond Servoz, upon an elevated rock on the right, stand the ruins of the castle of St. Michel. Near this part are mines, the working of which has long been discontinued; the ruins of the former cottages of the miners give this spot a melancholy appearance.

The *Valley of Chamounix* is first seen on issuing from Les Montets. The Nant de Nagin is crossed before arriving at the village of Ouches, which is about three quarters of a league from the entrance of the valley. The small glaciers of Grias and Taconay are the first visible; further on, the Glacier des Bossons and the Glacier des Bois. Beyond Ouches are the Nant de Grias and the Nant de Taconay. The former is at times very dangerous. Further on is the village of Moncouart, and the Nant and village of Les Bossons. The three Nants, or torrents, just mentioned, descend severally from the glaciers of the same name. Those who wish to visit the Glacier des Bossons at once, without proceeding first to

the village of Chamounix (by which a return of a league will be spared), should take a guide at Moncouart, and let the carriage await their return at that village; or, if they wish to cross the glacier, send it forward to meet them at the bridge of Les Bossons.

The valley of Chamounix lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, and is watered through its entire extent by the Arve. Its length is about six leagues; its breadth varies from a-half to a quarter of a league. On the north-east it is bounded by the Col de Balme, on the south-west by the mountains of Lacha and Vaudagne, between which extends the Col de la Forclaz. The Breven and the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges, form its northern barrier, that of Mont Blanc its southern. The glaciers of Chamounix are six; namely, Grias, Taconay, Bossons, Bois, Argentièrè, and Tour. It is a singular fact, that this valley, at present the resort of innumerable visitants, from almost every country in Europe, was completely unknown until 1741. In that year it was first explored by two Englishmen, Mr. Pococke, the celebrated traveller, and Mr. Windham, who came armed, and accompanied by armed domestics, from Geneva, as the recesses of Chamounix were supposed to be the haunt of brigands; a belief which gained for the neighbouring mountains the appellation of *Montagnes Maudites*. The valley is divided into three parishes, those of Ouches, the Prieuré, and Argentièrè. The village of Chamounix, the chief place of

the valley, is more usually called the Prieuré, from a convent of Benedictines founded there in 1099, by a count of Geneva. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Breven, and is itself elevated three thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

The hotels are *l'Union*, the *Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre*, and *Crown*.—The charges and accommodations are about equal. There is a fourth hotel, of more humble pretensions.

Guides.—There are two classes of courses, or excursions, the extraordinary and the ordinary. The extraordinary courses were:—

1st. *To the summit of Mont Blanc.*

2d. *To the Jardins.*

3d. *To any glacier, except those that descend to the valley of Chamounix.*

4th. *To the glaciers of the Buet.*

The fee for ordinary courses is six francs a-day.* Each guide is obliged to pay five francs five sous yearly to the stock-purse. The fee for extraordinary courses is forty francs a-day. In every case the return must be paid: that is, the number of days which it requires to return to the Prieuré from the place where they have been discharged, must be paid for as if they were engaged in actual service.

Travellers are not considered responsible for the

* See also the article under the head,—Guides, Mules, &c. I believe the extraordinary course is now confined to Mont Blanc, although on the other excursions, it is something more than six francs a-day.

guides and mules engaged over night, when the weather in the morning proves unfavourable. On mountain excursions, the guides carry provisions, whereof they expect a share. In addition to their stipulated fee, the guides look for, and sometimes solicit drink-money, although one of their laws expressly prohibits even the acceptance.

Excursions from Chamounix.

The Glacier des Bossons.—Those who have not visited this glacier on their way to the village of Chamounix, can easily accomplish an excursion to it and to Montanvert in one day. This glacier is, perhaps, one of the least dangerous. The path, which diverges on the left from the high road, traverses a thicket of alders, follows the course of a rivulet that issues from the glacier, then crosses some meadows, and finally a forest of pines. The ascent through the forest is very steep; but, as the path here runs close to the glacier, the fatigue is compensated by the pleasure of accurately examining its formation. On completing the ascent, the glacier may be crossed: those unwilling to venture across, must re-descend by the original path.

Montanvert is properly an elevated pasture on the summit of a mountain under the Aiguilles de Charmoz, although the name is usually applied to the entire mountain. The path from the Prieuré to Mon-

tanvert, after traversing the Arve and the pastures of the valley, ascends through a forest of Alpine trees. The path is in no part dangerous for pedestrians ; but there are some places whither it would be very hazardous to venture upon any animal less sure-footed than the mule. Large masses of rock and uprooted trees, appearing at intervals, mark the direction of the avalanches that have fallen at different periods. About half-way up the ascent is an agreeable resting-place at the fountain Claudine. This spot commands a fine view of the valley of the Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges. About a league further is a ravine formed by avalanches. The summit of Montanvert may be attained in about two hours after leaving the Prieuré. Here refreshment, and, if necessary, a bed may be obtained, in a small building erected in 1837 for that purpose. Before the erection of the present building, there was no other shelter for the traveller than a rude building called the Château, or Hôpital de Blair, from an English gentleman of that name, by whom it was erected. It is now employed as a stall for cows that graze here during the summer. The height of Montanvert above the valley of Chamounix, is two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight feet.

Owing to the improvement of the path, or road, the ascent of Montanvert is by no means so arduous as formerly, when it was usual to send the mules back to Chamounix, on reaching a rugged part called Le Chemin des Crystalliers, and to accomplish the remainder of the ascent on foot. Ladies are some-

times conveyed in *chaises-à-porteur*. The day I visited Montanvert four ladies walked up and down with only a mountain pole to assist them : certainly they were not English.*

A short but steep descent leads to the Mer de Glace, which is here in length eight leagues, the view extending over two ; in width half a league. Near the path is the Rocher des Anglais, the ' Rock of the English,' whereon Messrs. Pococke and Windham dined.

The Source of the Arvéron.—To avoid the trouble of a separate excursion it would be advisable to descend immediately from the summit of Montanvert to the source of the Arvéron, which issues from the Glacier des Bois. The descent is along a hollow wrought by avalanches, and called La Félicia. The descent occupies about an hour and a-half. Ladies who ascend in a *chaise-à-porteur* may descend in the same manner. The Arvéron issues through a fine natural arch called the Voûte, or Embouchure de l'Arvéron, which is sometimes entered, although never without considerable danger. A M. Maritz perished here, on the 8th of August 1797. The Prieuré may be regained in less than an hour. The Arvéron joins the Arve between the latter hamlet and Prieuré.

Excursions may also be made to the Jardin, Buet, &c. ; for which guides must be engaged.

* The expense of a mule and guide to ascend Montanvert is twelve francs ; persons in health, and who have the use of their eyes, require neither one or the other.

Mont Blanc

is the most elevated mountain of the old continent, being, according to M. de Luc, 15,304, and according to Sir George Shuckburg, 15,662 English feet in height. This mountain, observed from the Col de Balme and the vale of Chamounix, is particularly distinguished from other mountains by a mantle of snow, which clothes its summit and sides almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance from which its name is derived. But those who have seen it from the Val d'Aoste, observe, that, on that side, it does not appear to be covered with a mantle of snow, and that it exceeds the Schreckhorn in ruggedness and horror. Of the various attempts that have been made to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the first was in July 1776, by M. Couteran and three guides of Chamounix, but they did not succeed in reaching the summit. Various other attempts, equally futile, were made in succeeding years. In July 1786, Jacques Balmat, one of six guides of Chamounix, being separated from his companions, who failed in another attempt, passed the night on a spot above the dome of Gouté, elevated more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. On his return, however, to Chamounix, he was seized with a very severe indisposition, the effect of extreme fatigue and of intense cold; but being attended by Dr. Paccard, a physician of the place, he offered, as an expression of gratitude for his attendance, to conduct him to the summit of Mont Blanc.

These two daring adventurers set out on the 7th of August, and having obtained the summit, remained there about half an hour. The cold was so intense, that their provision was frozen in their pockets, the ink congealed in their inkhorns, and the Mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to $18\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. They spent fifteen hours in descending, but found great difficulty in their descent, their sight being much debilitated by the reflection of the snow. On their return to Chamounix, at eight in the morning, their faces were excoriated, their lips much swollen, and Dr. Paccard was almost blind. To convey some idea of this tremendous journey, it may be proper to observe, that although the distance, in a right line, from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc, is not more than eight or nine miles, yet the real extent of this arduous *walk* is between forty and fifty miles, and will occupy not less than eighteen hours, on account of the frightful glaciers which are encountered, and the endless circuits that must be made by the patient and weary traveller, before he can attain the object of his wishes.

*Route from Chamounix to Martigny, by the
Tête-Noire.*

Bridge across the Arve	1 hour.	30 min.
Chapel of Tines	0	20
Argentière	1	15
Valorsine	0	30
Tête-Noire	2	0
Trient	0	30
Martigny	2	15
	—8	—20

From Chamounix the pedestrian may reach Martigny in one day. The whole of this walk abounds in picturesque, interesting, and surprising scenes.

In following the course of the Arve to get out of the valley of Chamounix, we pass by its third parish, called Argentière, which is said to have taken this appellation from a silver mine found near it. We see likewise the glacier, to which this village gives its name; it is cut like the lining of a bastion, and the prospect it affords is the more striking, as it runs up between large woods of fir-trees, which are admirably opposed to the whiteness, the clearness, and the varied colours of the ice. Those who enter Chamounix from the Pays de Vallais, are exceedingly surprised upon their arrival, because this road not having gradually prepared them for the striking effects of the ice and glaciers (as we enter on the opposite side), the very first step they take in the valley unexpectedly presents the front of this glacier, which may be about twelve hundred feet in its extent from top to bottom. But to those who have passed through the valley of Chamounix, this view is not so remarkable.

More distant we discover the Glacier of Tour, which descends like a cascade down a spacious valley of ice: it differs from other glaciers in the form of its frozen waves, or beds of ice, which are rounded off more like regular globes, so that when seen from a distance, and the sun happens to shine

upon it, there are a thousand suns reflected instead of one.

The valley crowned by this glacier is a collection of mountains of ice, piled one upon another, and is not to be ascended; its very aspect, which is frightful, gives us an idea of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and the falls of ice are too frequent to admit even a near approach to it; the thundering down of these fragments is heard several leagues off, and such is the violence of their shock, that the Valorsine has been frequently alarmed with the concussion. In the mean time, it is remarkable that the space between this valley, rugged with broken mountains of ice, and the Val d' Aoste, which partakes of the fine climate and the fertility of Italy, is at most not above two leagues.

At a less distance more towards the north, we may discern likewise the source of the Arve, which flowing at first from three springs only, is very soon considerably increased by the torrents from the glaciers just spoken of.

After a walk of two hours from the Prieuré, the traveller leaves the valley of Chamounix, at the opposite end to that by which he entered. A road on the left will conduct him into the Valorsine, which on that side borders upon the country of Vallais. This valley, which extends from south-west to north-east, may be about three leagues in length, and less than a quarter of a league in its greatest breadth. From its broken, ruinous appearance, one would at first think

it uninhabited ; but farther on, we discover some few houses, and in the middle of it, on the left hand, an opening is seen, with the most beautiful fall of water imaginable, called the Cascade Barberina.

To go to it, we are obliged to quit the great road ; and it is not till we come very near that it appears in all its beauty. It is a considerable river that descends from the Glacier of Bex, and falls eight hundred yards from the ridge of a mountain which is almost entirely covered by the spouting sheet of water ; this torrent, magnificent, and even terrible, pouring from a reservoir which it has hollowed upon the mountain, rolls along its rocky channel, and bounding to the very bottom of the valley. This fine waterfall is also embellished by large trees, which shoot from the summit of the mountain into the clouds, and in its front, by lofty firs and rocks, so as altogether to form a picture the most delightful as well as extraordinary.

Descending from the waterfall we soon enter into a very narrow defile, where there still remain some ruined fragments of a gate and tower, which formerly defended the entrance into this country. Every thing that surrounds us is enough to alarm even the most intrepid mind ; we see nothing but rapid torrents, naked rocks, or mountains entirely covered with lofty forests of fir-trees.

The new road, which was being completed from this spot to the Tête Noire, adds very much to the facility of travelling. After ascending for some time—the ascent is by no means steep—a large rock is reached, said to

be the property (if the inscription in bad English is to be believed) of an English traveller of distinction. It forms a natural grotto, in which at least thirty persons could be sheltered. This ascent continues round the Tête Noire, formerly a difficult pass, but now exceedingly easy and safe, as a new road has been made within these five years. In 1833 a passage was cut through a large rock, formerly called *Mauvais Pas*.

Not far distant, however, another valley opens, which, though it has no plain, has notwithstanding some habitations, and a few pastures enclosed by large woods. It is commanded by a single village, called Fegnon: this village, seated upon a green turf, almost at the top of a mountain, and upon a steep declivity which is crowned with pines, produces a very singular effect.

Leaving this parish on our left, the road conducts us round the Tête Noire through woods, and over a rocky road extremely narrow, which is terminated by an immense rampart of pines, it is not long before we distinguish a few cottages with a chapel: this is the village of Trient, in which, at the auberge, they seemed to well understand the fleecing system. From this village there is a steep ascent to Forcla. Having gained the top, a landscape, as delightful as it is extensive, bursts upon the view. Two romantic mountains, covered with lofty fir-trees, extend on our right and left, and close behind us; at their base are fertile pastures; and in front, but far below us,

at the bottom of the valley, the very first object which presents itself upon the plain, is the town and city of Martigny, somewhat more than two leagues distant. This valley runs forward from Martigny in a straight line for six or seven leagues in length, and a league in breadth, and is divided through its whole extent by the Rhone, with Sion, the capital of the Vallais, discoverable in the distance ; these objects offer to the mind of the traveller an idea of the richest country, or rather of the most beautiful and magnificent garden.

From Martigny, the tourist may proceed by St. Meurice to St. Gingoulph, and thence pursue his course to Evian, and along the banks of the lake to Geneva : should he be disposed, however, he can visit the baths of Leuk (if not visited from Thun), and to trace the magnificent road across the Simplon, (see page 233), made by Bonaparte, certainly one of the most stupendous works that the united powers of nature and art ever produced in this, or any other country in the world.

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