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O thou! whose mild theology, combin'd
With eloquence resistless, gently stole,
And fix'd conviction in the wav'ring mind,
And rais'd with heav'nly hope the sinking soul;

Lamented LINN!—could faith and goodness save,
(Refr'n'd by learning, and by genius fir'd)
Their blest possessor from the early grave,
Then had'st thou liv'd till Time itself expir'd!

Sudden and awful was thy final scene;
No guilty fears thy parting soul opprest;
Thy life was spodess, and thy death serene;
Thy last faint accents were to Heav'n addrest.

Yet while thy friends deplore thy early doom,
And sympathising strangers with them mourn,
Immortal Fame shall bid thy mem'ry bloom,
And wind the faultr round thy sacred urn.

Yes! thy sweet strains shall live, Colom-
bia's boast,
Their deathless fame shall flourish ever green;
E'en now it spreads o'er Europe's class-
ic coast,
Tho' vast Atlantic rolls his waves between!

Yes! those sweet strains thy honor'd name shall save,
Tho' thy frail form to kindred dust is giv'n;
The hand that trac'd them moulders in the grave,
The soul that breath'd them lives in yon bright heaven!

Yet, what's the wretch by shining Science woo'd,
The fairest wreath that genius can demand,
To that which crowns the pious and the good—
Celestial roses from an angel's hand!

And such, O sainted spirit, such is thine!
The heav'nly meed of mortal virtue this!
Raptures, which seraphs only can define,
Eternal glory! and eternal bliss!

SELECTIONS.

A SKETCH OF THE WAR OF ST.
DOMINGO, FROM THE INVASION
OF LECLERC TO THE DEATH
OF TOUSSAINT.

IN the ready acquiescence of the French government to the prelimi-
naries, which formed the foundation of the treaty of Amiens, it ap-
peared, that the most powerful inducement for such eager acquies-
cence was the recovery of St. Domingo. A fleet had been for a long
time collected at Brest, and a considerabler army assembled near it.
Though Ireland was held out as the object of the expedition, yet it had
been observed, before the preliminaries were signed, that it was
to this army the French government sent all the West India refugees
and black troops then in France. Hence it is probable, that this fleet
and army were assembled, merely as a menace during war, and for
the purpose of invading St. Domin-
go, as soon as the British govern-
ment should sign such a peace as
France required. Early in October,
1801, the preliminaries were signed
between the French and English;
and without waiting till a definitive
treaty could be signed, the French
government, with wonderful acti-
vity, equipped at Rochefort, Tou-
on, Havre, and Flushing, arma-
ments to co-operate with the grand
equipment at Brest, of which admi-
eral Villaret Joyeuse was the naval commander, and general Leclerc the commander of the land forces, as captain-general of St. Domingo. The solicitude for the recovery of that colony, the activity in fitting out the expedition, and the possible loss of the whole French navy incurred by it, are not to be wondered at, when the importance of the island is considered, the character and power of Toussaint L'Ouverture who then governed it, and the great difficulties which the nature of the country, and its numerous and armed population, would oppose to an invading army. The value of St. Domingo is beyond calculation. That part of it which belonged to France before the war, about one third of the island, and the least fertile, was more productive than all the British West India islands together: the value of its annual exports were above 7,000,000£ sterling, which employed 1640 ships, and 26,770 seamen. When to this possession should be added the Spanish part of the island, it would be a moderate calculation to state the future value of the whole, at three times the value which the French part alone possessed before the war. Even when the whole should be brought to the state in which the French part was formerly, it would not then be half peopled or half cultivated. It was clear that if France could only hold St. Domingo as a colony, she need hardly wish for more foreign possessions, as that alone would be worth, all the colonies which the other European states possess, both for intrinsic value and the number of ships and seamen it would employ in time of peace, which would at once lay the foundation of a commerce and a navy, superior to that of any other nation. These considerations were naturally among the principal objects of the government: the expedition therefore for St. Domingo, long preparing, was equipped in a short time after the signing of the preliminaries allowed a chance to the French fleet of making the pas-
sage, without being obstructed by the English. Such being the views of the French, at the time of signing the preliminaries, it is proper to enquire into the state of the island at that time, and the character of those who possessed it.

- St. Domingo had suffered more than the mother country, by the excesses which the wild notions of liberty had given rise to in the commencement of the French revolution. There were three classes of men in the island: the whites, mulattoes, and the blacks. Notwithstanding the levelling sentiments which then prevailed in the French army, the garrisons of St. Domingo at first sided with the two former classes, who were the proprietors, against the claims of the blacks. The whites and the mulattoes afterwards quarrelled among themselves, and the French garrisons were too feeble to interfere, with success, in settling their broils. At length, when the continuance of the war in Europe put it out of the power of France to send any reinforcements to St. Domingo, and the island appeared likely to become an English colony, the republican troops were obliged to call in the aid of the blacks to repel the English. In order to make of slaves enthusiastic soldiers, no less a promise than that of liberty was held out to them. It was for liberty that they stood with fidelity to their posts, bravely met the dangers of battle, and without assistance from the mother country, defended the colony against the power of Great Britain, the proud mistress of the seas. Among this race of negroes, formerly so despised, were immediately found characters suited to the vast parts which they were called upon to act; generals capable of conducting armies with consummate skill; statesmen of no common or bounded views; some who, at the schools at the Cape, and the other towns, had learned in their youth, from European masters, those sciences and that knowledge in which Europe so much excels; others who, with little or no educa-
tion, drew from the resources of their own minds, the power of filling the most important stations with decency. Of this number, if fortune were always constant to merit, in Toussaint L'Ouverture, not only the poet, but historian, would have seen "hands which the rod of empire might have swayed." The ascendency of his genius entitled him to the chief command among his countrymen, and when the course of events had made him for years supreme in the island, he "bore his faculties so meekly," acted with so much justice to foreign merchants, and showed so strong a desire to raise the race of his fellow negro citizens, not only in political rank but in moral character, that the eyes of the world were turned upon him, as one of the founders of empires. He was considered as the Washington of St. Domingo, and the man fated to be the principal instrument of restoring the negro race to independence. Viewed in this light, he was undoubtedly the most interesting of all the characters which appeared on the great stage of political events at that time. For several years before, the whole weight of the government of St. Domingo had been sustained by him; he had subdued or tranquillized every party that opposed him, and had at length drawn up a constitution for that country, such as, in his judgment, promised to secure its happiness and independence. In forming this constitution, he was considered, by the first consul, as having committed an open act of rebellion against him, as sovereign of the mother country; but in justice to Toussaint, it must be recollected, that France had abandoned the island to the blacks, and that they, not knowing of the private negotiaciones between Hawkesbury and Otto, naturally considered the war would be of much longer duration, and therefore ventured to make a constitution for themselves, without consulting the great constitution-maker of Europe; this was their great offence; and no sooner did they hear of the preliminaries being signed, than they saw on their coasts an immense fleet and army, destined to occupy the island as masters, and possibly to reduce them to the state of slavery, from which they had purchased their emancipation by their blood, and by their courageous defence of the colony. Toussaint had just suppressed an insurrection, which must have been the most afflicting to his feelings as a man, inasmuch as it was headed by his nephew, Moyse, in whom he had reposed entire confidence. From the protection that the humanity of Toussaint afforded to the whites, a party was formed against him, who cried out that he had abandoned and sold the blacks to the whites. When this party, with Moyse at their head, was subdued, Toussaint turned his attention to secure the independence and interests of the island by negociations with America and England. The negociation with the government of Jamaica appeared in the greatest state of forwardness, when it was abruptly broken off, in consequence of the news arriving at Jamaica of the conclusion of the preliminary treaty, and almost immediately after Toussaint learned that a great fleet and army was on its passage to St. Domingo. He then complained most bitterly of the want of good faith in the English, who, he said, had, without any provocation on his part, coalesced with France to ruin him; and, indeed, when it is considered how easily England could have prevented the sailing of the expedition if she had thought proper, this supposition appeared to have some foundation. It was only in January, 1802, that it was known at St. Domingo that peace had been concluded with England, and before the month had expired the French armament appeared before their ports; there was therefore very little time to make any preparations, or hardly time for the blacks to form an opinion whether the French came as friends or foes. The French force that pre-
sent itself before St. Domingo was probably the most formidable armament which had ever sailed at one time to the western hemisphere; twenty-five sail of the line entered the ports of St. Domingo, but five sail being Spanish, were to proceed immediately to the Havana; three of the remainder were merely armed en flûte, and the number of troops was sixteen thousand men; six sail more were daily expected, three of which were Batavian, and were to proceed to their own ports, and these vessels were to bring about five or six thousand additional troops. When the squadrons of Gantheaume and Linois arrived, very shortly after, we cannot estimate the force at less than 25,000 troops, and twenty-six sail of the line, with a proportion of frigates: this force, great as it was, was to be followed by reinforcements.

They had been detained, by contrary winds, in Brest harbour, till the 14th of December, on which day they sailed, and in forty-six days made Cape Samanah, the nearest port of St. Domingo; there they were joined by a division which sailed from Rochefort, and also by some ships from Ferrol, commanded by Gravina. A part of the squadron was sent thence with the division of Kerveyseau, to possess the city of St. Domingo, and the Spanish part of the island, while the main body proceeded to Cape Francois, before which harbour they presented themselves on the 3d of February. A small squadron was detached to take possession of Port au Prince, which was confined to Boudet, while the army under Leclerc and Rochambeau prepared to take possession of the Cape and all the important positions in the north of the island. The French were by no means certain whether Toussaint meant to resist or not; their operations, however, were so calculated, as to overcome any resistance they could find. While the grand fleet lay before the port, the first disembarkation was made on the 3d of February, in the bay of Mansenille, about twenty-five miles east of the Cape. This army was commanded by Rochambeau and Brunet. On their landing, a tumultuous assemblage of blacks made a show of resistance, crying, "No whites, no whites." They were, however, soon dispersed, and Brunet entered with the fugitives into the forts of Anse and Bouque, which, after a desperate resistance, were carried by the French troops. A French fleet, in the mean time, entered the roads of Port Dauphin; but though the blacks kept up a cannonade for some time, they were obliged to evacuate it on the near approach of the French troops, supported by the fire of the squadron. In this manner fell Port Dauphin, the first important post of which the French got possession. Here Rochambeau found 150 pieces of cannon, a magazine of provisions, and an impregnable position.

The army of Leclerc waited for the news of this first disembarkation: when, in the evening of the 4th, the Syrene frigate brought intelligence of its success, the grand army was without delay landed about thirty miles westward of the Cape, between Margot and Lime. The town was evidently no longer tenable: while blocked up, on the eastern side, by Rochambeau, Leclerc was marching on it from the west, and the fleet presented itself abreast of the harbour, and began to cannonade Fort Piccolet, and the batteries which defended the entrance into the roads. This cannonade was however briskly returned by the blacks in the forts, and Christophe, who commanded there, did not evacuate the town, without exerting every possible resistance; but when 20,000 veteran troops, supported by an immense number of ships of war, were preparing an immediate attack, it was in vain to attempt any longer to defend it: he, however, let the French commanders know, that he should certainly burn the town, if they persevered in their hostile measures. The French generals, partly aware of that event, had hastened their march, in such a man-
ner as to make it impossible for him to carry his threats into complete execution. Though he caused fire to be set to part of the town, he was obliged to evacuate it, and the French entered it, before the fire had done considerable mischief: a great part of the rich plantations in the neighbourhood were also preserved, by the precipitate retreat which the rapid advance of the French troops obliged Christophe to make.

In those first operations of the war, which gave the French possession of Cape Francois, Fort Dauphin, and some of the most important points in the colony, it does not appear that any degree of courage or skill, in the blacks, could have made effectual resistance. A town not completely fortified nor strongly garrisoned, could not pretend to resist effectually a force of 20,000 veterans, and twenty ships of the line: the blacks, however, showed a considerable degree of spirit; Leclerc confessed that the forts of Ancé and Bouque made a desperate resistance to Rochambeau's division, and Fort Piccolet, and the others which defended the entrance of the harbour, were not to be silenced by the whole French fleet, until they had also been threatened on the land side. The orders which were issued by Christophe to the commander of Fort Dauphin, and all those in his district, were to sink, if they could, all the French vessels, to defend themselves to the last extremity, and, if obliged to retreat, to burn every thing behind them: this was the plan he himself professed that he would act upon; and in answer to the summons of the French, he replied, that he would receive no orders but from Toussaint, and, if he was obliged to retire, he should certainly burn the town of the Cape.

The French, notwithstanding their own atrocities, affected to consider this as a most barbarous resolution: to an impartial observer it must however appear, that it was impossible for Christophe to have acted a more spirited, soldier-like, and patriotic part, which was not the effect of passion, but the cool determination which he had previously formed, and let the French know of, before they landed. The blacks fought for liberty: they suspected, with good reason, that whatever specious proclamations the French might issue, they came to reduce them again to slavery. Under these circumstances, were Christophe the most enlightened chief that ever led an army, he would probably have given the same directions to burn in the retreat every house that could give shelter to a Frenchman, and lay waste all those plantations which might tempt their avarice. His retreat was in the mountains, where the invaders could be opposed with the greatest advantage.

While the main body of the French had thus begun the campaign with success, on the northern part of the island, the divisions marched to the other points were also successful beyond what they could have expected. The Spanish part of the island was given up without a shot. Clervaux, a mulatto, who commanded the northern part, was induced by citizen Nonvicke, bishop of the French part, to betray his trust, and drive away the brother of Toussaint, who had been appointed governor of the whole of the Spanish territory. Laplume, who commanded in the southern district, acted a similar part, and the French general Kerverelgan entered the city of St. Domingo without opposition. The Spanish settlers rejoiced in the change, as it appeared to them the recovery of their property and negroes. In the southern districts of the ancient French part, the invaders were also successful: the division of Boudeet landed almost without opposition, and carried by storm the works and town of Port au Prince, although defended by 4000 blacks: Humbert succeeded in taking Port au Paix; and, in the course of four or five days, all the principal posts of the island were in possession of the French, who had now gained the
power of acting either offensively or defensively, accordingly as circumstances might incline them.

Toussaint himself appears to have been in the interior of the country at the time of the invasion, and therefore, notwithstanding the resistance made by Christophe at the Cape, a proposal was sent to him by the French, offering him the station of lieutenant-general of the island, if he would submit. This proposal was accompanied by the proclamation of Bonaparte, expressing a sense of the obligations France was under to him for his services, and the personal esteem the consul had conceived for him; the great reluctance he should feel in being obliged to treat him as a rebel, and the pleasure he should have in being at liberty to bestow that great national recompense on him, which his former services deserved. At the same time that this message was sent, the children of Toussaint, who had been educated in France, and whom he had not seen for a number of years, were sent to him. Notwithstanding those flattering offers, Toussaint would not confide in them: he sent word to Leclerc that he was ready to obey any orders he should receive from him, and sent him back his children as hostages. Leclerc then ordered him to come alone to the Cape, in which case he repeated his promise of making him his lieutenant-general. Toussaint hesitated, and endeavoured to gain time; on which the French proclaimed him a rebel, and put Christophe and him out of the protection of the law. The most important part of the campaign was now to begin, and the French armies prepared to advance from all points upon the posts held by Toussaint and his generals in the interior of the country: the French had a secure retreat in the strong towns should they be defeated, and they had good reason to calculate on victory, as their army was composed of veteran troops, whereas Toussaint's was principally composed of an ill armed and worse disciplined militia; he had, it is true, a black army of the line, but they scarcely amounted to ten thousand men. On the 16th of February, Toussaint was proclaimed a rebel, and on the 18th, the army began its march to attack him. On the 17th it had received a reinforcement of two thousand five hundred troops, by the arrival of Gantheaume's squadron: Linus arrived about the same time, at the harbour of St. Domingo; in entering which he lost two ships of the line, the Dessaux and the Génavre. The troops which came in the last squadron were, however, not in the immediate scene of action; but the two thousand five hundred which Gantheaume brought were sufficient to garrison the different posts in the north of the island, while the grand army advanced into the interior to attack Toussaint. That general, as we have seen, having no reason to know that peace had been concluded between France and England, or that a French expedition was prepared for St. Domingo, till about three weeks before they actually landed, his preparations of defence were therefore by no means in that state of forwardness that they would have been in, if he had had sufficient notice of the danger; but, with a courage worthy of the character he had hitherto sustained, he preferred every chance which fortune could present in war, or every risk of defeat, rather than surrender that trust which his fellow blacks had reposed in him. The compliments and promises of the first consul made no impression on him; he had therefore sent back his children, and prepared, as well as the short time would allow him, for a battle. This contest appeared very unequal: on his side there was no reason to hope for success, except in the strength of his posts, and the enthusiasm of his followers. The French were superior in numbers as well as discipline.

On the 13th of February, the following divisions commenced their march from the Cape: Desfours-Molat's advanced to Limbe, a town about twenty miles distant; the di-
vision of Hardy took the post of the Mornets, while Rochambeau advanced before the left, from Fort Dauphin. The first day’s march the French army advanced about twenty miles into the country, after several partial engagements with the natives, who gave them considerable annoyance by firing upon them from the woods which skirted the valleys through which their march lay: the second day the French divisions advanced about twenty miles further into the country, notwithstanding the partial attacks they sustained, and the natural difficulty of the country through which they passed. Rochambeau’s division possessed themselves of St. Raphael, Hardy’s of Dorden, and Desfournneaux took a post near Plaisance: on the third day he possessed himself of Plaisance without opposition, as Dumesnil, who commanded that district, refused to obey the orders of Toussaint, to destroy every thing in the retreat, and not only submitted, but joined the French army, with two hundred cavalry and three hundred infantry. This defection was a serious loss to Toussaint’s feeble army. Hardy’s division, after making themselves masters of a Morne (which general Leclerc states as the most formidable post he had ever seen) carried the town of Marmalade with fixed bayonets, although defended by Christophe himself, at the head of twelve hundred black troops of the line, and an equal number of common labourers. The division of Rochambeau advanced to St. Michael without resistance. The main force of the French army had thus, in the course of three days, advanced about fifty miles into the interior of the country, after overcoming every obstacle which presented itself to them. They had now arrived within twenty or thirty miles of the strong posts defended by Toussaint himself. The plan of the French had been to drive the blacks from every part of the island to this central spot, and when their retreat was cut off, to make a grand attack with all the divisions of their army.

If this plan had perfectly succeeded, they might, in one day, have destroyed the whole of the black troops. The other divisions of the French, however, were not so successful. Humbert, who marched from Port au Paix to drive back the black general Maurepas, was repulsed by him with considerable loss. Debelle then, at the head of three or four thousand men, advanced against Maurepas, but was himself obliged to retreat also. Leclerc does not state the loss of the French upon this occasion, but it must have been considerable. In the south, Boudet marched from Port au Prince to attack the black general Dessalines, who was posted at the Croix de Bouquets. Dessalines set fire to the town on the approach of the French, and making a feint to retreat to the Grand Morne, took a wide circuit round the French, and made himself master of Leogane, driving a small detachment of French out of it. This unexpected movement of Dessalines quite disconcerted the plan prescribed to Boudet; if he marched to join the grand army, he left Dessalines in his rear, who might effect a junction with Laplume, who commanded the southern district of the Spanish part, and of whose submission the account had not been then received. Boudet was therefore obliged to stay at Port au Prince, and Debelle was kept completely checked by Maurepas. On the 23d of February, being the fifth day from that when the army began its march from the Cape, the division of Hardy defeated Christophe a second time at Ennery, which he attempted to defend with one thousand black troops, and about an equal number of cultivators. On the 23d, the three divisions of Desfournneaux, Hoche, and Rochambeau united, after driving some detached bodies of the blacks before them, and on the next attacked Toussaint in his strong post of the Ravine de Couleure.

The force of Toussaint consisted, according to Leclerc, of fifteen hun-
dred grenadiers, twelve hundred picked men from the battalion, and
four hundred dragoons, together
with two thousand armed cultivat-
ers, in the woods, that commanded
the ravine, making in the whole
three thousand one hundred regu-
lars, and two thousand irregulars.
The post was described as formi-
dably strong, notwithstanding which
the division of Rochambeau attack-
ed his intrenchments, and after a
combat, man to man, in which he
allows Toussaint's troops to have
fought with great courage and ob-
stinacy, they were at length defeated
by the French, with the loss of
eight hundred men killed. Toussai-
nt retreated in some disorder to
the Petite Riviere. This first de-
feat appeared in a great measure
decisive of the fate of Toussaint;
his adherents were dispirited, and
deserted him in considerable num-
bers. Two days after, Leclerc
hearing, as he delicately expressed
it, that De Belle was not able to force
the posts of the black general Maure-
peas, after leaving a sufficient body
to watch and pursue Toussaint, he
marched himself with a strong body
of troops against Maurepas; but
that general hearing of the defeat
of Toussaint, and seeing himself on
the point of being surrounded, capi-
tulated to De Belle, on the condition
that he and his officers were to re-
tain their rank and situation in the
army.
The affairs of Toussaint appeared
now completely desperate; but the
black general Dessalines, in the
southern part of the island, by a
variety of movements, combined
with skill, and executed with bold-
ness, contrived completely to out-
manoeuvre the French general Bou-
det, and even to require the great
body of the French army to be sent
against him. Toussaint was there-
fore enabled, by this powerful diver-
sion, to make another grand attempt
to recover the island: by forming a
junction with the remains of Chris-
tophe's force, he suddenly attacked
Desourmeaux's division at Plai-
sance, but was repulsed; he then
turned off to the right, forced the
posts of Dondon and Marmalade,
raised again the blacks of the nor-
thern district, and actually attacked
the Cape.
It was not, however, to be ex-
pected, that a fortified town would
surrender to the first attack; and
though the French kept the strong
towns, the blacks were again mas-
ters of the country in the northern
district, and a faint gleam of hope
appeared still to remain: but the
divisions from Havre and Flushing
arrived in the mean time, bringing
a reinforcement of 5,500 veterans.
Toussaint being then unable to keep
the field, was obliged once more to
retire to his strong posts in the in-
terior, with as many of his partisans
as he could persuade to follow him.
All hope was now lost: Dessal-
lines was at length overpowered in
the south, and obliged to submit.
Christophe, seeing that all was lost,
was obliged also to negotiate with
Leclerc, for his personal safety, and
at length, when almost surrounded
by French columns, he reluctantly
surrendered, and the army which
he commanded was united to the
French army. Toussaint then in-
formed Leclerc, that "he saw he
was now waging a war without any
hope of success, and consequently
without any object; but that, not-
withstanding the force of the French
army, he was still strong enough to
ravage and destroy the country, and
sell dearly a life that had once been
useful to France." Leclerc confess-
sed that those observations made a
serious impression on his mind; he
therefore received his submission,
and promised pardon.

On this promise, Toussaint, in
obedience to the orders of Leclerc,
repaired alone to the Cape, from
whence he was sent to a plantation
at Gonaive, and Dessalines to St.
Marc.

The war being thus finished, in
passing the different events of it in
review, it must be admitted, that the
blacks fought with a great deal of
courage, and that their principal
generals displayed very consider-
able military talents. Maurepas in the north, and Dessalines in the south, completely outgeneraled De-belle and Boudet, and did not submit till the main body of the French army had marched against them. Christophe was acknowledged, by the French, to have conducted himself with great bravery in his different battles with Hardy; and Toussaint added to his former military fame, not only by his able choice of posts, but by that bold stroke by which, after his defeat, he endeavoured to recover the northern part of the island, and had very nearly succeeded in the attempt: had this blow succeeded, it would have been considered a most masterly piece of generalship; its failure appeared to be solely owing to the sudden arrival of 3,500 troops from France to the feeble garrison of the Cape.

Although this attempt was not crowned with success, it equally showed in Toussaint a great mind, firm in its purpose, not to be cast down by ill success, and knowing perfectly well how to take advantage of any circumstances which fortune might throw in his way.

From the very obstinate resistance made by Maurepas in the north, and Dessalines in the south, it seems extremely probable, that, if Clervaux and Laplume had been faithful to the trust reposed in them by Toussaint, the campaign would have terminated in favour of the blacks; if Toussaint had been enabled to defend his posts but for thirty days longer, the season would be past for the operations of the French army, who could not pretend to make a summer campaign in the interior of St. Domingo.

Fortune however declared against him; and all Europe knows, and history will record to future ages, to the eternal disgrace of Bonaparte and his government, that the promise of pardon so solemnly given was violated, and that, under pretence of a conspiracy, Toussaint was arrested, and sent over to Brest, where it was first intended to bring him to a mock trial; but afterwards it was judged more expedient to send him to a prison in the interior of France, from which he never was released, but was, in a few months after he arrived in France, reported to be dead. The manner of his death the French government have never thought it was necessary to explain, and therefore it is almost clear, that he was murdered in his prison.

His countrymen in St. Domingo were justly exasperated at this treachery to their former chief, and saw with pleasure the ravages which the climate and the yellow fever made in the French army. The moment that army was weakened by disease, they again burst out into insurrection under their old leaders. Christophe threw aside the rank which Leclerc had given him in the French army, to join the cause of his country.

A long war succeeded, marked by more atrocities than any which has occurred in modern times. The French, bent on the extermination of the blacks, invented new methods for their destruction. Thousands of them were thrown into the sea, or many were suffocated with the fumes of burning brimstone, and the most ingenious tortures were practised upon them. The blacks, in retaliation, put to death all the whites who fell into their hands, but it does not appear that they tortured their prisoners as their enemies had done. The fate of that island was quite doubtful in the end of the year 1802. On the issue of this war perhaps depends not only the future state of the West Indies, but perhaps of Africa, to which the negro race will always look up with affection as to their mother country. If a civilized nation of blacks can exist in St. Domingo, that nation must have a trade and intercourse with Africa, superior to that which any European nation can have; but it would be romantic speculation to suppose, that the light which Europe has thrown upon St. Domingo may be reflected back into
THE EGYPTIAN MAMALUKES.

WHILE the English were in Egypt, their army was joined by a troop of Mamalukes. They appeared to be about 1200 in number, every individual superbly mounted, richly dressed, and attended by a servant on foot, carrying a long stick in his hand. But the magnificence of the boys or chiefs was beyond any thing that can be conceived. They were lodged in spacious tents, divided into several apartments, the insides lined with rich stuffs, and the bottom covered with beautiful Turkey carpets.

Nothing can equal the grand and splendid appearance of this cavalry. Their horses are well made, strong, sleek, and plump, very sure-footed, and stately in their attitudes, and having altogether the most beautiful appearance. The magnificence of the trappings, with which they are covered, is amazing, and the saddles and housings glitter with gold and silver, almost dazzling the eyes of the astonished spectator. Indeed, a Mamaluke may be said to carry all his wealth about him; his horse, sword, and pistols, beautifully wrought and inlaid with silver, are worth very great sums, and constitute the chief part of his riches.

These horses, as well as all those to be found in Egypt, have only two paces; the walk, in which they step out well, and a full gallop. They are accustomed to stop dead short, when going full speed: this is effected by the means of the most severe bit in the world, which throws back the horse upon his haunches; but this practice very soon ruins their legs, and it is seldom they can hold out against it for any length of time.

The Mamalukes, taken as light troops, or as individual horsemen, are equal, and perhaps superior, to any in the world; but without tactics, and never acting in a body, they cannot be expected to succeed against European troops. Their desperate courage, and singular dexterity in managing their horses, were often experienced by the French, and never shone more conspicuous than at the celebrated battle of Embabeh, where they repeatedly charged the solid square of the French, and where so many of them fell victims to their ill-judged bravery.

These Mamalukes were so richly dressed and accoutred, that the French soldiers actually fished up the bodies of those who were drowned in the Nile, by which they obtained very considerable booty.

From the time of the conquest of Egypt by Amrou, one of the generals of Omar, the first calif, till the eighth century, this country was governed by the lieutenants of the califs, and by sultans of the race of the Fatamites and Aïoubites.

The head of the latter family was that Saladin, who acquired so much fame against the crusaders. It was one of his weak successors, who was first obliged to commit his castles to a guard of foreigners, which originally consisted of young slaves.... These had been purchased by the merchants from the Moguls, who were at that time overrunning the greater part of Asia, under Genghis Khan.

This guard, called Mamalukes (i.e. in Arabic, slaves), was, at one time divided into two corps. One thousand had the care of the river, and lived on an island near Cairo; the other corps, which was more numerous, had the charge of the garrisons.

It was the last sultan of the Aïoubite race, in the eighth century, who so gallantly opposed Saint Lewis, and took him prisoner, but lost his throne and his life on the field of battle. The Mamalukes, by this time very numerous, were go-