

improve and preserve a country which, sooner or later, is sure to secede from Great Britain, and which, did it remain faithful to the mother country, could not be of real service to it for any length of time."

As to Mr. Neuman, of whom the duke speaks as "a distinguished man of letters," the only other literary production of his which I see named is a translation of a play of Kotzebue's, entitled "Self-Immolation." As to the duke himself, the author of the *Travels*, it will be of interest to state that he was the descendant and lineal representative of François, Duc de la Rochefoucauld, the famous author of the "Reflexions, or Moral Sentences and Maxims," who was descended from the ancient Dukes of Guienne. One of these Rochefoucaulds served under Philip Augustus of France against our *Cœur de Lion*; and Froissart speaks of another of them who attended a tournament at Bourdeaux with a retinue of 200 men, all kinsmen or relatives. One perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, and his heir was soon afterwards murdered by the partizans of the League. The son of this one was created a duke by Louis XIII., (the title had been previously count), and it was his son, the second duke, who became known throughout Europe by his volume of *Maxims*. The next duke, Master of the Horse to Louis XIV., was, like his predecessors, a great soldier; as also was his successor, who took part in the engagement at Landeu, in which William III. of England was defeated. The next duke became a friend and follower of Voltaire, and lost favour at the court of Louis XV. The next, during the troubles of the French Revolution, was taken from his carriage and killed by a mob in the presence of his wife and mother at Gisors in 1792, his crime being his title, although politically he was a liberal. The traveller of the years 1795, '96, '97, in the United States and Canada, was the nephew of this duke, and, as I suppose, inheritor of the title, which, however, had become illegal in France. He was the friend, and, in some sort, the pupil, agriculturally, of the Englishman Arthur Young, and many parts of the duke's work consist of the kind of information which Arthur Young, towards the close of the last century, travelled through England, Ireland, France and Italy to collect. The Epistle Dedicatory, of which we have already heard, prefixed to the *Travels*, is addressed to the widow of the recently-murdered duke, his uncle: the lady, however, was dead before the *Travels* appeared. The duke, while referring to this