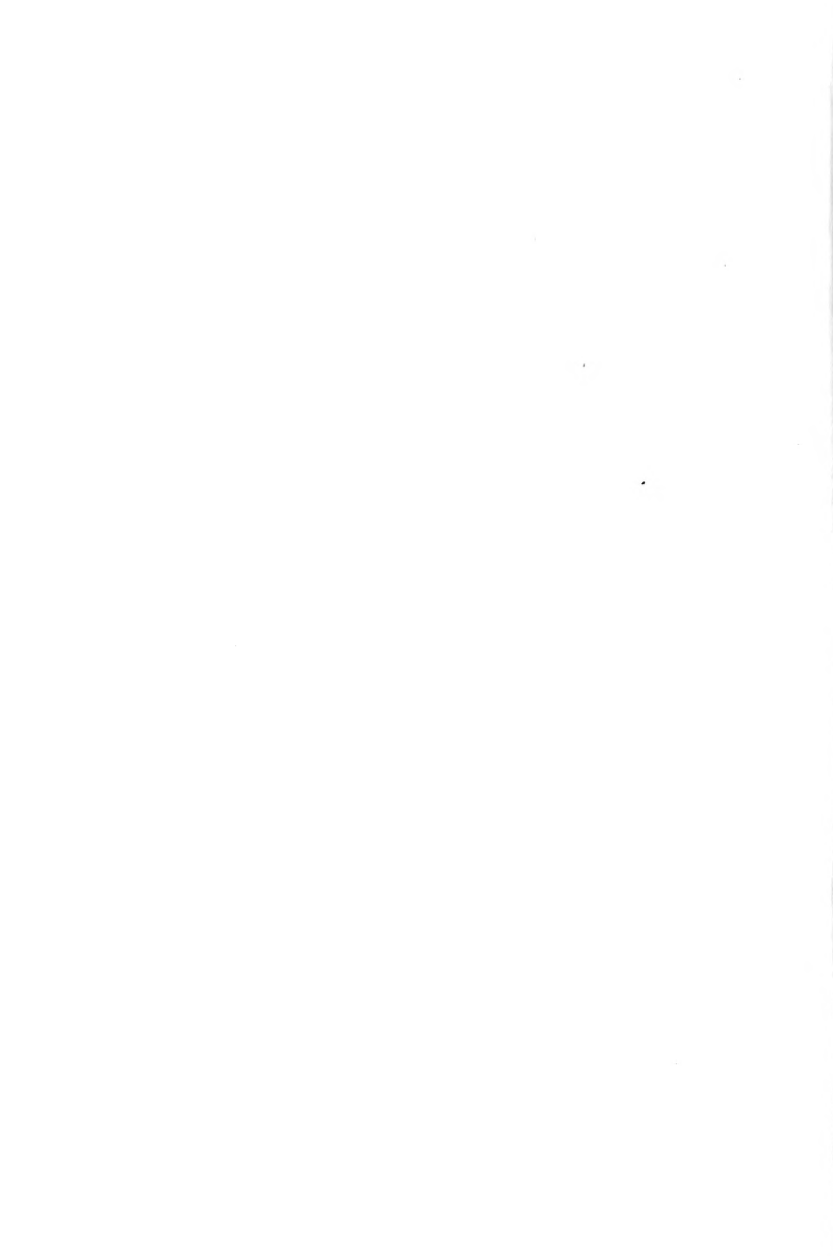


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DIARY  
OF  
AN AUSTRIAN SECRETARY OF  
LEGATION  
AT THE  
COURT OF CZAR PETER THE GREAT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL LATIN

AND EDITED BY

THE COUNT MAC DONNELL,  
K. S. J. J., &c., &c., &c.

IN TWO VOLS.—VOL. I.

LONDON:

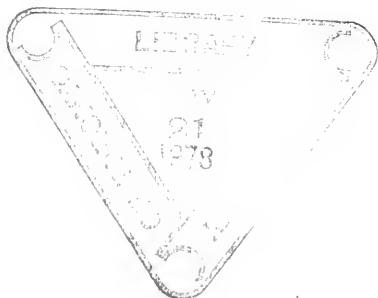
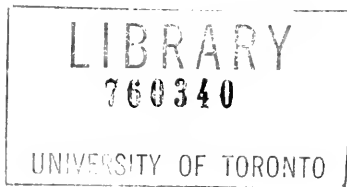
BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET  
1863.

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LONDON :

PRINTED BY BRADBURY AND EVANS, WHITEFRIARS.



## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.



“OF all the life of the Czar, his early years are those concerning which we have the least light. I am indebted to a learned person, of a celebrated German University, for those which I have had myself. He had the kindness to lend me a Latin relation of the Embassy which the Emperor Leopold sent into Muscovy in the person of M. de Guarient. The Secretary of that Embassy, on his return to Germany, published a book, which he had printed at his own expense, and which he dedicated to Count de Kaunitz, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire. *That work has become very rare, and I cannot tell what a help it has been to me for the early years of Peter the Great, being FULL OF ANECDOTES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE ELSE.*”\*

\* “De toute la vie du Czar les premières années sont celles sur quoi on a le moins de lumières. Je suis redevable à un

Thus in his preface speaks a biographer of Czar Peter I., writing within fifteen years after that sovereign's death, under the patronage of Count Brühl, Prime Minister of Augustus III., King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony: so valuable as a historical source, and such a literary rarity had the Diary, now for the first time translated, become within forty years after its publication.

To its importance and its extreme scarcity we have also among other witnesses a distinguished Russian *savant* of the present day, Friedrich von Adelung. After having been employed by the Russian Government to collect, in various libraries and archives throughout Europe, materials

savant d'une célèbre Université d'Allemagne de celles qui j'ai eues moi-même. Il a bien voulu me communiquer une Relation Latine de l'Ambassade que l'Empereur Léopold envoya en Moscovie dans la personne de Mr. de Guarient. Le secrétaire de cette Ambassade étant de retour en Allemagne donna un livre au public qu'il fit imprimer à ses dépens, et qu'il dédia au Comte de Kaunitz, Vice-Chancelier de l'Empire. Cet ouvrage est devenu fort rare, et je ne saurois dire de quel secours il m'a été pour les premières années de Pierre le Grand, étant rempli de quantité d'anecdotes qu'on ne trouvera point ailleurs."—*Vie de Pierre I. surnommé le Grand, Empereur de Russie, &c., dédiée au Comte Brühl, premier ministre du Roi de Pologne.* 4 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam and Leipzig, A.D. 1742.

connected with the history of Russia, Von Adelung drew up a critical and literary review of all travellers in Russia, from the earliest period down to the year 1700, whose narratives are known, a work in two volumes octavo, published simultaneously in St. Petersburg and Leipzig in 1846, which won the great Demidoff prize.\* After noticing the envoy, Ignaz Christoph Edler Herr von Guarient und Rall, whom he characterises as a distinguished Statesman (*ein ausgezeichnete Staatsmann*), and of whose official reports to the Imperial Government, during the period of this mission in Russia, Von Adelung appears to have obtained copies from the Archives in Vienna, he proceeds in the following terms to give an account of Korb and this Diary which he has left :—

“ Johann-Georg Korb† accompanied the

\* Kritisch-Litterarische Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland bis 1700, deren Berichte bekannt sind, von Friedrich von Adelung, Ehrenmitglied der Kaiserlichen Academie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg, der Universitäten zu Moskau, Charkow, and Kasan, &c., &c., &c. (Eines grossen Demidowischen Preises gewürdigt.) St. Petersburg and Leipzig, 1846. 2 vols. in 8vo.

† Information about Korb may be found also in Beckmann's

above-mentioned Ignaz-Christoph von Guarient und Rall, as Secretary of his Legation to Russia. Korb has left us *a work of the greatest value, and excessively rare*, which bears the title\* :—

‘DIARIUM ITINERIS IN MOSCOVIAM PERILLUSTRIS AC MAGNIFICI DOMINI IGNATHI CHRISTOPHORI NOBILIS DOMINI DE GUARIENT ET RALL SACRI ROMANI IMPERII ET REGNI HUNGARIÆ EQUITIS SACRÆ CÆSARÆ MAJESTATIS CONSILIARII AULICO-BELlici, AB AUGUSTISSIMO ET INVICTISSIMO ROMANORUM IMPERATORE LEOPOLDO I., AD SERENISSIMUM AC POTENTISSIMUM TZARUM ET MAGNUM MOSCOVIÆ DUCEM PETRUM ALEXOWICIUM ANNO MDCXCVIII., ABLEGATI EXTRAORDINARII DESCRIPTUM A JOANNE GEORGIO KORB, P. T., SECRETARIO ABLEGATIONIS CÆSARÆ, ACCESSIT REDDITUS SUÆ TZARÆ MAJESTATIS A PROVINCIIS EUROPÆIS AD PROPRIOS LIMITES, PERICULOSÆ REBELLIONIS STRELITZIORUM, ET LATÆ IN EOSDEM SENTENTIÆ CUM SUBSECUTA SANGUINEA EXECUTIONE, NECNON PRÆCIPUARUM MOSCOVIÆ RERUM COMPENDIOSA ET ACCURATA DESCRIPTIO. CUM PRIVILEGIO SACRÆ CÆSARÆ MAJESTATIS. VIENNÆ AUSTRIÆ. TYPIS LEOPOLDI VOIGT, UNIVERSITAT. TYPOG.’

“Both the title-page and the author’s dedication to Count von Kaunitz are undated ; but as

Lit. der Aeltern Reisen, T. II., p. 377 *et seq.*; and in Bergemann’s Peter der Grosse als Mensch und Regent. Mittau, 1823—1830. 8vo. tom. i. 360.

\* “Wir besitzen von Korb *ein höchst schätzbares und überaus seltenes Werk*, das den Titel führt: DIARIUM ITINERIS,” &c. (v. Adelung, *Kritisch litterärische-Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland*, &c., vol. ii.)



the Imperial licence to print bears date the 8th of October, 1700, we may conclude that Korb's narrative appeared in that or, at latest, in the following year.

“Doubts have been not unfrequently expressed whether Korb was the real compiler of the *Diarium*, and conjectures made that the Envoy himself wrote it, and that Korb's mere name was prefixed to it.\* But there are many good reasons for concluding that Korb was really the compiler.

“The scarceness of this work is commonly explained by the circumstance of Peter the Great's having had his displeasure at it expressed to the Court of Vienna, especially on account of the circumstantial information about the tragic execution of the Strelitz, and that that Court allowed the unfold copies to be destroyed.”

So far Von Adelung with reference to the scarcity of the *Diarium*: in hunting up and

\* See Beckmann's Lit. d. Aeltern Reissen, tom. ii. 377 *et seq.* Also Schmeizeli Orat. de titulo Imperatoris quem Czaarus Russorum sibi dari prætendit, 57. Aretin's Beiträge zur Geschichte der Literatur, 1804, Januar, 62. Meiner's Vergleichung des ältern und neurn Russlands, &c., tom. i. 32. Ebert's Bibliogr. Lexikon, tom. i. 947, u. a. m.

destroying stray copies, of which the most persevering efforts must have been employed by the agents of Peter abroad, for *only two copies are believed to exist at present in Germany—one in the Imperial Library in Vienna, and the other in the Public Library at Wolfenbüttel, where it is esteemed such a curiosity as to be shown under glass.* The British Museum possesses a copy. Four or five other copies are extant in public or private collections.

Some few summers ago the translator happened to pass a *villeggiatura* at Frascati, in the neighbourhood of Rome, a solitary bird of passage left behind after the season of the great flight northwards. Henry, Cardinal of York, the last Prince of the Royal Stuarts, who had struck medals upon Charles Edward's death with the Royal titles of "Henry IX., by the Grace of God, but not by the will of men, King of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," was at one time Bishop of Frascati, and Frascati was his favourite residence even after he was translated to another see. At his death he bequeathed his library to the College in that town, directing that it should

be always accessible to the public for study. Attracted by its connection with the last of that Royal race, the translator obtained access to its shelves. The sultry heat of a Roman summer rendered out-of-door excursions in that beautiful neighbourhood impossible, except in the early morning and in the evenings. Much of his time was spent, in consequence, in poring over the dusty *tomes* in the Stuart Library. There he discovered a copy of this rare and curious Diary; and there, seated day after day in the identical arm-chair in which—so said the living local tradition—fifty years previously, the crownless heir of three kingdoms was wont to sit and read, the translation was undertaken and half accomplished. The rest was completed in the autumn of the following year in Vienna.

This was at the time of the Crimean war, when the western nations for the first time in history were allied in a great struggle with that colossal empire of which, when our Diarist was noting down his daily actions and behaviour, Czar Peter was reforming the organization, arousing and stimulating the latent and lazy energies, awakening the dormant and subtle intellect, and laying the

foundations of that vast scheme of foreign policy which has been pursued so steadily, so ably, so indefatigably, and so successfully ever since.

The interest of this volume is not confined to the circumstances connected with the whole-sale execution of the rebellious Strelitz.—“The Diarium,” continues Von Adelung, in the work already quoted, “contains also many other marvellous details, and is on that account highly prized. Thus we find therein, for the first time, the plans for newly fortifying Azow, which the Envoy had found means of procuring in Moscow. Moreover, he (Korb) was furnished with many details by Gordon: for example, the description and figure of the colossal square waggon-fort (557 fathoms broad and 1000 fathoms long) in which the Russians marched against the Tartars, and many others.”

The translator has confined himself to rendering as literally as possible into English the slovenly Latin of the old German diplomatist, thus endeavouring to make this translation as faithful a reflex as possible of the original.

# DIARY

OF THE

## JOURNEY INTO MUSCOVY

OF

THE RIGHT ILLUSTRIOUS AND MAGNIFICENT  
SIR IGNATIUS CHRISTOPHER,

NOBLE LORD OF GUARIENT AND RALL; KNIGHT OF THE HOLY ROMAN  
EMPIRE AND OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY; AULIC COUNCILLOR  
OF WAR OF HIS SACRED IMPERIAL MAJESTY; ENVOY EXTRAORDI-  
NARY OF THE MOST AUGUST AND INVINCIBLE EMPEROR OF THE  
ROMANS, LEOPOLD I., TO THE MOST SERENE AND MOST PUISSANT  
CZAR AND GRAND DUKE OF MUSCOVY, PETER ALEXIOWICZ,

IN THE YEAR 1698.

DESCRIBED BY

JOHN GEORGE KORB (P.T.),

SECRETARY OF THE IMPERIAL MISSION EXTRAORDINARY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE RETURN OF HIS MAJESTY  
THE CZAR

FROM THE PROVINCES OF EUROPE TO HIS OWN  
BORDERS;

THE DANGEROUS REBELLION OF THE  
STRELITZ;

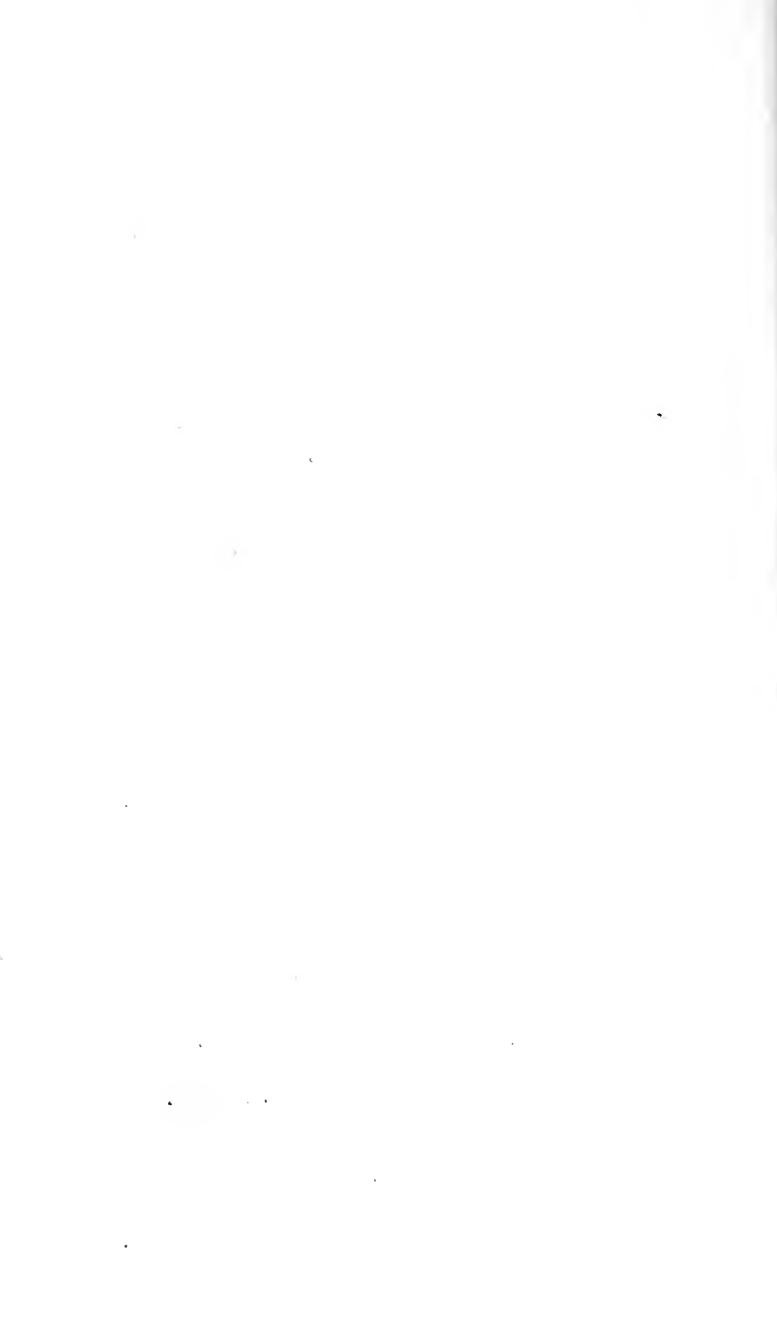
THE SENTENCE PASSED ON THEM; THE BLOODY  
EXECUTION THEREOF;

TOGETHER WITH A COMPENDIOUS AND ACCURATE  
DESCRIPTION OF MUSCOVITE AFFAIRS.

WITH PRIVILEGE OF HIS SACRED IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

*VIENNA:*

PRINTED BY LEOPOLD VOIGT, AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.



*To the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent  
Lord, Lord Dominick-Andrew Count von  
Kaunitz and of the Holy Roman Empire ;  
Heritable Lord of Austerlitz, Hunebrod,  
Krzizanow, Moraw-Prus, Great Orzechow,  
and Panow ; Knight of the Golden Fleece,  
Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of His  
Imperial Majesty, and Vice-Chancellor of  
the Holy Roman Empire, my Most Gracious  
Lord and Mæcenas.*

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT  
LORD !

MY LORD,—Suffer me, most Excellent Lord  
Count, to inscribe your name upon this trifling  
work, which, fearful of the light without your  
patronage, may profit by your auspices, and  
borrow from your dignity a price beyond its  
intrinsic worth. You afforded me the materials  
for this book ; for by your patronage was he  
chosen to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar,

who recognises in you the channel of whatever of Imperial favour has flowed upon him, the praiseworthy proceedings of whose mission for the common advantage of the Emperor and our fatherland I have collected in this volume. At your inspiring genius the Orient shall soon experience the proven faith of Russia : and, well deserving of both Empires, he shall ascend to those places of honour to which your kind patronage pointed the way. Well I know that inborn benignity of yours that makes you the pure asylum of all that fly to you, that protects them when they come, that attaches them to you in the strictest manner with ever-increasing favours. Ink and pen would fail me, or this page would swell into a mighty volume ere I could enumerate all whom you have, with a more than magnetic because a beneficent virtue, drawn to love you and admire you. In this superior to very Hercules himself, that, being readier of deeds than words, you have bent even sceptres and crowns at will. Hence you are so beloved by the highest of earthly monarchs, Leopold, who has given superabundant proof thereof in binding you to him with golden



chains when he bestowed upon you the honours of the Golden Fleece ; and, in order to render the union more intimate, raised you to the dignity of Privy Councillor of State, of whose counsels he so often had noted the wisdom in the weightiest affairs of Empire—for every word that he heard was an oracle. They are still fresh, and fresh they long will remain, in the memory of all Christendom, those treaties of Ryswick which, when you were Imperial Plenipotentiary and Prime Ambassador, were so dexterously concluded, that while you sought the good of the Roman Empire only, you seemed at the same time to have amply looked after the felicity of all parties. For in you there is that emulation of the glory of your forefathers in such a degree, that the virtues and exalted qualities of each may be revered in you as in a compendium. Here I stop my pen from the enumeration of your great achievements : lest, in setting forth your glories, I should bring the blush of bashful modesty to mantle your face, or they should rather be an insult, because the eloquence of their venturesome panegyrist would be beneath their dignity. Thus, then, more

wisely, both in respect of your dignity and of my own slender ability, I worship with reverent silence what I cannot express with an eloquence worthy of them ; most submissively beseeching you merely to admit benignantly and foster my book, and myself, who remain

Your Most Excellent Lordship's

Eternally devoted

JOHANN-GEORG KORB,

p. t. Secretary of the Imperial Legation.

## IMPERIAL PRIVILEGE.



LEOPOLD, by favour of the DIVINE CLEMENCY, EMPEROR elect of the Romans, ever August, King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c., Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wirtemberg, Count of Tyrol, &c. We acknowledge and make known by the tenor of these presents, unto all men, that Whereas Johann-Georg Korb, a faithful subject of Us and of the Holy Roman Empire, hath most humbly represented that he has resolved to commit to the press a Diary of Travel in Muscovy, and that he is fearful lest, as usually happens, other book-sellers, likewise, and printers, for the sake of gain, should fraudulently, and to his great loss, imitate, commit to press, draw off, and sell the said Diary of Travel in Muscovy: and therefore hath suppliantly prayed Us, that by our Imperial Privilege we would deign to protect him against

all such frauds ; we have deemed that the said humble and just petition should be granted. Wherefore, unto all and singular printers, book-sellers, and all others, whomsoever, exercising the trade of books, We firmly and seriously inhibit and forbid any one to presume to print or give to be printed, or import if printed elsewhere, sell or draw off, publicly or privately, the said Diary of Travel in Muscovy, for the space of five years, to be computed from the first day of publication within the Holy Roman Empire, or the limits of our hereditary kingdoms and provinces, in the same or any other type or form, or under any pretext of addition or correction, or any other, either in whole or in part, either in German or Latin, without the will and without the special consent and license, in writing, of the said Johann-Georg Korb and his successors. But should any person to the contrary notwithstanding dare to violate or transgress this, our Imperial Privilege and Interdict, he shall be not only deprived of such books, as unjustly printed and imported, if any such the aforesaid Johann-Georg Korb and his heirs shall anywhere seize, either by their own authority, or shall claim them through the

aid of the magistracy, but moreover We Decree that he shall be fined in the penalty of five marks of pure gold, to be paid in equal portions to our Treasury Imperial and to the punisher of the fraud, without any hope of pardon; provided always that the said book contain nothing contrary to good morals, and to the Sacred Constitutions of the Empire, but shall bear expressed in front, for public notice, the permission of some University, or of his superiors, and the tenor of this our Privilege Imperial, and that of the aforesaid Diary of Travel in Muscovy the usual five exemplars be transmitted at the cost of the petitioner to our Aulic Council Imperial. We command, moreover, all faithful subjects of Us, and of the Holy Roman Empire, and of our hereditary kingdoms and provinces, of whatsoever state, degree, order, or dignity they may be, as well ecclesiastics as laics, but especially such as belong to the magistracy, and either in their own or in the name and stead of their superiors, exercise the administration of law and justice, not to suffer any whomsoever rashly and with impunity to transgress or violate this our Privilege Imperial, but, on the contrary, to take heed that

the contumacious, if they discover any, shall be punished with the prescribed penalty, and coerced with other suitable means, if they themselves would avoid the same fine. In testimony of these letters, subscribed with Our hand, and confirmed with the impress of Our Seal Imperial, and given in Our city of Vienna, on the eighth day of the month of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred; of our Roman reign the forty-third, of Our Hungarian the forty-sixth, and of Our Bohemian the forty-fifth.

LEOPOLD.

L.S.

By his Sacred Imperial Majesty's  
own command,

FRANCIS WILDERICH VON MENSHEGEN.

The Diary of  
AN AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT  
OF MOSCOW.



WHEREAS unto the Most August, Most  
Puissant, and Most Invincible Prince  
and Lord, the LORD LEOPOLD, EMPEROR  
ELECT OF THE ROMANS, EVER AUGUST,  
*King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dal-*  
*matia, Esclavonia, Archduke of Austria, Duke*  
*of Burgundy, Brabant, Styria, Carinthia,*  
*Carniola, Marquis of Moravia, Duke of*  
*Luxembourg, Upper and Nether Silesia,*  
*Wittenberg and Teck, Prince of Suabia,*  
*Count of Hapsburg, Tyrol, Ferret, Kyburg,*  
*and Görz, Landgrave of Alsace, Marquis*  
*of the Holy Roman Empire, Bergau, Upper*  
*and Nether Lusatia, Lord of the March of*  
*Esclavonia, of Port Naon Salinas, &c., &c.;*

The Most Serene and Most Potent Lord, the LORD CZAR and GRAND DUKE, PETER ALEXIOWICZ, of all Great, Little, and White Russia, *Autocrat of Muscovy, Kiew, Wlodomiria, Novogardia, Czar of Casan, Czar of Astracan, Czar of Siberia, Lord of Pleskow, Lord and Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lord of Twer, Ingoria, Permia, Veatki, Bolgaria, and other places ; likewise Grand Duke of Novogorod, of the Low Country of Czernichow, Resan, Rostow, Jaroslaw, Bialosiria, Udoria, Obdoria, Con-dinia ; and Dominator of all the Northern Shore ; also Lord of Iveria, of the Country of the Cartilinsbeans and Grussenfians ; likewise Czar of the Country of Cabardia, of the Dukes of the Circassians and Georgians ; furthermore, Patrimonial and Ancient Heir, Lord by Succession and Dominator, of divers other Lordships and Dominions, East, West, and North :*

Moved by his zeal towards Christendom, did propose a League offensive against the foes of the Holy Cross.



And his Sacred Imperial Majesty, as he hath ever highly valued the inviolate friendship of his Majesty the Czar; and hath, moreover, most especial care of the advantage of Christendom; did not only declare himself most ready to enter thereinto, but, moreover, had held communication with the renowned King of Poland and the Most Serene Republic of Venice, his allies against the aforesaid enemy :

And, as well the said Kingdom of Poland, out of its equal zeal for the common weal of Christendom, having signified, in writing, assent to the said League; as the said Most Serene Republic of Venice, having furnished its ambaffador at the Imperial Court with full powers to conclude the same :

The Most Illustrious and Excellent Lords,  
Lords Privy Councillors of his Imperial Majesty,  
Lord Francis-Udalrich, Count Kinsky,  
High Chancellor of the Kingdom of  
Bohemia, Knight of the Golden Fleece,  
Lord Ernest Rudiger, Count Stahremberg,  
Field-Marshal, and President of the  
Council of War,  
Lord Wunibald-Sebastian, Count Zeil,

Vice-President of the Imperial Aulic Council, and Administrator, *pro tempore*, of the Vice-Chancery of the Holy Roman Empire,

being constituted Plenipotentiaries for that end :

And the Ambassador in Ordinary of the said Most Serene Republic of Venice at the Imperial Court,

Sir Charles Ruzini, Knight ;

together with the actual Envoy of his Majesty the Czar at the Imperial Court,

The Noble and Magnificent Lord Constantine Nikitiz Nephimonoff,

having exhibited their respective powers, and having delivered authentic copies thereof by command of their respective Lords Principals, agreed upon the following conditions of triple alliance, on the 29th of January, 1698 :

1<sup>o</sup>.

Each of the allies is bound to invade and wage war upon the common foe, Turks and Tartars, by land and water, with all the power they can make.

2<sup>o</sup>.

They shall communicate to one another their designs of war, and shall co-operate to obtain

due satisfaction for each of the parties, whenever  
peace shall be concluded. ]\*

3°.

During the league, none of the allies shall, without knowledge of the other, conclude peace with the enemy; but, provided the rest be without delay informed thereof, may listen to honourable proposals of peace, and, from time to time, communicating what is being done, may frame a treaty.

4°.

Whosoever of the confederates shall invade the dominions, kingdoms, and provinces of the common enemy, the others shall be aiding unto him by creating a diversion.

5°.

This league shall last for three years, to reckon from the day of signature; during which it shall be lawful to treat of its prolongation; and, at the expiration thereof, the ancient amity and good understanding shall continue between the allies.

6°.

By this latest league, nothing is held to be changed in the Holy Alliance in which his Sacred Majesty, the Emperor, is joined with the Illuf-

trious Kingdom of Poland, and the Most Serene Republic of Venice, &c.

7°.

In like manner, the treaty formerly concluded between his Majesty the Czar, and the Most Serene King and Republic of Poland, shall remain in full force.

HIS SACRED IMPERIAL MAJESTY, on the following 25th of February, not only ratified this convention of triple alliance, and willed the confirmation thereof in all and singular its contents, as having been concluded with his foreknowledge and by his command; but furthermore, in order with the more certainty to draw the expected fruit therefrom, he adopted the plan of sending an envoy to the Court of Moscow, in order to be, safely and speedily, informed by careful and exact reports, of whatever schemes might be on foot there.

No part of public affairs needs to be executed with greater caution, than the choice of the persons to whom missions to foreign kings and nations are entrusted; for they are like veins, through which the commonwealth customarily

draws health or sickness from divers regions of the earth. His Sacred Imperial Majesty, with the eye of his inborn clemency, considers the capacity and merits of those who present themselves as candidates for this weighty honour. His Majesty was led to choose for his envoy on the present occasion the most illustrious Sir Christopher Ignatius, noble Lord of Guarient and Rall, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the Kingdom of Hungary, his Majesty's Aulic Councillor of War, and so forth:—the motives which led to this selection being, long experience of business,—tried courage in the transaction of public affairs,—the perils undergone in two journeys to Constantinople in the service of his country,—the remembrance of the services with exceeding pains and fidelity rendered to the common weal of Christendom, during the siege of Vienna, when, amidst the Mahomedan camp, he craftily detected, day by day, every design of the Moslems, and at the hourly peril of his life revealed them in a regular written correspondence with the Imperial capital,—lastly, his knowledge of Muscovy and of the habits and character of the Muscovites, acquired in a former mission.

When the choice of his Imperial Majesty fell upon this gentleman, he neglected nothing that could contribute to the dignity and success of his mission. But obstacles arose in other quarters, which delayed his departure nearly a whole year. At length, by God's good will, all hindrances were removed; and, at noon, on the 10th of JANUARY, 1699, the suite and baggage were sent forward, and the long expected journey began.

There were eight carriages for the *personnel* and baggage. We had, moreover, fifty horses. The ordering of the whole train, as it left Vienna, was as follows :

1. The Master of the Horse, on a stately charger, followed by two mounted grooms, leading in the hand proud, high-bred, wild, high-spirited steeds, with housings of bearskin.

2. The Lord Envoy's private carriage, covered with parti-coloured cloth to preserve its costly beauty from being injured by the weather, and drawn by six high-bred black steeds.

3. Next followed the handsome first coach of the officials, protected from the weather in like manner, and occupied by the three Imperial Missionaries.

4. Came the second coach of the officials.

5. Another carriage, made to carry the *batterie de cuisine*.

6. After this followed a baggage fourgon,—an enormous machine, the chief impediment on the road.

7. In a travelling carriage the inferior officials and running footmen.

8. Came two vehicles for carrying wine and other burdens, among which must not be passed without particular mention, certain hounds of uncommon size and fleetness, that had been sent from England.

We had to cross the Danube in a boat,—for the precocious heat of the season had thawed the ice; and, on the bank, a messenger on horseback came up, who had been sent forward by Count de Breuner (since piously departed this life), the then President of the Chamber, with an express order to the ferry-master to send forward duly everything that belonged to the Lord Envoy, before anything else whatsoever. For, the violence with which the ice broke up having carried away the bridge, the passengers from either side could only be conveyed slowly

across, so that it often happened all the ferryman's exertions were insufficient to bring such an immense multitude across in the day. Hence he received us for the coming night at Stamerford, where the baggage had hardly been got into the rooms, when there arrived two messengers from the Lord Envoy; one to bring back the Master of the Horse, who was implicated in some lawsuit in Vienna; the other to fill that office during his absence.

JANUARY 11.—In the morning the change was made; the one was taken back to Vienna, and the other accompanied us on our journey. The sun was shining brightly as we passed through Eigensbounn, and we reached Wolckdorff at dinner hour. We reached Gannerford as evening fell. This being Saturday we were mindful of the Catholic devotion of especially honouring the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, on that day: we sang the Litany of Loreto, one of the three Missionaries that accompany us leading the chant. To this practice we adhered strictly thenceforward.

12.—After the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass,—for it was Sunday,—at which we were



all present in turn, we began our journey anew at daybreak. After passing through the hamlet of Shrick, we reached Wulferfdorff at one o'clock. Prince Liechtenstein is lord here. His palace at this place is famous. To the right of the high road is a hill, which, in the memory of the present generation, was piled up by the inhabitants, out of devotion to our Crucified Redeemer; where, besides the stations of our Lord's Passion, the Garden of Olives and the Holy Sepulchre are venerated. There is also a monument to Saint Rosalia. From this place we reached our inn, at Kefelsdorff, about dusk.

13.—We awoke with break of day, and found the sky overcast with dense clouds, and the wind raging wildly. Our road to Dreffenhoff is remarkable for the fertility of the country, and the adjacent hills. The Castle of Falckenstein, now deserted, is at a quarter of a league distant. There is another castle close by, which either gives its name to, or derives it from, Dreffenhoff. Near the latter rises the church of St. Vitus. Here the boundaries of Austria and Moravia are said to meet. We passed through

Nicolzburg about noon : it belongs to Prince Dietrichstein. In Nether Wistriz we sought a resting place for the night. A constant and fierce whirlwind obliged us to be on our guard, lest fire should break out ; and we thought it necessary to keep up a watch throughout the night. It was thought prudent to remain there next day, for our horses required rest to continue the journey.

14.—Whatever was worn was repaired and put in order. We recreated ourselves with sacred music.

15.—All being in due order, we set out at sunrise. Our temporary Master of the Horse was obliged, as he had foretold, to return on private business to Vienna. The burden lay upon us in common thenceforward. A very bad road forced us, after passing Nimschiz, to tarry for the night in Delniz. This day we were in some danger, for the horses that drew the kitchen-carriage, though usually very quiet in the coachman's hands, became suddenly restive at a turn of the road. Trying to run away out of the track, they wildly upset the carriage, and one of our two cooks was slightly wounded.

He was soon, with care, well again. The same horses showed temper a second time, but the under-coachman's skill prevented any mischief, and they only succeeded in escaping a little out of the road.

16.—The next day our road was somewhat better, through Baunitz (a village belonging to his Excellency Count Kaunitz), to the town of Wischau. We arrived before sunset at the palisaded dyke; the place is enclosed with a wall. The Capuchin Fathers have a convent outside the city. Among other things, the castle and the parish church, with its chapel, deserve a visit. The place is under the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishopric of Olmutz.

17.—Having lain the night there, before day had well dawned we sent forward the heaviest-laden carriages. Before noon we had got over half our day's journey, having passed through Preglitz and arrived in Kralitz. Then through Schablin, we reached Olmutz about three in the afternoon, and, proceeding in fair order with all our train through that principal residence of the Bishop of Olmutz to the suburb, we put up at the inn called the Golden Horse, for there was

no inn within the city large enough to receive such a number of carriages and horses. A new Master of the Horse, appointed instead of the former by the Lord Envoy, had been waiting here a day for us. That evening he was duly installed in his office in accordance with the orders he had brought with him.

18.—We had to remain a day in this city to procure post-horses,\* to which the imperial passport entitled us at a moderate rate. Major-General de Haflingen, then commandant of Olmutz, showing us great kindness.

19.—It was ten o'clock before our post-horses were put to the various carriages. We thought the road through Thalein and Giba very bad, but that which we had to get over to Peterdorff was far worse. Snow-drifts had gathered to a great depth, and the carriages sank so deep in them that the coachmen were obliged to push with all their might to get us through. At the very village of Peterdorff our carriages got so locked in a dangerous snow-drift, in a ditch concealed by the darkness of the night (it was past eight o'clock), that had not the magistrate of the

\* "Equi antejugales, i.e., germanicè Vorspann."—TRANSL.

place summoned all his sleeping peasants from their warm nests to our help, the morning star would have beheld us stuck fast there. Past midnight we arrived at Bern; the ruts were so frequent, the intervening hills were so steep, and the deep snow-drifts added to the difficulties of a road bad enough without them.

20.—Our road was no better to-day. We passed through Rinckersdorff, Hof, Wiebald, and Heidenpiltzsch (this last so named from the *heidenkorn*, or buck-wheat, abounding there), and reached Schwachendorff, where we lay for the night.

21.—Without any difficulty worth speaking of, we passed through Pintsch and arrived at Liechten to-day. This village, composed of several hamlets and detached houses, is scattered over nearly the space of a mile. Here we found acidulous waters, an agreeable and wholesome beverage for persons heated with travelling. We reached Jägerndorff; this place, which is fortified with a dyke, an earthen vallum, and a wall, belongs to Prince Liechtenstein. We went to Mals at the Friars Minors before setting out.

22.—We passed through a number of villages

—Dernitz, Pratsch, Mogen, Dobersdorff, and Maydelberg, to the right of which is a castle belonging to the Counts Kolowrath. Travelling down hill and up hill, it was fix in the evening before we arrived at the city of Neustadt.

23.—We had a fine day, and the road was tolerably good, so that after passing early through Polkersdorff, we reached Neissen before evening. The Neiss flows past this city, to which it gives its name. The place is fortified with an earthen rampart, a ditch, and wall. It belongs to the domain of the Bishop of Breslau. The Jesuits' College and the parish church are among the chief ornaments of the city. One of the imperial missionaries set out hence by post for Leibs, whither his affairs called him, promising to come up with us again at Breslau. We found letters from the Lord Envoy touching some of the suite, and particularly the Master of the Horse.

24.—After resting there for the night we had a splendid day, and reached Grotkau, our next resting-place, with all our baggage, about four in the evening.

25.—When day broke we set forth again through Lettenberg, Zinta, and Rossow, and

reached Ollau early. There we were delayed for a change of post-horses. Ollau takes its name from the river that flows past it. As we passed under the city gate, we met a preacher of the Augsburg confession, conducting a funeral; the body was upon a sledge. The citizens are sectaries of the confession of Augsburg. There is a rather handsome castle there, which was at that time inhabited by Prince James, eldest son of the late King John of Poland, together with his wife the Most Serene the Duchess of Neuburg.\* The roof of the town-hall is surmounted with a cock made of copper, which turns round when the clock strikes the hour. The Master of the Horse set out this evening by post for Breslau, to prepare everything for our personal convenience and for our horses.

26.—We attended mass in the castle church early in the morning, and got easily over the road to Breslau before it was yet noon, but had to wait in the suburb a considerable time, till word was sent to the Master of the Horse that

\* Father and mother of the Princess Clementina Sobieska, consort of James (the Chevalier de St. George), son and heir of King James II. of England.—TRANSL.

we had arrived, and till our carriages and horses were in due order, with the Master of the Horse at the head, to conduct the whole cortége with becoming dignity into that episcopal see.

27.—Rest was both useful and needful to us, for drivers had to be found to bring on our baggage. The Lord Envoy had, by letter, begged of the vice-president of the Silesian chamber, the Lord Baron de Neydhart, to have the kindness to be of aid to those of his officers to whom that duty belonged.

28.—Another day lost here to unload the former vehicle, and transfer the baggage to others; but everything was at length brought into such order that there was nothing to detain us beyond next morning's first dawn.

29.—As soon therefore as day broke, we all got ready for the road. As we passed out of the gate we were joined again by the Imperial Missionary, who lately left us on business. That day we passed through the villages of Weiden, Hingen, and Hollau, and reached the town of Klacha for the night.

30.—At early dawn we again set out, passing Tornaft and Scheuzen, and dined at the village



of Deutchhammer, after getting over a bad, stony, and hilly road. We visited a copper forge here: the hammer is moved by a wheel driven by a rivulet. Continuing thence, through three miles of forest, we stopped for the night at a place called Miltſch.

31.—We reached the frontiers of Poland, and the first village of that country, Sdona, at noon. The General-in-Chief of the Polish Militia, Leszczyński, is lord there. The toll-keeper, though a German, refused nevertheless to allow us to pass free according to our passport, pretending that such a quantity of property as we were bringing with us could not be admitted without duty, until the drivers would make oath that they carried nothing except what belonged to the privilege of the imperial ambassador. We got rid of his absurd pretensions by heartily laughing at them. We reached the town of Groteschin the same evening. In the absence of the Castellan Galezki we received many kind offices from the Starost Dobrowolski, though he was aware that we were only the suite of the Envoy. He offered us beer, brandy, and bread; and for our horses oats and hay, of

which there was an exceeding dearth in Poland. The Lady Galezki was there, and sent us such a quantity of fish that we vied with one another in extolling hospitality such as we had not yet met with.

FEBRUARY 1.—Next morning the Starost visited us in person to wish us a happy journey, not confining himself to words, but most civilly inviting each of us to accept a glass of a rare and superior kind of liqueur; nor did he leave us until he had conducted us into the open plain, and given us due directions about what places we might safely approach or ought to avoid, for Poland was at that time so torn among factions, that the roads were very unsafe for travellers. The intense cold of the day induced some of our party to indulge too copiously in brandy, thinking in the fun's despite to turn winter into summer by plentiful potations. But the cowards were fairly overcome by the brandy and the cold together. The horses feeling no control, threw them half senseless to flounder in the snow, which was an amusing spectacle to those who drank moderately and had not lost their senses. At noon we halted at Kosminiow to feed our horses,

and great were the mourning, and tribulation, and grumbling that were heard; but as there was no sign of serious wounds, their lamentations only laid them open to the jests and laughter of the rest. Proceeding on we reached Jaratschin before nightfall.

“He that will not credit, or that denies, the vast frequency of robberies in Poland, deserves for his misfortune to be sent on an experimental trip there. We were determined to keep safe by being prudent, and to baffle the schemes of robbers by duly guarding against them. We distributed the watches, each taking his turn, and none being exempted lest many should seek pretexts for being excused, and this all the more when we heard from our host that we were in the district of the Conti faction, and how a few days previous a stray Saxon horseman had, without the slightest show of provocation, been horribly mutilated by the lances of the Poles, and immolated to their hatred of their newly-elected king.\*

\* At that time there had recently been a contested election for the crown of Poland. The candidates were the French Prince of Conti and Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony; the latter had been the successful competitor.—TRANSL.

2.—After passing the first night in alternate watches, the utility of the plan was so evident that all were agreed upon its continuance for the future. We passed through the villages of Scharfchlohe and Pograselitz, and passed the night in a little place, which a coachman acquainted with the road called Blindenfidler.

3.—The cold was most trying again to-day, to all of us. After warming ourselves round the stove in the village of Skapli we got on a little faster, through Boviz, that evening, to Orchof.

4.—The weather a little milder. Passing through Lowicz and Marckwiz, we reached Wraclaw at sunset. We lodged in the suburbs, and were visited by several Poles, who boasted in swelling terms of the loyalty with which they profess to be attached to their newly-elected king. The pride of their expressive gesticulation gave room for a quiet laugh at the ostentation of this boastful people.

5.—The cold having greatly abated, we reached Thorn by an easy journey long before the sun went down. This place, as a royal city of Prussia, enjoys certain immunities, like those which we call free cities in the Romano-Germanic empire. The

German tongue is most in use; but Polish is also spoken. The inhabitants are for the most part of the confession of Augsburg. The Catholic religion is, however, freely exercised. Near the Catholic parish church in the public square there was a handsome triumphal arch erected for the solemn entry of the newly-elected King of Poland, whose arrival was expected.

6.—Here we rested the day after our arrival, lest our horses should be wearied out with constant travelling, and lose strength. The people of Thorn, on learning that the Lord Envoy was not with us, resolved to await his arrival; and on his subsequent passage they sent deputies to harangue him, with wishes of a happy journey, in a civil German oration, intimating their dutiful respect, and how tenacious they were of their humble devotedness to his Imperial Majesty, and how they were no less desirous to preserve spotless their faith and obedience to the newly-elected King of Poland.

7.—Everything was ready for starting, when a driver told us that he was not allowed to pass over the bridge of the Vistula before paying the customary bridge-toll for his own horses, which

drew our baggage ; but the tollman relented when our privileges were explained to him. After passing Lyfominice, Ostawice, and Giwiza on our way, we reached the episcopal city of Culm. This city presented the picture of a devastated, roofless village, torn as it were from its very foundations by the enemy's utmost wrath. Two miles distant lies Culm, whence the bishops of Culm take their title. The spacious and splendid Church of the Canons was built in virtue of a sentence, and in memory of the outrage to which the canons were subjected, in a procession at Thorn, by the non-Catholic inhabitants, who were condemned to build this church, at their own cost, as an atonement.

Meanwhile, the Lord Envoy had obtained most gracious leave to kiss the most sacred hands of His Most August Majesty the Emperor and the King of the Romans. And now, having made oath in the hands of his excellency the lord Count of Stahremberg, Field Marshal and President of the Council of War, he was duly enrolled among the Aulic Councillors of War. So having taken respectful leave of his Majesty's chief ministers, he set forth, after receiving the blessing

of Almighty God, which his Most Eminent Highness Cardinal Kollonitz, out of his inborn and well-known kindness, deigned to implore upon his house at his departure. On the banks of the Danube, which was icebound anew, he took leave, with many reciprocal tokens of gentle love, of his lady, and of several of his friends and relations who had accompanied him thither.

8.—Proceeding on, through Schottenbruck, we stopped in Kraudentz.

9.—There is a convent of nuns of St. Clare here, where we heard mass in the morning. Setting out once more we found our way much delayed by natural obstacles. The numerous hills, the depth of the snow-drifts, made the progress of our baggage-carriages exceedingly difficult. At noon we reached Neustadt, and towards sunset arrived at Pefko.

10.—We had already left Rindeslohe behind, and were only one post from our night station of Straffenbar, when through the negligence of the driver, one of the baggage-carriages fell down a slope, whence it took all our efforts to draw it by two hours after nightfall.

Our Master of the Horse had gone before us

to Dantzick, to try and find quarters for so many men and horses.

11.—We followed him next day, through Longenau and Schevering, and reached, about mid-day, the suburb of Dantzick; whence we entered the walls in suitable order. The inn where we lodged is called the Green Meadow.

12.—We were to wait here for the arrival either of the Lord Envoy, or of letters from him. After dinner we went to see the handsome triumphal arch set up by the magistrates of Dantzick, for the reception of the newly-elected King of Poland. We all agreed that for costliness, splendour, fightliness of proportions, and the cunning wit of the devices with which it was surmounted, it was a remarkable and noble structure.

13.—The principal church belongs to the confession of Augsburg. It contains glorious traces of Catholic worship,—the baptismal font of unusual size, a wonderful specimen of art in gilt brass, is the first object that attracts the eye. There is a picture, however, representing the divers emotions of the last judgment, in most vivid colours; still more deserving of observa-



tion. It cost the labour of forty years, and was painted by Jacob Heick, of Amsterdam. The artist intended it for the Basilica of St. Peter, in Rome; but the vessel that bore this precious burden being shipwrecked, it would seem as if the very billows had been loth that such a monument of art should be lost to mankind. For the ship, which lost all its cargo, this picture alone excepted, was fortunately driven ashore at Dantzick, and left it safe upon the beach. And so it is now kept among the most precious treasures of that church. The divine pencil of the artist has so marvellously expressed the various emotions of joy and suffering within the outlines of very small figures, that the affections and passions of the souls are rendered, so to speak, to the life. The painter must have been wonderfully skilled in perspective; for in the same picture he has a marvellous triple representation of the subject. The high altar of this church is of gilt brass, and double—the frontal represents all the choirs of angels, and when that is removed we behold the coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Another image of the Mother of God is preserved here, curiously

carved in stone;—they say that one hand was cut off by the savage mob.

Having inspected all these things we went to mass in the Royal Chapel, which is close by. We had still to see the citadel, called *Der Münd*,\* which protects the harbour, and which none are allowed to enter without special leave of the magistrates. The provost of Dantzick at that time, was Mr. Schmid, a civil and obliging man, who at once granted our request, and gave us leave in writing. Turning our footsteps towards the Vistula, which was still icebound, we found an abundance of sledges that brought us, for a small fare, to *Der Münd*, which is washed and strengthened on one side by an arm of the Vistula. The ice had been broken up here with pickaxes; a ferry boat for crossing to the fortress was kept close at hand by a soldier, who declined to let us in until he had shown our written permission to the commandant. So we gave it to him for that purpose, and the soldier

\* *Mundam dicunt*, i.e. *der Münd*. “The King of Poland,” says the old traveller, Fynes Moryson (p. I. p. 61), “at this time was at the port of Dantzke, called *Der Mind*, an English mile from the city, expecting a wind to fayle into his kingdom of Suecia,” &c.—TRANSL.

shortly after put the boat along-shore ; we stepped into it, and passed under the first gate of the fortrefs. A long file of the guard on duty stood drawn up, and the lieutenant (who was so directed) received us with much civility, —brought us through all the outworks, pointed out to us everything that was worthy of notice, and at the inner works we were handed over by him, according to his strict duty, to those of the garrison that kept ward within. Here was another guard of soldiers ; and another officer was waiting for us, to show us the rest of the citadel. The quantity of great guns, the well-aligned defences of the walls and bastions, and the strictness of the discipline maintained in the smallest details, seemed most praiseworthy to us all. In like manner, on our return, we had to exhibit and deliver up our free pass. The convenience of the sledges pleased us greatly, and by general consent we would have gone down to the sea's edge ; but we had to give up our design, as the ice did not reach so far. However, we went on board a Dutch three-decker,\* which was ice-locked, and saw everything.

\* “ Triemem.”—ORIG.

14.—The weather was cloudy, and morning brought us rain, so that we thought the severity of the winter was about to be tempered by approaching spring. We could not go much abroad in the city, the streets were so slippery. However we went to the monastery of the Carmelite friars to mass.

15.—The post brought us letters from the Lord Envoy, announcing that he was on his way, and would speedily join us. We all had settled to see the Palace of the Patricians, where, particularly on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the patricians meet the merchants. For a certain merchant appointed by his will that on those days and that time, the city musicians should be paid to recreate the ears and souls of the audience with graceful and pleasant symphonies. The hall is splendidly adorned with costly paintings, and they will have it a memorable matter that the public jester (called Eulenspiegel) hanging above the great chimney, presents divers faces and his head's antipodes\* to whoever looks at him—leaving those to be laughed at who may have expected

\* “. . . *diversas facies, partemque corporis posticam,*” &c.—  
 ORIG.

to see something funny. A light is moreover so artfully painted in the roof of the hall that you might swear nature beaten hollow—for it seems a brilliant light to every one that looks at it. The arms of Dantzick are a stag; whence in all the histories and legends of the place you find allusions to a stag. Here Orpheus gathers round him the wild beasts of the forest to listen to the tones of his lyre; elsewhere, Acteon is torn, poor wretch, by his own dogs, and so on you will find other tales of the chase.

16.—To-day we gave up entirely to the worship of God; and were present at mass, sermon, and the other services in the church of the Dominicans.

17.—Another dark and rainy day, which kept all of us at home, except those who wished to visit the merchants' shops, and learn exactly the prices of their merchandise.

18.—The fair sky showing among the clouds and mild sunshine, tempted us beyond the city. There is a monastery of Cistercians a short way off, to which a very pleasant road leads through gardens, pleasure houses, pretty shrubberies, and hillocks that send down gushing fertilising rills of

water into gardens, feasting the eye with a most grateful variety, whatever side you turn. The monastery, which is called Oliva, is built at the foot of a hill, and its territory includes all beyond a quarter of a league distant from the city ; but towards the Vistula the fortrefs of Der Münd is the boundary. The founder was Sobieslas, Duke of Pomerania, who was converted to the Catholic faith by the Abbot of Culmbach, and left this as a monument of his gratitude, lest he should seem ungrateful to him to whom he owed his conversion, summoning fathers of that order and monastery, and gave them this for their dwelling. There is a magnificent church, in which are divers epitaphs, whereof I subjoin one that seemed very apt :

Hoc tibi sub saxo requiem quæsit Oliva,  
Cui lux, vita, quies firma sit ipse Deus.

It is richly endowed. It has its own printing press and pharmacy ; and became generally known in Europe through the sojourn of the Prince of Conti, when a candidate for the Polish crown.

19.—Four squadrons of Saxon horse, of the King's guard—who is coming—have entered the city.

20.—Two companies of the king's bodyguard have arrived; one of which is quartered in the Stolzenberg suburb, the other in the Scotch suburb. Part of our company went to see them, while the others went up to the city tower to see a wonderful clock and examine a famous chime of musical bells.

21.—One of the missionaries said mass at the Brigittine church. The founder intended that there should be twenty-four monks and sixty nuns, but the Protestants have arranged matters differently. They only suffer eight monks and thirty nuns. The revenue necessary for the support of these is drawn from the public treasury.

About three in the afternoon the Lord Envoy, with two more carriages, came by post, and went at once to a handsome apartment that had been appointed for his lodging, in the house of one of the senators at Dantzick.

22.—Two senators deputed on behalf of the whole body harangued the Lord Envoy the following day in the German tongue in very civil terms, and protested their most devout and unchangeable reverence for his sacred Imperial Majesty. To whom in turn, the Lord Envoy civilly replied,

and assured the deputation that he would, in his very next despatches, extol the honourable and most humble and devoted protestations of zeal of the magistrates towards his most sacred Imperial Majesty. The presents wherewith they honoured the Lord Envoy consisted of fish of marvellous size and a dozen of Rhenish and Spanish wine.

23.—Two of the public crier's men on horseback were despatched to call in the servants who were sent on the 20th to fetch back a dog. The evening was mild, and we spent it rambling through the city and crossing the Vistula and the river Moidlow, which were both ice-bound.

24.—Our long rest was at last at an end. The arrival of the Lord Envoy had hurried our purchases of what was wanted for our further journey. At two in the afternoon we left Dantzick, having happily crossed a certain steep hill and the frozen Vistula with our heavily laden train. At eight at night we reached the town of Schönberg, where we slept.

25.—At sunrise we had again to cross the ice-bound Vistula, an enterprise of some danger, for the powerful rays of the evening sun had already



thawed the ice considerably. We had still another river, called the Nagat, to cross in like condition, after which we reached the village of Rospach to dinner. We entered Elbing, a city of royal Prussia, before nightfall. This place is strongly fortified; the river Nagat waters it, and has been brought by the inhabitants artificially to surround the town, forming thus no mean defence against an enemy. The river is navigable; and thence arises the commercial importance of the place, which is subject to the temporal sovereignty of the King of Poland, in the same manner as those which enjoy the privileges of free imperial cities. The higher magistracy is divided into two sections: the burgrave and the president. The King creates the former, the senate elects the latter. The former has charge of public and military affairs, the municipal authority belongs to the latter. Both were engaged at the time of our arrival about the construction of a triumphal arch for the arrival of the newly-elected king, to whom they were to take the oath of allegiance on his entry, and whose reception was to be duly magnificent and becoming.

Everybody knows that the Elector of Brandenburg held this town in mortgage, by virtue of the treaty of Bydgoszt, and long had maintained a garrison here, when at length affairs were amicably settled. We hear, however, that there is again question of its being evacuated by the Poles, and pledged, for a loan of 400,000 florins, by that wealthiest of kingdoms.

26.—On our road this morning we had to cross the river Pregel, before reaching the Catholic town of Neukirch to dinner; thence through the city of Frauenberg, we reached Braunsberg for the night. Shortly before arriving there you pass the frontiers of royal and ducal Prussia. The fathers of the Company of Jesus have a college here.

27.—Here we heard mass before starting; travelled through Heiligenbeil; dined at the village of Federau. While meat was preparing, the mildness of the weather and the beauty of the neighbourhood led us to ramble among the nearest hills and groves. We were, however, balked in our design of killing hares and other dishes of game. A mean stream flows at the hill foot: the snow-covered ice appeared strong enough

to bear us, but the first who set foot upon it to cross went plump into the water, which being neither deep nor rapid, made the rest, thus forewarned, laugh at the luckless wight, who got out without much trouble. The Master of the Horse, however, incurred a more serious danger. He fired at a bird, and his fowling-piece burst to pieces, a small bit wounding him in the arm. If it had not been God's providence, the accident might have been of very serious consequence. For the shot was fired close to the window where the Lord Envoy and several of his suite were conversing unthinking of danger. This accident gave him much uneasiness, and he immediately gave orders that the guns should be unloaded, and those that were improperly charged reloaded by experienced hands. In the evening we reached Brandenburg.

28.—Next day, at eleven, we arrived at Königsberg. Before dinner was ready we went to the Catholic parish church, where one of the missionaries offered up the Divine sacrifice. The clergyman there is a dean, to whom the Elector of Brandenburg is bound to pay a stipend of 1000 florins per annum. He has three Jesuit mis-

fionaries with him, but they live upon alms, and complained to many of being in want of the necessaries of life. This city is the metropolis of ducal Prussia, and subject to the Elector of Brandenburg as its sovereign. The Electoral Lord-Lieutenant is one of the Dukes of Holstein, who administers the executive power. As soon as he heard of our arrival, he sent one of his officials to compliment the Lord Envoy, and invite him to dine with him at the castle next day. The Lord Envoy returned the civilities through his officials, but excused himself from meeting him, moved, no doubt, by political reasons, which his long experience of such matters may have suggested. The Lord-Lieutenant nevertheless sent a guard of soldiers as well for the person as for the security of our property. He also sent a band of musicians, belonging to the Elector, to the Lord Envoy's lodging to serenade him.

MARCH 1.—The Lord Envoy had intended to leave Königsberg to-day; but the discontent of our drivers hindered us. They demanded ten imperials for every horse to take us to Wilna.

Whilst our people were bargaining with them, they still increased their demands, requiring twelve instead of ten imperials; nay, when they saw us inclined to consent, they were not satisfied with current money, but clamoured for twelve imperials in solid specie: for the scoundrels believed that our necessity of going on justified their most unconscionable extortion. The Lübeck Consul and the *Vogt*,\* Sander, were sent for, and promised their assistance, which was of no avail. The Lord Envoy being thus driven to the wall, paid ready money for horses—called *muschinlos*.

2.—But as these horses had to be brought from the owner's estate, we had to tarry a day longer here. That evening the secretary went to thank the Duke of Holstein again for the guard he had sent. He replied most politely, expressing his regret that he might not call on the Lord Envoy.

3.—Having provided ourselves with all that the season and the length of our road demanded,

\* The *Vogt* is the *richter*, or *seneschal*, or *juge de paix*. It is the title still given to that functionary in Russian Poland.—

we again set out. We dined at a place called Hoenrath. Reaching Dapiaw before the day was far gone, we remained there, nevertheless, for the night, for there was no other inn near. We were bringing two hounds with us, such as are sent us from England, commended for their sagacity in the chase. So a pig was bought, and abandoned to their prowess, which served to recreate us.\*

4.—The town of Pregel is built upon the river of that name. Leaving the city behind us, we reached a place called Piotten, where we comforted ourselves with dinner at noon. We reached the city of Isterburgh in the evening. The suite and the horses remained in the suburb; the Lord Envoy and some of the officers passed the night in the city. The suburb is divided from the town itself by the river Pregel, over which is a wooden bridge. The suburb is not subject to the civic magistrates, but enjoys certain exemptions, and depends directly on the Bran-

\* This naïve passage appears worthy of preservation in the original Latin, for the edification of all lovers of the noble science of venerie. It runs thus:—“*Duos canes quales Anglia mittit, nobiscum duximus, venandi sagacitate commendatos; emptus ergo porcus illorumque victoriæ relictus, recreationi inferviit.*”

denburgh government. In the market-place of the city, one of the suite, either out of ill temper or vanity, would not unload his gun, and as he discharged it, the gun burst, and left him to his loss, without one. In that town the castle belongs to the Elector of Brandenburg; the electoral *vogt* dwells therein, closely watching the sayings and doings of the magistracy.

5.—Having taken a guide to show us the way, we reached Kalapina at dinner-time. We were going off after the usual bodily refectious, but were delayed by the pole of one of the carriages breaking; when it was at length repaired, we went on as far as Stalabina. Up to this time we had seen no Jews in Prussia; but they are in great numbers in Poland, and, above all, in Lithuania.

6.—The more heavily-laden carriages remained a mile behind us for the night; at nine this morning they came up with us. At Wurwal a Polish noble joined company with us in a boastful fashion, inquired a great deal about the state of Poland, heard little in reply, and brought home whatever news his imagination furnished. A troop of foldiers of Castellan Durozki was

wintering there; in our presence they entered the village with colours flying. For they had sallied out a few days before to intercept *the enemy*; but having advanced fifteen miles without meeting the least trace of *the enemy*, unsuccessful, and still in the guise of victors, as is the nature of this vainest of nations, they were returning in triumph. Now *the enemy* was neither more nor less than fellow-countrymen who have become hateful to one another out of party feeling. The party chiefs were Sapieha and Oginski. The latter laid waste the Sapieha estates, the former those of Oginski, ruining one another mutually. In the evening we reached the village of Diefiskingen, where we began to find the Jew tavern-keepers.

7.—We entered a forest which extends nine miles; they call it the Waste; the road was so bad that we were obliged to stop midway. There was one or two houses, but nothing to be had in the place for meat or drink of man or beast; no hay, no oats, no bread, no beer. So we sent to Kowno for some provision, but the messengers did not get back until about midnight. We were scarcely ever so ill off, or



hardly suffered anywhere else such dearth of everything. Not far from this there was a furnace, where they were boiling pitch, which curiosity led us to see. The night in that forest seemed dangerous enough, on account of the nightly forays of robbers, and in consequence we watched in turns by the fire which was kept burning near the carriages.

8.—When day at last broke we got through the rest of the forest; and about two in the afternoon entered the town of Kowno, the baggage-carriages not coming in after us till seven in the evening. The fathers of the Company of Jesus complimented the Lord Envoy on his arrival.

9.—Having heard mass in their church next day, after the due performance of our devotions, the Lord Envoy was brought into their refectory along with his suite of officers, and harangued by the youth studying there in complimentary prose and verse. There are ten Jesuits in that college; they teach the lower classes of grammar, and were then building a new church. They are dependent upon the college of Wilna, having no regular foundation

at Kowno. In the same city there is a convent of nuns of Saint Clare, to which the Lord Envoy, with his suite, went after dinner, and the nuns' confessor, a Franciscan friar, was present, and gave leave for the Lord Envoy and all his company to go through the convent and refectory, and to have the litany of Loreto sung in the choir by the nuns and our musicians together. They show a considerable particle of the Holy Cross of our Saviour, which the confessor held for us all to kiss and venerate. Leaving a handsome alms with the nuns, we went off to the Franciscan convent, which we here saw from a distance. As we entered the church porch the "religious" intoned the Te Deum, the bells ringing out the while. The church is handsome, considering the condition of those parts. Leaving an alms there likewise, we turned homewards. A certain noble Pole, boasting himself the standard-bearer of General Oginski, asked to speak with the Lord Envoy, but it was to beg the means of continuing his journey.

10.—Next morning, in token of their devotedness, the above-mentioned nuns presented

the Lord Envoy, who was hearing mafs at their convent, with mead, brandy, and some bottles of confections, fuch as their flender means afforded, which were not only very graciously accepted, but, moreover, rewarded with his accuftomed liberality towards “religious” and the poor. When we had taken breakfast, we fet out again on our road, which was moft difficult from the depth of the fnows. A baggage-carriage and the culinary-carriage were twice fo nearly buried that the utmoft efforts of everybody were hardly enough to extricate them. Paffing by an exceedingly handsome monastery of fathers of the order of Saint Benedict, we arrived at a place called Rumzitki, and clofed our day’s journey.

11.—We reached the village of Zifmar about noon ; the inn of Alembock at nightfall.

12.—Dined at Deviaw, fupped at Twacka.

13.—Reached Wilna at eleven o’clock ; the fathers of the Society of Jefus came to prefent their congratulations to the Lord Envoy on his happy arrival. Prince Sapieha, general of Lithuania, hearing of our arrival from his officers, fent forward as many as nine coach-

men and sledges for our convenience, urging to know for certain whether we could press on our journey, setting forth that he had something of great importance to confer about with the Lord Envoy. But our departure being hindered by a variety of difficulties, we delayed so long that the prince could not wait for us; for he was obliged to be in Grodno by a certain day to preside over the assembly of the Lithuanian nobility which was to be held there.

14.—The university and students of Wilna came to the Lord Envoy's lodgings and gave expression to their good wishes and desires, both in a panegyric oration and in congratulatory verse. Heard mass at the Jesuit fathers', and after our devotions were invited by them to go over their college. The library and *apotheca* are very fine. As the Poles are in the habit of drinking *liqueurs*, and they make great use of medicated waters, many kinds of very agreeably-flavoured waters and liqueurs were offered by him who has charge of the *apotheca*. He was himself a member of the society, but the clerks and chief workmen were all laics. In the high church of Wilna the high altar deserves all com-

mendation, both for its artifice beauty and its costliness. This church contains a marble chapel of Saint Casimir, King of Poland, the altar of which, in silver gilt, is a splendid ornament of this sanctuary. The saint's body, in a shrine, likewise of gilt silver, is kept above the altar, suspended by chains of the same metal. The head is preserved at Florence, which claimed it from an order of knighthood of Saint Casimir having been founded there. Close by the church rises a tower that belongs to the citadel, which they will have it Saint Casimir lived in. The door of the church through which Saint Casimir used to enter is walled up with lime and stone. The reason that they allege for this is, that persons in a state of grievous sin were often stopped by a mysterious power at that door, and could go no further. The Dominicans, Brothers of Mercy, and Basileans have all distinct monasteries in this metropolis of Lithuania.

15.—The Vice-Palatine of Wilna, Mr. Szumsky, together with the judge of the fortress Szwghowsky, and the notary of the fortress Wolsky, were admitted to the Lord Envoy, and in the name of General Sapieha proffered him

in all form very polite welcome and congratulations on his arrival, protesting how anxious he had been to have a conversation with the Lord Envoy, and how much he was chagrined that he might not lay these certain urgent affairs before him, as had been his greatest desire. The answer that the Lord Envoy gave them upon this, was so adroitly arranged, that beyond great politeness, it had no appearance that might be taken hold of in the critical circumstances of the time. When all was ready for starting again, we got over four miles and slept that night at Miedneck. In this place fathers of the order of Saint Augustin have a monastery, where we had divine service performed.

16.—The incredible depth of the snow-drifts was the chief hindrance to our getting on as fast as we had expected. The sledge of the culinary-carriage broke, the carriage in which the Lord Envoy was travelling overturned. The horses and men were greatly tired to-day. So we made an end of our fatigue in a town belonging to Sapieha, called Ofmian, hoping to get on better to-morrow. There was a Dominican monastery not far from our inn. About four in the afternoon a pro-

cession of scourging penitents issued out of their church, for it was Lenten time. We followed it into the church and sang the *Salve Regina* along with the rest. A sermon in Polish followed, then the chanting of our Lord's passion; and when that was ended, at the tinkling of a bell the scourging was repeated.

17.—About noon we reached Buron, where the Uniat Basileans have a monastery. Here is a miraculous and far-famed image of the Mother of God. Poles, Lithuanians, and Uniat Greeks flock in great numbers to venerate it. In order to perform our devotions there like other people, masses were said by the missionaries, and our musicians sang the Litany of Loreto. The Basileans were then building a new church, to which the Lord Envoy contributed with his customary liberality. Proceeding onwards, we reached Fabriz in the evening.

18.—We had to strive against the snow all day. The sledges on which we had put all the carriages at Wilna were of no help to us. The measureless forests, the roadless tracts, the ways obstructed with overhanging trees and boughs impeded our progress. Often we had to turn

back from attempts to get through places where the passage was too narrow, and branches had to be torn down and gnarled trunks felled before we could get on. We had a Tartar of the name of Rifwan, who had a number of other Tartars under him. We hired all these fellows at Wilna to carry our baggage on their little sledges. They were ordered, requested, and compelled to give their help to get a baggage carriage and others out of a snow-drift into which they had fallen so deep, that it is hard to believe what an amount of labour it required to extricate them. One of them, when they were nearly despairing of their strength, going incautiously near the horses, was hurt in the foot by a restive horse, and has to be cured by our surgeon. It was far in the night before we reached the village of Dowi. The Lord Envoy, with the missionaries and the first-class officials, took up quarters in a country-house of the Castellan of Wilna, called Sluska, the rest passing the night at the Jew tavern-keeper's.

19.—This being the festival of Saint Joseph, the fosterfather of Our Redeemer, there was a difficulty about its celebration, as there was only



a Ruthenian church in the place; but a rural chapel served the missionaries, and there three masses in succession were said. It was nearly ten o'clock when we set out again, and travelled all the way through forest to Rachow, but the day was not exempt from its troubles. The snow yielding on one side, the carriage which the Lord Envoy had bought for his private use and was riding in, was upset and the rest of the carriages lost their poles. However, a comfortable inn, which was decent in comparison with those at which we had hitherto put up, made us forget the day we had passed and its troubles. We found here two monasteries, one of Dominicans, and the other of Basileans.

20.—Through unbroken forests, cumbered with deep snow, we wended our way to the village of Starawez by dinner-hour. The starost of the place sent a present of fish to the Lord Envoy, as a token of particular attention. Thence about four in the afternoon we arrived at Minsk.

21.—We rested to-day, and heard mass in a poorly-founded college of the Jesuits. There is only enough to support twelve fathers. The Basileans, Bernardines, and Discalced friars are in

similar penury. The Dominicans alone are better off. A fire that broke out three years before our arrival had reduced this city, which was formerly rather opulent, to such misery, that its previous trade is almost extinct. Of its once numerous merchants there now remain only two, and their gains hardly afford them enough to live upon. In the choir of the Franciscans there are but two friars, whence you may measure their poverty. A barefooted Capuchin, on his way back from Persia, along with two barefooted friars, was lying ill in the college of the society. The Lord Envoy, with the missionary, Father John Berula, and the apothecary, visited him, attended by only one servant; and seeing the sick man's state, gave orders that whatever medicines might conduce to his cure should be furnished from his own medicine chest.

22.—The heavy carriages, that is, the sumpter-carriages and the kitchen-carriage, which had been constantly hindrances to our progress hitherto, were laid up in the college of the society to be kept until we came back from Moscow, or the Lord Envoy should give other orders about them. The baggage was set upon little sledges;

and having heard mass at the Dominican fathers', we started again about eleven o'clock upon our journey with twenty-eight small sledges and four coaches, got over seven miles of road, and reached Schlozmin at seven in the evening.

23.—The inn was kept by a Jew, and as it appeared indecent to have mass celebrated under his roof, we resolved to sanctify this Sunday in the place where we were to dine, named Sodin, *alias* Boguslaw; but as our inn here was also kept by a Jew, the sacrifice was omitted. The Lithuanians call their inns *Krug*. We reached the town of Borisow in the evening. A great calamity had then oppressed the inhabitants; for the factions of Sapieha and Oginski had been most savagely cruel to the poor wretches. Horrible were the extortions of money, all the more intolerable for being made by fellow-countrymen. Of those that would not or could not give money, some were slaughtered and numbers nailed by their tongues to the walls of the houses.\*

\* This fierce trait of national manners is thus worded in the original:—"Magna tum temporis calamitas incolas prefferat; "Sapiehanæ enim, et Oginskianæ partes in miseros crudelissime

24.—We dined in the village of Letfchnizl, and passed the night at Krupka.

25.—We got over all the ground to the village of Slovine by noon. This village belongs to Mr. Slovinski. After dinner, proceeding onwards, we were impeded by the immense and almost incredible depth of the snow. For near this village we ascended a hill, which, after a very short space, sloped down into a valley and a spacious plain. You might have thought that all the snow of the whole country round had been brought there on set purpose. So deep did the empty, unburthened carriages sink down into the drifts, that all our strength of men and horses was unequal to get them out. All the day we were stuck in that one spot making despairing efforts. Mr. Slovinski had a country house near where we passed the night—the name of the place is Kadzenick. Mr. Slovinski was not even at home. That whole night we left a guard over the carriages in the snow-drift.

“defævierant. Horribiles pecuniarum extorsiones eò intollerabiles quod a patriotis fiebant; pecuniam dare nolentes aut non valentes, aliqui occisi, plurimi linguis ad parietes adfixi.”—  
TRANSL.

26.—Necessity compelled us to remain at rest. Our horses were so extenuated within those twenty paces that they advanced yesterday, that nothing but food and repose seemed capable of restoring their exhausted strength. Moreover, there was a snow-storm all day long, so violent that it seemed as if the heavens had resolved to precipitate with one supreme effort all their icy burthen upon the earth. We hoped to get on better over the snow with fresh sledges and horses, which were hired to carry the wheels and loading of the carriages, and all our other baggage of every description.

27.—Leaving our resting-place, we plunged once more into the exceedingly deep snow, through which we had rather to hew than to wend our way. We stopped for the night in the city of Odrusco. This place is said to have been seven miles in circumference in the last century, and included two hundred noble churches; but in the fierce Muscovite war against the Poles was so utterly laid waste that one might apply to it the lamentations of the poets over the ruins of Troy: where Pergama once stood the corn now waves.

28.—Through Strafiële to Dopfe, where we dined. This place belongs to Mr. Oginski. We clofed our journey in the evening at Sclowia: this frontier fortrefs of Lithuania is under Mr. Genafski, whose father commanded the right wing of the Polish army when the Turkish fiege of Vienna was raifed.\* The Dominicans have a monaftery here, and alfo adminifter the parifh

\* The fecond famous fiege of Vienna by the Turks, 100,000 ftrong, in 1683, raifed by the Duke of Lorraine in command of the Emperor's troops, and with the timely and memorable fuccour of 20,000 Poles led by John Sobieski, their heroic king, whose joint victory thus freed Chriftendom from the laft mighty conquering effort of the barbarous and fanatic Moslems. The accomplished Evelyn writes in his *Diary*, on the 15th July, 1683, at the time of this barbarian enterprife:—"The Turks were  
 "likewise in hoftility againft the German Emperor, almoft  
 "mafters of the Upper Hungary, and drawing towards Vienna.  
 "On the other fide, the French King (who it is believed brought  
 "in the infidels) disturbing his Spanifh and Dutch neighbours,  
 "having fwallowed up almoft all Flanders, purfuing his ambition  
 "of a fifth univerfal monarchy; and all this blood and diforder  
 "in Chriftendom had evidently its rife from our defections at  
 "home, in a wanton peace, minding nothing but luxury, ambi-  
 "tion, and to procure money for our vices. To this add our  
 "irreligion and atheifm, great ingratitude, and self-intereft; the  
 "apoftacy of fome, and the fuffering the French to grow fo great,  
 "and the Hollanders fo weak. In a word, we were wanton,  
 "mad, and furfeiting with profperity; every moment unfettling  
 "the old foundations, and never conftant to anything. The  
 "Lord in mercy avert the fad omen, and that we do not provoke  
 "Him till He bear it no longer."—TRANSL.

church. To-day was Good-Friday; and about dusk a procession was made, representing the passion of Christ.

29.—We performed the customary devotions of this season at the Dominican church. All visited the Sepulchre of Christ in the evening, and all prepared for Paschal confession.

30.—We solemnly celebrated the festival of Christ's resurrection,—almost all our company receiving Holy Communion,—and mass was performed with trumpets and drums and all the Lord Envoy's orchestra; after which we dined with the governor of the fortress, John Modlok, of a Dantzick family, and a Lutheran. He is a man of great gravity of deportment, and extremely kind. Through his attention and by his command, houses fit for us to lodge in were opened, which the Jews, who are the principal and most influential inhabitants of the place, had shut up. The day after our arrival, which took place late in the evening, he visited the Lord Envoy, and omitted no attention which extreme politeness could suggest. As soon as he learnt that we meant to make our sacramental confession for the feast of Easter at the Domini-

cans, he would take no excuse until the Lord Envoy promised to dine with him on that festival. The entertainment, though ordained in Polish guise, was handsome enough. He sent hay and oats for our horses. The Lord Envoy reciprocated his exceeding attentions and kindness by sending a silver cup to his lady by the master of the horse.

31.—The Dniepr flows past this city. After hearing mass at the Dominicans, we all at length got safely across that river, though not without considerable danger; for the ice was expected to break up every moment, and, in fact, the Lord Envoy was still upon it when close to him a peasant fell through it into the river. Fortunately there was such a concourse of people to see us pass, that, after some difficulty, they got him out. We reached Haradisca that day, and stopped in the citadel, where the governor of Sclowia supplied us with every convenience.

APRIL 1.—Snow, and heavy rain mixed with snow, overcast the day, so that we were obliged to rest our horses, fatigued with yesterday's severe journey. We waited for better weather



to-morrow. The governor of Sclowia, whom we have already mentioned several times, and who had likewise this fortress in charge, kept a huge bear here, which we went to see several times, and every time with increased wonder.

2.—A little before we set out, the greater part of our draught horses were sent forward. An under-coachman was near to have met with a dreadful accident; he had been dragged along to a considerable distance by his hot-spirited team, and would have run the risk of being killed if another had not stopped the horses. About two in the afternoon we arrived at the town of Hortki, which is of immense length, and as full as it can hold of Jews.. Here was our resting-place: we had to pass the night in Jewish houses: the private rooms showed some signs of cleanliness, but those who slept upon straw found it most nauseously filthy; toads were found in the corner where the master of the horse had laid his head to rest.

3.—The secretary, attended by two servants on horseback, was sent to Smolensko to announce the approach of the Imperial Lord Envoy to the Woivode who lived there. The Lord Envoy

and all his suite passed the night in the frontier town of Poland, called Radzin. The secretary passed the night in Tosuhoff, the neighbouring Muscovite place. A river flows close to Radzin, which forms the boundary between Lithuania and Muscovy. Fifteen years ago, when a treaty of peace was being negotiated between those puissant neighbours, the place of congress was built over the river, so that the plenipotentiaries on either side remained within their respective territories.

4.—At daybreak the secretary, who was to choose a suitable lodging for the Lord Envoy, summoned the starost of the place to his presence. He had been sent for the day before, but the messenger seemed to have neglected his commission. The starost persisted in denying that anybody had called for him the day before; whereupon one of the secretary's servants, who knew the Russian language, beat and abused him, without the secretary's knowledge or will. Several houses were then examined along with the starost, in order to select one fit to lodge the Lord Envoy suitably to his rank. When we had gone into the house of a citizen or peasant, the

master, accompanied by a crowd of Muscovites that he had collected round him, followed us slowly, and when he saw that a small but clean chamber was marked by the secretary as the lodging of their approaching guest, he instantly furiously snatched up a block of wood that lay convenient to his hand, and several times laid it lustily about the person of the starost, vociferating horribly. The secretary, ignorant of the language, and in doubt what could be the matter, or to whom all this fury was addressed, learnt at length from a servant, after long enquiries, that the starost was beaten because he was in the habit of assigning this man's house for the lodging of every comer. Menacing the peasant to bring the matter before the authorities at Smolensko, and threatening to exact condign punishment, the secretary proceeded on, and reached Smolensko that evening. There, though his servant was well skilled in the Russian tongue, and had sufficiently explained the rank and demands of the secretary to the captain of the guard, he had nevertheless to wait a whole hour for the arrival of a Latin interpreter for a fuller explanation. His first care was to ask about the letters which

he knew from the secretary's answers he was charged with for the Woivode, and asked to be allowed to inspect them outside the town gate. The secretary briefly explained to him that the place and the due custody of sealed letters prevented him from doing so; and begged to be conducted to a suitable lodging, where he and his servants might put up, adding that it was not fair to leave his horses longer standing in the cold, tired as they were with long and constant travel. The interpreter coincided in this, and in person led the secretary through the town gate to houses that are set apart for travellers. This interpreter, after seeing the letters, left the secretary and went off to the Woivode, to whose presence shortly after the secretary was summoned. When he had passed the threshold of the apartment, the Woivode in person, attended by a splendid staff of nobles and military officers, advanced into the middle of the room to meet him. Having explained his business, and, with proper respect, presented his letters, which were received with no less politeness, a cup was filled, after the fashion of the country, first of a kind of brandy and then of wine, to the health of the

Lord Envoy. The Woivode answered that he would see that everything should be done in suitable order ; and then we treated about the reception of the Lord Envoy at the frontier with becoming honour, and getting a sufficient number of *potwodi*.\* And this day the Lord Envoy with his whole suite came on to Tohusoff to await the secretary, who was to have come back with a Muscovite commissary.

5.—Early in the morning the secretary pressed his demands of yesterday on the Woivode, and was told that the soldiers and a *pristaw*, or commissary, had already been sent off for the ceremony of reception upon the frontier, but that it was not customary to give *potwodi* before arrival at Smolensko. The latter part was unexpected, for the secretary knew that the Lord Envoy, confident of finding *potwodi* at the frontier, would pay off the others. So he made great and pressing instances for the *potwodi*, and at length obtained that a public courier should be sent off to collect as many *potwodi* as the

\* Peasants' carts, collected by requisition of the authorities, and which the peasants are bound to furnish when called upon.

—TRANSL.

Lord Envoy might think necessary : this, however, was not granted as a right, but as a proof of their singular desire to oblige. At last, late in the evening, the courier and his two attendants started from Smolensko, his departure being hurried by the secretary, who foresaw clearly that the arrival of the commissary and soldiers without *potwodi* would be in no slight degree displeasing to the Lord Envoy. The secretary travelled in a sledge on his return, the servants going a little in advance of him. Unluckily they met a number of Muscovite dealers on the narrow road, and the wild fellows stupidly pretended that the merchants and their loads must quit the way, and give it up entirely to them. One of them had laid his drawn sword upon the back of one of the merchants, and the Muscovites were preparing to do battle and defend themselves, when the secretary and his conductor, the public courier, put an end to the row, which was assuming a dangerous character. Having got over eight miles of road, he reached Tohu-soff two hours after midnight. Here the Lord Envoy was still tarrying, out of sorts that the *pristaw* should come attended with a guard of

only five soldiers to receive him. So that when the captain had delivered the Woivode's compliments, and announced that he had received commands to escort the Lord Envoy to the fortress of Smolensko, the latter curtly answered him, that he would not leave the place where he was until a sufficient number of *potwodi* and more soldiers arrived. The captain made this known to the Woivode, saying he would remain where he was until the return of the courier. These things had taken place before the secretary's return.

6.—At sunrise the secretary gave an account of his mission, to the Lord Envoy's apparent satisfaction; and being certain of *potwodi*, our Tartar, Riswan Mustapha, who had been employed with twenty-one men, twenty horses, and twenty-eight sledges for carrying our baggage hitherto, was discharged and paid off. Meantime search was made by the captain and the starost for a sufficient number of *potwodi*. The courier who had been despatched to Smolensko had returned in the evening announcing that five more *strelitz* were coming; on learning which the Lord Envoy made no further difficulty,

and next day he set out with the captain and *strelitz* rather late in the day, on purpose to meet the soldiers the farther from Moscow. Nor was any more respect paid to the captain than to the commissaries, and he was allowed to remain standing bareheaded, as if nobody had seen him ; but, in truth, it was not without reason, for he had omitted to give the Czar's salute—the greatest Muscovite mark of respect. In a village called Nova-Scola we stopped for that day.

8.—The second day after leaving Tohusoff we had hardly started on our journey when we met the five *strelitz* who were to join our escort. We arrived at Aryhorcowa, a village about four miles distant from Smolensko, at dinner hour. An interpreter had been waiting for us here from the day before ; his son and the starost of the place presented us with bread and salt, a token of hospitality according to the custom of the country, by which the greatest possible sincerity of heart is testified by the Muscovites. When the Lord Envoy had entered the inn, the interpreter, with a very polite salute, announced that he had been sent



on to this place, by the order and command of the Woivode of Smolensko, to inspect the Imperial credentials, and the original of his passport. When the Imperial credentials were exhibited to him, before he had well looked at them he kissed them all over; but examined our passport most minutely word by word, after which, with becoming respect, he went on before us to Smolensko. We set out after him as soon as we had dined; and reached Lubna in the evening.

9.—About seven in the morning, as we were on our way, another official met us with greetings in the name of the Woivode, for the Lord Envoy. About ten the same day we entered Smolensko in exceedingly handsome order, our trumpeters founding a flourish as we entered within the walls of the fortress, and continuing to play until the Lord Envoy had reached his lodgings. A white standard, surrounded by a multitude of soldiers, floated from the city walls; two more fluttered above the gate—one blood-red, the other sky-blue. The whole garrison lined the streets from the gate; and an amazing multitude of people crowded to meet us.

Peter Samuelowicz\* Soltikow, a Boyar and Senator, who was at that time Woivode of the fortrefs of Smolensko, a man remarkable for his politeness among the Russians, after the ceremonies of reception and congratulation, sent most civilly to invite the Lord Envoy to dinner next day. But the dignity of his official rank requiring that the latter should be first visited, and not be the first to visit, hindered him from accepting this invitation. The Woivode replied that by the custom of the people of Muscovy he who should first ask the other to visit him was entitled to the first visit, and explaining through the interpreter how desirous he was of seeing the Lord Envoy, he protested that he would certainly call upon him if he were not impeded by a grave infirmity from which he was suffering, and so obliged to do violence to his wishes. The interpreter added, that the Woivode was desirous to know whether the Lord Envoy would prefer the customary provision in

\* Samuelowicz, i. e., Son of Samuel; the Russian custom being to name a person by his father's as well as by his own christian name, often even to the omission of the surname.—

TRANSL.

kind or in money. The answer given to which was, that the Lord Envoy wished for nothing except the friendship of the Lord Woivode; and begged only that the Woivode would be kind enough to have *potwodi* procured speedily, to accelerate his departure.

10.—Next morning a colonel was sent with the interpreter to reiterate to the Lord Envoy, on the Woivode's behalf, the requests of the preceding day; begging most earnestly of him at least to afford him the opportunity of which he was so desirous, of conversing with him. A request from his wife was joined to this, insinuating that he might, without any prejudice, grant those honours to a lady which he felt a difficulty about yielding to a man. The Lord Envoy could no longer resist such polite instances; and answered that he would visit the Lord Woivode as he was ill, provided the Woivode would send a carriage for him; for that he did not wish to use his own, lest the horses should be disturbed in the rest so necessary for them after such a long journey. The Woivode omitted no particular, and most anxious for a speedy visit, sent a coach and six, attended by thirty lacqueys, all dressed

in the same colour. A guard on horseback, with colours flying, preceded the Lord Envoy on his way to the Woivode's house. The Woivode, who was waiting in the hall, came to meet the Lord Envoy down all the steps, which were lined on either side by a great number of nobles and officers; the Lord Envoy protesting against an invalid putting himself to such great inconvenience to offer to a private individual (for he had for the moment laid aside his public character, and was attended by only two of his servants) so much superfluous honour. To which the Woivode replied, that he knew with what honours he ought to be received; and when he had conducted him to the seat of honour, he presented him with china vases, and bestowed many other tokens of civility upon him. Moreover, in his own name, he sent a present of beer and oats. The Lord Envoy, on his part, presented the Woivode's lady with an exceedingly beautiful and artfully wrought image of Our Lady of Zenta, and to his son some very rare confections. Mr. John Berula, the missionary, who spoke the Polish language, was allowed to visit a sick Catholic Pole, to

hear his confession, and give him the Holy Communion.

11.—We remained still at Smolensko. This city, now the frontier fortress of Muscovy, was wrested out of the hands of the Poles some forty years ago, along with whom every vestige of the Catholic religion was driven out. The Society of Jesus had a college here, the Dominicans, Franciscans, and Augustinians, all had monasteries, from which they were expelled to make way for the Russians, who now inhabit them. A Russian monk, named Simeon, who was averred by the inhabitants to be nearly a hundred years old, acted as metropolitan. The Imperial ambassador, Mr. De Zierowski, on his way to Moscow, was not allowed to enter this city. We were permitted, however, as a mark of particular friendship, perhaps because the Muscovite monarch is now so closely allied with our most august Imperial master. To-day all the *potwodi* were collected, to the number of sixty.

12.—The snow having thawed, it was deemed better to place the coaches and baggage carriages upon wheels again. The captain whom we

had previously from Tohusoff to Smolensko, the *pristaw* Captain Paul Hansow, a Russian born, was changed for another of German extraction, a Protestant of the confession of Augsburg, a major in the service of his Majesty the Czar, by name Wend; with whom, and ten strelitz (javelin soldiers), passing by a wooden bridge over the Dniepr, which flows by Smolensko, we began our journey afresh. The road was difficult and muddy, and yielded in such a way under our carriages as to be almost impracticable. The horses frequently sank so deep that hardly anything but their heads could be seen, and it was extremely difficult to get them out again. Another hindrance arose from the breaking down of a vehicle on which a cask of wine was carried. At last we reached Lawrow in the evening.

13.—The exceeding mildness of the atmosphere induced us, at Zuruckow, to dine in the open air, though there was a convenient chamber at hand. A countless quantity of streamlets and bridges, great and small, had to be passed. The water of these nameless streams is sometimes tolerably deep; and would, in one instance, have

drowned a rash strelitz and his horse, if there had not been speedy aid at hand. We were obliged to pass the night at Kinow, as the Dniepr awaited us next day.

14.—After about half a mile we came to the Dniepr. The passage was extremely dangerous, for we had to cross it by a moveable bridge, while it was rolling down huge fragments of the ice which had been broken up by thirty peasants. Great part of the bridge was already under water, the horses were surrounded by the seething current, there was no longer any sure footing, and the servants were beginning to be forgetful of themselves and of the horses: and assuredly we should have lost some of our servants in crossing here, who were on the bridge along with six horses, if the Divine providence, to whom it behoveth us to attribute every good gift, had not singularly assisted us. For two of the horses were struggling in the waters, and beyond all doubt would have been swept by the fierce flood beneath the ice which remained unbroken below and above, had not several peasants who were at hand, by shoving off boats and beams, and by dragging them, brought them to the bank.

The others, which had not been carried away by the current of the bridge, fortunately reached the opposite bank. A praiseworthy anxiety had induced the Lord Envoy to be the last to cross; and as he did so, two of our trumpeters blew a gay rebec in his honour from a high hill on the opposite shore. Dinner being taken to this hill (the cook having been sent on before us), we made our repast here. As we were at dinner, an officer of the Czar's service, who was passing that way, and who knew our commissary, brought some news from Moscow. He was a lieutenant, and had been eight days on the road since he left Stoliza\*—for so they call Moscow. We had to pass through six miles of forest, which our apothecary praised marvellously because he found incense. In the midst of the forest we rested for the night.

15.—One of the *potwodi* was punished with the *battok* (a kind of flogging) for having struck one of the soldiers in a quarrel. Beyond the forest is the village of Martinkowa, passing through which we reached Ufitvega for dinner.

\* Stoliza—the throne, seat, or capital.



Our evening journey was greatly retarded by the multitude of bridges that had to be repaired; so that it was late when we reached the city of Dragabufa. This place is fortified, and was formerly subject to the Poles. Here is usually made the first change of *potwodi*: for the same *potwodi* are not kept on throughout, and this for a double reason; first, not to burden the people too severely; and secondly, that the ambassadors may travel the faster with fresh teams. A very sharp look out must be kept, lest the departing *potwodi*—most rapacious thieves—should carry anything off with them.

16.—Having changed our *potwodi*, we crossed the Borysthenes for the first time this day outside the city, and for the second at Wiladowa, the village where we halted for the night.

17.—Passing by the Basilean monastery of Baldawina, we stopped to dine at Scherbina. Thence passing the river Ostree, the bridge over which we had to repair, we arrived at Jschobotfelo. Our commissary, transferring his own negligence about repairing the bridges to another's shoulders, condemned the starost of the neighbouring place, whom he said he had charged with that duty the

day before, to above a hundred blows of the *battok*.

18.—One of our horses was lost, and found in a cowhouse, where the thieving attention of our corpulent host had hidden it. When it was found, the rascal received an abundant retribution of *battok*. We passed through Stanischa and rested for dinner at Semblowa; whence, travelling through unbroken forest until ten o'clock at night, we stopped at the river Hugra. Here the Lord Envoy was supperless; the carriages, with the culinary apparatus and all the rest of the baggage train, being retarded by the badness of the road; and here, exposed to intense cold, we had to wait until day broke. Hot wine served many instead of a stove.

19.—Next morning, when we were thinking of crossing the river, a warm dispute arose touching a certain person's brandy, with whose petulance the Lord Envoy was greatly offended. After crossing the river we reached the town of Viasma: here was our second changing station. The day before, the commissary had been sent forward to prevent needless delay about collecting *potwodi* in that town; and he had managed

so well that, after changing *potwodi*, we reached Jurenowa the same day.

20.—We rested about noon in a forest nine miles in length, getting out of which we halted for the night in Seyeftia Zarowa.

21.—We had dinner in Bubaliza, and supper in Schlodrosko.

22.—Finer weather could not be than favoured our way to Barkein for dinner. We reached the town of Mosaisko at supper time. Here is our third changing place.

23.—As we were celebrating the feast of Saint George the wine began to run short, to supply for which a letter was written to Mr. Carbonari to send some to meet us. The commissary sent this letter by a strelitz to Moscow, in order that the ministers might be advised of our near approach. In the evening we changed *potwodi*, and afterwards reached Madinowa.

24.—We passed in the forest a cross covered with numerous inscriptions, erected to mark the spot where more than thirty persons were massacred in a body by robbers. At Kimska Powodiscka the Boyar Janow has a very handsomely kept villa, a pleasure-garden laid out in

divers plots, a curiously clipped grove embellished with artificial mounds on either side. The apartments were neat enough, which induced us to dine there. On the road to Kuwitza, where we were to halt that night, we met Mr. Otho Pleyer, who was sent some four years ago into Muscovy by his most august majesty the Emperor to learn the language of the country.

25.—A very bad road brought us to Wefamba, a village belonging to Prince Golizin; whence after dinner we went on to Auinkowa. The Czar's physician, Mr. Carbonari, in consequence of the letters which the Lord Envoy had written to him, sent his stepson to accompany us all the rest of the way. In consequence of which he met us about a mile from the last-mentioned village, in company with his wife, whom he had brought with him from Moscow. Several others met us at the same time, led to do so by various reasons, to show how loyal they were to the Emperor, and how devoted in like manner to the Lord Envoy. Among the principal were the Imperial Colonel of Artillery De Grage, who had been sent three years before, with other officers, into the Czar's service; the Imperial missionary, Mr. Paul

Jarosch, Lieutenant-Colonel Duprez, Major Menzies (Menefius), son of the late General Menzies ; and several other artillery officers and engineers. This meeting took place in a most lovely, wide-spreading plain. When greetings and welcomes were over, the wine-cups were brought out in friendly fashion. We set out again afterwards, and all passed that night at Adinkowa.

26.—At sunrise, when morning greetings had been exchanged politely, those who came to meet us set out again for Moscow. Our commissary had received an order from the ministry to detain us in the village of Mammonaf until the 1st of May. The Lord Envoy, in consequence, sent Mr. Pleyer back to Moscow to press for an earlier entry, and to purchase and bring us provisions. Half a mile further on we came to the village of Mammonaf, where we were to wait until leave should be given to enter the city of Moscow. Mammonaf, three miles distant from Moscow, is a small village, where but extremely modest accommodation is to be found in the peasants' houses. They told us there were great numbers of partridges in the neighbourhood, so

the Lord Envoy went out to disport himself with the chase, and brought home some in the evening.

27.—Everything was being prepared for a becoming entry. The commissary meanwhile went off secretly to Moscow. Mr. Pleyer sent up provisions, a tent, and the messenger we expected about our earlier admission.

28.—The *pristaw* returned to announce that we might soon enter the city. In the afternoon Mr. Pleyer came back along with Mr. Zoppot. Shortly after followed a *strelitz* with a ministerial order for us to be ready for our entry on the morrow, but not to quit the place where we were until further orders. A little while after, an official of the ambassadorial *pricassa*\* arrived, announcing that the 29th of April was fixed for our entry, that everything should be in readiness to begin our progress early next morning, but that we should have to wait a little while a mile from Moscow, in order that the Muscovites on

\* "Quidam cancellista ex Pricassa legatoria." Those whom our author calls *cancellistæ* were upper clerks; and the *Pricassa legatoria*, or, as he sometimes calls it, *cancellaria legatoria*, was the old Russian Foreign Office.—TRANSL.

their part might have time to have everything in order to receive us with due honour.

29.—About seven in the morning we moved off from Mammonoff towards Moscow. After two miles we saw the monastery of nuns, situated to the right. Here Sophia is shut up and always strictly watched by the authorities for having several times conspired with rebels against her most serene brother the Czar. As we approached Moscow a number of Muscovites and foreigners rode out on horseback to meet us, to see the fashion of our coaches and our dress. The nearer we approached the city, the more our road and quiet were interrupted. It is certainly a marvellous fashion, which made the *pristaw* very fussy—orders now to go slow, now to press on, puzzled and wearied the good man exceedingly. In approaching and meeting the Czar's carriage the coachman has need of a certain practice and dexterity to keep always on the right hand, which the Muscovites try every possible *ruse* to get. The master of the horse headed the whole procession of our Lord Envoy, and deserved no little praise for never turning to the left, always keeping the right, paying no

attention to the admonitions of the *pristaw*, the interpreter, and others, to go to the left, even though some of them mendaciously told him that such were the Lord Envoy's orders. This had always been a point of great difficulty at the reception of ambassadors, the Muscovites having the ambition to pretend to this exceedingly empty prerogative. The controversy at times led to disputes and altercations, neither willing to move first, and each most sharply struggling to get the post of honour. There was no such dispute at our reception, for the Muscovite commissary, waiving all dispute about this prerogative, was the first to get down from his coach, went to meet the Lord Envoy, and in the coach and elsewhere modestly gave the first place to the Lord Envoy, and gave no sign of the arrogance of a former time. We were all amazed at this sudden national metamorphosis, and the Lord Envoy thanked his stars that he was the first to find dormant and almost extinct those controversies, the obstinate defence of which had caused so much trouble to all who had preceded him in a similar capacity. As long as the most auspicious reign of his present majesty the Czar lasts, I do not



think that this people will relapse into such pretensions. Horses from the stables of his majesty the Czar were assigned to the embassy officials, with saddles and trappings adorned in the richest way with embroidery of gold and gems: grooms in handsome red tunics held them to be mounted. The entry itself was splendidly grand and truly magnificent.

1°.—The procession was preceded by four companies of soldiers led by some one belonging to the Chancery.

2°.—Then followed the Lord Envoy's master of the horse, and after him four horses, led by servants. The trappings of these horses, each of different coloured silk, were exceedingly handsome.

3°.—Came the Lord Envoy's officials, mounted upon the Czar's horses, with trappings glittering with gold and silver, and head-gear of variegated plumes. Along with them rode several of the Czar's nobility.

4°.—In the Czar's carriage, which was gilt all over and drawn by six white horses, came the Lord Envoy with the Czar's commissary and an interpreter.

5°.—The private carriage of the Lord Envoy, very handsomely adorned with painting, gilding, and filk of various colours, drawn by six splendid dark brown horses. On either side of the carriage walked eight footmen in excessively rich livery.

6°.—The first coach for the officials, ornamented in the same manner.

7°.—The second coach for the officials (in which sat the three missionaries), drawn by six horses, as were also the travelling carriage and the rest.

8°.—Then came the Lord Envoy's horses, which had all been brought from Vienna.

9°.—Four more companies of soldiers closed the procession.

10°.—Finally, about fifty Muscovite vehicles, conveying the Lord Envoy's goods and baggage, were drawn to the houses which were to be in readiness for our lodging. An immense multitude crowded the streets on either side; and as our procession was conducted across the stone bridge and through the Czar's castle, called the Kremlin, the Czarine and several other princesses of the blood were looking out of their windows. I think it worthy to be particularly remarked that

it is not always ambassadors are allowed to enter Moscow by the stone bridge and the Czar's castle of the Kremlin ;—nay, at first another route was appointed, by which we should have had to cross the river on a floating bridge, but the Lord Envoy having remonstrated, obtained his wishes. The rich glitter of the equipages, the perfect elegance of fashion of the Lord Envoy and all his suite, induced the Czarine and many other princesses to look out upon the scene. To gratify their curiosity, the solemn entry, contrary to the established custom, was allowed to take place through the Czar's very fortress of the Kremlin : such a prodigy of innovation long kept not only the Muscovites but also the royal and other foreign ministers in amazement. Before we reached the houses destined for our lodging, the *pristaw* conducted the Lord Envoy through the apartments and bed-rooms destined for his own accommodation : the vice-master of the horse to the Czar delivered the keys. But the place was quite too small to lodge such a number of men and horses, and drew from the Lord Envoy a protest that they must find him more commodious lodgings, saying that he knew

not how he could keep his people and horses in such narrow quarters. Though the *pristaw* promised to relate all faithfully, nevertheless Mr. Pleyer was charged with a similar message to the Prime Minister, Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin, with the addition that the Lord Envoy would not dismiss the *potwodi* until a more decent and commodious lodging was assigned to him, for that such a narrow place was insufficient for the safe custody of his property. Though Nareskin had rudely answered that houses in Moscow could not be had as commodious as in Vienna—that it had cost a deal of trouble to find that lodging—that the Lord Envoy might be perfectly contented with it, especially considering the case of the late Muscovite envoy, Cosmo Nikitiz Nephimonoff, who was not allowed to bring all his horses with him to Vienna—nevertheless, the interpreter, Mr. Schwerenberg, to persuade us to dismiss the *potwodi*, gave hopes that we should soon obtain a large house; and the weather coming on to rain, fell in with his advice to house our property at length, after it had been exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather and storms on our long journey.

30.—The day after our arrival the *pristaw* came again to talk about the customary free maintenance. The Lord Envoy showed him once more, and convincingly, how notoriously impossible it was for him to stay here—that ten persons were huddled into the same room—that the stables could not contain the horses—that there was no cellar, no kitchen—that dinner had to be cooked every day in the open air—that the house was built of lath, which the slightest spark might inadvertently set in a blaze—that they were not to dream he had come thither to coin a fortune—that his only motive for coming was to carry out the most clement commands of the most august Emperor with due and humble respect—that the slight decorum and number of his suite belonged to the honour of the most august Emperor his master, as well as to that of his Majesty the Czar; for that it turned in no small degree to the honour of a sovereign that an ambassador should come with signal pomp—that the example of the late Muscovite envoy alleged by Nareskin could not form a precedent to measure his treatment by, for that his leaving his horses at Tarnoberg to be fed at the Emperor's

cost, was to be attributed to his stinginess and immoderate grasping cupidity, and not to any order of hindrance, of which a thought had never been entertained; that he scarcely paid in salaries of his officers one-half as much as the Lord Envoy gave daily to his messengers, since Nephimonoff himself reckoned each day at sixpence (*denarius*)—that he had had an allowance of a thousand imperials paid him monthly from the Imperial treasury, but that he (the Imperial Lord Envoy) would never ask anything for maintenance if they would agree to a straightforward contract—that their ambassadors, of whatsoever rank and dignity, should not thenceforward have any right to make claims of that kind in Vienna. That he hoped not alone to have the most clement ratification of such an arrangement, but for the repayment of whatever expenses might be meantime incurred. Now, Nephimonoff, the last envoy of the Czar to the Imperial Court, had never fairly related to the Czar's ministers the amount he had drawn from the Imperial treasury; but having stated much less than he had received, gave a handle to the Lord Envoy to prove the truth, as well by

explanations as by the very depositions of his own domestics, which they were juridically coerced to make. Thus most shamefully convicted, he paid the penalty of his mendacity in no small share of the fair gold Kremnitz pieces which he had avariciously heaped up. It was easy to know that it was the familiar custom of Muscovite envoys never to tell the real truth on their return home about the rich maintenance and other honours which usually attach them to foreign courts, fearful of awakening to their own prejudice the jealousy of others to be sharers with them. The *pristaw* having subsequently asked for the delivery of the original passport, was answered that it would be contrary to custom to do so, for that the practice had long become obsolete; that the original passport should be exhibited to the Woivode of Smolensko or his delegate at the frontier, and an authentic copy of it delivered. That this had been already done, and that no doubt the Woivode must have already forwarded that copy to the chancery in accordance with his duty. Finally, that the Lord Envoy, though not as of right, yet to show a marked sign of his disposition to oblige, was

ready to deliver another copy. Still greater was the hardihood of the Latin interpreter, a Pole, called Laureſco, an apoſtate from the Order of Saint Dominic to the Ruſſian tenets. This fellow contended that the extradition of the original paſſport was due, quite as a matter of right, eſpecially as he could adduce the recent inſtance of the Imperial Ambaſſador, Mr. Zierowski. The Lord Envoy, ſurpriſed at the man's impudence, proved to him by the evidence of his eyes, that he was himſelf the very perſon who, by orders of the ambaffador in queſtion, had delivered merely a copy to this very Laureſco, as he himſelf perfectly well knew. That he had, moreover, kept accurate note of the diſcourſe which he (Laureſco) had dared to inſinuate touching the Princeſs Sophia, on the 6th of June, 1684; and warned the fellow, who grew pale, not to preſume henceforth to tell, in his preſence, tales of ſuch falſehood, but rather to abſtain from further meeting, and from that time forward he was never ſeen in our houſe. Although the bluſh that forthwith ſuffuſed his face bore witneſs to his interior confuſion at this point of the unexpected anſwer which he received, neverthe-



less, his outward pertinacity was no wise overcome, and he tried to induce the Lord Envoy with his importunities to end by giving up his original passport, upon condition that the original passport of the ambassador, frequently before mentioned, should be brought from the chancery and exhibited to him, saying that an envoy might tread in the footsteps of an ambassador if it were fair to argue from the greater to the less. That he had an accurate knowledge of everything that had been done on either side for the last fifty years—that he had every point noted down, and that he wanted nobody's aid—that he must be unjustly mistaken for somebody else. All this talk ended with his proposing of the milder condition—to allow him at least the passport to take a copy of it at the chancery. But the Lord Envoy replied that he must ask some simpler person than him for that. But as a last evidence of his wish to oblige, he would consent to allow him to write a copy in the house, and collate it with the original. There was the same difficulty about giving up the credentials to the minister : nor would he be moved by the examples of the envoys of Poland and Denmark, maintaining the

instructions of the Emperor, and what was prescribed by his most clement commands, to be his true and correct rule about what to do and what not to do.

MAY 1.—The Lord Envoy sent to ask Dumnoi-Diak Emilian Ignatowicz\* Ukrainzow to have the kindness to grant him the services of Mr. John Schwerenberg, whom he wanted as interpreter ; for no interpreter is allowed to give his services to the ministers of foreign princes without previous leave. Shortly after the translator was sent to the Lord Envoy, and again urged the extradition of the original passport, but his labour was in vain. Moreover, he was charged by the ministry to propound two questions to the Lord Envoy, when he would like to have an audience ? and whether he meant to keep the missionaries with him ? The answer to the first was, that he could not desire an *audience* before the Czar had come back. Meantime that he would like to have a *conference* to explain his intention to the most honourable ministry. That,

\* Ignatowicz, i. e., Son of Ignatius.—TRANS.

however, if the ministry preferred calling it an *audience*, he would be in no wise an hindrance, — that it would be useless to quarrel about a name, —but that for his own part, he would always call it by its right name, a *conference*. To the second question he replied, that as soon as those that were sent previously should have received license to depart, he would send the new missionaries to their residence in Sloboda, the German suburb, in a becoming manner, and with the consent of the ministry. The Lord Envoy of Poland sent a present of beer to-day.

2.—Ministers of foreign princes are not allowed after their public and solemn entry to visit the other ambassadors or receive their visits until they have beheld the pellucid eyes of the Czar, that is, have been admitted to audience. Though after our arrival his Majesty the Czar was staying in the Belgian Low Countries, still we yielded to the custom of not appearing anywhere in public, without previous special permission of the ministry, before conference had been held. So that it was only to-day, after asking through the secretary for the consent of the ministry, that we accomplished the ceremony of noti-

fying our arrival to the representatives of Poland and Denmark. The envoy of Poland, Mr. John Bocky, complained much of the cunning and deceit of the ministry. His original passport and credentials are in the hands of the ministers. The envoy of Denmark was also stung by remorse, when it was too late, for having given up his credentials to the ministry.

To-day also the Lord Envoy, on account of the letters entrusted to him by General Scheremetow for the prime minister, Leo Kirilowicz\* Nareskin, took occasion to send the secretary to that personage, charging him to say, after the usual compliments, that he would most willingly have delivered these letters in person, if he had not been afraid to disturb the solemnity of the Easter holidays, which they were then celebrating, but that he would not fail to acquit himself of his visit to his Excellency as soon as he might; that he deeply thanked him for the honour he had shown to him in the peculiar solemnity of his entry; that he would extol him as he deserved in his most humble relation to the most August

\* Kirilowicz, i. e., Son of Cyril.—TRANS.

Emperor ; that he was not a little pained that the greatness of the honour with which he had been received at his entry had been so diminished by the passing vileness and straitness of the dwelling assigned to him ; the more so as he had been told that two larger houses had been decided upon for his lodgings, where his name had been at first written up, and afterwards, for some unknown cause, effaced again. That this turned to the lessening of his honour ; that he should have preferred his name had never appeared there : that these troublesome and tiresome instances were painful to him, and that he should never broach such a matter, had it been possible, no matter how small and how inconvenient the house was, for that he had come as envoy to Moscow solely for the purpose of increasing and cultivating, to the utmost of his power, that brotherly friendship which had hitherto been maintained inviolate between his most clement Lord and the Czar's Majesty. That the most clement instructions of the Emperor were directed to that end, and that such was the main cause of his coming. However, that the want of a kitchen and a stable, the constant danger of fire, and consequent dis-

turbance of the hours of rest, absolutely called for a more commodious lodging ; that he hoped soon to be relieved in this respect ; that otherwise he must live in tents in the open fields.

The Prime Minister's answer was, that he had to offer due thanks for his great attention and for the letters he had the kindness to send him ; that he would himself suggest the time and occasion for colloquy ; that the bond of the recently concluded alliance, and the cogent reasons of more intimate friendship that resulted from it, had given an excuse for showing greater honour to the Lord Envoy than had ever happened to any of his predecessors, no matter what was their official rank ; that he took upon himself the charge of selecting another and more convenient lodging ; that there was no blame due for his name having been written up and effaced again, for that both one and the other of the houses in question were less convenient than the last chosen ; that, besides, the masters of the other two houses were at home, and could not without an insult be expelled from home, whilst, on the contrary, the master of that where he was now living was absent governing a remote province, of which

the Czar had appointed him Woivode ; that the Lord Envoy might do whatever he thought best, that he had full and free power to make what dispositions he pleased about it, without let or hindrance ; that if the Lord Envoy would be pleased himself to select a palace large enough, any that he pointed out should be evacuated without contradiction.

Diak Cosmo Nikitz Nephimonoff, late envoy of the Czar to the Imperial Court, shortly after made the same proposal, with expressions changed here and there, in the name and by direction of the Prime Minister. And, with reasons *a pari*, took occasion to solicit the giving up of the original passport, to wit, alleging how he had been on his late mission obliged to give up the original passport of the Czar to the Imperial Chancery. The Lord Envoy answered him, that he had nothing to do with what another may have done, that every court should be allowed its ancient customs, and that, as he could not find in the relations of those who had been his predecessors in the same character, that it had ever been the usage, it was all the more beyond his power to be the first to afford a bad precedent by consenting to

it. Moreover, that the Emperor's most clement instructions would not suffer him to give up the passport as they desired.

3.—The Lord Envoy of Poland honoured the Lord Envoy with a visit in state. He was conducted by an officer from the lower court of the house to the top of the stairs, and the Lord Envoy with his officials led him through two antechambers into a third. The same ceremony was observed in conducting him out. A great fire that occurred that night kept us all in great solicitude about the wooden house in which we were living.

4.—The Russians celebrated the feast of Easter, and all the Germans, for the sake of convenience, at the same time. The procurator of the house where we are living offered, through the Czar's soldiers who have been assigned for our guard, four dishes to the Lord Envoy, the first of flour, the second of butter, the third of eggs, the fourth of roast goose. The custom of the festival of Easter was alleged for this, but they give no explanation of these things. In like manner a pope, jumbling a lot of things together in a mysterious chant, suddenly entered



the Lord Envoy's private apartment, and presented him and the servants that were present a cross to kiss. If a very potent reek of brandy and an almost intolerable perfume of turnips do not deceive a fasting stomach, they bespoke his having on board a copious breakfast of the Russian fashion.

The Lord Envoy of Poland, with all his suite, was present at mass at our house.

The following custom prevails among the Russians. From the feast of Easter until the day of our Lord's glorious ascension, when they meet one another, no matter where, even in the public places and streets, they salute with the acclamation, "Christ is risen!" When men or women are thus saluted, they immediately reply, "He is risen, indeed," take the egg which the person usually offers at the same time, and are bound to give the kiss of peace and receive it. The first who taught us this custom was Major Menzies (*Menezius*), son of the late General Menzies. This custom of saluting and kissing admits of no distinction of rank or lot in life, of no remembrance of quarrels. If the red egg be offered, no magnate will refuse the solicited kiss

to the vilest of the populace, no matron will excuse herself through modesty, no maiden out of bashfulness; it would be held a sin either to reject the proffered egg or reject the kiss. Moreover, they celebrate with continual drunken orgies the festival of Easter, which is preceded by a long period of austere fasting. Nor are the women more abstemious than the men. They are often the first to become raving mad with immoderate draughts of brandy; and are to be seen pallid, half naked, and shameless in almost all the streets.

6.—The secretary was sent to wish the Prime Minister a happy festival, and to take that occasion to solicit a conference. As we were at dinner, the first fresh salad was sent a present out of the garden of Mr. Carbonari de Bisenegg, the Czar's physician.

The Lord Envoy, having at this time obtained leave to go out at will, went with the Imperial missionaries and Mr. Zoppot, physician to the Czar, into the German suburb to see their houses. Here he was entertained by the Imperial missionary, Mr. Paul Joseph Jarosch, with as handsome a supper as he could afford.

Another fire gave us cause to tremble. It is a consequence of the constant orgies of the populace. For the greater the feast the larger is the measure of their potations. It is quite ludicrous to see old men and boys mixed up together, delighted with the same sports and jests and games, and with the constant motion of beams, on which they sometimes stand and sometimes sit, celebrating their chief festivals with this lazy agitation of their bodies. The livelong day the air is filled with the ringing of church bells on every side, though there be no devotion in the churches, as if it were enough to mark the solemn festival of the day by the mere beating of the inanimate air. Hardly any great festival of the year passes without being followed by a conflagration. These fires are all the more disastrous because they mostly break out in the night time; and sometimes they utterly consume to ashes some hundreds of wooden houses. Some of the Germans who had run to put out the last fire, by which six hundred houses were devoured, on this side of the river Neglina, being falsely accused of theft, were, after being most atrociously flogged, cast into the flames, and im-

molated to the fury and recklessness of this people.

7, 8.—The Prime Minister gave hopes to the Lord Envoy's secretary, who was sent to him, that he would arrange to-morrow about the conference solicited.

The Lord Envoy of Denmark visited the Lord Envoy in state.

9.—After a conference had been several times solicited by the Lord Envoy, through his secretary, the Prime Minister consented to one on the 9th of May. The time was announced by one from the chancery, who was followed by a *pristaw*, to conduct the Lord Envoy to the place of conference. The Czar's absence was alleged as a reason for going in his private coach, with only a pair of horses, and attended by six lacqueys, but with none of his officers, except the secretary. When the Lord Envoy entered the court of the palace in his coach, and had got out, he was saluted, through an interpreter, by one of the Diaks (chancery officials), who led him through four antechambers crowded with chancery clerks and domestics, to the room appointed for the conference. When the door

was opened the Prime Minister, attended by a very showy and numerous staff of officials, together with the Dumnoi-Diaks, Mikitin Moyssiwicz,\* and Emilian Ignatowicz Ukrainzow, advanced a few steps to meet him, and very politely saluted him with the customary Paschal greeting,—“Christ is risen.” The mutual kifs followed, to keep up the old usage. At a sign made, the officials who thronged the chamber for greater show of state, were ordered to leave. The Prime Minister, as president of the conference, took the first place at a table which had been prepared for the occasion. He offered the second to the Lord Envoy, near whom the before-named Dumnoi were seated, the secretary and interpreter standing, out of respect, at a little distance from the table.

Everything being thus arranged for the conference, the Prime Minister opened it by this speech :—“The Imperial Lord Envoy is sent by his Sacred Majesty the Emperor to his Majesty the Czar, doubtless with the intention of seriously labouring for the increase of the brotherly friendship of these mighty princes, which has so lately

\* Moyssiwicz, *i. e.*, Son of Moses.—TRANS.

been remarkably ratified by the ties of an offensive and defensive league." To which the Lord Envoy answered: that such was precisely the main object of his mission. The discourse which then arose it is needless to insert here, it would be too prolix, the conversation having lasted nearly three hours. After the conference, cinnamon water was presented—a beverage highly prized among them. Two glasses of Florence wine were drunk to the healths of the most august Emperor and of his Majesty the Czar, and to the happy increase of the lately concluded league. On going away, the Prime Minister accompanied us to the door of the room, the two Dumnoi to the door of the next, the same diak and pristaw as before, together with the interpreter, down all the steps and to the carriage. After the Lord Envoy returned home, a splendid present of a variety of wines and very scarce fish, was sent to him by the Prime Minister. By an arrangement made either for the sake of vain-gloriousness or stinginess, they have a habit of sending a dozen fellows, and more, with what two could carry with the greatest ease. It serves the ostentatiousness of

this vainest of races, and they are not without knowing that it puts something in their servants' pockets. With that generosity which belongs to the Lord Envoy's nature, all Nareskin's domestics were remunerated in proportion to their offices, none leaving without a gift. When dinner was over the Lord Envoy went with his suite in great splendour, in three coaches and six, to the Polish envoy's, to pay the usual ceremonial visit.

10.—The Prime Minister's present of yesterday was reciprocated with other gifts. The Danish envoy's ceremonial civilities were also returned with a like visit in state. The Danish envoy showed some dissatisfaction at the honour of the first visit having been paid to the envoy of Poland. But when the Imperial Lord Envoy judiciously answered that it had not been without a pregnant cause and a most just obligation, he forebore further objection—especially when the Lord Envoy told him how the Polish envoy had even, before his entry in state, sent one of his officials to compliment him, which the Danish envoy had omitted,—moreover, that the other had been the first to honour him with a

visit,—besides which, there was that relationship of mutual alliance which gave the claim of prior right to special honour.

11.—The Imperial missionaries, Mr. Francis Emiliani, and Mr. John Berula, secular clergymen, and parish priests in the diocese of Olmutz, took possession of their residence in the German suburb Slowoda, with the consent of the Czar's ministry; and began uprightly the functions of the good shepherd, as successors to those who had been most clemently recalled into their native land. The secretary was sent to deliver a message of civility and custom to Boyar Ticchon Mikitowicz Stresno, guardian of her majesty the Czarine.

12.—Prince Boris Alexiowicz Galizin, before leaving town for his estates, very politely received the secretary, who brought him letters. This prince is well skilled in the Latin tongue, and is fond of using it.

The Prime Minister likewise went off to his estates, to enjoy a spell of rest from business.

13.—After sending some presents to Dumnoi Diak Ukrainzow, the Lord Envoy and some of his officials inspected the vacant apartments in



the Palace of the Ambassadors, intending to lodge in them if they should be found large enough.

14.—By order of the chancery, the apartments, storeroom, kitchen, and stables, destined for the Lord Envoy, were cleaned.—The secretary was sent to the envoy of Poland to condole with him on his indisposition, which we had heard of through Colonel Grage.

One of the Danish Lord Envoy's footmen had ridden to the church belonging to the secretaries of the Confession of Augsburg. The horse, in yielding to a need of nature, spattered a lieutenant's wife who was passing by. With a woman's fury, she showered opprobrious epithets upon the footman; and in an obstinate, fierce rage, went off to rouse her husband to revenge,—telling him that if he deserved to be called a husband he would take signal vengeance for an insult that reflected upon himself. Excited with these outrageous complaints and fobs, the lieutenant treacherously fell upon the footman, and with the associates he had brought with him to commit the outrage, so belaboured the man with cudgels that he could neither walk nor ride. The Danish envoy made a great complaint of the lieutenant, and said, with

great feeling, that he was attacked himself in the person of his servant.

15, 16.—The festival of John Nepomucene, of holy memory, was celebrated with singular devotion by the Lord Envoy's orders.—In the afternoon the Lord Envoy visited Dumnoi Ukrainzow, who with great manifestations of politeness protested in strong terms his devoted respect for his sacred Majesty the Emperor ; and, contrary to the Russian habit, was so civil that he led the Lord Envoy to his coach at his departure, and would not leave until the coach was in motion.

17, 18.—A church, built of wood, has now for the first time been erected in the suburb of the German Catholics. The Lord Envoy sent thither yesterday a copy of the miraculous image of Our Lady of Pötz, and we assisted at the divine office there. The ceremonies of the festival, which were rendered much more solemn by the strains of our musicians, had attracted many of the Protestants. Mr. Paul Jarosch sprinkled the Lord Envoy with holy water at his entry ; and conducted him to a place suitable to the dignity of his office, draped with red satin.

After his devotions the Lord Envoy went, in virtue of an invitation he had received the day before, to an entertainment given by the Imperial Colonel of Artillery de Grage. A salvo of artillery resounded when the guests made humble and devout commemoration of the most august Emperor, the august Empress, the most serene King of the Romans, his Majesty the Czar. The Imperial Lord Envoy becoming more free over the bottle, and directing his conversation chiefly among the military officers, learnt by that means that the Muscovites were alarmed at his presence, and did not well understand why he should pretend to take the field with the army.

19.—To-day the Muscovites celebrate the festival of Saint Nicholas, whom they revere as head of all the Saints.

The Danish Minister visited the Lord Envoy, and in the course of conversation, to prove his sincerity, he told that the Muscovite Ministry was put in great trouble about his proposals; that they had already met three times in council to give an exact answer to the proposal made.

20.—In the public offices,\* which the Mus-

\* *In cancellariis.*—*ORIG.*

covites call *Pricafs*, the chief clerk is called Ali. His duty is to watch constantly that the rest actively pursue their work. One day the business was so great, that it was considered necessary to give up the whole night as well as the day to it, though only the day was paid for. Ali had in consequence betaken him to rest. The remaining mob of scribblers followed his example. The day after, the Dumnoi, becoming aware of this contumacy of the clerks, condemned Ali to receive, in proper person, the penalty of the battok—a kind of cudgelling—as being the prime offender, by the very bad example he had given to the rest by contempt of orders. The clerks, after the manner of outrageous criminals, were chained with iron to their places, and fettered, to teach them how to write night and day.

21.—The secretary, by direction of the Lord Envoy, visiting the Polish envoy, who was still ill and lying in the German Slowoda, learnt from him that the King of the Poles was at Warsaw, that the Diet being broken up, all would now go on famously, that the King had sent two envoys to Sapieha, and that the latter

had agreed to everything except the general diet; that they were afraid of the times of Henry of Hungary, when twelve senators of the kingdom were put to death by the Republic without the King's knowledge, and being laid dead before the throne, had taught the King to confirm the rights of Poland.

22.—A kinsman of the late Muscovite envoy to the Imperial Court, Cosmo Nikitz Nephtimonoff, set out for Vienna, taking with him for the great embassy, which is to proceed thither, divers presents, consisting in furs of price, out of the Czar's treasury.

23.—Though his Majesty the Czar, now most clemently reigning, has granted the public exercise of all the religions tolerated in our Romano-Germanic empire, nevertheless no small number of the Muscovites think it the height of virtue to force strangers to embrace their creed. Two Catholics implored the Lord Envoy's protection against such persons to-day.

The Lord Envoy, having first received through a priestaw the assurance that an answer would be given to-morrow to all his demands, went to the Palace of the Ambassadors to take note of the

suitableness of the lodging that was being got ready for him.

24.—About twelve came Diak Boris Michalowicz, who, until three years ago, was the resident at Warsaw for the space of fifteen years. Mr. Schwerenberg, the interpreter, and a clerk, accompanied him. After the usual polite salutations, and previous civil inquiries about health, he began to read, nearly as follows, from a written paper, the decisions of the ministry with reference to the matters lately proposed to them by the Lord Envoy:—"That his Majesty the Czar had always hitherto studied to cultivate, by every possible good office, that brotherly friendship with the Roman Emperors which he had inherited from his predecessors, and that he would continue so to cultivate it in time to come; that it had never been interrupted, but still that it had never been, at any time past, so close and indissoluble as it had been recently rendered by the conclusion of the league. That his Majesty the Czar had amply explained the sincerity of his brotherly love, and that the reciprocal friendship of the Emperor, of which the Lord Envoy had given assurance, was already quite sufficiently

plain and certain from the time the late Muscovite envoy, Cosmo Nephimonoff, came back ; that it appeared to the ministry that leave would be given to the Lord Envoy to follow the Czar's army ; but that, in the absence of the Sovereign, they could not take upon themselves so great a responsibility ; that should the Lord Envoy perchance desire to write to the Czar, there would be no hope of an answer before eight weeks ; that two armies, however, had been sent off, the first under General Soltikow, to operate at Azow, the other under Prince Dolgoruki and the Hetman of the Cossacks, Mazeppa, to encamp on the Dniepr, near Oczakow. They made no difficulty in allowing the two missionaries that the Lord Envoy had brought with him to take up their residence in Slowoda : but that, as for the two others, who for more than the space of fifteen years have officiated in Muscovy, they could not possibly be allowed to go away by the ministry ; but that they had already written to his Majesty the Czar, whose directions must be awaited. That with respect to the third, who was sent to the Venetian master shipwrights at Voroneje, on giving notice to the chancery, he should, for

the security of his journey, obtain a passport for Voroneje. Mention, however, being made of the usual free maintenance, the Lord Envoy declined it, on the ground that the instructions of his most clement lord were, that he should live at his proper cost in Moscow, and leave by his example that precedent to future times for all subsequent Imperial ministers: and mentioned that he had consequently been empowered to enter into a written stipulation on that subject."

25, 26, 27.—These days our moveables were transferred to the Palace of the Ambassadors and arranged in the rooms of our future lodging there. On the last day, when everything had been removed, one of the servants, by some accident, dropped a sword in the street. A Muscovite of the common people, before the eyes of another of our men, thievingly snatched it up to carry home with him; he refused to give it up when asked for it; his insolent quibbling gave rise to a brawl, and a consequent tumult, so that the whole house was full of the idea that our people were in danger, when the Lord Envoy, who at all times was most cautious to prevent any quarrel, especially with people



not belonging to the house, hastily arranging his dress, mounted the first horse at hand to see for himself what was the matter ; but the affair had already been settled without wounds on either side.

28, 29.—Six Muscovite servants, belonging to one house, were beheaded with the axe, having been convicted of treacherously compassing the death of their lord.

Though Diak Boris Michalowicz had promised the Lord Envoy that on his sending the missionary to Voroneje he would see that a passport should be prepared in the chancery for his safe conduct, nevertheless he refused to-day, alleging that it would be contrary to custom to grant a passport to any person not leaving the limits of the kingdom.

30.—The feast of Saint Alexius celebrated by the Russians. This day the Prime Minister took Dumnoi Ukrainzow to entertain him at dinner.

31.—Nothing of import occurred, except the honour of a visit received by the Lord Envoy from the Danish Minister.

JUNE 1.—At about an hour's distance from the city of Moscow, there is a green grove on the bank of the river Iaufa,\* whither daily flock, in spring and summer, the Germans established in Moscow. The place is so familiar to every German of them all, from constantly going there, that it seems almost to belong to himself. Their sole amusement is to gladden their souls among these shady thickets and pleasant green trees with their usual innocent games. Here too they spread the board, alternating the expenses with one another. It was Colonel de Grage's turn to-day ; he politely invited us to enjoy this gentle recreation, and we willingly accepted.

2.—A servant belonging to Boyar Szere-metow arrived in Moscow with a number of letters from Venice in the space of eight weeks. Baron de Burchersdorff, a military engineer, sent by the most august Emperor to his Majesty the Czar, gave a banquet to Knes Alexius Simonowicz Schahin, Generalissimo of the Czar's armies.

\* The Vienneſe local word "*Iauſen*," for a kind of afternoon luncheon, or light early ſupper, may perhaps be derived from this place of recreation of the Germans in Moscow, this "green grove on the banks of the river *Iauſa*."—TRANSL.

Rovel, another military engineer, solemnly celebrated his betrothal with the daughter of the widow De Mons. The Lord Envoy was present, and all the guests were moved to extraordinary gaiety by his trumpeters.

Baron de Burchersdorff, as successor of Laval, the engineer, who is put in irons, began his journey to Azow, along with three officers of the Danish envoy's suite. The missionary, Casagrande, profited by the same occasion to set out for Voroneje; the Lord Envoy had liberally provided him with everything necessary for the road. He bade farewell to the Lord Envoy and the officials with all the more regret from having been constantly honoured with every becoming respect and kindness. His sadness of spirit was increased by frequent omens that seemed to presage that his end was at hand, and he grieved that death would cut him off and prevent him from ever meeting the Lord Envoy and the associates of his journey again. He was no false augur; but I will narrate the circumstances of his death further on.

4.—By order of the Czar's ministry, Diak Boris Michalowicz returned to the Lord Envoy,

and, first greeting him in the Prime Minister's name, stated that the conclusion of the Boyards with reference to the customary maintenance was to raise it to the same as Mr. de Bottoni had ; adding, that the ministry were apprehensive that he might refuse it a third time ; but why should he be the first to try to abolish what had been fixed and sanctioned between the most august Emperor and the most serene Czar by the unbroken and praiseworthy usage of centuries ? To this argument others were added : that we saw at this same time the grand embassy of the Czar and the third ambassador concerning the treaty of peace, maintained cost free in most honourable style out of the liberality of the Imperial treasury ; that the Lord Envoy had, moreover, made allusion to drawing up a pact by which the accustomed rate of maintenance should either be utterly abolished, or else that the precise quantity of what was henceforward to be furnished to first and second class Ministers of either nation should be exactly defined. But that the very idea of derogating from old pacts was offensive to the Muscovites.

5, 6.—Money in lieu of the customary free

maintenance given to foreign ministers was sent for the first time to-day from the Czar's ministry to the Lord Envoy.

7.—The Imperial missionary, Mr. Francis Xavier Löffler, returned at midnight from Voroneje, where he administered the sacraments to the Italians. He whom I have mentioned as having left, on the 3rd of this month, with Baron von Burchersdorff, will fill his place.

8.—A council of war held by the Boyars at a place a mile distant from Moscow. A most commodious travelling carriage, with six horses, beautifully ornamented and with richly-wrought trappings and housings, was sent to the Prime Minister,\* at his own request, by the Lord Envoy, who was not unaware that they would never return to his stables.

After the sacrifice of the mafs in Slowoda, the Lord Envoy was received by Mr. Guasconi, a Florentine merchant, to a most splendid dinner. The other guests were Colonel Grage and Doctors Carbonari and Zoppot, together with the four Imperial missionaries.

\* Narischkin, brother of the Czarine, mother of Peter I.—  
TRANSL.

9.—As the Lord Envoy far preferred the sovereign fame of his most clement lord principal to any private convenience whatsoever, he had, from the very day he made his public entry, kept open table for those who, being distinguished from the common herd by splendour of birth or dignity of office, were thus worthy of his familiar conversation. The Czar's physician, Mr. Zoppot, came to dinner to-day, along with Colonel de Grage and several others. This gentleman's servant, coming to perform his duty, was taken, under a false pretext, by the soldiers who have been assigned to us as a guard, into their own room, and there they beat him. The Lord Envoy, indignant that the soldiers of the guard should dare to act so to his guests or their servants, ordered the soldier, whom the servant had noted to be the ringleader, into arrest; and meantime signified what had happened to the Prime Minister and to Dumnoi Ukrainzow, adding that he would not hesitate to take satisfaction on his own authority should the ministry think of deferring the matter needlessly. But, on the other hand, considering the justice of our complaint, full satisfaction followed. The soldier

paid the due penalty of his audacity, being condemned to receive one hundred blows of a stick, or, as they call them, *battok*.—In the German suburb, not far from the Catholic church, a fire burnt down two houses.—To-day, for the first time, a vague rumour of the revolt of the Strelitz struck terror.

10.—On the Rogation days (Old Style) the Grand Dukes of Muscovy were in the habit of going to Droiza,\* a monastery dedicated to the Most Holy Trinity, in solemn procession, with such devotedness, that on coming within a mile of the monastery they used to get out of their carriages and go on foot the rest of the way. This singular reverence is paid to Sergius, a great saint of the Russian Church. Consequently, the Czarina, in order that nothing should be omitted which ancient faith and piety seemed to require, accomplished this pious pilgrimage, attended by the Czarewicz (so they distinguished the male issue of the Czar), the nobles, and a numerous escort of soldiers.—The Danish Minister visited

\* In 1608—1610, this Monastery of the Trinity of St. Sergius, situated about sixteen leagues from Moscow, was bravely defended during eighteen consecutive months by Prince Gregory Dolgoruki, against a force of 30,000 Poles and Cossacks.—TRANSL.

the Lord Envoy, and in familiar conversation complained greatly that he had been postponed in the matter of the State visit to the Polish Envoy ; for that he had a better right to the precedence, inasmuch as the King of Denmark, sprung from royal stock, succeeds to his ancestral sceptre by hereditary right, whilst the King of the Poles is only raised to that eminence by election : an argument of which he was not ashamed until he was given to understand by the Imperial Lord Envoy that it proved too much.\*

11.—Thanks were sent through the Secretary to Knes Feodor Jurowicz† Romadanowski, the general of the *régiments d'élite*, for having had the audacity of the soldier chastised the day before.

12.—The Catholics living in Moscow, for the sake of greater convenience (as I have already said), follow the old calendar in the celebration of the feasts of the year as well as in other respects. For this reason we celebrated the festival of Our Lord's Glorious Ascension with them to-day.—

\* The Emperor of Germany, the foremost sovereign of Europe, the Envoy's master, was also an elected sovereign, at least nominally. The Envoy's retort must have turned upon that circumstance.—TRANSL.

† Jurowicz, *i. e.*, son of Juro (George).—TRANSL.



The Imperial Colonel de Grage was summoned to the Pricafs (chancery) to-day, and was ordered to fit out ships with mortars.

13.—The festival of Saint Anthony of Padua solemnly celebrated. A fatal fire that broke out next night burned down seventeen houses.

14.—Another conference is appointed in the house of Dumnoi Ukrainzow. The leave for the departure of the missionaries, who, after fifteen years of labour in the Lord's vineyard, had at their own solicitation been recalled by his Sacred Imperial Majesty, being again asked for, is put off until the return of the Prime Minister from his estates. They stated that the Czar's Ministry, beyond the thanks they owed, took it as very friendly that the Imperial Court had so kindly communicated the conditions of peace proposed by the Ottoman Porte, through the English Envoy, Lord Paget,\* and the Imperial letters to the Kings of England and Poland, and to the

\* William Paget, sixth Lord Paget, who was for some years English Ambassador to the Porte: a nobleman, "the reputation of whose great abilities" (says Banks) "will last as long as the memory of that celebrated peace of Carlowitz, concluded in 1698, shall remain to history." He died, at an advanced age, in 1713.—TRANSL.

States-General of the United Provinces of Belgium, which his Excellency Count von Kinsky had written thereupon to the English Envoy. That it was permissible for any one of the confederates, in virtue of the third article of the treaty, to listen to honourable conditions of peace, and treat thereof, on the sole condition of informing the rest of the confederates without delay, comprehending and including them, and communicating the progress of the negotiations, without which there could be no hope of obtaining peace. Then, in reply to an inquiry of the Lord Envoy, they announced the following particulars with reference to the progress of the armies that had been sent into the field :—That Prince Dolgoruki and the Hetman of the Cossacks, Mazeppa, had left Bialogrod on the 25th of May, and had pressed on to meet the enemy, who was already molesting everything by land and water beyond Oczakow ; that General Soltikow had pitched his camp at Ingulez, beyond Azow, to prevent any inroads ; and if the occasion offered, that he would meet and beat the enemy. But whoever should accept every assertion of the Muscovites for an accomplished fact would be widely in error.

They know well how to feign false disasters of the enemy, and successes of their own. So happy are they in wit and war.\*

15.—General Gordon received all the representatives of foreign courts at dinner.

16.—About seven or eight in the morning a great many houses were destroyed by a dreadful fire. Two Muscovites were found in the public streets with their heads, horrible to say, cut off.—In the night-time particularly an incredible number of robbers go roving about for plunder.

17, 18, 19.—On these days all the criminals executed within the year, no matter for what crime, receive sepulture; the only exception made being in the case of persons condemned to remain attached for ever to the gibbet, to stigmatise the enormity of lese majesty.

20.—A nocturnal council was held by the Boyars to debate about the means of appeasing the revolt of the Strelitz.

21, 22.—The Envoy of Poland entertained

\* The Latin text is :—"Verum multum erraret, qui singula Moscorum dicta ad rerum gestarum veritatem exigeret. Hostium clades suorum triumphos mentiri norunt: tam felicitis ingenii et Martis sunt."—TRANSL.

the Imperial and Danish representatives, General de Gordon—who had to take leave and quit the table to hasten to march against the rebels—the Commissary of Denmark, Colonels Blumberg and Grage, and several other guests.

23.—The rebels were said to be approaching the metropolis of Muscovy; in consequence of which Field-Marshal Schahin and General de Gordon, with 6000 horse and 2000 foot, were sent off against them.

24.—Two Muscovites, who some time back had most wickedly murdered their master, a certain German lieutenant-colonel, with the object of plundering his house, were hanged on the public highway, not far from the suburb of the Germans.

25, 26, 27.—The Czarewicz, in consequence of the daily nearer dangers of the rebellion, prepared to go to Droiza, a monastery distant twelve German miles,\* which, being like a great stronghold, afforded a safe asylum to the present reigning Czar, during a most perilous mutiny of the Strelitz.

28.—The Prime Minister most munificently

\* About sixty English.—TRANSL.

entertained the Czarewicz and his mother, the Czarine, at his country seat. Various entertainments were got up in a style of sumptuousness worthy of a royal prince.

29.—The joyful news arrived that the rebels were defeated at the monastery dedicated to the Most Holy Resurrection, commonly called Jerusalem.

30.—The Lord Envoy went by invitation to a certain monastery in the city, where one of the Boyar family of Szeremetow is abbeſs. The dainties which they preſented, according to their cuſtom, were nuts and cucumbers. Some kinds of very old wine were, however, preſented, ſome of the nuns reverentially ſerving, and moſt civilly inviting the Lord Envoy to come and ſee them often.

JULY 1.—Instances touching permission for the departure of the Imperial miſſionaries were made, through the ſecretary, to the Prime Miniſter, who is living at Bebraſchantzſko, under canvas. The Lord Envoy of Poland was at dinner there, and had ſhown the letters which had reached him from his moſt ſerene King, praizing the addreſs

of the Imperial Envoy, and blaming him for having so lightly given up the royal credentials. —The Lord Envoy had the Catholic church, which was too small, reconstructed on a larger scale, at his own cost.

2, 3.—The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated with all possible solemnity. The most holy sacrament was carried in procession; the four gospels sung at as many altars,—in the presence of the Imperial and Polish Lords Envoys and their splendid suites; the sweet strains of the chief musician accompanying the solemnities of the day.

4, 5.—The secretary again urging, in virtue of orders, for leave for the departure of the Imperial missionaries, the Prime Minister answered him that he would imperil his life were he to send them away without the Czar's express directions. However, that he had written to the Czar, and expected his answer at the end of a fortnight. Objecting the pertinacious retention of the credentials, instead of the extradition of them, which had been solicited, he sent the Secretary home with three lemons, instead of the permission asked for. At the same time one of the

Courland Barons de Blumberg was making his reverence to this Boyar, with his hands touching the ground, after the Russian fashion.

6.—The most illustrious and most reverend friar, Peter-Paul Palma de Artesia, Archbishop of Ancyra, Vicar Apostolic in the realms of the Great Mogul, Golconda and Idalkan, with priests, the Venetian captain Mr. Molino, a physician, a watchmaker, and some other persons, came to Moscow.

7, 8.—The Lord Archbishop, having announced his arrival yesterday through Captain Molino, the Imperial Lord Envoy sent the Secretary to return his civility, and congratulate him on his happy arrival. The Lord Archbishop, on representing the necessity of his journey, obtained from his Majesty the Czar, who was still in Holland, letters directing Knes Boris Alexiowicz Galizin, viceroy of the kingdoms of Casan and Astracan, not only to receive the Lord Archbishop with becoming kindness when he should arrive in Moscow, but, moreover, to conduct him as far as the frontiers of Persia, entertaining him liberally at the Czar's cost, during whatever time he might spend passing

through his Majesty's realms and provinces. In accomplishment of the Czar's commands Galizin had him consequently conducted to his own palace, with his carriages and horses and all the suite that had come with him to Moscow, and gave him up some rooms for his lodging so long as he might stay in Moscow.

9.—The Lord Envoy had determined to visit the Lord Archbishop with the honour due to him ; but being doubtful whether the customary visit in state would be convenient under the circumstances of place, time, and the smallness of his lodgings, the secretary was sent with a previous polite message from the Lord Envoy to enquire into what way he would prefer being visited. Though the Lord Archbishop left it to the Lord Envoy's choice, yet he seemed rather to incline for that of lesser state ; and so it took place.

10.—The octave of Corpus Christi fell to-day. Although the Lord Archbishop was invited by word of mouth<sup>t</sup> by the Lord Envoy to the festival, he at first made objections ; but when it was shown to him that this public act, which he might take upon himself, would tend to the



greater solemnity of the festival, be a consolation for the Catholic community, and was sure to be an edification to numbers, the Lord Archbishop consented to appear in his pontificals, lest anything should be wanting to the honour of the day. The Lord Envoy, on his part, omitted nothing by which the sanctity of the day might be asserted, and the reverence due to the episcopal character be vindicated from the contempt of non-Catholics. Going with three coaches and six and his whole suite in all splendour to the residence of Prince Galizin, he there received the Lord Archbishop, and conducted him with signal magnificence through the city and suburbs to the Catholic Church. Outside the church doors one of the missionaries offered him at his arrival holy water, which the archbishop got down from the coach and received, and then presented to the Lord Envoy, afterwards to the officials and all the bystanders. As he celebrated, two of the Lord Envoy's officials served him at the altar, one holding the basin and the other the napkin. After the sacrifice of the mass, a procession was made inside the church,—at the four altars the four gospels were recited,—the Lord

Archbishop carrying the Most Holy as they requested, amidst the concert of trumpets and kettle-drums.

After the sacred ceremonies had been reverently accomplished, the Lord Envoy, acting on behalf of the whole Catholic community, politely invited the Lord Archbishop and his priests, as well as the Polish envoy, the Imperial missionaries and other principal persons of the Catholic community, to a dinner worthy of such guests.

\* 11, 12.—The Danish envoy had not yet honoured the Lord Archbishop with a visit of state, fearing lest he should appear to acknowledge the authority of the Roman church if he paid courtesy to the purple. The Imperial Lord Envoy, sagaciously probing the nature of the malady under which the Dane was labouring, found it out easily. His acute intellect suggesting the remedy, he instructed a person of capacity to tell the Dane that the Archbishop was invested not merely with an ecclesiastical dignity, but also with another exalted character; that the latter demanded the honours which, in respect of the former, however well deserving of them, he

might be doubtful about showing to him. The attempt succeeded: for the envoy of Denmark, disabused of his error, no longer delayed the becoming civility of a visit.

13.—The Lord Archbishop went by invitation to dine with Prince Alexander Petrowicz, who is charged with the affairs of the navy.

14.—The Lord Envoy visited the Lord Archbishop, and the latter returned the visit which he had received the day before from the Danish envoy.

15, 16.—When it was remembered that there were several Catholics advanced in life who had not yet received the sacrament of confirmation, it seemed advisable for the good of their souls and the consolation of the people, that the Lord Archbishop should perform that function to strengthen them in the faith. Six priests were at hand to perform the various services of the church. There were fifty to be confirmed. The Lord Envoy stood godfather to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Gordon, of his Majesty the Czar's service, who came with his wife to receive this sacrament. The Lord Envoy of Poland, with equal kindness, afforded the same

offices of Christian charity to whoever asked him.

17, 18, 19.—The funeral of General de Gordon's nephew took place. The Imperial and Polish Lords Envoys attended it by invitation. A marvellous custom has grown up among the Germans residing in Muscovy of celebrating funerals with banquets, just as they do weddings, seeking, perhaps, a solace for their grief in the pleasures of feasting and drinking together.

20, 21.—Public prayers are ordered and begun at the Czar's castle, that the Divine goodness may avert the threatening evils of civil war and preserve the country in peace.

22.—The Lord Envoy spared no cost or pains to celebrate with solemn festivity the anniversary of the most august Empress's birthday. All the representatives of foreign princes, the high military officers of the Czar, and those, the remembrance of whose Germanic origin or whom the rank of office distinguished above the common, both sexes included, thronged as guests to the festivities of the day. The magnificence of the entertainment struck everybody with amazement ;

several could not cease from encomiums upon it, saying, with envious praise, that none but an Imperial envoy could lavish such unrivalled cost. The guests were twenty-four in number. The general custom of feeding all the officials and servants, who accompany their masters to the place of entertainment, must not be forgotten.

23.—Some of the Lord Envoy's servants who had fallen into a quarrel with the Muscovites were hurried off to prison by a numerous guard of soldiers; but the German officers on guard, on learning who and what they were, liberated them all except one, whom the Muscovites with great clamour had pointed out as the originator of the quarrel. However, the general in chief, Knes Feodor Jurowicz Romadanowsky, when going the night rounds, freed him from arrest, and ordered him for safety's sake to be conducted by some soldiers to the Palace of the Ambassadors.

✓ 24.—Although in yesterday's tumult things had not gone to the length of drawing naked steel, still there were some who complained even of that. One of the Muscovites went about showing his wounds, and having suborned wit-

nesses at a cheap rate, contended that he bore the marks of a sword that had been drawn against him : the falsehood of which being evident to our eyes, we could not but marvel prodigiously at the corrupt morals of this people, and how their abominable custom of lying and perjury is allowed to go unpunished. Search for false witnesses where you will among the Muscovites, and you will find them. For fate hath instituted such a universal perversity of reason in Muscovy, that it is very nearly the index of a superior intellect to be able to cheat.\*

The wife of a diak (*i.e.* a chancery secretary) happening to pass in front of the gibbet that was erected in front of the Czar's castle of the Kremlin in the late rebellion, compassionating the fate of those that she beheld hanging there, inadvertently exclaimed, "Alas! what mortal knows whether you were guilty or innocent"? These words were repeated to another person, who

\* The original runs thus : "Satis mirari non poteramus corruptos populi mores, impunemque esse abominabilem mentiendi perjurandique consuetudinem. Inter Moscos falsos testes ubique quaeres, ubique invenies; passim enim in Moscovia tam perversam rationem fortuna instituit, ut prope sit ad egregii animi indicium posse fallere."—TRANSL.

forthwith denounced them to the Boyars as an indubitable indication of treason. A woman's pity for condemned and public criminals was deemed dangerous. So she was forthwith dragged up, along with her husband, to an examination. Now, when it was proved that there was nothing more in question than unreflecting and womanly compassion for the unfortunate, and that there was no trace of deliberate malice, they were indeed exempted from the penalty of death, but nevertheless condemned to exile. Thus thoughtless and guileless liberty of the tongue is chastised where subjects are coerced to obey through fear alone.\* Lieutenant-Colonel Narbekoff, impeached for the late sedition, was, with twenty-five serfs, dragged off to prison and the torture.

25, 26.—The Lord Diak Ukrainzow at last, after eight days' sollicitation, allowed the Lord Archbishop to have access to him, but with a bad grace. A reception the next thing to contemptuous plainly proved that the Lord Archbishop was not a welcome visitor to the Dumnoi: for

\* The text is: "Sic simplex et innocens ori libertas castigatur  
"ubi subditi solo timore coercentur in obsequio."—TRANSL.

he neither hastened to meet him as he entered the house or the room, nor did he offer him the seat of honour, which he himself had been studious to occupy beforehand, alledging lassitude. Perhaps this was out of envy of his rival Galizin; for he had taken it exceedingly ill that the Lord Archbishop had delivered up his passport and letters to Prince Galizin, complaining that it was a slight to the ambassadorial chancery, to which all who are about to travel through the states of Muscovy, and everybody coming from abroad, especially such as are invested with any dignified character, should owe the honour of the first request; inasmuch as it is from thence that the mandates are issued to the Woivodes and their vicegerents to see to the convenience and security of travellers. But Prince Galizin, as Viceroy of Casan and Astracan, acknowledged no dependency on the ambassadorial chancery. Thus it often happens that the innocent are unfairly made the victims of ambitious rivals.

After dinner to-day the Lord Envoy, with the greater part of his suite, went to Prince Galizin's, as well to pay him a ceremonial visit as to enjoy the freedom of familiar discourse with him.



With strange politeness he commanded his musicians, who are natives of Poland, to play various airs for the amusement of the company, and earnestly begged the Lord Envoy to come to his country house, where he purposed to take the Lord Archbishop for his amusement, before he should finally start for Persia. He ordered a great variety of wines to be served to display the extent of his opulence. Two of the Prince's sons, who were present, were commanded to serve the Lord Archbishop and the Lord Envoy, really in testimony of a proud courtesy. He had given them as a companion a young Circassian Prince, who a considerable time ago was torn away by violence from his parents, princes of the Tartar Circassians, and christened. A very rich widow of the Galizin family adopted him as her heir, in order to console him for the patrimony which he had lost by being stolen and torn away from his father. He keeps a Pole as tutor to these youths: they are at present engaged learning Latin. The disposition of the Galizins appeared meek. On the contrary, the Circassian's noble and daring countenance seemed an index of the warlike soul with which he was

born.\* Prince Galizin at length put us all in amaze by the atrocious invectives and threats into which he broke out at the pedagogue. "Thou traitor to me and mine, how durst thou publish the secret of my house and violate thy sworn promise of silence? Knowest thou not Galizin? in whose power it is to hang thee, and thus (clenching his hand) to squash thee; for know that it is something to be the tyrant even in one's own house.†

27.—The arrangements for the Lord Archbishop's departure being completed, he left the city for the above-mentioned country-house. Besides a ship fitted out with all things necessary,

\* The text is: "Galiziniorum modesta apparebat indoles; "Tzerkeffii è contra, generosus constansque vultus, bellicosi animi index videbatur in quem erat natus."

† The original is: "Omnes nos demum attonitos tenuit Principis Galizini atrox in pædagogum invectiva et comminatio: Tu mei meorumque proditor, cur domûs, meæ secretum propapalare et juratam silentii fidem audes violare? Nostine Galizinum, penes quem stat te suspendere, et sic (manus comprimebat) te conterere, magnum scilicet est etiam domûs tyrannum esse." This was the Prince Galizin, of whom we are informed at page 106 that he was familiar with Latin and fond of speaking it, and, as the Polish pedagogue probably knew no Russian, we have in all likelihood here very nearly the *ipsissima verba* of that accomplished nobleman.—  
TRANSL.

the Czar had given him three pair of fables, to which Galizin, out of his private generosity, added a hundred gold pieces.

28.—Prince Galizin two days ago had asked the Lord Envoy not to grudge him a visit at his country seat. So to show how much he felt the Prince's kindness in doing so, he set out on the road thither early this morning. The name of the place is Dobroviza; it lies thirty wersts, or six German miles away from the capital. A level country of remarkable fertility rendered the journey agreeable and light. We reached the place at dinner-hour; the Prince, who expected our arrival, being at that moment on the look out for us along with the Lord Archbishop from the highest point of a church which he has had built with great magnificence at his own cost. The church is built in the form of a crown, and is decorated with a great number of figures in stone, sculptured by Italian artists. After a sumptuous dinner, the time passed in pleasant conversation in a pavilion in the garden until supper, which the servants prepared meantime, summoned the guests again to table.

29.—Taking leave of the Lord Archbishop

and Prince Galizin early in the morning, we prepared to return to Moscow. The archbishop remained there, as he is to start thence for Persia. The Lord Envoy remunerated with his usual liberality all the Prince's household: they probably all wished him to come back often.

30, 31.—The occurrence of the Lord Envoy's birthday afforded his household an occasion for joyful greetings. The Lord Envoy went by invitation to a grand banquet given by the Danish envoy. The kitchen was so hot with boiling and roasting of cheer, that the chimney took fire and was beginning to blaze; but it was put out by the exertions of the servants before it had time to spread.—Just after dusk our private musicians testifying their attachment to the Lord Envoy with clangour of trumpets and kettle-drums, and the sweetest symphony of instruments in varying concert, summoned the whole neighbourhood around out of their feathers at these unusually jocund sounds of night.

AUGUST 1.—The Lord Envoy of Poland had one of the interpreters belonging to her

Majesty the Czarine dragged forcibly to his house, on account of some opprobrious word, and ordered him to be beaten in a horrible manner with sticks by the Czar's soldiers who formed his guard of honour. The Czar's ministry, irritated at this, as they could not, or perhaps did not wish, to take any other revenge, withheld from that day out the money which is customarily given in lieu of free maintenance.

2, 3, 4, 5.—One of our grooms died of a malignant fever, after having duly received the sacraments.

6. There is a general cemetery in Slowoda, the German suburb, for all foreigners, no matter what their religion may be. The funeral of our servant who died yesterday was brought there, the body being upon a carriage. There are no regular gravediggers, but the want is supplied by the piety of some of the foreigners themselves, who thus as it were establish a claim to these offices from other strangers in their turn. The Lord Envoy attended at the funeral service in person.—To-day the Lord Envoy went by invitation to a costly banquet given by the widow

De Mons. He could not deny her daughter's request that he would send all our band of musicians there; and they contributed to keep up the gaiety of the company till it was late in the night.

7.—To-day we performed solemn obsequies for the man that we buried yesterday. After the office for the dead, the sacrifice of the mass was offered up for the everlasting rest of his soul.—Heavy rain and lightning, with fearful peals of thunder, broke the serenity of the weather.

8, 9.—The Lord Envoy paid a friendly visit to the Dumnoi Ukrainzow. The discourse was about how Dolgoruki and Mazeppa are marching with the armies under their command, upon Aslan and Perecop, on the other bank of the Dniepr; in consequence of which the Turks had sailed with sixty vessels beyond Oczakow, and are lying at the mouth of the Dniepr, either to defend Oczakow or to make a dash at Tawan: moreover, that the Moscovites had lost a vast quantity of provisions in the rapids of the Dniepr, where all that had been collected from Kiowia, Ukrain, and Russia, to provision the island of Tawan and

for the army, had been wrecked and lost; that General-in-Chief Soltikow, before they reached the sea of Azow, had utterly destroyed the fortress of Paolowsky, which had been commenced the year before by Laval, the military engineer, and instead thereof had ordered another to be built for the defence of the port, at the point where the river Myos discharges itself into the sea.

10, 11.— This is the Muscovite first of August, according to the old calendar which they follow. The great affair of the day is the blessing of the river Neglina, which flows through Moscow. A solemn procession, chiefly composed of popes, who flock to it from every direction, proceeds to the water. Semskoi (serfs employed in the kitchen) go before them with brooms in their hands, then come soldiers bearing white wands—the former to clean the streets—the latter to keep the eager populace from pressing on the clergy. A gigantic lantern, containing three lights, was carried before the cross,—for they consider it indecent that the cross should be carried without attendant lights. On a part of the river which is railed in, they erect a structure

like a very handsome fountain, the clergy enter in and quite fill it up, and, with a quantity of waxlights burning, they go down to the usual prayers. When these are ended, they proceed round it purifying it with blessing, incense, and thrice immersing a burning waxlight in the fountain. Then the patriarch closes the ceremony by taking a branch dripping with the hallowed waters, and sprinkling all the bystanders. To-day this ceremony was performed by the metropolite Krutizky, in the absence of the patriarch from ill health. The Lord Envoy and the officials of his Embassy, were spectators of this function. When all was over, and the popes were on their way back in procession to the church, men and women rushed, huddled together, headlong into the river, and thrice immersed their heads in the blessed waters; for they look upon them as an efficacious protection, and as sanctifying the whole body. I mean that this is the opinion of the vulgar, who, in Moscovy are led by mere superstition.—Beginning of the Russian fast, which they call the apple-fast, and which lasts till the Assumption.

12.—Mr. Guaſconi exhibited a bundle of



letters crudely and ineptly written, without rule, or order, or reason, which betokened rather a crazed pate than a sound mind ; and complained that it had been thrown into his house the night before, and that those that threw it made a great row and noise outside the door, demanding entrance and saying they were servants. But playing the fool after this fashion is dangerous work in the German suburb.

13.—General de Gordon's eldest son, a Catholic himself, has arrived here from Scotland, with a Catholic wife.

14.—The Lord Envoy of Denmark, considering the advanced state of his wife's pregnancy, and apprehensive lest in case of her confinement she should be without the aid of women from Slowoda, requested the ministry as a particular favour to allow the city gate to be opened at so urgent a moment ; but Romadanowsky refused, and Dumnoi Ukrainzow said it was not an affair that depended on him.

15, 16.—All the fruits of the earth are blessed with peculiar solemnity by the Russians.

17.—The funeral of a Boyar, who died near the court of the Ambassadors, passed before our

windows ; his wife, and a great many other women along with her, following it with impassioned tears.

19.—Letters from Vienna to the Lord Envoy related that the Grand Muscovite Embassy at the Imperial Court had proclaimed with vain-glorious vaunting that a splendid victory had been obtained over the Tartars. Under another pretext he asked therefore for a conference with the ministry, and took occasion during it to say : that both lords monarchs, by the tenor of the recently concluded league, were under the obligation of faithfully communicating to each other every event, whether it were prosperous or adverse ; that in respect of this he had to complain of his being unfortunately left without any communication concerning the happy successes of the Muscovite expeditions, particularly as it had been stated that the Tartars had been routed with slaughter, and that the armies had taken a spoil of forty thousand horses.—This unexpected subject struck the ministers and chancellor with long dubiousness and hesitation, what answer to make ; at length the Dumnoi, recovering his presence of mind, spoke up—“ God gave that victory to the

Muscovites before the Lord Envoy's arrival." Whatever the case may be, none of the military men who were in the field then, knew or could tell anything whatsoever about that victory; whence I collect that it must have been invisible and downright mythical.\*

20, 21, 22.—Chrysofom Vögelein, who has been taken into the chancery of the embassy, as translator, took the oath of fidelity, the words being read before him by Mr. Emiliani, the Imperial missionary. The wax taper which was set before the Russian image, fell down twice.

\* The original of this curious passage runs thus:—"Domino  
"ablegato literæ Viennenses afferebant, magnam legationem  
"Mosvicam apud aulam Cæsaream, gloriosa deprædicatione  
"promulgasse, eximiam de Tartaris obtentam victoriam; sub  
"alio itaque prætextu conferentiam postulabat, ministerio in  
"eadem proponens; ambos dominos monarchas conclusi nuper  
"fœderis tenorem ad omnia prospera et adversa fideliter com-  
"municanda obligare; sibi idcirco materiam datam esse, de  
"infelicitate sua conquirendi, quod sibi de prosperis Mosvicarum  
"expeditionum successibus nihil communicent; maxime cum  
"assertum fuerit profligatis cœsisque Tartaris, quadraginta  
"equorum millia in prædam et spoliâ exercitibus cessisse.  
"Insperata hæc propositio ministros et cancellarium quid respon-  
"derent diu dubios et suspensos tenuit; tandem revocato animi  
"consilio, Dumnius ita exorsus est: Ante Domini Ablegati  
"adventum eam Moscis victoriam à Deo datam esse. Quidquid  
"sit, nemo militum, qui in castris fuerant, de ea victoria vel  
"minimum scire, aut narrare poterat. Unde colligo, eam invisi-  
"bilem et absolute mysteriosam fuisse."—TRANSL.

Some were pleased to take it for an omen of future events.

23, 24, 25.—A German ensign who had abjured Lutheranism and made public profession of the Catholic faith, approached Holy Communion.

26.—A great fire in the city reduced above a hundred houses to ashes.

27.—On hearing that the Czar was coming back, the astonished Boyars were holding councils twice every day. The merchants' servants were summoned from their shops to the Pricassâ, to reckon kopeks, a small coin, the only one the Muscovites have. Such as were found lazy, or inaccurate, were punished with battoks.

28, 29.—[*A passage occurs here in the original, which describes and stigmatises a scene of Russian immorality unfit for publication.*—TRANSLATOR.]

30.—Ten Don Cossack traitors conspired to raise a riot, during which they expected to be able to get into the port of Archangel, and steal away the ships lying there. But they were found out by Colonel Meyer, and brought in chains to Moscow. Confessing their guilt, two were torn to pieces, one beheaded, and seven hanged.

31.—The Lord Envoy of Poland heard from Lithuania that M. Oginski has slain three colonels in duels,—Poplauky, Godewsky, and Luesko,—that he cut the last-named to pieces. Oginski had challenged the young Prince Sapieha, and these three colonels had fought in his stead, and seeing the unhappy fate of his followers he sent his troops into the king's service.

7 SEPTEMBER 1.—The commandant of Azow had placed a piece of ordnance on an outwork of the fortrefs, leaving a guard over it. The general commanding the forces in the neighbourhood of Azow came thither with General-in-Chief Soltikow, and finding the sentry asleep had harneffed himself to the gun, and, together with his attendants, had brought it away without the sentinel being disturbed by all the noise. When the commandant or Woivode of Azow learnt this, he wrote off to Moscow and made a most vehement complaint, accusing him who took away the gun and his attendants of theft. This a trustworthy person belonging to the chancery told me. The Woivode triumphed by means of his numerous protectors. Thanks

were sent through the secretary to Dumnoi Ukrainzow, for a free pass which he had granted to bring wine from Archangel, and also for his promise that the missionaries should very speedily be allowed leave to go away; for which, however, I opine we have rather to thank his having learnt the near approach of his majesty the Czar.

2, 3, 4.—A captain convicted of libidinous commerce with a little girl eight years of age, was put to death. The Lord Envoy went to confer with the Dumnoi, and, in the first place, reiterated his thanks for the free permit to bring wine and other household necessities from Archangel, and for the leave for the departure of the missionaries, which he had sent at last, granting them twelve *potwodi* to the frontiers of Muscovy or Lithuania; but when he went on to speak about the army, the Dumnoi broke forth: “Dolgoruki and Mazeppa, on the Dniepr beyond Oczakow, have moved towards the enemies’ quarters against the Bialogrod and Crim Tartars, who are joined with the Turks under the Serafskier Pasha. On the 7th of July they fought with them from sunrise till noon. The Tartars

and their Turkish allies were forced to yield by the superior weight of our artillery. When the enemies' army gave way, General-in-Chief Dolgoruki sent his two sons, Luke and Boris, with twelve thousand men into the enemies' territory. The Tartars, admonished by this to defend their own country, returned home. Far and wide around Prince Dolgoruki's camp everything is lying waste and burnt by the frequent inroads of the Tartars." There was a rumour of the arrival of an envoy from Moldavia, which the Dumnoi sharply denied; at length, nevertheless, he confessed that not an envoy, but a captain had come hither, not for any negotiations, but merely to ask to be introduced favourably to the Patriarch of Moscow. Moreover, that the Muscovites had never put faith in the Moldavians. That lately a Moldavian envoy, that had come to the Muscovite camp under colour of bringing polite greetings to Prince Dolgoruki, had been detained in a kind of arrest, and would not be allowed to leave before the conclusion of the present expedition; that, in like manner, his Majesty had, by ukase, forbidden all intercourse with the Moldavians as dangerous; in consequence of which, free

ingress into Muscovy was no longer allowed to Moldavian priests, nor was it permitted to Muscovites to go at their pleasure into Moldavia; that even the usual trade of the Greek merchants would be cut off.—His Majesty the Czar, with his two ambassadors, General Lefort and Feodor Alexiowicz Golowin, and some others high in dignity or favour, reached Moscow in the evening. The most serene the King of Poland had sent Major-General Carlowitz as his guide, and, at the most gracious desire of his Majesty the Czar, a young Polish noble, a great favourite at the King's court, to follow and accompany him to *Stoliza*.\* The vast residence of the Czar, the Castle of the Kremlin, did not please him at his return; and having, with a condescension unknown to majesty elsewhere, called at some houses which had been honoured with many tokens of his favour, and which were peculiarly dear to him, turning off to Bebraschentsko, he retired to rest and repose in a wooden house among his troops.

5.—The report of the Czar's arrival had spread through the city. The Boyars and prin-

\* A Russian word signifying the Capital—TRANSL.



cipal Muscovites flocked in numbers at an early hour to the place where it had become known he had spent the night, to pay their court. Great was the crowd of congratulators, who came to prove by the promptitude of their obsequiousness the constancy of their spotless loyalty to their sovereign. Although the chief ambassador, Francis, son of James Lefort, would receive nobody that day, alleging the fatigue occasioned by such long and uninterrupted travelling, nevertheless his Majesty the Czar received all that came, with an alacrity that showed as if he wished to be beforehand with his subjects in eagerness. Those who, according to the fashion of that country, would cast themselves upon the ground to worship majesty, he lifted up graciously from their grovelling posture, and embraced with a kiss, such as is only due among private friends. If the razor, that plied promiscuously among the beards of those present, can be forgiven the injury it did, the Muscovites may truly reckon that day among the happiest of their lives. Knes Alexis Simonowicz Schahin, General-in-Chief of the Czar's troops, was the first who submitted the encumbrance of his long beard to the razor.

Nor can they consider it any disgrace, as their sovereign is the first to show the example—their sovereign to whose wish or command they deem it a holy and religious act to devote their lives. Nor was there anybody left to laugh at the rest. They were all born to the same fate. Nothing but superstitious awe for his office exempted the Patriarch. Prince Lehugowicz Tzerkasky was let off out of reverence for his advanced years, and Tichon Nikitowicz Strefnow out of the honour due to one who had been guardian to the Czarine. All the rest had to conform to the guise of foreign nations, and the razor eliminated the ancient fashion. In speaking of the foreign sovereigns he had visited, he made honourable mention of the King of Poland. “I prize him more than the whole of you together;” (he was addressing his Boyars and magnates that were present;) “and that not because of his royal pre-eminence over you, but merely because I like him.” Such was the effect of the three days during which he enjoyed the King’s society. He still proudly wore the King’s arms, which he had exchanged with that monarch for his own, in order to proclaim that their bond of pledged

friendship is more solid than the Gordian knot, and never to be severed with the sword.

6.—The Czar inspected his troops at exercise; and seeing at a glance how backward they were as compared with other soldiers, he went himself through all the attitudes and movements of the manual exercise, teaching them by his own motions how they should endeavour to form their clumsy heavy bodies. Tired at last with the uncouth horde, he went off with a bevy of Boyars to a dinner which he had ordered at his Ambassador Lefort's. Salvos of artillery mingled with the shouts of the drinkers, and the pleasures of the table were protracted to a late hour of the evening. Then, taking advantage of the shades of night, attended by a very few of those in whom he reposes most confidence, he went into the Castle of the Kremlin, where he indulged a father's affection in seeing his darling little son, kissed him thrice, and leaving many other pledges of endearment, returned to his wooden dwelling in Bebraschentsko, flying the sight of his wife, the Czarine, whom he dislikes with a loathing of old date.

The Czar's ministry had a friendly hint given to

the Lord Envoy to abstain a little from appearing in public, and not to allow those of his household to go out of doors too much; that it was necessary to yield so much to custom in order not to risk the high esteem which he had hitherto won from everybody.

7, 8.—His Majesty the Czar was reported to have graciously favoured his most serene wife with a secret conversation of four hours' duration in a strange house, but the rumour was utterly false; others, with greater show of truth, telling that it was Nathalia, the Czar's favourite sister. The Lord Envoy asked for an audience.

9, 10.—An audience being again pressed for, a promise was given that it would soon be granted.

11.—The Russians begin their year, according to the old calendar, on the 1st of September, for they reckon the number of years from the creation of the world. Moreover, a venerable custom used to mark this day among the Russians by a great and ancient solemnity. In the most spacious courtyard of the Castle of the Kremlin, two thrones, most richly adorned, used to be erected for the Czar and the Patriarch.

The latter in the splendour of his pontificals, the former in his royal robes, sat in these thrones, adding by the grandeur of this attire to that reverence for majesty which, even without that outward adornment, the people looked up to as a kind of divinity that only seldom appears. After a solemn benediction given by the Patriarch, the congratulations of the magnates and other chief persons were borne to the Czar, who returned thanks with a nod for their good wishes. The absence of the Czar for many years had occasioned the intermission of these rites, and, with the new-fangled ambition of our days, they were left unrevived as things worn-out and obsolete. It was considered that the worship of by-gone generations was needlessly superstitious in allowing majesty to be wrapped up with so many sacred rites. Nevertheless a jolly inauguration of the year took place in a banquet prepared with royal munificence at the house of General-in-Chief Schahin. A crowd of Boyars, scribes, and military officers, almost incredible, was assembled there, and among them were several common sailors, with whom the Czar repeatedly mixed, divided apples, and even

honoured one of them by calling him brother. A salvo of twenty-five great guns marked each toast. Nor could the irksome offices of the barber check the festivities of the day, though it was well known he was enacting the part of jester by appointment at the Czar's court. It was of evil omen to make show of reluctance as the razor approached the chin, and was to be forthwith punished with a boxing on the ears. In this way, between mirth and the wine-cup, many were admonished by this insane ridicule to abandon the olden guise.\*

12.—The Prime Minister, Nareskin, sent for the Lord Envoy, and announced that his

\* The late Emperor Nicholas inherited this ancestral dislike for beards. The Jews in Russian Poland were commanded, a few years ago, to submit their chins to the barber, and abandon that patriarchal appendage, which they prize, like most Orientals. The contumacious or religiously scrupulous—for the beard and long side locks are of Talmudic observance—were led, when caught, between a file of soldiers to the barber's shop. Woe to those that resisted and laid about them; the crime of striking a soldier in the exercise of his duty had to be expiated by a few years' solitude in Siberia. A few years ago some of the young Polish nobles brought home beards from their travels. In 1848 this came somehow to be looked upon as a party sign; and many a young fellow about that time was dragged off by the funny myrmidons of General Abramowicz—then head of the police in Russian Poland—to the barber, who relieved him of his hirsute adornment.—TRANSL.

Majesty the Czar had appointed to admit him to an audience next day.

13.—At four in the afternoon we went with a most splendid train to audience. It took place in the magnificent house which the Czar had built at his own cost and presented to his general and admiral, Lefort. Numbers of magnates were around his Majesty, and amidst them all the Czar stood preëminent, with a handsome figure and lofty look that bespoke the latent monarch. The Prime Minister and Dumnoi Ukrainzow, by virtue of their functions, stood nearer to his Majesty than the rest. We made our reverential obeisances, which his Majesty acknowledged with a gracious nod which augured kindness. The Lord Envoy had directed that two letters credential should be carried before him to be exhibited to his Majesty the Czar. The first was borne by the secretary, the other by the missionary, Mr. Francis Emiliani, as having especial reference to his affairs. Presenting them with a lowly reverence, the Czar graciously took them, and then admitted the Lord Envoy, and all the officials of the embassy and the missionaries present, to kiss hands.

After this followed courteous questions touching our most august master's health and the Lord Envoy's, suitable and respectful replies to which closed the audience.

14.—The hymn *Te Deum laudamus* was sung in the church, amidst the clangour of drums and trumpets, for the Czar's happy return. His Majesty the Czar gave orders that all the foreign representatives, the Boyars, and other persons distinguished by rank or favour, should be invited to a grand banquet, given at his Majesty's charges, by General Lefort. The minister of Denmark, in consequence of having incautiously given up his credentials when asked to do so by the ministry, has been refused an audience of his Majesty the Czar on his return ; but he had so gained the good graces of General Lefort, that he was admitted into the house of the latter to kiss hands of the Czar before sitting down to his table. In like manner the envoy of Poland, having prematurely given up his credentials, subjected himself to the same lot ; so that losing all hope of an audience, and begging to be at least admitted to kiss hands, he obtained his desire in a little closet where the glasses and drinking-bowls



were kept. The envoy of Denmark piqued himself greatly on his victory, vaunting that he had been allowed the precedence because he was the first that had the honour of kissing hands. As these rivals were ambitiously contending about precedence, neither willing to be second to the other, the Czar, in a passion, made use of a word familiar to the Muscovites to express a disorder of the mind—calling them *Duraks*.\* His Majesty, during dinner, addressing the company, was painting the wretchedness of Poland in terms like the following:—"At Vienna I was getting fat with good cheer, but hungry Poland made me quite slender again." The Polish minister said that he was surprised that should have happened to his Majesty the Czar; that for his own part he had been brought up there, and had come hither through that country, and yet had managed to get fat; and fat he was. The Czar answered, "It was not there, but here in Moscow that you crammed yourself;"—alluding to the free maintenance at the Czar's cost upon which he was supported. Dinner was not yet over, when his

\* *Ti durak* (literally, *thou donkey*) is an expression still familiar to high officials at Petersburg.—TRANSL.

Majesty left the room in a rage with his general-in-chief, Schahin, with whom he had been warmly disputing ; and nobody knew what he was going to do. It was known later that he had gone to question the foldiers, to learn from them how many colonels and other regimental officers that general-in-chief had made without reference to merit, merely for money. In a short time when he came back, his wrath had grown to such a pitch that he drew his sword, and facing the general-in-chief, horrified the guests with this threat : “ By striking thus, I will mar thy mal-government.” Boiling over with well-grounded anger, he appealed to Prince Romadonowski, and to Dumnoi Mikitim Mosciwicz ; but finding them excuse the general-in-chief, he grew so hot that he startled all the guests by striking right and left, he knew not where, with his drawn sword. Knes Romadonowski had to complain of a cut finger, and another of a slight wound on the head. Mikitim Mosciwicz was hurt in the hand as the sword was returning from a stroke. A blow far more deadly was aiming at the general-in-chief,\* who beyond a doubt would

\* “Schein,” or, as our Diarist writes the name, “Schahin,”

have been stretched in his gore by the Czar's right hand, had not General Lefort (who was almost the only one that might have ventured it), catching the Czar in his arms, drawn back his hand from the stroke. But the Czar, taking it ill that any person should dare to hinder him from satisfying his most just wrath, wheeled round upon the spot, and struck his unwelcome impeder a hard blow on the back. He is the only one that knew what remedy to apply; none of the Muscovites is more beloved by the Czar than he. They say he has been raised up from the lowest condition to this envied pinnacle of authority. This man so mitigated his ire, that threatening only, he abstained from murder. Merriment followed this dire tempest: the Czar, with a face full of smiles, was present at the dancing; and, to show his mirth, commanded the musicians to play the tunes to which (so he said) he had danced at his most beloved lord and brother's, when that most august host was entertaining exalted guests. Two young ladies departing by stealth were, at an order of the Czar, brought back by soldiers.

probably following the spelling adopted by the Russians to express the sound of the name.—TRANSL.

Again, twenty-five great guns saluted the toasts, and the hilarity of the *fête* was protracted till half-past five in the morning.

15, 16.—The Lord Envoy called on the Dumnoi Ukrainzow, to treat of certain matters of moment. The missionaries, Francis-Xavier Löffler and Paul-Joseph Jarosch, were also present to offer thanks for having obtained leave to go away at last.\* About two o'clock came a Pristaw, dressed in a green pelisse of silk and fur of fables, which is given to them with the obligation of returning it to the Czar's treasury, whence upon occasions like the present it is produced from an inner chamber. He was accompanied by the vice-prefects of the Czar's kitchen and cellars, attended by some clerks of the ambassadorial chancery, and followed by twelve *semskoi* (persons belonging to the Czar's kitchens), clad in dresses ornamented with silk, over which

\* Before the reign of Peter I., foreigners who went into Russia were never allowed to leave that country again. Peter I. changed this extraordinary system, in order to favour the introduction of arts and manufactures, at the solicitation of his faithful favourite, General Lefort. (See *Vie de Pierre I., surnommé le Grand*, &c., Amsterdam and Leipzig, 1742, Vol. I., p. 12, and *other Works*.)—TRANSL.

they wore linen ; then in long proceffional train by two hundred foldiers, bearing the Czar's dainty difhes, and carrying likewife drinkables, brandy, wine, mead of various kinds, beer, and guafs. They laid the table. The cloth was of the fineft poffible texture ; there was one little gold falt-cellar, two other veffels, alfo of gold, one of them with pepper, and the other with falt. Near the table there was an ornamental fideboard for the Czar's plate ; cups of various dimensions were fet upon it, the largeft meafuring at leaft an ell.\* Thefe veffels were arrayed in pairs, a fmaller and larger one being always together ; and the whole fideboard, laid out with fo many great cups of filver and filver gilt, looked like an organ. Near the fideboard, on benches againft the wall, glittered two huge vafes, one of pewter, the other of filver gilt. Not far from this lay a cask, containing about two gallons of guafs. Everything being in this order, the Priſtaw began reading the prefcribed formulary of civility in the name of his Majeſty the Czar, as follows :—  
“ His Majeſty the Czar, our moſt puiſſant maſter, highly eſteems his ever-to-be-entirely-cultivated

\* *Ulna.*

fraternal friendship with his Majesty the Emperor, and greets thee his envoy, and of his especial bounty makes thee participator of his table." The Lord Envoy replied: "I give the deepest thanks to his Majesty the Czar for this clement liberality of his Majesty's table, and not only shall I account it among the greatest of favours, but I will also in my first most humble dispatches extol it to his sacred Imperial Majesty, my most clement lord, with that submissive devotion which I ought." After this an agate vessel, full of most precious brandy, was produced, and a tiny cup made out of a ruby, which the Priestaw filled. They then sat down to table: the Lord Envoy had the place of honour, the Priestaw had the second. Mr. Carbonari and Mr. Pleyer, and the four missionaries, had been invited; and besides these, all the Lord Envoy's officials. To these brandy was handed round after they had sat down. Then the viands were brought in. Among the roasts was a swan; there were no less than a hundred and eight dishes counted, but excessively few that a German palate could relish. The Priestaw's first toast was to the health of his sacred Majesty the Emperor; the second, the

health of his Majesty the Czar ; the third, the health of the faithful ministers of the most august Emperor and the most serene Czar. The wily Pristaw had tried to derange this order, and had asked the Lord Envoy to fill a cup and propose a toast to the health of somebody : but he took nothing by his misplaced subtlety ; for the Lord Envoy replied that he was not thirsty, and that it was not his part as guest to propose a toast ; let him, as he was playing the part of host in the Czar's name, fulfil his office as he thought right. There was a crowd of Muscovites standing by, who had flocked into the room to serve and pay their court, to all of whom, as they came up in turn, each according to his condition, the Lord Envoy handed a cup of wine with his own hand, which, according to established custom, ended dinner and these ceremonies of state.\*

\* Evelyn describes a state feast of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter which he saw on the 23rd April, 1683, and which it may be interesting to contrast with this Russian ceremonial dinner :—

“ The King sat on an elevated throne at the upper end at a table alone, the Knights at a table on the right hand, reaching all the length of the room ; over against them a cupboard of rich gilded plate ; at the lower end the music ; on the balusters

18.—Colonel de Grage gave a sumptuous entertainment to-day, which his Majesty the Czar was graciously pleased to honour with his presence, though his gums were swollen with the toothache. General Gordon, at the time of the Czar's unexpected arrival, was at his country seat, distant about thirty miles from the city ; and having heard of it, he came to this dinner to-day

“above, wind music, trumpets, and kettle-drums. The King  
 “was served by the lords and pensioners who brought up the  
 “dishes. About the middle of the dinner the Knights drank the  
 “King's health, then the King, theirs, the guns going off at the  
 “Tower. At the banquet [dessert] came in the Queen and  
 “stood by the King's left hand, but did not sit. *Then was the*  
*“banquetting-stuff flung about the room profusely.* In truth the  
 “crowd was so great, that though I stayed all the supper the  
 “day before, *I now stayed no longer than their sport began for fear*  
*“of disorder.* The cheer was extraordinary, each Knight having  
 “forty dishes to his mess, piled up five or six high ; the room  
 “hung with the richest tapestry.”

There is still in Germany a custom which is, perhaps, a relic of the old fashion of throwing the sweetmeats of the dessert among the bystanders in the banquetting-hall. Even at the Austrian Court some sweetmeat trifles from the table are occasionally handed after dinner, by august fingers, to guests for their little folk at home ; a homely and good-natured usage, which is not quite gone out in less-exalted circles.

The quiet behaviour of the Russians, coming up in turn for their cup of wine to the ambassador after dinner, contrasts favourably with the alarming empressement of the London spectators of a Court feast over the scattered sweetmeats, which warned Evelyn to get out of that courtly throng of Englishmen of the same age.

—TRANSL.



to pay his court. He bowed down to the earth twice, and was begging pardon for being so late to pay his court, imputing the delay to the broken weather and storms. His Majesty the Czar raised him up, and when he would have embraced his knees, stretched him his hand instead. The Lord Envoy was fortunate enough not only to be at the dinner, but enjoyed the further privilege of being at the supper which the Czar had commanded to be prepared for himself: and none others besides the Lord Envoy were admitted to the latter except the three generals, Lefort, Gordon, and Carlowitz. The Czar never showed himself more frankly gay; perhaps because none of the Boyars or anybody else was present to trouble the sensations of joy with evil eye.\*

19, 20.—A Czar's entertainment was given to the representatives of Poland and Denmark. The Pole got twenty-five dishes, the Dane only twenty-two, and both had six gallons of drinkables of various kinds. It seems the ministry

\* “*Liberius nunquam animi sui alacritatem Tzarus ostendit; forte quod Bojamen, aliorumque, nemo aderat, qui invisio aspectu gaudii sensum turbaret.*”—TRANSL.

wanted to cut short the controversy about prerogative which the Dane had moved against the Pole. For the Pole was honoured with the first entertainment, and the greater number of the viands battled in his favour too. The Dane found it very sour of digestion to be held inferior to the Pole: he could not endure that others should have made such a distinction as was made in the difference of this entertainment.

The Patriarch cast upon others the blame that the Czarine was not yet shut up in a monastery, and the consequent contempt of the Czar's commands: his Majesty the Czar's indignation at which was so fiery that he ordered the archimandrite and four popes, to whose charge the Patriarch imputed it, to be set upon little carts (*boseck*) by soldiers, and dragged to Bebra-schentsko by night.

As his evil star would have it, one from the Emperor's mines, by name Urban, far gone in his cups, was going on horseback to the German suburb where he dwelt. A saucy Russian attacked him, first with abusive language, and then with bodily violence. Urban losing patience, and indignant at being insulted by such a filthy

rascal, began repelling force by force, and using the natural right of defence against his assailant, drew a pistol to defend himself—the first weapon which anger and want of self-possession suggested to the drunken man. The ball which he wildly fired at his assailant merely grazed the fellow's head ; there was not the least sign of the wound being dangerous ; but lest the complaints of a man wounded should be fussed with a great noise to the Czar's majesty, and be made a great affair of, Urban came to an amicable agreement with the fellow (who was most in fault himself) for four *roubles* to say nothing about it. Meantime hints of the accident were reported to the Czar. Urban was arrested, accused of a capital crime—the offended law must be publicly vindicated, and private agreements could not be allowed to interrupt its course—for that it was a case that fell within the clause, *whosoever shall with hostile intent unsheath a sword or knife, or draw a javelin, or other deadly instrument against another, even though death should not ensue*,—not even drunkenness shall excuse him if we yield to Muscovite reasoning. His very Majesty the Czar, when some persons were putting forward

the man's drunkenness as a palliation of his offence, openly used these words: *Sauffen*, *rauffen*,\* might be excusable; but *sauffen*, *schieffen*, could not be allowed to go unpunished. By which apparently he meant to insinuate that drunken people were pardonable if they only used their hands in their quarrels, but not when they fought with arms. Whence I infer that half-drunkenness among the Muscovites deserves favour, but total drunkenness chastisement.†

21, 22.—Letting the wretched Urban off capital punishment, they condemned him to the *knout* (which is a frightful kind of scourge). This by renewed intercession the Lord Envoy saved him from.

23.—Here are the principal guests that came to a sumptuous dinner given by the Lord Envoy of the Emperor: the envoy of Denmark,

\* *Sauffen rauffen*, &c., i. e., *drunken scuffling*, might be excused; but *drunken shooting* must not go unpunished.—TRANSL.

† Our old Austrian Secretary seems to have entertained lax notions upon the privileges of drunkenness; which, whatever may have been the case in his time, would by no means pass current in our days with the police magistrates in his own well-ordered country. Even the *sauffen rauffen*, of which Czar Peter felt inclined to be tolerant, would meet as little toleration from an Austrian as from a London police magistrate.—TRANSL.

General Lefort and his kinsman, General Gordon and his son, Major-General Carlowicz, Colonels de Grage and Blumberg, the Swedish commissioner Knipper, the Danish commissioner Baudenan, Lieutenant-Colonel Colon, and on the pretext of intimacy thither came the Boyar Feodor Madveowicz Apraxin, who, in reward for his good administration, was some years ago confirmed in the post of Woivode of the port of Archangel. About nightfall in came a Muscovite intruder, unknown to any of the guests, and, as far as could be judged from his dress, a common person. Having falsely told that he had received orders from the ministry to inquire whether his Majesty the Czar was present, or would soon come, he gave rise to a suspicion of some deep design of mischief, so General Lefort questioned the fellow about why he was sent and who sent him ; and when he stammered and said he forgot the person's name that sent him, he was, after some boxes on the ears, taken by the soldiers to Bebraschentsko to be more closely examined next day.

24.—An archimandrite sent a present to the Lord Envoy of a huge loaf, weighing thirty

pounds, blessed after his fashion. Another monk of high authority had added brandy, apples, nuts, cherries, all preserved in spirits.—There is a report of General Szeremetow being knighted and having got the cross of Malta, by dispensation of the Pope and of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta. Everybody grudges it to him, everybody is enviously spiteful at it, and there is a general outcry raised.

25.—Gordon's regiment bring back, for the resumed inquest, the rebel Strelitz, who have been confined up to this in various strong places around. It has been decided in a secret council to examine all the apothecaries, to inspect their testimonials, to keep those that are found capable, and to distribute the rest among the ships lately built.

26, 27, 28.—Feodor Alexiowicz Golowin, lately second ambassador at the Emperor's court, received his Majesty the Czar at a magnificent *fête*. Great guns were employed to add to the festivity.

29.—The Czar himself examined a certain pope, an accomplice in the revolt, who, though menaced with the rack, has so far confessed nothing.

30.—The Czarewicz visited the Czar at Bebraschentsko in company with his Majesty's favourite sister Nathalia.

OCTOBER 1.—Fifteen of the rebels that were lately brought back and convicted were broken upon the wheel, and those who survived that torture were beheaded.

2.—Twelve *potwodi* were sent by the ministry to our residence for the accommodation of the imperial missionaries and their baggage to the frontiers of Muscovy.

3.—The Czar left for the monastery of the nuns, to examine his sister Sophia, who is shut up in that monastery; she being commonly considered guilty of the late public tumults. It is said that on first sight of one another both burst into floods of tears.—The *pope* already mentioned, still pertinaciously asseverating that, as far as his knowledge went, all the *popes* had prayed to God for his Majesty's happy return, was put to the torture, and, moved by the sharpness of his pangs, confessed to having stirred up the daring of the rebels, to having lauded their design and blessed their enterprise.

4, 5.—All the Czarine's friends are summoned to Moscow; it is not known what for: but it is believed to be of evil omen, as a report had gone through the city about the repudiation of the Czarine.—The rebels, in consequence of their stiff-necked silence, were dragged to the torture, which was of unexampled inhumanity. After being most atrociously flogged with the *knout*, fire was applied to roast them; when roasted, they were scourged afresh, and after this second flogging, fire was applied again. The Muscovite rack alternated with these. So great a distrust of his Boyars had taken possession of the Czar's mind, that under the belief they would do nothing rightly, he was afraid to entrust them with the smallest part of this examination; preferring rather to devise the interrogatories, to examine the accused, urging them when they would not confess, and commanding those that were found more stubbornly silent to be subjected to the cruel rack; for which purpose thirty fires and odd might be seen blazing brightly day after day at Bebraschentsko, where this most sharp inquisition took place.

6, 7.—The Imperial missionaries, Francis-



Xavier Löffler and Paul-Joseph Jarosch, with twelve *potwodi*, and a present of wolf-skins, set out on their journey to Vienna.—The intolerable atrocity of the torture deprived Lieutenant-Colonel Karpakow of his speech, in consequence of which he was commended to the care of the Czar's physician, to be restored to his senses by medicaments, so that he might be again subjected to the rack.—To-day His Majesty decreed that the officers whom General-in-Chief Schahin had, during his absence, raised to various military grades, should be all cashiered.—Such horrible accounts of the tortures daily exercised reached the Patriarch that he thought it his duty to exhort the angered Czar to mansuetude. He thought the best thing was to take an image of the Most Blessed Virgin, the sight of which might remind him of the common lot of man, and bring back the common feelings of pity to a mind that was almost degenerating into savagery. But the weights of real justice with which his Majesty the Czar measured the magnitude of this heinous crime were not to be altered by this exhibition of sham piety. For it had come to that pass that Muscovy was only to be saved by cruelty, not by

pity. Yet is this severity of chastisement falsely called tyranny ; for sometimes even equity and severity are one and the same : more particularly when disease or obstinate gangrene has taken such firm hold of the members that there remains no other remedy for the general health of the body politic than iron and fire to cut them off. Thus the Czar's invective against the Patriarch was not unworthy of his sovereign office : " What wilt thou with thy image ? or what business is it of thine to come here ? Hence forthwith, and put back that image in the place where it should be venerated. Know, that I reverence God and his Most Holy Mother more earnestly perhaps than thou dost. It is the duty of my sovereign office, and a duty that I owe to God, to save my people from harm, and to prosecute with public vengeance crimes that tend to the common ruin."—The same day a Muscovite chorister was charged with having held secret communication in his own house with four Strelitz accused of lese-majesty ; and being accused already of another's treason, the Czar himself, attended by Prince Romadonowski and General Artemont, put him to the question.—Likewise two bedchamberwomen be-

longing to Marpha and Sophia, his most serene sisters, and named respectively Schukowa and Fiera, who were seized by the Czar himself in the Castle of the Kremlin, after threats and a few strokes of the knout, confessed that the hatred which all Muscovites bear to General Lefort, and all Germans in general, was the main cause of this pernicious design; for to such a degree has nature made most Muscovites barbarians that they cannot bear virtue to be imported by foreigners.\*

9.—The Czar stood godfather to the first-born son of the Danish envoy, and gave him the name of Peter. The other godfathers were General Lefort, Major-General Carlowitz, the Danish Commissioner Baudenan; and the godmothers, the widow of the late General Menzies (*Menefii*), the wife of Colonel Blumberg, and Miss Mons. His Majesty wore an open countenance through-

\* The text is: "Adeò enim pleròsque Moscorum barbaros "natura fecit, ut ferre non possint, allatam ab exteris virtutem." The term "German" is manifestly used throughout this Diary in the abusive Russian sense, common still, for foreigner in general. Lefort himself was not a German, nor of German race; but a Swiss of the French-speaking canton of Geneva; and elsewhere we find Scotch and Italians included by the Diary under the head of Germans.—TRANSL.

out the ceremony, kissed the baby when it cried at being sprinkled with the christening water, most clemently accepted a snuff-box which the Danish envoy offered him, and did not shame to rush into the embraces of the giver. Knes Boris Alexiowicz Galizin coming there in the evening, he bade him welcome with a kiss, as a token of his great friendliness. But catching his favourite Alexasca\* dancing with his sword on, he taught him the fashion of laying it aside by inflicting a box, to the force of which the blood that spouted abundantly from his nose bore witness. The same comet was near falling foul of Colonel de Blumberg, and the more so as, neglecting the Czar's admonition, he was slow about putting off his sword in the dance; but at his humble entreaties he was pardoned this transgression.—The Czar had it intimated to the Lord Envoy, through the younger Lefort, that he would execute vindictive justice upon the rebels to-morrow.

10.—Surrounded by his foldiers in Bebraschentsko, and allowing no stranger within their lines, the Czar, with his own hands, avenged with the axe the treason committed against him,

\* The founder of the family of Menschikow.—TRANSL.

on five of the traitors.\* Two hundred and thirty more expiated their crime by hanging; the Czar, the foreign Ministers, and the Muscovite magnates, besides a vast multitude of Germans, being spectators of this horrifying tragedy. —A Strelitz having asserted that General Lefort had given occasion to the rebellion, was interrogated by the Czar, in that general's presence: "Whether he knew the general? or by what fault he had merited the hatred of everybody? Did he happen to know whether the crimes imputed to him were true?" And he answered that he neither knew the general, nor did he know for certain that what was commonly complained of him was really well grounded; that he had given credit to what was written, and did not think it was for him to call in question what was the common complaint of everybody. Upon being further asked what he would have done if fortune had favoured his attempt, and that either the Czar or this Lefort had fallen into his hands, he suddenly retorted: "What do you ask such

\* The original runs: "Ipsemet Tzarus in Bebraschentsko  
"militibus suis testus, et exterorum nemine propius admissio  
"quinque perduellium in se commissam perfidiam securi ultus  
"est."—TRANSL.

questions for? You can better imagine it yourself. Had not luck deserted us when we had made ourselves masters of Moscow, without taking the trouble of needless inquiries, we should have turned our attention to the Boyars in such a way as they should have all experienced." The Czar had the Strelitz broken upon the wheel, chiefly for having dared to say that General Lefort was the cause of the Czar's travelling abroad.—The Czar attended the funeral of a German lieutenant-colonel, attired in a mourning cloak, as a public sign of his sorrow, and followed by four noble Muscovite youths.

11.—By a provision of the Muscovite law, anything found is to be forthwith brought to the Pricassa, where the name of the bringer, the day it was found, that when it was brought, and the thing itself are registered. Inanimate things are stored in the Pricassa; animals in the Czar's stables. So whoever happens to have lost anything presents himself at the Pricassa, or if it be an animal [that he has lost] he inquires about it at the Czar's stables; if it be found, and that it be proven to belong to him, he can claim it upon payment of a light and inconsiderable ransom.

This day a horse that was lost a few days before by one of our folk was restored through the Pricassa, upon previous payment of three *roubles*.

12.—The ground was covered with a dense fall of snow, and everything frozen up with the intense cold.

13. — At length, consideration for their youthful years and the weakness of their unripe judgment saved five hundred Strelitz from capital punishment, but their noses and ears were cut off, and they were transported to the remotest frontier provinces with that indelible stigma for the crime they had meditated.—Fiera, bedchamber-woman to Sophia and the confidant of all her secrets, was dragged to be interrogated by the Czar under the torture ; but when she was stripped naked, and groaning under the lashes of the knout, it was perceived that she was advanced in pregnancy ; and on being pressed by the Czar she imputed it to her libidinous commerce with a certain chorister, by which admission, and by confessing about several things concerning which she was questioned, she freed herself from further lashing.

14.—Mr. Francis Jacobeides \* Lefort celebrated his name-day and birth-day with a most magnificent entertainment, which the Czar and a vast number of the Boyars honoured with their presence. Dumnoi Emilian Ignatiowicz Ukrainzow, having merited the indignation of the Czar, by some fault or other unknown to me, in anxiety for his dubious fate abased himself to all the offices of the lowliest abjectness. All the Boyars, moreover, as if by a common understanding, interceded, one after the other, for him ; still the monarch remained constant in his aversion ; till, at last, Lefort, drawing the Czar aside to a lonely window, excused the Dumnoi for a bribe. But no tokens of the Czar's returning favour were as yet seen.

15, 16.—The ringleader of the rebellion, Batfakagirin, could not be beaten out of his stiff-necked silence by the sharpest pangs of the torture, four times repeated ; but when confronted with his servant, a young man of about twenty years of age, whom he had caught upon

\* Jacobeides, *i. e.*, Jacobowicz, or son of James, according to the Russian custom of adding the father's Christian name when speaking of the son.—TRANSL.



the frontiers of Muscovy and forced into his service, he began to tell the whole tale of his crime.—That evening there arrived from the port of Archangel the Admiral of the Czar's sea fleet, a Dutchman by birth.

17.—It was reported by a number of persons that to-day again the Czar had himself executed public vengeance upon some traitors.—The tortures—most atrocious—to which Lieutenant-Colonel Karpakow has been continually subjected for some time, so rent his flesh that he lost the power both of speech and motion. In consequence he was earnestly commended to the skill and attention of the Czar's physician. Through negligence, the doctor had left a knife in his cell, with which he had probably been preparing medicaments. Karpakow, indignant that the vital spark, which had almost fled, should be summoned back with medicines for no other end than, as you are already aware, that he might be subjected afresh to more cruel tortures, drew the knife across his throat, hoping to find death by cutting off that channel of life; but when his hand had nearly accomplished the deed his strength failed him, and he was cured of his

wound, and to-day was dragged back again to the torture.

18.—The Czar dined at General Lefort's.—Colonel Chambers went to great expence preparing an entertainment whereat, along with many others, he had the Czar as a guest. An inexplicable whirlwind troubled the gaieties: seizing upon Mr. Lefort and flinging him upon the floor, the Czar's Majesty kicked him. He who is next to the fire is nearest to burning.

20, 21.—Two hundred and thirty more of the criminals were executed by the halter on the white wall that furrounds the city, at each of the gates. To-day the Czar resolved to select from all classes of his subjects, Boyars, princes, military officers, stolniks, scribes, citizens, and plebeians, two out of each class, to be formed into a regular council, which he might commission and empower to examine Sophia and her pernicious plots, and appoint and pronounce publicly what penalty they might agree she had deserved.

22, 23.—General Lefort sent to ask the Lord Envoy to depute one of his officers to him, that he had something to make known to him by command of the Czar; and the secretary being

dispatched to him, he announced that the Czar's Majesty had appointed to dine on next Sunday with the Lord Envoy, but upon the express condition that neither the Envoy of Poland nor the Imperial colonel of artillery De Grage should be invited. Again some hundreds of rebels are hanged on the white wall of Moscow.

24, 25.—On these days the guests were invited, and everything was sumptuously prepared that appeared requisite for the suitable reception of the most serene guest that was coming.

26.—Past ten o'clock, the Czar's Majesty arrived in his coach to a feast ordained without regard to expense. The following list includes the principal guests:—The Boyar Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin, General Lefort, Prince Galizin, Prince Apraxin, the Boyar Golowin, the envoy of Denmark, General de Gordon, General de Carlowitz, Baron de Blumberg, General Lefort's kinsman, Colonel Chambers (*Schambers*), Colonel de Gordon, son of General de Gordon, Adam Weyd, the Swedish commissioner Knipper, the Danish commissioner Baudenan, Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies Erchel, the Czar's doctors Carbonari and Zopot, the Vice-Admiral, the

Army-Pope (*poppa campestris*), the Czar's favourite Alexasca, and many noble Muscovites besides; the ladies were Madame de Mons, Mademoiselle de Mons, the widow of General Menzies, with her daughter, Generalefs (*generaliffa*) de Gordon, Colonelefs (*coloneliffa*) de Blumberg and Gordon, with her daughter, Colonelefs de Chambers (*Schambers*) and de Duitte, Madame de Knipper, Madame de Baudenan, Madame Palckin, Madame Colombin, the wife of Adam Weyd, Lady (*domina*) Erchel, Baronefs de Borgsdorff, the Quasconi, with her daughter, the wife of Mr. de Rouel, the two Baltes girls, Mr. Kellerman's daughter, and Madame Hülft's daughter. The banquet was remarkable for the sumptuous cookery and the costly and precious wines which the well-stored cellar brought forth: for there was Tokay, red Buda, dry Spanish, Rhenish, red French, another as well as that they call Muscatel, a great variety of hydromel, and beer of various descriptions, and that complement which is not the least prized by the Muscovites—brandy (*vinum adustum*). Boyar Golowin has, from his cradle, a natural horror of salad and vinegar: so the Czar direct-

ing Colonel Chambers to hold him tight, forced salad and vinegar into his mouth and nostrils, until the blood flowing from his nose succeeded his violent coughing. Shortly after, a kind of cold derangement of the stomach seized the Czar, and a sudden spasm running through his limbs, struck him with great terror that something was wrong. General Lefort, anxious, like everybody else, for the Sovereign's health, directed Doctor Carbonari de Bisenegg to find a vein, who, saying that this faint chill would speedily pass, asked for the most generous Tokay wine that was to be had. Most pleasing to the Czar was this quick-witted remedy, nor did he long delay to take such wholesome physic. He inquired of the doctor why he meant to sell his wife: and the physician, with a quiet laugh, answered boldly, "Because you delay paying my yearly salary." It happens that Carbonari had some days before, after explaining his wants to Prince Romadonowski, solicited his salary; and the Prince answering that he was ready to lend money at interest, he replied, without hesitating, that except his wife he had no other pledge to offer; but if the Prince was resolved to lend

money, that he was ready either to pawn or sell her. In other respects his Majesty all through, with a perfectly open countenance, gave evidence of his internal gaiety.\*

27.—The two bedchamberwomen, above named, are buried alive, if we are to believe what rumour has bruited abroad. All the Boyars and Magnates that were present at the Council by which the fate of the rebel Strelitz was decreed, this day were summoned to a new tribunal. A criminal was set before each, and each had to carry out with the axe the sentence which had passed. Prince Romadonowski, who was chief of four regiments of Strelitz before their revolt, laid four Strelitz low with the same weapon—His Majesty urging him to it. The more cruel Alexasca† went boasting of twenty heads that he had chopped off. Galizin was unhappy at having greatly increased the criminal's sufferings by striking ill. Three hundred and thirty that were

\* Cæteroquin Tzarea Majestas, porrectissima semper fronte, interni gaudii iudicium dedit.—*ORIG.*

† The founder of the Menschikow family, whom Peter raised from a pastry-cook's boy to be his favourite, and a Prince, and of whom fortune and talent made a successful general.—*TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.*

all led out together to the axe's fatal stroke impurpled the plain far and wide with civil—'tis true—but impious blood. General Lefort and Baron de Blumberg were invited also to this hangman's office, but were excused on alleging that it was foreign from the manners of the countries they came from. The Czar himself, sitting in his saddle, looked on with dry eyes at the whole tragedy—at this frightful butchery of such a multitude of men—being only irate that several of the Boyars had performed this unaccustomed function with trembling hands—*for that no fatter victim could be immolated to God than a wicked man.*

28.—To-day took place the execution of the popes—that is to say, of such of them as carrying images of the Blessed Virgin and Saint Nicholas to draw the common people to the side of the mutineers, had, with the customary prayers at the altar, invoked the help of God for the happy success of the impious plot. One was hung on a gibbet in front of the church of the Most Sacred Trinity; another beheaded, and set upon the wheel to remain a lasting spectacle. Two brothers, guilty of the treason, after having their

extremities broken by the hangman, were tied alive upon the wheel, and enviously beheld a third brother of theirs, among twenty others who had suffered by the axe and were smeared with their gore, complaining with indignant murmurings that he should be removed from them by a swifter death, whom Nature in the first place, and Crime in the second, had joined in love.

Not far from the Monastery of the Nuns there were raised thirty gibbets in the shape of a square, where the halter received 230 head of Strelitz who were deserving of a more cruel fate. But three ringleaders of this perilous mutiny, who had presented a petition inviting Sophia to take the helm of the State, were hanged over against the walls of the said monastery, close to the window of Sophia's room, and he that hangs in the middle holds a paper, folded like a petition, tied in his dead hands; perhaps in order that remorse for the past may gnaw Sophia with perpetual grief.

29.—The military engineer, La Valle, who was sent some years ago into Muscovy by the most august Emperor, and raised by the Czar



to the rank of General, reached Moscow, in irons and fettered, from the camp at Azow, and was delivered into custody and safe keeping in the new Pricassa, under a charge of treason.

30.—The two ambassadors of His Majesty the Czar, who had quite recently been employed on a mission at the Emperor's Court, General Lefort and the Boyar Golowin, entered Moscow in the same fashion as they were introduced into Vienna, as many coaches-and-six as could be got together adding to the splendour of the train. The Czar himself did not think it beneath him to be mixed up in the number of those that accompanied. The procession wended to the city palace of Prince Feodor Jurowicz Romadonowski, the then Vicegerent; the younger Lefort, in the character of Secretary of Embassy, bore the letters credential of some unknown—perhaps the King of Utopia—which they exhibited to the above-named Prince with ludicrous and scenic solemnity; for with the offer of a she monkey, by way of present, the whole comedy ended in mockery. None of the train was allowed to appear except in German dress,

which was especially meant to irritate Prince Romadonowski with a sight of what he liked not. For when it was told to him that the Ambassador Golowin had put on the German dress at Vienna, he answered, "I do not believe Golowin to be such a brainless ass as to despise the garb of his fatherland."

31.—Two rebels, who were the main ring-leaders of the traitors, after their extremities, only, had been broken, were set alive upon the wheel, that by this lingering death they may pay a penalty proportioned to their cruel design.

NOVEMBER 1.—A certain envoy\* from the north was aware that the Czar had slept the night before at the house of the Danish commissioner, Baudenan. Thither, therefore, he went, expecting by this humble court to win greater favour than others. Nor was he wrong in his reckoning, for the Czar took him to show him the great *Iwan*, the largest bell in the world. But he was near losing in a moment whatever share of favour

\* Heins, the Danish envoy, as appears from the notice of him towards the close of the text of this volume.

he had laboriously gathered. Along with the other representatives he had come by invitation with the Czar to a banquet, which was sumptuously prepared by the prime minister, Leo Kiri-lowicz Galizin. He had sat down next the Czar, and united with the other representatives, and the Czar's ministers had implored him—and long he resisted—to shorten the long-sufferings of the criminals that were set upon the wheel yesterday, and who were still alive, by sending a bullet through them. The favourite, Gabriel, who was charged with the execution of this, announced at his return that one of the condemned had lived some time, even after the bullet: whence the Czar took occasion to tell the following story:—A coachman in Poland was so wounded by the chance explosion of a firelock that he was carrying in his hand, that the bullet, entering through his mouth, had gone out again at the occiput; notwithstanding which he survived nine days. The envoy above mentioned, auguring the success of the whole day from his early court, treated the matter as something too portentous and prodigious. But the Czar asseverated all the more strongly in proportion as he saw the envoy's

amazement to be great; and as the latter at last brought up some physical reasons, and was philosophising with perilous ambition, adding that it would be hard to persuade him of it, the Czar, wroth that the truth of his word should be so pertinaciously impugned, called upon General Carlowitz to repeat the whole story from the beginning. When Carlowitz had told it just the same, the Czar thus addressed, with a certain indignation, the philosopher that had thus publicly cast doubt upon him: "Dost thou believe now? If it should happen still to be beyond belief, I will write to the King of the Poles, that I may prove my veracity to you by his testimony." During dinner there was question about the differences between countries; the one that lay next Muscovy was very ill spoken of. The minister who comes thence replied that for his part he had noted a great many things in Muscovy that were deserving of censure. The Czar retorted, "If thou wert a subject of mine, I would add thee as a companion to those of mine that are now hanging from the gibbet,—for I well know what thy speech alludes to." The Czar, of set purpose, sought an opportunity of setting the

same personage to dance with his fool,\* a laughing-stock for his court, amidst a general titter; and yet the personage did not understand what a shameful trick was being played upon him, until the Imperial Lord Envoy, who had always a great deal of influence with him, had quietly given him warning, through one of his intimates, not to forget the dignity of his office. By another jesting interpretation he understood the flaps which a sacred hand inflicted as being a token of affection! Thus the acts of others sometimes borrow so completely their denomination from our own interpretations, that we see frequently the same acts, according to the chances of time and natural character, at one time taken for insults, and at another for favours.

It was forbidden by ukase to receive Imperial dollars (solidos) in payment; and it was ordered

\* Nikita Zotow, preceptor of Czar Peter, and subsequently that prince's buffoon, received from him the title of Count, 8 July, 1710, at a moment when the Czar was under the influence of a copious repast. He died in 1717, and his descendants were forbidden to bear the title so strangely acquired, until 1802, when an illustrious princely family, with whom one of them intermarried, obtained permission from the Emperor Alexander I. for the posterity of that one to bear the title conferred upon his ancestor.—(See Dolgoruki, *Notices*, &c.)—TRANSL.

that they should be brought to the mint to be changed for kopeks, a Russian coin. The Czar gained largely by this measure; for out of the imperial dollar, for which they gave fifty-five kopeks in exchange, there were frequently coined one hundred and ten, as we ourselves actually had experience of in our time there.

2.—His Majesty the Czar being about to start for Veroneje, ordered a dinner to be prepared by his general, Lefort, and all the representatives, as well as the chief Boyars, to be invited. The Czar came later than usual, having doubtless been engaged in some affairs of no light moment; even at table, without taking notice of the presence of the representatives, he still continued discussing some points with his Boyars; but the consultation was next thing to an altercation—neither words nor hands being spared, every one being excited beyond measure, each defending his own opinion with obstinacy, and with a warmth perilous beneath the eye of Majesty. They differed so widely, that they almost abused one another. Two, whose lowlier rank excused them from mingling in this knotty discussion, sought to win the favour due to a capital funny joke,

by another description of clownishness, trying, as something quite fine, to hit one another's heads with the bread which they found upon the table ; for they all, in their own way, did their best to give genuine proofs of their true origin. Yet even among the Muscovite guests some there were whose more modest speech with their Prince betokened high character of soul. An undisturbable gravity of manners was remarkable in the aged Prince Leo Hugowicz Tzerkaski ; ripe prudence of counsel characterised Boyar Golowin ; an apt knowledge of public affairs was distinguishable in Artemonowicz ;—men who shone all the more, as their species was evidently very rare. The last that I have named, indignant that so many, and such a variety of madmen, should be admitted to a royal banquet, addressing the Dumnoi of the Siberian *Pricaffa* in Latin (which he knows well), exclaimed aloud : “*Stultorum plena sunt omnia,*” (*i. e.*, “the whole place is full of fools,”) so that his words might easily reach the ears of all that knew Latin. Dancing followed immediately after the table was removed ; and now took place the dismissal of the Envoy of the Poles. The Czar broke hastily away, quite

unexpectedly, from the gay crowd, into a place next the dining-room, where the glasses and drinking cups and various kinds of drinkables were kept, commanding the Envoy of Poland to follow him. Thither crowded after him the whole body of the guests, eager to know what was the case. Impeded by their own haste, they had not all got into the room, when the letters re-credential had been already handed to the Polish Envoy, and the Czar coming out again, put to the blush those that were still trying and pushing to get in. At the intercession of General Lefort, two Dutch sea-captains, guilty of notorious disobedience, and who had been condemned to death by a court-martial, were brought in to the Czar, and after previously craving pardon, cast themselves at his feet, and, receiving back their swords from his own hand, were restored to life, honour, and their former functions,—an immense lesson of the Czar's sovereign clemency. He then bade farewell, with a kiss, to all the Boyars and representatives,—indeed in an especial manner to the Imperial Lord Envoy—excepting the Pole, who having got his re-credentials, appeared to be severed from further salutation of his



Majesty. About sunset he took the road to Veroneje, taking along with him—besides others unknown, by reason of their lowly offices—the Dutch vice-admiral, Major-General Carlowitz, and Adam Weyd. Carlowitz gets the same honours and treatment as the Polish Envoy previously enjoyed, whence the latter had some grounds for suspecting, as he did, that his being so very unexpectedly and suddenly expedited, was promoted by a secret intrigue of the former.

3.—A pope, and twenty-two that have been freshly accused of encouraging the late revolt by their counsels, were dragged to prison and examination.

4.—By public order, all who have shops in the streets near the Castle of the Kremlin, have been commanded to destroy them without any subterfuge, as quickly as possible, under penalty of confiscation of goods, and corporeal pains at discretion. They will have it, that the motive of this edict is the beautifying and ornamenting of the city.

The Czar's banquet, at which it is the old custom and usage to receive representatives on their departure, was given to the Lord Envoy of Poland.

5.—In virtue of yesterday's ukase, the shops near the Castle of the Kremlin are already destroyed, so urgent is obedience.

By another ukase of the Czar, all tolerably grown and robust boys are to be sent to Veroneje, to learn shipbuilding from the workmen there. The first 200, who are to be sent from thence into Holland, began their journey to-day. Two sons of the late General Menzies were let off, on the grounds of their weakly age.

6.—The military engineer La Valle was examined by the Generalissimo Schachin, and when he would have denied certain things that he wrote, is said to have been confounded by the production of his own handwriting.

Knes Feodor Iurowicz Romadonowski had been given to understand that the Czar's physician, Zoppot, kept a certain German in his service as an interpreter, expecting him to be useful in several respects to himself and his son,—and he had the man carried off violently against the doctor's consent.

7.—The intense cold, which had abated for some days, came on again.

8.—Doctor Zoppot, having complained to General Lefort of his interpreter being carried off by force, Romadonowski sent him back to-day upon compulsion. A clerk from the Czar's chancery brought a monkey to the same physician with an order for him to exert his skill to cure it. Zoppot excused himself on the ground of his ignorance of the Russian idiom, and suggested his colleague Carbonari as more capable of the cure, on account of his skill in that tongue.

The Polish noble who, along with General Carlowitz, had accompanied the Czar's Majesty to Moscow, began his journey back to Poland, loaded with the Czar's favour and bounty.

9, 10, 11.—Conforming with the Germans residing here in using the old calendar, we went to the usual devotions in the Roman Church, and vespers for the souls departed.

12.—Notice was given to the Polish Envoy to evacuate his apartments within the space of three weeks, and leave Moscow; for that these rooms had already been assigned by the Ministry for an Envoy Extraordinary, who was coming from the Elector of Brandenburg. Princess Marpha has been banished to a certain monastery

a long way off from the city, a sort of imprisonment for life.

13, 14, 15, 16, 17.—General Lefort gave a grand entertainment. He has forbidden all barbers and surgeons to wear swords, because hitherto they have frequently given occasion to manslaughter.

18, 19.—The Swedish Commissary Knipper received a large company to a sumptuous banquet.

20.—The German officers coming from the camp openly complain that during the whole year's campaign Dolgorouki has done nothing worthy of a soldier; for although he had been duly informed that there were not above ten thousand souls of all sexes and ages in all Crimea, nevertheless he had not dared to attempt anything with sixty thousand men, which dastardliness of the General these very Tartars of Crimea had punished, breaking like a hurricane over the borders and spreading lamentable havoc; for burning and sacking Valvika, the nearest town within the Muscovite frontier, they dashed across the river Oskue, and bore around their dismal fires as far as Bialogrod. Hamlets, villages, towns, and colonies were so deplorably laid waste,

that nothing now remained but scorched graves and ashes. That six thousand men had been driven off like cattle into the hardest slavery, while to a very few the forests and haunts of wild beasts alone had afforded an asylum of safety. Besides, that a deadlier enemy had afflicted the Muscovites in their own camp: for Prince Dolgorouki, by some strangely unhappy counsel, had not provided the necessary victualing for the army, no officer had received his pay, and fifteen thousand common soldiers had perished, slain by famine.\*

21, 22, 23, 24, 25.—The anniversary festival of the Most August Emperor's name-day† was magnificently celebrated, first in the church, and then at the Lord Envoy's, with a splendid entertainment.

26.—Although the late inhuman and most

\* Prince Basil Dolgorouki, nephew of this incapable commander, achieved in a fortnight the final conquest of the Crimea; and was commanded by the Empress Catherine II. to bear in consequence the name of *Dolgorouki of the Crimea* (*Dolgorouki-Krimsky*).—TRANSL.

† *Name-day*, &c. The festival-day of the Saint whose name the Prince received in baptism is observed with more solemnity and ceremonial at Catholic courts than the birth-day anniversary.—TRANSL.

atrocious execution of rebels had cut off by halter, blade, and wheel, some thousands of men in the space of a few days, still Muscovy is not cleansed of all the dregs of treason. As soon as the Czar's Majesty left for Veroneje, the secret meetings of some troublous spirits struck fear into the minds of the well-disposed that stubborn civil war might rise again more fierce than ever. This suspicion is still diffembled till notice be quietly given to the Czar's Majesty of it; that he may so provide in time a strong remedy for the mischief once more afoot, before it gather strength. A courier that was sent off to his Majesty last night to Veroneje, with letters and some valuable utenfils, was violently seized on the stone bridge at Moscow, and robbed—the letters, indeed, with the seals broken, were found scattered on the bridge at daybreak; but whither the utenfils—whither the courier himself has been carried, there was no trace to indicate. This deed is imputed to the treasonable conspirators; and it is presumed that the courier has been thrust beneath the ice into the waters of the river Neglina.

27.—One of the Dutch failors was thrust

through with a lance by one of the Czar's soldiers in a brawl.

28, 29, 30.—We went in sledges to the Monastery of the Nuns to look at the huge quadrangular gibbet, and the three men hanging close to the window of Sophia's room.

DECEMBER 1.—Ships built at the cost of the magnates, by command of the Czar, were launched,—the first rudimental essay of a future hope. That of the Patriarch fared the worst, striking by an unlucky accident and going to pieces.

2.—Two Dutchmen that were found dead in the streets, it was suspected, had been murdered by the Muscovites. Seven thousand rebels more were said to be assembling three hundred wersts from the city.

3.—Adam Weyd came back with General Carlowitz from Veroneje.

4.—Seventy of the Moscow night-robbers were seized, of whom two executioners, that were formerly popes, were the first to be put to the rack.

5.—Wine and provisions bought in the port

of Archangel, and which had been escorted all the three hundred miles thence by foldiers of the Czar, arrived intact and safely.

6.—Having wandered out to the Czar's *menagerie*, we saw there a colossal white bear, leopards, lynxes, and many other animals that are kept merely for the pleasure of looking at them. The Polish Envoy pressed to be allowed to go to the Czar at Veroneje, but the ministry denied him leave, inasmuch as being fully dismissed he could have no further business to treat of.

7, 8, 9.—At the request of the Imperial Lord Envoy, the military engineer, La Valle, was freed from gaol and chains, and had been allowed by General-in-Chief Schachin, to go to the German suburb under custody of three foldiers, and to frequent the Catholic Church for his devotions. But having abused this permission, he was again dragged off to the Chancery, and is there detained in bodily constraint.

10.—They say the Czar's Majesty has left Veroneje for Bialogrod, in order to examine more thoroughly the exploits and doings of General Dolgorouki.

11, 12.—General Lefort ordered into his cellar



three hundred *oxow* of different kinds of wine, which had been brought by merchants from the port of Archangel, the Czar paying all expenses of this kind that are meant for his pleasure. These wines, in the ordinary course, are subject to duty, at the rate of sixty imperial solidi for every oxow of Spanish wine, and forty for the oxow of Rhenish. The oxow contains four barrels [quatuor urnas].

13, 14, 15, 16.—One of the sea-captains, spending the night with his wife at the house of a Boyar, and in the night-time being invited to drive out sleighing, for pleasure, along with the Boyar, found, on his return, his wife with her head cut off, and nothing could be discovered about the assassin.

17, 18.—General Lefort showed the Imperial Envoy, who was dining with him, a portrait of the Duke of Savoy that had been sent to him enriched with gems and precious stones, adding that his brother, the Syndic of Geneva, had been presented with such another.

19, 20, 21.—The Lord Envoy of Poland invited some Russian princes to dine with him. After copious computations, with mightily lavish

generosity, he offered all that he possessed to his guests; nor were the Russians squeamish about taking what was offered. One asked for a coach and six horses, another for a pair of most costly pistols, a third for a book, which was all he saw remaining; and the Pole gave each of them what he asked, adding: "The Muscovites may see that I am taking nothing with me out of Russia that comes from them.

22.—A grand entertainment given by General Lefort.

23, 24, 25.—A mother plotted with her daughter the death of her husband, and the cruel deed was perpetrated by two murderers hired for thirty *kreuzers* (*cruciat*). Both these women suffered the penalty due to the crime, which they confessed, and were buried up to the neck in the earth. The mother bore the intense cold till the third day; the daughter survived till the sixth. When dead, their corpses were taken out of the holes and hanged, heads downmost, to the feet of the two assassins before mentioned, who had perished by the halter. This penalty only attaches to the murder of a husband by his wife; men who slay their wives are not punished with

such rigour—nay, very often the crime is compounded for merely with money.

26.—Major-General Carlowitz has pressed the Muscovite Ministry for 20,000 soldiers to be sent as soon as possible to the frontiers, on account of the fear of fresh disturbances in Lithuania. The Polish Envoy protested against this negotiation, and warned Carlowitz to think whether he was negotiating for the Poles or for the Muscovites: that it was not to be believed that the Russians would retire without attempting rapine and plundering; that their desire would be to make use of an occasion, which they longed for, to inflict incurable wounds on the Republic; that it would be much better to see if the Czar's Majesty would make complaint through his resident to the Republic touching these mischievous movements, as if it reflected contempt upon himself, that just after formally announcing the election and coronation of one King, they should thus begin thinking of choosing another.

27.—Six thousand peasants and as many soldiers were sent off to Veroneje to avert the apprehended irruption of the Tartars.

28, 29, 30.—The Czar's Majesty came back

from Veroneje, and held the daughter of Colonel Baron de Blumberg at the christening font. There were seventeen other sponsors along with him ; and they were of almost every religion. Among the chief were—the Imperial Lord Envoy, Generals Lefort and Carlowitz, Mr. Adam Weyd. In the course of conversation, the Imperial Lord Envoy began speaking about the penalty for slaying a husband, and of the reported custom of digging up those who survived after the third day, and sending them to hard labour in some monastery. The Czar, whose ear the words had indistinctly reached, inquired what they were talking about, and when he learnt that it was about the lenity of the custom, he replied to his eager listeners, that so little was such a custom in force, that he could state that he knew himself of a woman, a long time ago, who was condemned to the same penalty, and who had expiated her crime with the death she deserved after surviving twelve days without food. As long as the person condemned to the pit continues to drag out life, the sentries on guard are commanded, under the most severe corporal penalty, to admit no food or drink whatever to the criminal which

might restore her strength, so as to make her bear longer tortures. That night the Czar is said to have gone to her and examined her, perhaps with a design of clemency, should she be found deserving of it; but the greatness of the crime stood in his way, and pardon of such an extremely atrocious example seemed dangerous. Others averred that the Czar wanted to have one of the soldiers on guard free her from further torment of this slow death by shooting her; but General Lefort cried out against this idea, that it was not for a soldier to shoot a woman, and that woman found guilty of death; upon which and some other squeamish word in addition, the Czar in a passion ordered that the wretched creature should be left until Death came for her.

31.—General Lefort received the Czar and 200 guests of the highest nobility to a most sumptuous banquet. The Czar was so exasperated at the exceedingly base calumnies of two,\*

\* The personages here alluded to are Nareskin, the Czar's maternal uncle, who held the functions of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Boris Galizin, Viceroy of Cassan and Astracan, as is manifest from a comparison of this passage with another further on.—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

who, by reason of their holding the highest rank after the Czar, were become rivals, that he loudly threatened he would cut short the dispute with the head of one or the other—whichever should be found most in fault. He commissioned Prince Romadonowski to examine into the affair ; and with a violent blow of his clenched hand thrust back General Lefort, who was coming up to mitigate his fury.

JANUARY 1, 2, of the year 1699.—All the Boyars came to the Czar in Bebraschentsko by command. The question of peace or war was debated. A peasant was found dead, with several wounds, in the German Slowoda ; the cuts showed that he was murdered with a knife ; but as no trace could be found of the robber—who had fled—the crime had to go unpunished.

Rebels brought here from Azow paid the penalty of their treason. Among those implicated was a pope, whom the Czar himself, with his own hand, laid low with the axe. Likewise six coiners suffered the extreme penalty ; the false money was poured molten down their throats.

3.—To-day, being the eve of our Lord's

Nativity (old style), which is preceded by a Russian fast of seven weeks, all the markets and public thoroughfares are to be seen plenished to overflowing with flesh meats. Here you have an incredible multitude of geese; in another place such store of pigs, ready killed, that you would think it enough to last the whole year; the number of oxen killed is in proportion; fowl of every kind looked as if they had flown together from all Muscovy, and every part thereof, into this one city. It would be useless to attempt naming all the varieties: everything that one could wish for was to be had.

One of the Boyars was abusing the freedom of speech rather too much in the Czar's presence, in Bebraschentsko; but he has been castigated bodily, and the smart of the stripes has duly impressed upon him how much it behoveth to be of reverent speech with his Sovereign.

4.—His Majesty the Czar visited General Gordon—who is confined to his bed by illness—and announced to him his firm resolution, notwithstanding the peace which would perhaps soon put an end to all hostilities, to try his fortune by sea with his ships. Gordon congratulated the

Czar on his most stout resolve, but added that the first thing to be thought of was a sure port ; that, otherwise, the whole fleet would be the sport of the winds, and a prey for the enemy. Whole-some counsel, though the body was sick, and would have been approved by the Czar too, if avidity for glory could brook delay. So it rather tells for Gordon, than for greatness of soul in the Sovereign, who, in reference to this anxiety about a harbour and perils, scorning the weights of prudence, replied suitably to his ambition : “ My ships shall find their port in the open sea.”

Schachin, for having sold the military ranks and offices, being deprived of the power of making officers, it was entrusted *ad interim* to Gordon, as a more conscientious keeper ; and he at once exercised it by promoting Captain Straufs to be Major.

5.—His Majesty the Czar dined with General Artemon Michalowicz Golowin.

6.—A woman who had killed both her husband and her mother was questioned, by what impulse she had been driven to commit a crime so impious and inhuman—whether she did not know with what cruel rigour crimes of that kind were



avenged? To the amazement of the inquirer, she replied, with a fearless front: "I lately saw two women found guilty of killing a husband awaiting a slow death in their pits: I neither doubt that the same torment awaits me, nor do I crave for any favour: it is enough for me, that, having killed my husband and my mother, I can rejoice at so bold a deed." The ordinary penalty of the pit was sharpened in her case, by burning her limbs in addition.

7.—An Envoy has arrived from Media, with a train of only five persons.

8, 9.—The Czar was dining with Prince Galizin, when a sudden tumult announced that a fire had broken out, and had already consumed the house of a certain Boyar. The Czar, excited at this, springing hastily from the table and running headlong to the place where he had heard the fire was raging, not only gave his advice, but actually employed his own hands in putting out the flames, and was seen labouring away among the very tottering ruins of the house.

10, 11.—Fifteen *potwodi* were sent from the Ambassadorsial Prisca to the Envoy of Poland, lest he should delay his departure any longer;

and the same day he publicly took leave of the whole Catholic community by the lips of the priest.

12.—That Envoy, having sent on his baggage before him, began his journey to-day.

→ A certain juggler (in the vernacular, *Taschen-Spieler*) reached Muscovy a long time ago, with mighty hopes of making a fortune by his art in such far-off lands. Coming from his native Scotland, he ambitiously used to boast that he was of the stock of those the splendour of whose illustrious blood General de Gordon had proved to Muscovy by his noble deeds. It seems that his claim might have been acknowledged, if the baseness of a jester's art, which was his sole profession, had not condemned him to be injuriously treated as baseborn; nor had the fierce eagles procreated a timid dove. Fate led this poor devil, cast off by his proud kin, by an unbroken chain of calamity to his utter destruction at last. Falling into a brawl with a captain whose name was *Schmid*, he *forged*\* the last link of his misfortunes. The captain's wife rushing in with her

\* "*Forged*," &c. A pun upon the name *Schmid*; the German equivalent of the English patronymic *Smith*, respecting

two grown-up daughters to help her husband, who was grappling with the juggler, and almost on the point of succumbing; the number of hands upon him drove the juggler to fiercer counsels; so snatching the dirk which he carried, he struck so deep into the captain's side, that his life's blood gushed forth and he expired. When the deed of death was done he fled to the Lord Envoy of Poland for sanctuary; but it was an unhappy thought, for the Envoy, being on the point of leaving Muscovy from day to day, was in doubt whether he could convey the poor wretch safely away, and so he himself hastily, and too thoughtlessly, conducted the man in a sledge from the Ambassadors' Court into the German suburb,—from a place of asylum and safe concealment into open peril of prison, life, and execution; fancying that he would be longer safely hidden in Colonel de Gordon's house, who was in the Czar's service, and had a right to give orders to anybody, than among those whom the unanimous

which a rare and quaint heraldic writer, Morgan, in his "Sphere of Gentry" (London, in fol., 1660-1661), reflects:—

"Whence cometh *Smith*, or whether he be knight or squire,

"But from the *Smith* that forgeth in the fire?"—TRANSL.

consent of nations far and wide has surrounded with a barrier, as it were, sacred, legal, and inviolable. The Envoy's going in person in the evening, and in such turbulent haste, towards the German Slowoda, gave rise to a suspicion of whom he was bringing. No sooner was he brought back than, trace of him being found, the juggler was delivered up, upon summons of the headsman; the sentence of the populace, as usual, having decreed peculiarly atrocious pains for him for having deprived a wife of her husband and left four children fatherless. Under the penal question, the pangs of which he thrice bore to the envy of the Muscovites, he alleged the necessity he was under of killing in his own defence, that he was driven to do that crime in order to escape being strangled by the other, as was imminent.

A serf had been pardoned of the treacherous slaying of his master; but the Czar having acquired the certainty of his having committed a fresh manslaughter to-day, commanded him to be cast into irons and executed.

13.—A sumptuous comedy celebrates the time of Our Lord's Nativity. The chief Muscovites,

at the Czar's choice, shine in various sham ecclesiastical dignities. One represents the Patriarch, others Metropolitans, Archimandrites, Popes, Deacons, Sub-Deacons, &c. Each, according to whichever denomination of these the Czar has given him, has to put on the vestments that belong to it. The scenic Patriarch, with his sham metropolitans and the rest in eighty sledges, and to the number of two hundred, makes the round of the city of Moscow and the German Slawoda, ensign'd with crozier, mitre, and the other insignia of his assumed dignity. They all stop at the houses of the richer Muscovites and German officers, and sing the praises of the new-born Deity in strains for which the inhabitants of those houses have to pay dearly. After they had sung the praises of the new-born Deity at his house, General Lefort recreated them all with pleasanter music, banqueting, and dancing.

14.—The wealthiest merchant of Muscovy, whose name is Filadilow, gave such offence by having only presented twelve roubles to the Czar and his Boyars, who sang the praises of God, new-born, at his house, that the Czar, with all possible speed, sent off a hundred of the populace

to the house of that merchant, with a mandate to pay forthwith to every one of them a rouble each. But Prince Tzerkafky, whom they had nicknamed the richest rustic, was rendered more prudent by what befel his neighbour ;—in order not to merit the Czar's anger he offered a thousand roubles to the mob of fingers. It behoved the Germans to make show of equal readiness. Everywhere they keep the table laid ready with cold viands, not to be found unprepared.

15, 16.—The festival of the Three Kings, or rather the Epiphany of Our Lord, was graced with the blessing of the river Neglina.\* The Lord Envoy went to see this grand annual solemnity from the windows of the ambassadorial chancery which look out upon the river. The procession to the river, which was frozen over, went in this order. General de Gordon's regiment opened the line, Major † Menzies at their

\* There is a despatch of the Ambassador himself, giving an account of the ceremony of the water blessing, in MS. in the Vienna Archives. It is dated the 18th of February. Of this Von Adelung had a copy.

† Colonellus-Major is clearly a literal translation of the German Oberstwachmeister, until lately the word used in Austria for Major.

head instead of Colonel Gordon; the exquisite red of their new uniforms adding to their splendid appearance. Gordon's regiment was followed by another, called Bebraschentsko, in handsome new green uniforms; the Czar had taken the place of its chief, his fine port winning respect for Majesty. Then followed a third regiment, which they call Semonowski, the good grace of which a dwarf drummer increased in the same proportion as nature had curtailed in his person the common stature of mankind. The soldiers' uniforms were blue. Every regiment had two bands of musicians, each composed of eighteen instrumentalists. The Bebraschentsko regiment was followed by eight, and the others by six, pieces of cannon. Almost all the officers of these regiments are Germans by birth or origin. A place was railed off upon the ice-bound river. Gordon's regiment was drawn up across the stream above, Semonowski below, and that of Bebraschentsko longitudinally about the place where the enclosure was erected. That week General Lefort's regiment happened to be on guard, in consequence of which two companies of it escorted the clergy, and two more, with white wands in their hands, made

way and kept off the pressure of the crowd. Immediately in front of the ropes went twelve *semskoi* (fewers of the Czar's kitchen) carrying brooms to keep the streets clean. Five hundred ecclesiastics, sub-deacons, deacons, priests, abbots, bishops, and archbishops, clad in the vestments proper to their dignity and office, and gleaming with ornament of gold and silver, and gems and precious stones, lent an air of greater majesty to devotion. Before a splendid gold cross twelve clerics bore a lantern with three burning wax lights; the Muscovites consider it unlawful and shameful for the cross to appear in public unattended with lights. An incredible multitude of people had thronged from every side; the streets were full; the roofs of the houses covered; the walls of the city crowded with spectators. When the clergy had filled the ample space of the enclosure, the sacred ceremonies began, multitudes of wax-torches being lighted up before the Divine invocations commenced. When the Almighty had been invoked according to their ritual, the Metropolitane went round incensing the whole enclosure, in the middle of which the ice was broken with a mattock, allowing the water



to appear like a well. This he thrice incensed, and hallowed it by thrice dipping a burning wax-light into it, and by the customary benediction. Near the enclosure there was erected a pillar higher than its walls, from which he who had been deemed worthy of that honour by the Czar, waved the standard of the realm. To be chosen by the Czar for this office is considered to be a very especial favour of his Majesty, a more ample argument of which you have in their being customarily presented with new garments from head to foot, and with some gold pieces besides, at the Czar's pleasure, on this occasion. The standard in question is white, with a double-headed eagle embroidered in gold. It is not allowed to be unfurled till the clergy have entered within the enclosure of the stage. Then the standard-bearer has to watch the ceremonies, the incensing, the blessing—each of which he indicates by waving the standard. His motions are closely observed by the regimental standard-bearers, in order to wave at the same time as he does. When the benediction of the water is over, all the regimental standards approach and stand round about to be duly sprinkled with the

hallowed water. The Patriarch, or, in his absence, the Metropolit, leaving the enclosure or choir, bestows this sprinkling upon his Majesty the Czar, and all the soldiers. To complete the solemnity of the festival, at the Czar's word of command the artillery of all the regiments roared out, which was responded to by a triple volley of musketry. Before the ceremony began, a vessel—not unlike a sarcophagus in shape—covered with red cloth, in which the hallowed water was to be carried to his Majesty the Czar's palace, was drawn hither by six of his Majesty's white horses. Clerics bore a vessel for the Patriarch also, and several others for the Boyars and Magnates.

17.—The Russians celebrated the festival of Saint John the Baptist, having yesterday gone solemnly through the mystery of the baptism of Christ. The Lord Envoy of Poland began his journey out of Moscow.\*

18.—Many of the sailor serfs that were lately

\* Our author probably means that he left the Muscovite territories to-day ; for mention has already been made of his having taken his departure from Moscow on the 12th of January, q. v.  
—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

taken to Holland, and who have just come back to Moscow, have married, though they left lawfully wedded wives behind them in Holland. This having come to the knowledge of General and Admiral Lefort, he prohibited all pastors of churches, parsons, and missionaries of whatsoever religion, from presuming to unite or join any person in marriage without his foreknowledge and special consent. This prohibition rested on just grounds: for otherwise it would have been easy for these most inconstant men to trample heaven, religion, and good morals under foot, and fall headlong into that most pestilent madness, polygamy.

19, 20. — The Czar's physician, Gregory Martinowicz Carbonari de Bisenegg, dining with us, was summoned by Gofen, the apothecary, to attend a sick monk. Perhaps the moon at that time had taken away the fellow's lucid interval,—for against all rule and worship, without having the decency to send in word, with the clownishness one meets in public inns, he had stalked into the room where the Lord Envoy and his guests were at dinner. All stood aghast at this impudence of a man who was scarcely known, and

whom many had never seen, when, without uttering a word, he beckoned to the physician, and with a disdainful nod, summoned him to his presence. The doctor, indignant at having to deal with a madman, plainly showed that this bore was no favourite with him. The Imperial Lord Envoy, too, lost further patience with this outrageous raving fool, who seemed to be stretching the Czar's command falsely beyond its proper limits, and ordered him to be conducted out of his lodging by his servants, and to be warned that if he ever again attempted anything so rash, he should not leave unpunished. For who could have believed that a man notoriously subject to fits of insanity would be employed in the service of the Sovereign? And the doctor was all the more in doubt that the Czar had really given such an order, from having just come from visiting that very same person. But the madman's fury grew wild. The apothecary flew helter skelter, madman like, to the Czar—vociferating with great impetuosity that the Czar's commands had been treated with contempt, that he himself had been insulted, that the doctor's disobedience was unpardonable; and he was supported in his

complaints by one who is either a connection of his by marriage, or a member of the same religion. By their accusations the Czar's wrath was roused against the blameless physician, and they endeavoured to make it more perilous to him by another perverse stratagem. For when the doctor, after again visiting the sick man, asked, for the sake of paying his court, to be admitted to the Czar, the ensign then on guard denied him access during two whole hours, on purpose that his apparent delay in coming, which the physician could not then explain, might give a colour of truth to their iniquitous complaint. Thus it occurred that the Czar would not listen to him, when he was at length allowed admission : but ordered him, like a public criminal, to give himself up at once into the hands of the guard, and go into arrest.

About dusk, the funeral of Captain Schmid, that was lately killed, took place, the Czar attending it. I cannot omit to mention how stolidly and with what scandal to his hearers the preacher in the course of the usual discourse was not ashamed openly to say that there could be no doubt that a man whom another had criminally

flain would enjoy eternal beatitude ; but that the flayer, even should he escape punishment in this world, would never get free from everlasting damnation—a judgment worthy surely of himself alone.

21.—The mishap of yesterday, the madness of the apothecary, the innocence of the arrested doctor, were related truly to Boyar Feodor Alexiowicz Golowin, as prefect of the Czar's pharmacy, in order that he might the sooner free the doctor from arrest when he saw the wrong of the sinister denouncer.

22.—No thoughts of peace being entertained as yet, every idea was concentrated upon the preparations for war ; though the people's hearts are depressed with continual exactions, they bear the ills of war with silent indignation, but sigh daily most ardently for the return of peace and tranquillity. But that all may be fully aware how firm is the resolution to carry on the war at the Czar's desire, the Senators of the realm have issued a proclamation that all from the Knes down to the last Stolnok\* (that is, all the princes

\* Gentleman entitled to bear coat-armour, or untitled noble.  
—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

down to the last noble) must hold themselves in readiness with a number of their serfs proportioned to their fortunes ; so easy is it to assemble numerous armies in Muscovy.\*

23, 24.—About three in the afternoon the Brandenburg Envoy Extraordinary, Von Prinz, made a public entry into Moscow, in the following order :—

1°. A troop of the light horse recently raised, and consisting of seventy-two rank and file, led by their captain, with drawn sword. The first twenty-four men mounted on dark horses, those in the middle on white, and again the last twenty-four on dark.

2°. Next came three horses, led by grooms.

3°. Eight officials belonging to the Brandenburg Lord Envoy rode in state, on horses of the Czar's, the trappings and saddles of which were glittering with gold.

4°. The Interpreter, drawn in a sledge.

5°. The Czar's Constable (Stabularius Czareus) in like manner, in a sledge.

6°. A gilt sledge of the Czar's, drawn by two

\* “Tamen facile est in Moscovia numerosus exercitus concire.”

—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

white horses, in which sat the Envoy, with the *pristaw*, and in attendance on it were twelve of the Czar's servants, dressed in red, besides the Envoy's four footmen, in handsome blue liveries.

7°. The Envoy's own carriage, drawn by six white horses.

8°. After some coaches followed forty-eight sledges, with various burdens.

Such was his solemn entry, and for his lodging the same apartments were assigned in the palace of the ambassadors in which the Envoy of Poland had lived. Presently, after his entry, Major-General de Carlowitz, with over-eager civility, sought to win favour with the Brandenburg Envoy by being the first to greet him; perhaps he wanted to have assurance of the state of his health. But, instead of reciprocal civility, the Brandenburg Envoy sent word to him that he had never known any [of the name of] Carlowitz, and that he could not but wonder that he should be solicitous about the health of a person with whom he had no acquaintance, which Carlowitz took very sorely. The Brandenburg Envoy had brought along with him seven young musicians, called hautboyists, whom the Czar



had purchased from their master, Tromp, for twelve hundred gold pieces. Knes Feodor-Jurowicz Romadonowski and Feodor-Madveowicz Apraxen were together. Knes Romadonowski, in his rude uncivilized way, after first using a deal of foul language to the latter, at length flourished a stick which he held in his hand, and was on the point of striking. Apraxen, a high-spirited man, excited at being treated with such coarse and indecent insult, drew his sword and threatened to strike him dead if he did not withhold. Romadonowski's blood ran cold at this hasty turn of the affair, so he embraced Apraxen's knees and begged pardon ;—that he should remember he was a brother and a friend—not an enemy. So cruel with poor devils, and such a craven with men of nobler mould.

The funeral of the *Pristaw Major*,\* who had been Master of the Household (*auli præfecti*) to the late Grand Embassy at Vienna, took place to-day, at which, as well as at the usual banquet after the interment, which was given by *Generales de Menzies* (*à Generalissâ de Meneses*), the Czar

\* *Pristavi Colonelli-Majoris.*

was graciously pleased to be present ; and when, upon tasting, he found the wine which was served round was rather sour, he said aloud that it was "*quite in keeping with a funeral.*"

25.—The Czar's physician, Carbonari de Bifenegg, being freed from arrest to-day, when he inquired of Prince Romadonowski why he was so long kept in confinement, got no other answer than that it was done to vex him : an exceedingly pleasant and elegant jest, certainly, which, if it be not dangerous to the vexed man's life, at least imperils and risks his honour. Such vexing, certainly, does not prove him that suffers it to be in the right, but it exhibits him who inflicts it in the wrong.

26.—The birthday of a plebeian girl—Mons the goldsmith was said to be her father—was rendered illustrious, for the Czar's Majesty honoured it with his presence.

27.—The merchant Kannengießer gave away his daughter, at the solemn and magnificent celebration of which the Czar performed the functions of him whose duty it is to wait on all the guests. General Lefort acted as marshal, Mr. Adam Weyd and Colonel Palck as the officers.

28.—Ernest Wilhelm von Seuff was kidnapped by Boyar Pleſceow on his travels in a place called Zuckermendl, and brought by force and false persuasions into Moscow. Now he was treated most horribly in Moscow ; for he got no food, but mere guals and bread. If he asked for anything else the Muscovites knocked his head against the wall. To this boy of sixteen years of age, at the utmost, Boyar Pleſceow offered several girls—to take his choice of the handsomest if he would first embrace the Russian religion ; nay, there was a fear lest he should be depraved by another infamous usage. He fled in tears to the Lord Envoy Imperial, for refuge, on the first day of the Christmas holidays ; but the Czar, at the Boyar's instance, requested that the boy might be sent to him, as it were, to be attached to his own service and court, and that he should thenceforward neither feel harshness, nor want, nor violence, on account of his religion. Nevertheless, to-day being fully emancipated, he came back to the Lord Envoy.

A certain English merchant has been sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand roubles, because his brother would not pay a bill of exchange for two

thousand ducats to certain Russians that were going from England to Catalonia; although the whole fault should most justly have been laid upon these very Muscovites themselves, inasmuch as they only asked for five hundred ducats when they were going away.

29.—Fifty coiners were captured, and when their guilt was duly ascertained, were condemned to that kind of scourging called the *knout*. It was preceded by such a fustigation as is used in our own country.

It is contrary to punctilio and custom for envoys of foreign princes to receive or pay visits before they “have seen the lucid eyes of the Czar,” *i. e.*, before they have had an audience. Notwithstanding this, the Danish Envoy visited the Brandenburgher, in his impatience, perhaps, to become particularly intimate with him.

30.—The Envoy Extraordinary of the Elector of Brandenburg was admitted to an audience, riding along with a Priestaw in a gilded sledge of the Czar, which was attended on by twelve of the Czar’s servants, two pages belonging to the Envoy, and four footmen, his officials going be-

fore him mounted on the Czar's horses, exceedingly richly caparisoned, the credentials, wrapped up in silk, being borne immediately before the sledge by the Marshal of the Mission. The audience was given in the house which was built with such regal magnificence, at the Czar's cost, for General Lefort to live in. After the ceremony was over, and the Czar had gone away, Lefort handsomely offered wine to the Envoy and all his train; for he had known and liked him, a short time previously when he was himself Grand Ambassador of the Czar, and had had this Envoy as his commissioner in the States of Brandenburg.

Two more coiners were scourged with the knout, and one condemned to be hanged.

31.—A wife seated in the same carriage with the dead body of her husband, who had been found murdered in the streets, covered with wounds and lying horribly disfigured in his gore, brought it home with piteous weeping and wailing.

All military officers again received orders to hold themselves in readiness for an early campaign.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Imperial Lord Envoy acquitted himself of a duty of punctilio by visiting the Brandenburg Lord Envoy in state.

A Czar's entertainment given to the Brandenburg. He was more honoured than the Pole or the Dane, for the table was laid with fifty dishes and twenty-four jars of drinkables—a token to the others how much less they are liked.

2.—To-day Bacchus consecrated with solemn Epicurean rites, to wit with feasting, the house which the Czar lately gave to his favourite Alexasca. Last week thirty Strelitz came here from the camp at Azow to inspect the state of Moscow, and to see how they might bring their treasonable designs to bear according to their desires. But indications of their impious designs being conveyed to the Czar, all were seized, and underwent for the first time the atrocious torture of the rack, the Czar questioning them.

3.—The Brandenburg Envoy, reciprocating the customary civilities, visited the Imperial Lord Envoy, with the whole of his magnificent train for greater state.

While the thirty Strelitz above mentioned are undergoing torture here, again 500 Strelitz

more have revolted in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

4.—For the fresh rebels new racks were made ready. Every Boyar is an inquisitor; to torture the guilty was deemed a token of remarkable loyalty. The officials of a certain Envoy, whose curiosity for sight-seeing had led them to Bebrastchensko, had inspected various prisons of the criminals, hastening whithersoever more atrocious howls betokened a tragedy of greater anguish. Already they had passed with horror through three, when howls more appalling and groans more horrible than they had yet heard stimulated them to examine what cruelty was going on in a fourth house. But hardly had they set foot within it than they were about withdrawing again, being startled at the sight of the Czar and the Boyars. Nareskin, Romadonowski, and Tichon Nikitowicz were the chief persons. As they were about retiring Nareskin addressed them, inquiring who they were, and whence and why they had come there. They felt sore at being caught by foreigners in the performance of that office. He then ordered an interpreter to tell them to go to Romadonowski's house, for that

the *Knes* had something to say to them. When they refused, the Czar's commands were added, with the threat, that if they would not obey, their contempt should not go unpunished. Nothing dismayed by this threat, trusting in their FREEDOM, they replied still more confidently to those who were giving these orders, that they listened to commands from no person whatsoever—that if the *Knes* had anything to say to them, he was not ignorant what Envoy's household they were, and that at his residence all could be better settled. As they were going off, one of the military officers followed them to drag them by violence to the place the Boyars had ordered, and did not hesitate to lay hands upon a horse at full gallop, to stop him; but the party of the officials was stronger both in courage and numbers; they dashed aside by main force his attempt to stop them, and reached safe shelter. Perhaps for penalty of their rash curiosity, they would have been forced to exhibit themselves before the Boyars in the same capacity as they had detected them.

5.—Placards were put up in the city that those who meant to enlist in the army might



withhold, except serfs of the Boyars, or others that were liable in virtue of other bonds to their lords.

An accomplice of the rebellion was undergoing the penal question. While he was being tied to the rack, his lamentations gave rise to a hope that the truth might be pressed from him by torments; but the event was quite the contrary, for as soon as his body began to be stretched with the rope, besides the horrible crackling of his members which were being torn from their natural sockets, he remained mute, even when twenty strokes of the knout were superadded, as if the accumulation of his pain were too great to afflict the senses. All believed that the man must be crushed with excess of calamity to such a degree, that he must have lost the power of moaning and speech. So he was loosed from the infamous rack and rope, and then asked whether he knew the persons present. To the astonishment of all, he enumerated the names of every one of them. But when they put a fresh question about the treason, once more he became utterly dumb, and did not break silence during a whole quarter of an hour, while he was roasted at a fire by the

Czar's command. The Czar, tired at last of this exceedingly wicked stubbornness of the traitor, furiously raised the stick which he happened to have in his hand, and thrust it violently into his jaws—clenched in obstinate silence—to break them open, and make him give tongue and speak. And these words, too, that fell from the raging man: "Confess, beast, confess!" loudly proclaimed how great was his wrath.

About eleven at night, Knes Galizin summoned the Brandenburg Envoy to his presence, alleging that he had business of great importance to treat of with him. I don't know where the Muscovites found out this custom of preferring to treat of their affairs in fear and trembling at night, rather than avail themselves of the daylight. Perhaps it is because a Sovereign—whom absolute power renders more feared than revered—is suspicious of frequent meetings between the magnates and foreigners.

6.—The first conference of the Brandenburg Envoy with the High President of the Ambassadorial Chancery, Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin, took place.

7.—Dr. Zoppot began to practise anatomy in

the presence of the Czar and a great number of Boyars, who, to their disgust, were coerced by the Czar's commands.

One of the rebels under examination had made a dagger to kill himself, but strength failed him to complete his crime; still the wound was such that, if neglected, it would lead to death. It was the Sovereign's interest that the man should not escape examination and torture by a premature death; so he commanded that every diligence should be employed by the physicians to heal his wound. Nay, he had the heart to be present, and to solace the criminal-patient when the medicines were being prepared, in order that the doctors might be more attentive to do everything faithfully for the best to effect a cure on account of his presence.

8, 9.—Mr. Adam Weyd splendidly entertained the Czar, the Boyars, the Foreign Representatives, and a great many other officials, at a sumptuous banquet. The Czar, however, was wrapped in deep thought, and his features bore rather the impress of sadness than gaiety.

10.—The nobility summoned by the recent mandates came in to learn what commands they

were to receive. To those who had offered their services for the army it was intimated that they could not be incorporated in the troops. It seems monstrous that the news of peace that have come are a cause of public sorrow, even to those that were fighting so ardently for peace up to the present, and they are adverse to it, at least in outward appearance, in order not to give offence.

11.—The Czar when, to his discontent, he heard of his armistice for two years, as there was nothing else to be done, had publication made by ukase placarded in the public places that there would be no military expedition that year, and that those who had come on summons for that purpose might go home again. Of the eighty German colonels he had resolved to discharge forty, that the expense might be reserved for times when there would be more need for it, and that fifty Russian colonels might retain their functions without pay.

Fresh treason broke out in Siberia: six hundred horsemen of those they call the Tartar horde raised dangerous troubles, and with horrible robberies, rapine, and spoils, infested and upset

everything. Public placards were put up inviting all the populace to come to Bebraschentsko, in order that they might see what penalties followed upon the treason of the Strelitz. In divers places there was an execution of criminals : many lost their heads, a hundred others their ears and noses ; some were branded with the mark of an eagle upon the face by way of a sign of ignominy.

12.—A certain foreigner, distinguished by an office which is held sacred among the nations, looking for comforts that are not compatible with the rigours of a northern climate, drank an immoderate quantity of wine, and in order to try and cool the heat of his body with the freezing air, drove round all the streets of the city in an open carriage, and did not return home until he had, by striking and banging against things, shattered the carriage so that it was no longer capable of bearing its burden and driver. He attributes it to his good luck that he was not caught by the Muscovite night-rovers, or massacred utterly, especially as the main delight of the Muscovite populace is to rob and run riot against the Germans. We had a splendid proof of this to-day. One of our messengers that

knows the Muscovite language fell in with a Russian, who was furiously vomiting forth a quantity of foul speeches against the Germans. "Ye German dogs!" he was saying, "you have been robbing long enough at your ease, but the day is at hand when you shall suffer and pay the penalty." The messenger, in order to have another witness to this contumelious language, called a soldier, and at last ordered the rascal to be dragged off in custody; but, by command of the Imperial Lord Envoy, the fellow was left to the discretion of the soldiers, who stripped him naked and loaded him with a sound fustigation.

13.—A direful day is this, and one that ought truly to be marked with a black token, for it beheld the execution of two hundred men, all whose heads were cut off with the axe. In a very wide space, close to the Kremlin Castle, beams were stretched for the criminals to lay their heads upon. I measured the length myself in paces—it was two beams in breadth. His Majesty the Czar, along with a certain Alexander, in whose society he takes great delight, came thither in an open carriage, and crossing the funereal area, entered a place near at hand, where thirty that were found

guilty of this nefarious conspiracy expiated their crime with death. Meanwhile the dismal crowd of criminals had filled up the space above described, and the Czar had come back in order that the men should be punished in his presence who cogitated such a crime with impious counsels against him when absent. A scribe, mounting upon a bench that was brought by foldiers, proclaimed, in several places, the sentence framed against the rebels, that the enormity of the fault and the justice of the punishment about being inflicted, might be the better known to the multitude round about. When he ceased the executioner began the tragedy ; there was a kind of order among the unfortunate wretches ; they all followed one another in turn, without any sadness on their features, or any horror of their imminent death. Yet I do not want to refer that contempt of death to greatness of soul. I rather think that the infamy of their atrocious guilt, and the cruel remembrance of the tortures with which they were daily butchered, had brought them to that contempt of life and self. A wife and children followed one of them up to the very beam, with great and frightful wailing. As this man was on

the point of lying down, he gave his gloves and linen—all that he had left—to his wife and the forrowful group of his beloved offspring, by way of last farewell. Another, to whose turn it came to kiss the fatal beam, complained that he was forced to go innocent to death; and the Czar, who was not farther than one step away from him, answered him: “*Die, wretch! If thou be innocent, the guilt of thy blood will be mine.*”\* Besides the Czar and the above-named Alexander, some others of the principal Muscovites were there. The Czar told one of them to take the axe himself; and when he would excuse himself, saying that he had not sufficient courage for that office, he was deemed worthy of being told he was an ass.† When the execution was over, it pleased the Czar’s Majesty to sup at General Gordon’s; but he showed no sign of cheerfulness, insisting to several upon the obstinacy and stubbornness of the criminals. He detailed with indignant words to General Gordon

\* “Cui Tzarus non plus passa remotus: morere miser: si fueris innocens, culpam sanguinis tui ego habeo.”—ORIG. pp. 112-113.)

† “Stoliditatis argui meruit.”—ORIG.



and the Muscovite magnates present, that one of the condemned was so insolent that he dared, just as he was about lying down upon the beam, to address the Czar with these words: "Make way, my lord, it is for me to lie here." Out of 150, only three confessed themselves guilty of the crime and treason, and begged pardon of the Czar's Majesty there present, for which they were held worthy of their Sovereign's clemency, were freed from the penalty of death, and obtained pardon for their delict. But for next day a fresh scene of execution was being decked; and the Czar invited General Gordon to it, telling him that he wished to execute the criminals by a new mode, unknown to his people, to wit, with the sword instead of the axe. Moreover, the often-mentioned Alexander showed that evening, riding in an open carriage through all the thoroughfares of the city, by the exceedingly frequent flourishing of a naked sword how sanguinary a tragedy he expected next day.

Before it was quite dark, a certain Russian and eighteen accomplices of his were arrested and imprisoned for rapine committed.

14.—A selection of officers took place at

General Schachin's, in Bebraschentsko,—but at the Jausa 150 rebels were dragged to execution. The Czar is said to have cut off 84 rebel heads with the sword, Boyar Plesceow holding up each criminal in such a manner by the hair as to render the blow more certain. Three swords were prepared for this use: one, while it was being brandished, flew in pieces and missed its stroke. The Cossacks who had mixed themselves up with this revolt were quartered and set upon the ignominious stake, as a terror and example of punishment to those whose restless spirit might henceforward, perhaps, tempt them to flagitious daring. Five more, guilty of more insolent counsel, had their hands and feet first cut off, and then were beheaded.

The Czar's Postmaster has had Wednesday announced as the day for bringing letters to the post—for it was previously Saturday.

15.—When a conference was asked of Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin, he answered that he would first speak to the Czar. There arrived four Italian Franciscans, apostolic missionaries to China, having along with them as far as Moscow (as interpreter) a Pole, a tertiary of St. Francis.

They brought letters with them from the Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Republic of Venice, to his Majesty the Czar, in order to be allowed to go through Siberia, and so shorten their journey. The Brandenburg Envoy had invited the other representatives and several German military officers to a splendidly served dinner.

About five in the evening a conference took place between the Imperial Lord Envoy and Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin, and the Dumnoi Emeilian Ignatowicz Ukrainzow, the chief points of which were as follows :—The first was that his Sacred Imperial Majesty on the 26th of last November, at the urgent humble prayer of the imperial city of Bremen, setting forth the increasing dearth of provisions in their city, had addressed amicable and brotherly letters to the Czar's Majesty, asking him to allow the citizens permission to buy without hindrance whatever provisions they might need in his dominions, and to export them safely thence : a favour by which the Czar's Majesty would not only have the citizens under a great obligation to him, but would oblige his Most August Majesty to recip-

rocal good offices. The second concerned the speedy dispatch of the Franciscan monks through Siberia to China. When these and some other points were propounded for reference to the Czar, the conference was at an end.

His Majesty was present at the marriage of a colonel named Mias.\*

18, 19.—The Imperial Lord Envoy received all the representatives and some of the principal persons from the German Slowoda at a costly entertainment.

Great is the multitude of robbers in Moscow, and greater still their audacity. Their cruel pursuits have so obliterated human feelings and shame from their hearts, that even in the broad daylight they are not afraid to set upon people. Just as the day was declining, but while there was still broad light, a servant of Zoppot, the Czar's physician, was attacked by one of the bandit tribe, who, after rifling him, would beyond doubt, as their fashion is, have murdered him, had not the doctor, perceiving what was

\* Probably the same whose name our author writes Meus, where he enumerates the foreign colonels living on half-pay in Moscow. The name exists in Holland and Belgium.—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

taking place, disturbed the robber in his designs by coming speedily and suddenly to the rescue along with some others that fortunately he met.

At nightfall the Imperial Lord Envoy and the rest of the representatives were invited by Colonel Baron de Blumberg, in the name of his Majesty the Czar, to come to the suburban residence of Prince Romadonowzki, to a show of fireworks. The first representation was three crowns with the legend, *vivant*; the second was a double heart, with the word, *vivat*; the third was another double heart without motto.

21.—A sham Patriarch and a complete set of scenic clergy dedicated to Bacchus, with solemn festivities, the palace which was built at the Czar's expense, and which it has pleased him now to have called Lefort's. A procession thither set out from Colonel Lima's house. He that bore the assumed honours of the Patriarch was conspicuous in the vestments proper to a bishop. Bacchus was decked with a mitre, and went stark naked, to betoken lasciviousness to the lookers on. Cupid and Venus were the insignia on his crozier, lest there should be any mistake about what flock he was pastor of. The remaining

rout of Bacchanalians came after him, some carrying great bowls full of wine, others mead, others again beer and brandy, that last joy of heated Bacchus. And as the wintry cold hindered their binding their brows with laurel, they carried great dishes of dried tobacco leaves, with which, when ignited, they went to the remotest corners of the palace, exhaling those most delectable odours and most pleasant incense to Bacchus from their smutty jaws. Two of those pipes through which some people are pleased to puff smoke—a most empty fancy—being set crosswise, served the scenic bishop to confirm the rites of consecration. Now, who would believe that the sign of the cross—that most precious pledge of our redemption—was held up to mockery?

22.—The representatives as well as the magnates of Muscovy, by invitation in the name of his Majesty the Czar, went to a banquet of regal magnificence and most sumptuous festivities to last two days, in the new palace which was dedicated with yesterday's rites to Bacchus. Prince Szeremetow, as a Knight of Malta, with the cross of the order on his breast, imitated most

happily the German manners, and wore the German dress; by which, though he found favour with his prince, and was held in especial honour, he won the envy of the Boyars, who feared that he would, by help of his Majesty's favour, work his way up to great and eminent power. It is in the nature of mortals to behold with evil eye the recent good fortune of anybody, and they are never more inclined to carp than when they see any person in the saddle. The Czar perceiving some of his military officers hankering after new fashions, wearing very loose coats, cut off the cuffs that hung down too low, and thus addressed them: "See, these things are in your way; you are safe nowhere with them; at one moment you upset a glass; then you forgetfully dip them in the sauce; get gaiters made of them."

The Russians call the week that precedes the Lenten fast, *Maslaniza*,\* because the use of flesh is forbidden, but butter is allowed during those days. With more truth would I call them Bacchanalia, for they give themselves up to debauchery the whole time. Then they have no shame of lust, no reverence of God, and most mischief-

\* From *mazlo*, butter.

vous licentiousness is the order of the day: as though crimes committed at that time were not cognisable by any judge or any fair law. Such is the confidence of the robbers, that you can hardly hear of anything else but manslaughter and funerals. There are, indeed, guards posted at certain points to prevent such mischief; but no precaution, no fear, can quell the insolent, and they are all sharers of the general vice. Several patriarchs gave themselves great pains to abolish this corrupting custom, but all that they were able to effect was, to diminish the duration of this direful custom to eight days instead of fourteen, over which it formerly extended, so that by shortening the infamy which inveterate abuse prevented being wholly cured, there might at least be less wounds left after it.

23.—The festivities went on till to-day, nor were the guests allowed to go home to sleep; certain chambers and hours of sleep were appointed for the representatives, after which the guards were changed, and they must join in the dancing and in applauding the other dancers.

As one of the ministers was commending the



favourite Alexander,\* that his Majesty the Czar might raise him to the equestrian order, creating him *Stolnock*, the answer is reported to have been : “ Already without that he takes undue honours to himself : it is better to lessen ambition than add to it.”

\* The founder of the Mentschikow family, the pastry-cook boy, who nevertheless speedily rose to the highest honours, both personal and hereditary in Court and State. From a pastry-cook's boy, selling pies through the streets of Moscow, he became successively the valet-de-chambre and the favourite of Peter I., was placed by that Prince in his guards, and rose rapidly to the rank of full General, became eventually a Field-marshal, a Minister, Generalissimo, a Prince both of the Germanic and Russian Empires ; and at last died an exile in Siberia. To pass over the ignoble details of the scandalous chronicle of that period, historical impartiality admits of its being said that the prodigious rise of Mentschikow was justified by brilliant services and an universal genius. This man, who hardly knew how to read and write, was one of the greatest commanders, one of the ablest administrators, and one of the greatest statesmen that Russia ever produced. Yet while justice is rendered to his talents, his character cannot be praised : he was rapacious, perfidious, and cruel. The Emperor Leopold I. created him, in 1702, a Count, and in 1705 a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire ; and his immediate Sovereign, Czar Peter, who, as we have just been told in the text, refused in 1698 to make him a simple noble, invested him within nine years after (1707), with the dignity of a Russian Prince—indeed, he was the first that became a Russian Prince *by creation*. On the field of Poltawa he gallantly earned the Fieldmarshal's *bâton*. Upon the death of Catherine I. he governed Russia in the name of the youthful Peter II., and affianced that Prince to his own daughter, the Princess Maria Mentschikow. But the influence of the Dolgoruki family prevented the marriage ; and Mentschikow, who but a short time

24, 25.—The Lord Envoy received the following answer to the points he propounded in the late conference :—1°. “ That the Franciscan monks should be sent through Persia to China. 2°. That the Bremen petition could not be granted at present; that the dearth of provisions in the heart of their own Muscovy forbade it; that no promise could be made for a future period, inasmuch as future events are dark and unknown. A resolution which rested upon its own intrinsic justice, inasmuch as there was such a scarcity of corn in Muscovy itself that the harvest in general had been sold at three times and four times the usual price on the spot, and in the remote colonies near Azow at seven times the ordinary price. Ten people were found

before had been invested with the rank of Generalissimo, was banished to Siberia, where he died in 1729, in the sixtieth year of his age. His son, Prince Alexander, was recalled from exile a year after his father's death. Prince Alexander Mentschikow, whose mission to the Porte before the late Russian war with France and England remains still fresh in the public mind, is the great grandson of the first of his house, the favourite and minister of Czar Peter the Great. He was Minister of Marine under the late Czar Nicholas I., and is one of the most remarkable men of Russia in modern times. To him Russia was indebted for the resuscitation of her navy, which had been quite neglected under Czar Alexander I.—(See Dolgoruki, *Notices des principales familles de la Russie*, &c.)—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

killed in various ways in different quarters of the city.

26.—By the Czar's command, General Lefort entertained magnificently all those who hold principal employments in the chanceries. The mode, however, of the new pecuniary levy was as follows :—all were taxed according to the nature of their offices ; a Dumnoi was set down at a thousand ; a Diak at two hundred roubles ; the same proportion with equal diligence being observed down to the lowest of the scribes.

Nor was the two years' expedition of the Muscovites profitless ; they learnt how to recruit the Czar's exhausted treasury ; for, on the suggestion of General Lefort, to whose advice they imputed it, care is taken at a certain hour to close the city gates, and after that hour any person that wants to enter may do so on payment of a kopek, if he be alone ; but if he has cattle with him, he has to pay a kopek per head.

27.—This law was intimated to all the representatives by Prince Romadonowski, saying that they could not be exempted, inasmuch as the very Czar himself had subjected himself to the regulation. Three persons being found slain by

unknown bandits at a *Kabaka*, the Muscovite who lived in the *Kabaka* was dragged off to the question, in order that he might give information who he had had drinking there late that night, whereby they hoped more easily to discover the murderer.

28.—The Brandenburg Envoy was summoned to an audience of leave-taking.—The Priestaw had come with the Czar's carriage, the horses for the officials had been sent from the Czar's stables; but as he learnt that this scene had been got up without the Czar's knowledge, the ceremony was put off to another day. Near the Kremlin, in two places, 36 rebels, and in Bebraschentsko 150, suffered the penalty of death.—The hours of evening were adorned with pleasanter sports, and royally splendid, for there was a handsome display of fireworks to gratify the sight. In consequence of which the representatives and the Muscovite nobility went by invitation to the Lefort Palace, from which there was an excellent view of the devices of the fireworks. The Czarewicz and the Czar's favourite sister Nathalia witnessed the playful fires from the same house, but from another apartment. For it is

against the national usage for young princes to appear much in public, on the grounds that they are more respected at a distance, which I agree is true in cases where the people revere their sovereign through dread, and not out of love. Seclusion like this may indeed render the sovereign more to be dreaded, but certainly can never make him more loveable.

MARCH 1.—The Brandenburg Envoy was conducted in state to an audience of leave-taking. He rode with a Pristaw, in a carriage of the Czar's, drawn by six white horses. The officials were on horseback. Twelve grooms from the Czar's stables swelled the number of the attendants, and the audience took place in the Lefort Palace, often before-mentioned. At the same time Mr. de Zadora Kesielski, hitherto Marshal of the mission, was accredited and accepted as Resident, being substituted instead of the Envoy. and the Czar commanded him to stay for dinner, which was splendid, and at which the envoys of foreign princes and the principal Boyars were also present. After dinner was over, Dumnoi Moseiwicz, who was mimic Patriarch when the

Czar wished, began giving toasts. He that drank had on bended knee for mockery to revere the sham ecclesiastical dignitary, and beg the favour of his benediction, which he gave with two tobacco pipes, set in the shape of a cross. He alone, of all the Envoys, withdrew furtively who held the sacred sign of our Christian faith too holy to approve of such jests. The same Prelate added to the decency of the dancing by openin it with pontificals and crozier. The inner apartment, next the room in which the festivities were going on, was again occupied by the Czarewicz and the Czar's sister Nathalia; thence they saw the dancing and all the gay tumult, the curtains with which the place was most handsomely decorated being drawn a little; and they were only seen through a lattice by the guests. The natural beauty of the Czarewicz was wonderfully shown off by his civilised German dress and powdered wig. Nathalia was escorted by the *crème* of the married ladies. This day, too, beheld a great departure from Russian manners, which up to this forbade the female sex from appearing at public assemblies of men, and from festive gaieties, for some were

not only allowed to be at the dinner, but also at the dancing afterwards. The Czar had arranged to go off to Veroneje that night, for which reason, as Carlowitz was about to return to his Sovereign in Poland, after a deal of flattering and envied compliments, he gave him a kiss, telling him to bear it to the king as a manifest token of his everlasting affection. He also gave Carlowitz his picture, exceeding richly set with a profusion of diamonds, a fruit of that royal good-will which Carlowitz had managed to win.

The Lord Envoy Imperial, by his intercession on behalf of Colonel de Duishe, obtained permission for him to leave Muscovy, with his wife and children; though it is unprecedented for anybody to be thus discharged, when not only himself, but his daughter also, belonged to the Russian religion by baptism.

At length the Czar bade farewell to all the company, and hearing how the peace of the Confederates was somewhat disturbed, began his journey amidst the flourishing of trumpets and music, and the roar of salvos of artillery.

2.—The silence and modesty of this week is as remarkable as last week's tumult and fury, be

it repentance for all the expence, or remorse for all the crime; unless perhaps it be that the festival holiness of the season may have violently reined in to such outward seeming of orderliness, men that were just now loose and audacious in every lust and every criminal licence. Neither shops nor markets were open, the courts did not sit, the judges had nothing to do; it is neither allowed to eat fish nor linseed oil; with most strict fast they mortify the flesh on dry bread and fruits of the earth—such an unexpected metamorphosis, *certes*, that one hardly can believe one's eyes.

3, 4.—Numbers of *potwodi* were assembled at the Ambassadorial Court, to carry barrels of gunpowder and various munitions of war for the ships at Veroneje.

The Danish and Brandenburg Envoys set out for Veroneje, with the Czar's previous permission, from the house of General Lefort, with whom they had been drinking deeply up to evening in the open air.

5.—Numbers are sent away whose work is done: forty surgeons are discharged, and out of 900 sailors, all who were disliked by the



admiral for being Catholics were expelled from the service.

General Lefort was suddenly taken alarmingly ill with a burning fever.

6.—The kinsman supplied the sick man's place, and received all the colonels to dinner.

7, 8, 9.—Major-General Carlowitz set out, accompanied by the Tertiary, who lately came here with the Franciscan fathers, young Menzies and Monz. They believed that fifty Royal Saxon soldiers were awaiting his arrival at Kadzin, to escort him safely to the King.

By decree of the Senate of the realm, on two successive days all, without distinction, that have been executed, whether by the sword or the wheel, are to be buried.

10.—Every day General Lefort is in more imminent danger of death. The increasing heat of the fever allowed no interval of rest or sleep, and, wearied with pain, his mind had gone astray, and he was raving. By order of the doctors, musicians were called in, whose sweet strains at length reconciled sleep to the sick man.

11.—They began to bury the corpses of the dead criminals. Horrible spectacle, and unknown,

and I may say an abomination to more civilised nations. Several corpses lay huddled together in the carts, many half naked, and all higgledy-piggledy. Like slaughtered sheep to the market, they were brought to the sepulchral pits.

General Lefort having quite lost the use of his senses, raved and shouted, now for music, now for wine. When mention was made of calling for the pastor, growing hotter in his madness, he allowed nobody to come near him.

12.—General and Admiral Lefort died at three o'clock in the morning. After his death many and incongruous rumours were spread about. It is doubtful whether any of them be true. When Stumpf, the Protestant pastor, was admitted to see him, and was admonishing him to be converted to God, they say he only told him, "Not to talk much."\* To his wife, who in his last moments asked his pardon for her past faults, if she had committed any, he blandly replied:

"I never had anything to reproach thee with; I always honoured and loved thee;" and without saying more, he shook his head several times, by which they believe he meant to allude to a certain

\* "Ne multa verba faceret."—ORIG.

other connection. He commended, in the first place, his domestics and their services, desiring that their wages should be paid in full. Some days before his death, when he was sleeping at another person's house, where he had an amour, a frightful row was heard at his own house in his usual bedroom. The wife was horror-stricken, and supposing her husband might have changed his mind and come home in a great fury, she sent to ascertain what was the case : and the persons sent came back again, assuring that they could see nobody in that room. Nevertheless the uproar went on, and if the wife's assertion may be credited, next morning all the chairs, tables, and seats were found, horrible to behold, lying scattered topsy-turvy, all about ; besides which, deep groans were constantly heard all through the night. A messenger was immediately despatched to Veroneje, to acquaint the Czar that General Lefort had departed this life. In the interim, Boyar Golowin had everything sealed up, and had given the keys to the kinsman of the deceased.

13.—Alexander Dareski arrived from Poland with a mission, of which the following are said to be the chief points :

First.—That Poles should not be forced to pass to the Russian religion.

Secondly.—That whoever preferred serving Poland to Muscovy, might be free to leave.

Thirdly.—That the Muscovites should not meddle in the Elbing cause and quarrel.

They say that Galizin is obstreperous against giving liberty for the Poles to go away ; saying that it is hard to allow them to leave, after they have scrutinized all the secret and innermost affairs of the State of Muscovy.

14.—A very rich shop, belonging to a certain merchant, was confiscated, for punishment of I know not what crime. The merchant immediately set eagerly to work to purchase the patronage of the notorious Alexander with a bribe of a thousand roubles. The latter, greedy of such a sum, laboured in his turn to gain over him who then presided over the Treasury. But when he found that the Treasurer was more faithful than himself, and adverse to his proposal, inasmuch as he deemed it wrong to commit a fraud upon the Sovereign's public Treasury to enrich a private individual, the favourite had the audacity even to threaten him that if he made

any further opposition he would not want for an occasion to revenge his contempt and neglect.

General Lefort (as they have asseverated) left nothing to excite the envy of this people against himself or his heirs. Nay, his kinsman, prostrate upon the ground before Prince Galizin, protested that he had not the means of buying the usual mourning suit for himself.

It is ordained by a public ukase, that henceforward no petition may be presented to the Czar unless it be marked with the chancery stamp. The charge for stamping varies according to the amount petitioned for, being at the rate of a griffra for every fifty roubles; and when the sum is under fifty roubles, the tax is a kopek.

In the great church of Moscow an office and suffrages for the departed were performed; the heads of the clergy being present and celebrating.

15.—The Lord Envoy of Brandenburg came back from Veroneje, having been presented by the Czar with his portrait set in precious stones.

16.—A person was sent to General Carlowitz, to warn him to take some other route on his return to Poland, than that of Smolensko,—that

there were traps laid there, and that that neighbourhood was very unsafe.

17, 18.—The Czar returned from Veroneje on learning the death of his dearest friend, General Lefort. Those who were present when the Czar received the news of his death, affirmed that it was just like one that had heard of the death of a parent. He burst into thick sobs, and with a flood of tears broke out in these words: "Now I am left without one trusty man: he alone was faithful to me: in whom can I confide henceforward?"

19.—When the kinsman of the late General approached his Majesty the Czar, to pay his dutiful and humble court, there was no place for articulate speech,—grief and weeping frustrated every attempt at words. The Czar dined at Boyar Szeremetow's, restless all the while, his real foul-felt sorrow allowing him no tranquillity.

The Lord Envoy of Brandenburg was splendidly graced with many gifts by the Czar, with his usual liberality towards Envoys.

20.—The Vice-Admiral bade farewell to the Lord Envoy Imperial, being about to start in the evening for the vessels at Veroneje. Boyar

Golowin also came to the Lord Envoy when night was already advanced. His Majesty the Czar instituted the Order of Knights of the Holy Apostle Andrew; the cross they are to wear being of the form which they paint as St. Andrew's, otherwise called the Burgundy Cross. The legend on the obverse is: "St. Andrew Apostle;" on the reverse, "Peter Alexiowicz, Possessor and Autocrat of Russia," with the name of the Czarewicz Alexis Petrowicz across it. This order is instituted to honour persons who may have earned the meed of valour by their exploits in the Turkish war. The first knight of this order that he created was Boyar Golowin, giving him the cross, which the latter exhibited to the Lord Envoy this evening, and narrated the whole series of the statutes.

21.—As all the representatives were invited to the funeral of the late General Lefort, they all appeared in mourning. Eight in the morning was the hour appointed for carrying out the body. But before everybody had arrived and everything was ready, the sun that looked down on the sad scene had risen nearly to the meridian. Meantime, after the manner of the Slowoda folk, the

tables were laid out, groaning under viands, and drinking cups in long array, and bowls mantling with every description of wine. Mulled wine was served to those who preferred it. The Russians—for everybody of any rank or office had by the Czar's orders to be present—sat at table, ravenously devouring the viands, which were all cold. There was a great variety of fish, cheese, butter, caviare, and so forth.

Prince Szeremetow, refined by much travel, and dressed in the German fashion, wearing his Cross of Malta pendant at his breast, thought it beneath his propriety to give himself up to voracity along with the rest. The Czar coming in, showed many tokens of grief: fixed sorrow was in his face. To the representatives who paid their becoming court, bowing to the ground according to custom, the monarch replied with exquisite politeness. When Leo Kirilowicz left his seat, and hastened to meet the Czar, he received indeed his salutation graciously, but remained absent without answering for a little while, until recollecting himself he bent to embrace him. When the moment for removing the body came, the grief and former affection of the Czar



and some others was manifest to everybody, for the Czar shed tears most abundantly, and in the sight of all the vast crowd of people who were assembled on account of the solemn ceremony, he gave the last kiss to the corpse.

The following was the order of the funeral procession :—

1°. Colonel de Blumberg, mounted on a horse, with housings glittering with gold embroidery, led the whole procession.

2°. He was followed in the usual way by his regiment called Bebraschentsko, their band playing music in accordance with the sad ceremony. The first company of this regiment was led by the Czar in person, in mourning, and with settled sorrow in his looks.

3°. The Semonowski regiment.

4°. The regiment of the late General Lefort.

5°. A captain, in complete armour, on a charger most richly caparisoned, and bearing a drawn sword with the point downwards.

6°. Trumpeters and drummers, playing a melancholy funeral strain.

7°. Two of the late General's trumpeters, in mourning.

8°. Three banners, borne by men in mourning.

9°. Two horses, most richly caparisoned.

10°. A horse, covered with black housings.

11°. Five men in mourning, bearing certain insignia in their hands, on filken cushions, viz. : the golden spurs, the pistols, the naked sword, with its scabbard lying beside it, the bâton, and the helmet.

12°. The body in a sarcophagus, covered with black velvet, fringed with gold.

13°. All the domestic servants, clad in mourning.

14°. Marshal Colonel de Duithe, conducting the group of mourners.

15°. The kinsman of the deceased, with the Imperial and Brandenburg representatives, along with whom was Szeremetow, from which the Russians took occasion to sneer at him, asking among one another, out of spite to him, whether he was the Envoy of the Order of Malta. After these came all the near family friends of the deceased.

16°. All the Boyars, Dumnoi, Diaks, and several others of different official degrees.

17°. The foreigners who desired to show that mark of kindness towards the deceased.

18°. A sorrowful group, consisting of the widow and other women, led by a marshal.

Thus the body was conducted to the Reformed Church, where Pastor Stumpf preached a short sermon. On leaving the temple the Boyars and the rest of their countrymen disturbed the order of the procession, forcing their way with inept arrogance up to the very body. The Envoys pretending, however, to take no notice of the haughty pretensions that led to this violent act, suffered every one of the Muscovites to go on before them, even those whose humble lot and condition placed them out of the contest which the others perhaps had plotted for precedence. And the Envoys went on to where the nearest relation of the deceased had taken his place, as in funerals it is always reckoned the chief honour to walk beside him. As they came to the cemetery where the deceased was to be buried, the Czar noticed that the order was changed; that his subjects, who previously had followed the Envoys, now preceded them; therefore he called young Lefort to him and inquired: "Who

disturbed the order: why those followed that just now went foremost?" And as he remained prostrate without giving any answer about the cause, the Czar commanded him to speak out what was the case: and when he said that it was the Russians that had violently inverted the order, the Czar greatly in wrath, nevertheless said nothing except: "They are dogs, not my Boyars." Szeremetow, on the contrary—and to his prudence it may be attributed—still continued to accompany the Envoys, although all the Russians had gone on before. In the cemetery itself and on the highway there were cannon drawn up, which shook the air with a triple discharge, and each regiment also delivered a triple volley of musketry. One of the artillery-men, remaining stupidly before the cannon's mouth, had his head carried off by the shot. The Czar went back with the troops to the house of Lefort, whither all who had accompanied the funeral followed him. Everybody that had attended in mourning was presented with a gold ring, on which was engraved the date of the death, and a death's head. The Czar, having gone out for a moment, all the Boyars were hastening with

anxious speed to go home. They had already gone down some steps, when meeting the Czar returning face to face, they came back into the room. This haste of the Boyars to get away gave rise to a suspicion that they were glad of the death, and it put the Czar in such a passion that he wrathfully addressed them in the following terms:—"Ho! you are made merry at his death! It is a grand victory for you that he is dead. Why can't you all wait? I suppose, because the greatness of your joy will not allow you to keep up this forced appearance, and the feigned sorrow of your faces."

22.—Dumnoi Emilian Ignatowicz Ukrainzow, of the Ambassadorial Chancery, was deprived of almost all the authority of his office, which was at the same time committed to the mock Patriarch, Mikitim Moseiwicz.

23.—As the Czar was deliberating to whom he should confide the Prefecture, one of the Boyars said to him that it was an office which might be imposed upon Boris Petrowicz Szere-metow. Upon which the Czar gave him a cuff, as if he were an evil adviser; and roared out

passionately at him: "So, you too are hankering after his friendship."

In the afternoon to-day, the Czar rode in a carriage through Slowoda, bade adieu to all whom he condescended to grace with his favour, and in the evening left Moscow for Veroneje.

It is the talk of the town, that about twelve Russians went in the stillness of the night to the cemetery where they knew General Lefort was buried, and, in the hope of a rich booty, would have violated the grave, had not the neighbours, awoke with the noise they made talking, and hurrying to see this unparalleled crime, deterred the wicked wretches from their nefarious purpose.

24.—Boyar Golowin has been entrusted with the care of the Germans, as the person who seemed best inclined towards them since General Lefort's death. He went off to-day to the Czar at Veroneje.

A certain noble from Courland, a lieutenant, had solicited his discharge, which so far from obtaining, he was even commanded by Galizin to get ready to go on an expedition with the Czar. On hearing of this, he hid himself in secret places, so that he could not be found, nor

could the Czar's orders be intimated to him. However, when the funeral of General Lefort took place, he felt confident that he might safely enough, among such crowds of men, look on at the funeral pomp. But Galizin, who kept his eyes sharply about him, lighted upon the lieutenant's well-known features, and without a moment's delay directed a colonel to arrest him and deliver him into custody at the Pricassa. To-day, after a fustigation of *battok*, he sent him off towards Astracan.

25.—The Brandenburg Lord Envoy Extraordinary took leave of the Emperor's Lord Envoy.

26.—The departure of the Brandenburg Envoy took place with the same state as his entry. There was the gilt coach of the Czar's, and the horses with their superb trappings for the officials: the troop of Light Cavalry was absent, and in its stead about ten scribes enacted the horsemen. But he had ninety Potwodi, and expected more in the out-of-the-way stations where they are changed.

27.—A principal race among the Tartars is that of the Calmucks, who are not tributary to the

Czar, but nevertheless acknowledge his fuzerainty, and yield services more in the way of allies than as subjects,—services which are purchased with annual presents. An Envoy from them came to-day, with a train of only six persons. Under the name of an Ambassador, he drove a more profitable trade. Tea leaf, starry anise, Chinese tobacco, *fine tissues*,\* and several other things in

\* *Fulturæ subtiles* is the expression in the original, by which it is clear the author meant to indicate some of those fine stuffs for which the East is still renowned, and of which quantities are still brought overland by Tartar merchants to the great marts of Russia. The classical meaning of the word *fultura* is *a propping up*, which it is plain will not suit the context. But Du Cange, in his “Glossary of the Latinity of the Middle Ages,” under the heading *Feltrum, filtrum, filtrus, pheltrum, philtrum, filtra, feltra*, mentions several woven or felt stuffs, which would appear to have been known to Europe through the Tartars. Thus, for example, he quotes Vincent of Blois, lib. xxx., c. 80, *de Tartaris*: “cum ad bellum ire volunt, cursores præmittunt, qui secum nihil “præter *filtra sua* deferunt.” And again: “*tentoria filtree*.” Thwoczius, in “Chr. Hungariæ,” *de Tartaris*: “cum suis “*tentoriis filtreis*, jumentis, pecoribus, terram vacuum Hungariæ “peragrabant.” Du Cange adds that *tentoria filtrina* are ascribed also to the Tartars by Thomas, Archdeacon of Spalatro, cap. 38; and to the Turcomans by Sanudo, lib. iii. p. 12, c. 1. He also quotes Vincent of Blois, lib. xxxii., c. 8, *de Tartaris*, for mention of garments of a stuff so called, “*de filtris*,” as follows: “*filtra de lana Camerolum quibus vestiuntur faciunt*.” Still none of all these will apply to the “*fulturæ subtiles*” of our text, which I am inclined to suspect our old diplomatist meant as Latin for *Cashmire shawls*, or perhaps *China crape*.—TRANSLATOR’S NOTE.



which China is known to abound, were his most precious merchandise. There were still some empty rooms remaining, that are built over the stables of the Ambassadors' Palace, two of which were appointed for his lodging. Although the barbarian knew little or nothing of those manners and honourable customs, by the grandeur and stately ceremonial of which it is the privilege of Ambassadors to captivate the reverence of foreign nations; nevertheless, before he would go into those rooms, he inquired whether other Envoys had lodged there before. He deserves credit, at least for having tried to guard against anything prejudicial. The Muscovites had little difficulty in imposing upon him; asserting that the Ambassadors of the greatest princes of Europe had lodged in those strait limits. He ate mostly mare's flesh, and was allowed, at the outside, thirty kopeks a day for the usual free maintenance. But, humbugged by the persuasions of the Muscovites, he thought himself most splendidly treated.

There arrived also a Siberian Envoy, who lodged with Vinnius, the Chancellor of all Siberia.

28.—Count Bergamini, a Captain of Light Horse, under General de Beist, who had escorted the Czar on his return to Muscovy, as far as the frontiers, came to Moscow.

29.—Seventy Italians, whom the Muscovites had brought from Venice, were discharged without payment of their expenses. Notwithstanding the many inconveniences through which they had to retrace their long journey, none got more than ten roubles, others nine, and others only eight. Exasperated at this injustice, they took the liberty of saying direful things of the whole Muscovite race.

30.—Again a whole regiment of Strelitz, of the garrison of Bialogrod, conspired against their Monarch's weal. Two informers, who were privy to the plot, a pope and a Strelitz, are sent to the Czar. It looks like a fatality, that such flocks of men can, with such helpless perversity, be excited and banded together to their own destruction.

31.—All the Boyars, by little and little, are going off to Veroneje. Tzarkaski, a prince of advanced years, remains as Prefect of the City, an office which was entrusted to him, though

there were others who would fain have arrogated that dignity to themselves, under pretext that the Czar had conferred it upon them. For the Czar, when bidding farewell at his departure, recommended the affairs of Moscow to several, and spoke to different persons in this manner : “ Meantime I commit all my affairs to your loyalty.” I opine it was a maxim with the Czar,—and a maxim not to be contemned,—to raise up many to great hope, in order that the possession may be envied to any one, and that by their constant dissensions they may be left without means of abusing absolute power, or of giving grounds for regret at such authority being intrusted, by seizing on it to act against their Sovereign.

APRIL 1.—Some hordes of Crim-Tartars penetrated in a headlong swoop to the very camp at Azow. None dared resist the unexpected peril ; fear filled the country far and wide around, and this very panic terror gave increased force and daring to the enemy. The farms depopulated, the fields desolate, the hamlets in ashes, the colonies widowed of their inhabitants,

are standing monuments of irreparable damage, and vestiges of the unheard-of cruelty that was exercised. The plundering hurricane swept along with it numbers of officers, still more common soldiers, and an almost incredible multitude of serfs, into the hardest slavery.

2, 3.—The Greek and Russian Church venerates the images of Saints with no less devotion than the Church of Rome, and justly places much hope and confidence in their suffrages; not giving them that supreme worship of *latria*, which belongs to the Majesty of the Almighty Creator of all that exists, but that far different worship which we are entitled to pay to them as friends of God, and intercessors for us. So that that signal honour which the Russians unanimously pay to Saints and their images is not to be censured. It is a more knotty question whether particular practices which they use in honour of divers Saints be not superstitious; as, for example, when the sick, the helpless, and those who are beyond the aid of human skill, fly for refuge to images, which are placed upon their heads with sacerdotal rites. But when one examines more closely into the reason why the

cloak that Elias left after him wrought miracles, it will at once appear that the finger of God's right hand, to whom as the ultimate source all our piety, all worship, and veneration tend, works wonderful things in his works in a wonderful manner. Whence I hold it not to be omitted that General-in-Chief Schachin, was present to-day at a solemn procession in which an image was carried to the house of a sick person, to the very great edification of many people.

4.—To-day the Russians celebrate the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the greatest pomp, festive volleys of musketry and great guns resounding. For they consider it becoming that the commencement of man's Redemption should be celebrated with special rejoicing.

5.—The Lord Envoy, conducted by a certain German Colonel, went over the Czar's castle of the Kremlin. In the hall where audience is usually given to ambassadors, a throne of silver gilt, embellished with a number of precious stones, stands conspicuous, worthy of Sovereign Majesty. We did not see the rest of the regalia ;

for, as the Czar has hitherto refused to dwell in this castle, they are kept locked up in chests. On the side of the castle from which a charming view opens on the river Neglina, above the second story, there is a fair precinct of garden, supported upon masonry : it is quite melancholy to see how it lies neglected, going to ruin on account of human sloth.\* We were also gratified with a sight of the room from which Princess Sophia, in the time of the Muscovite triumvirate, under the usurping sway of the prime minister, Basil Galizin, could observe through a lattice all the proposals of the envoys and the answers of the ministers. Next this, is a magnificently adorned apartment, set apart for the conferences of ambassadors. There are also two exceedingly neat chapels, one for summer and the other for winter. In the summer chapel they venerate a miraculous image of the Mother of God, which was brought from Smolensko. In the Church of the Annun-

\* Czar Peter the Great was more than heedless about gardening. Evelyn (SYLVA, b. ii. c. vi.) speaking regretfully of certain holly hedges of his own planting at Sayes Court, says, after Peter I. had sojourned for a few months there in 1698, "in my now *ruined* garden, thanks to the Czar of Muscovy."—  
TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

ciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, all the Czars are buried and entombed. They keep the pictures of those whose sanctity of life procured them the honour of miracles. That cause was alleged on an inquiry why Ivan Basilowicz, the great tyrant of Muscovy, was the only one of whom there was no portrait. Besides a decollation of Saint John, they show another picture of the Mother of God, which cost 17,000 roubles. The grandfather, father, and elder brother of the now reigning Czar are laid together in front of the same altar, enclosed in stone sarcophagi. This church has nine towers, all gilt, from the summits of which as many crosses glitter with the same metal on high; that upon the highest tower is said to be cast entirely of pure gold. In a church close by, called Sabora, all the Patriarchs and Metropolitans that are reckoned among the Saints are buried. Among the rest, they revere one named Iona. In the same church there is a particle of our Saviour's garment preserved; and we kissed a still entire arm of St. Andrew. The Czar's seat in that Church is marvellously wrought and exceedingly ancient. It belonged to the Princes of Kiow, and was thence brought hither. Near

it rises the throne of the Patriarch, marvelously adorned with numberless paintings. The sedilia for the princesses, in another part of the church, are covered with very rich tapestries of red silk.

Seven regiments of Strelitz, rebels again, in the very city of Azow, refuse to admit the Czar. For that they knew the Czar's hatred of them to be worse than Vatinian,\* and that the destruction of all the Strelitz would be the certain consequence, if he were admitted into the town: that as they were to lose their lives, they would at least not die unavenged; that it was a solace to despairing men, to deserve their penalty; that there remained as a last resource to call in the Crim Tartars; that there were numbers of others banished in the neighbourhood of Azow who would take heart at such an occasion for revenge;

\* "Notum enim sibi esse Tſari odium plusquam Vatinianum." The old German secretary, with the pedantry common to his time, and never unknown to his nation, puts this classical allusion into the lips of the barbarian Strelitz! Vatinus was a man celebrated for his hatred of Cicero, who afterwards became so friendly with him that the great orator defended him. Seneca says of him: "*Affiduo convivio depudere didicerat.*" And Catullus, before our pedantic old German, speaks of "*Odium Vatinianum.*"  
—TRANSL.



and, especially, that as they still bore the unhealed wounds that had been inflicted upon them, the very sweetness of vengeance would make them rush blindly along with them to destruction. This wretched state of things the Woivode is said to support with his counsels, wavering in his loyalty and obedience, through consciousness of many crimes, and through dread of being brought to punishment,—thinking that by embracing the cause of the rebels, he may, in his manifest peril, either defer his punishment, or by a spontaneous death anticipate the headsmen's office. Hence, the troops were concentrated; the detached garrisons summoned in, and the battle for the mastery is now among fellow citizens, rather than with a foreign foe.

In the Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary one was anointed Metropolitane to be sent to Kiow.

6.—Boyar Leo Kirilowicz Nareskin was summoned by the Czar's orders to Veroneje, and is supposed to be called thither because he was believed to have wished to free himself from that journey by pretending illness.

All the inhabitants of Moscow without excep-

tion are subjected to a census, in order that each according to his means, or the extent of his trade, may pay a certain annual tax. On account of this many hundreds and thousands are going off every day to return to the places from whence they came, leaving Moscow like a desert.

Oats and provisions were very dear now in Moscow, and they alleged that it arose from the circumstance that when the corpses of those that were lately executed were to be carted to the pits which were dug for them outside the city, the ferocious foldiers, by the Czar's command, had compelled the Sbosecks, that is the serfs, to throw down the burdens off their carts and load them with dead bodies, or to leave them and go dig pits, whilst the foldiers with a high hand kept for themselves the wheat, hay, oats, and whatever else the serfs were carting in, not only with impunity, but as a matter of right. Deterred by this loss, the peasants brought nothing more into town, fearing lest what they meant for market should fall a prey and booty to the licentious rapacity of the foldiers.

7.—The Lord Envoy bade farewell to Prince

Boris Alexiowicz Galitzin, who was about leaving the same day for Casan and Astracan. Mr. Pleyer followed the Prince to the same destination.

8, 9.—A great fire broke out about nine o'clock in the morning not far from the Palace of the Ambassadors, behind the palace of General-in-Chief Schachin. Boyar Soltikow and Knes Michalowicz Tzerkasky met with great loss; their own palaces and several wooden houses round about being reduced to ashes in the space of four hours. There was no water poured on to extinguish the flames, the only security was in demolishing some houses. Pieces of sheet lead were to be seen in numbers with the distinguishing marks of the regiments: but there were few men to give a helping hand; and those that were trying to destroy the roofs were so scorched by the sudden approaches of the flames when they least expected it, as to put a stop to further efforts. They carried out a miraculous image of the Mother of God in order that superior powers might stay the flames. The same day a house in the German Slowoda was destroyed by fire.

10, 11, 12.—New credentials came by post by which the Lord Envoy was invested with the character of Envoy Extraordinary to announce the marriage of the Most Serene the King of the Romans.

13.—A conference was had with the Dumnoi in reference to the new credentials, and the announcement of the royal espousals.

14.—Notice sent by express to the Prime Minister at Veroneje, with reference to the new function most benignantly conferred by the Most August the Emperor.

15.—A dangerous pest began to make countless havoc of men at Azow.

16.—We began our paschal devotions ; this day celebrating Holy Thursday.

17.—We observed Good Friday with marked devotion, and a voluntary fast the whole day.

18.—The Lord Envoy Extraordinary went on foot with all his suite to visit the Sepulchre\*

\* In the Catholic countries of Germany, and in Poland, the people, on Easter Saturday, go in crowds to pray at the altar where the consecrated Eucharist was reserved for the mass of Good Friday. They call that altar the Sepulchre, and visit it in commemoration of the Maries' visit to our Lord's tomb.—TRANSL.

of Christ in the German Slowoda, an hour's distance from the Palace of the Ambassadors. In like reverential state we proceeded thither at night to the solemn ceremony of our Saviour's Resurrection.

19.—With festive clangor of drums and trumpets, we celebrated Easter. At one o'clock to-day, Dumnoi Emilian Ignatowicz Ukrainzow, who was to go on from Veroneje to conclude a peace at Constantinople, visited our Lord Envoy Extraordinary.

20, 21.—The Lord Envoy Extraordinary went to the Dumnoi to tell him out of friendship some things which might be of great utility and service to him at the Ottoman Porte. Boyar Feodor Alexiowicz Golowin is raised by the Czar to the rank of Admiral.

22.—The Envoy of the Elector of Brandenburg is said to have run very narrow danger of his life on the road between Moscow and Novogorod, in consequence of a brawl that occurred between his suite and the inhabitants of that part of the country.

23.—The Lord Envoy and one of his friends visited Colonel Gordon, who was on guard in

the Kremlin Castle. There was one of the principal persons of the Muscovite nobility, named Almazow, under arrest in his quarters. Feodor Madveowicz Apraxen is married to his sister, and Apraxen's sister is the Dowager of the Czar who died about seventeen years ago.\* This Almazow's household were taking too great freedom in sporting with Easter eggs, and perhaps were more than usually uproarious. They did not stop when they were forbidden by the watch, and maintained, that at that Easter season custom warranted them. However, the night watch was not of the same opinion, and gave them warning to be off, unless they preferred being cudgelled away. The others, exasperated, began brawling, and at length words came to blows. Help was sent to the watch, but being insufficient, was driven away by the infuriated domestics. The matter being reported to Prince Michael Lehugowicz Tzerkaski, orders were sent

\* Martha Apraxin, of a Boyar family, the pedigree of which is traced to the fifteenth century, was the consort of Czar Theodore, the eldest brother of Czar Peter the Great. They are since early in last century Counts Apraxin, by creation of the Czar.—  
TRANSL.

to the Chancellor to see that Almazow's guilty servants be taken into custody, and to send a scribe to his house with a force of fifteen soldiers. The scribe either by a mistake of his own, or by a spiteful order of the Chancellor, seized not the servants, but their master, who was ignorant and innocent of the whole affair, and would have dragged him off to a most villanous dungeon, if Colonel Gordon, who had got notice from the Dowager Czarine, Almazow's kinswoman, had not wrested him from the reluctant hands of the soldiers and scribe, and assigned him his own quarters as his place of arrest. Certainly soldiers in Muscovy are in the habit of tormenting prisoners in every way at their fancy, without respect of persons or the matter of which they are accused, bruising them with their clenched hands, with their muskets, with sticks, and thrusting them into the most beastly holes—especially the opulent, to whom they unblushingly say, that they will not cease from beating them until they have paid a certain sum. Let a prisoner go willingly or unwillingly to gaol, he is beaten all the same. Almazow, a strikingly fine young fellow, being liberated from arrest while I was

looking on, went to return thanks to the Czarine.

24.—The Czar's Postmaster-General and the Dumnoi of the Siberian Chancery, Andrew Andreowicz Wignius, a Russian of German extraction, together with a Basilian monk named Corion, and several German officers dined with us. Another lamentable fire burnt down the house of Boyar Leo Kirilowicz.

25.—Every Boyar, by command of the Czar, is bound to contribute 500 roubles towards the naval armament; those who possess more than 100 serfs, 1000; but those who have not 100 peasants are only obliged to pay 100 roubles.

26, 27.—Notice has come through the post that Prokop Wöfnizin, the Ambassador Plenipotentiary, has left Vienna. He had with perverse sophistry imputed the mistake of the two years' armistice to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries; but on the careful showing of the Imperial Envoy, the contrary was plainly seen; and as he had related matters untruly, he lay obnoxious to the manifold perils of the Czar's indignation.



28, 29.—The anniversary of our solemn entry was celebrated.

30.—Report tells that the Czar has left Veroneje for Azow.

END OF VOL. I.











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