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The Virgin Mary and the Christ Child

The Virgin Mary and the Christ Child  
 are shown in a scene of prayer and supplication.

The Virgin Mary is seated on the left, holding the Christ Child.

Engraver: Thos. F. ...



THE  
 HISTORY  
 OF  
**THOMAS MOORE**  
 VOL. X.



This ceremony was performed on the 17th of  
 our faith to see that which we were to do  
 on the rock before the door. They came to the sea  
 at that sunset heaven, was as the star shone in our world  
 17th of the 17th



*U. T. Moore*

THE  
POETICAL WORKS  
OF  
THOMAS MOORE,

COLLECTED BY HIMSELF.

IN TEN VOLUMES.

VOL. X.

THE EPICUREAN. ALCIPHON.

INDEX.

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# PREFACE

TO THE TENTH VOLUME.

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THE Story which occupies this volume was intended originally to be told in verse ; and a great portion of it was at first written in that form. This fact, as well as the character, perhaps, of the whole work, which a good deal partakes of the cast and colouring of poetry, have been thought sufficient to entitle it to a place in this general collection of my poetical writings.

How little akin to romance or poesy were some of the circumstances under which this work was first projected by me, the reader may have seen from a preceding preface \* ; and the

\* Preface to the Eighth Volume, p. xii.

following rough outline, which I have found among my papers, dated Paris, July 25. 1820, will show both my first general conception, or fore-shadowing of the story, and likewise the extent to which I thought right, in afterwards working out this design, to reject or modify some of its details.

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“ Began my Egyptian Poem, and wrote about thirteen or fourteen lines of it. The story to be told in letters from a young Epicurean philosopher, who, in the second century of the Christian era, goes to Egypt for the purpose of discovering the elixir of immortality, which is supposed to be one of the secrets of the Egyptian priests. During a Festival on the Nile, he meets with a beautiful maiden, the daughter of one of the priests lately dead. She enters the catacombs, and disappears. He hovers around the spot, and at last finds the well and secret passages, &c. by which those

who are initiated enter. He sees this maiden in one of those theatrical spectacles which formed a part of the subterranean Elysium of the Pyramids—finds opportunities of conversing with her—their intercourse in this mysterious region described. They are discovered; and he is thrown into those subterranean prisons, where they who violate the rules of Initiation are confined. He is liberated from thence by the young maiden, and taking flight together, they reach some beautiful region, where they linger, for a time, delighted, and she is near becoming a victim to his arts. But taking alarm, she flies; and seeks refuge with a Christian monk, in the Thebaid, to whom her mother, who was secretly a Christian, had consigned her in dying. The struggles of her love with her religion. A persecution of the Christians takes place, and she is seized (chiefly through the unintentional means of her lover), and suffers martyrdom. The scene of her martyrdom described, in a letter from the Solitary

of the Thebaid, and the attempt made by the young philosopher to rescue her. He is carried off from thence to the cell of the Solitary. His letters from that retreat, after he has become a Christian, devoting his thoughts entirely to repentance and the recollection of the beloved saint who had gone before him.—If I don't make something out of all this, the deuce is in't."

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According to this plan, the events of the story were to be told in Letters, or Epistolary Poems, addressed by the philosopher to a young Athenian friend; but, for greater variety, as well as convenience, I afterwards distributed the task of narration among the chief personages of the Tale. The great difficulty, however, of managing, in rhyme, the minor details of a story, so as to be clear without growing prosaic, and still more, the diffuse length to which I saw narration in verse would extend, deterred me from following this plan any further; and I



then commenced the tale anew in its present shape.

Of the Poems written for my first experiment, a few specimens, the best I could select, were introduced into the prose story; but the remainder I had thrown aside, and nearly forgotten even their existence, when a circumstance somewhat characteristic, perhaps, of that trading spirit, which has now converted Parnassus itself into a market, again called my attention to them. The late Mr. Macrone, to whose general talents and enterprise in business all who knew him will bear ready testimony, had long been anxious that I should undertake for him some new Poem or Story, affording such subjects for illustration as might call into play the fanciful pencil of Mr. Turner. Other tasks and ties, however, had rendered my compliance with this wish impracticable; and he was about to give up all thoughts of attaining his object, when on learning from me accidentally that the Epicurean was still my own property,

he proposed to purchase of me the use of the copyright for a single illustrated edition.

The terms proffered by him being most liberal, I readily acceded to the proposed arrangement; but, on further consideration, there arose some difficulty in the way of our treaty — the work itself being found insufficient to form a volume of such dimensions as would yield any hope of defraying the cost of the numerous illustrations then intended for it. Some modification, therefore, of our terms was thought necessary; and then first was the notion suggested to me of bringing forth from among my papers the original sketch, or opening of the story, and adding these fragments, as a sort of make-weight, in the mutual adjustment of our terms.

That I had myself regarded the first experiment as a failure, was sufficiently shown by my relinquishment of it. But, as the published work had then passed through several editions, and had been translated into most of the lan-

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guages of Europe, it was thought that an insight into the anxious process by which such success had been attained, might, as an encouragement, at least, to the humble merit of painstaking, be deemed of some little use.

The following are the translations of this Tale which have reached me: viz. two in French, two in Italian (Milan, 1836—Venice, 1835), one in German (Inspruc, 1828), and one in Dutch, by M. Herman van Loghem (Deventer, 1829).



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OF  
THE TENTH VOLUME.

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THE EPICUREAN.

A TALE.





TO  
LORD JOHN RUSSELL,  
THIS VOLUME  
IS INSCRIBED  
BY ONE WHO ADMIRES HIS CHARACTER  
AND TALENTS,  
AND IS PROUD OF HIS FRIENDSHIP.



A  
LETTER TO THE TRANSLATOR,  
FROM  
———, Esq.

Cairo, June 19. 1800.

MY DEAR SIR,

IN a visit lately paid by me to the monastery of St. Macarius — which is situated, as you know, in the Valley of the Lakes of Natron — I was lucky enough to obtain possession of a curious Greek manuscript which, in the hope that you may be induced to translate it, I herewith transmit to you. Observing one of the monks very busily occupied in tearing up into a variety of fantastic shapes some papers which had the appearance of being the leaves of old books, I inquired of him the meaning of

his task, and received the following explanation: —

The Arabs, it seems, who are as fond of pigeons as the ancient Egyptians, have a superstitious notion that, if they place in their pigeon-houses small scraps of paper, written over with learned characters, the birds are always sure to thrive the better for the charm; and the monks, who are never slow in profiting by superstition, have, at all times, a supply of such amulets for purchasers.

In general, the fathers of the monastery have been in the habit of scribbling these fragments themselves; but a discovery lately made by them, saves all this trouble. Having dug up (as my informant stated) a chest of old manuscripts, which, being chiefly on the subject of alchemy, must have been buried in the time of Dioclesian, “we thought,” added the monk, “that we could not employ such rubbish more properly, than in tearing it up, as you see, for the pigeon-houses of the Arabs.”

On my expressing a wish to rescue some part of these treasures from the fate to which his indolent fraternity had consigned them, he produced the manuscript which I have now the pleasure of sending you—the only one, he said, remaining entire—and I very readily paid the price which he demanded for it.

You will find the story, I think, not altogether uninteresting; and the coincidence, in many respects, of the curious details in Chap. VI. with the description of the same ceremonies in the Romance of *Sethos*\*, will, I have no doubt, strike you. Hoping that you may be induced to give a translation of this Tale to the world,

I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

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\* The description, here alluded to, may also be found, copied *verbatim* from *Sethos*, in the “*Voyages d’Anténor*.”—“In that philosophical romance, called ‘*La Vie de Sethos*,’” says Warburton, “we find a much juster account of old Egyptian wisdom, than in all the pretended ‘*Histoire du Ciel*.’”—*Div. Leg.* book iv. sect. 14.



# THE EPICUREAN.

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## CHAPTER I.

IT was in the fourth year of the reign of the late Emperor Valerian, that the followers of Epicurus, who were at that time numerous in Athens, proceeded to the election of a person to fill the vacant chair of their sect;—and, by the unanimous voice of the School, I was the individual chosen for their Chief. I was just then entering on my twenty-fourth year, and no instance had ever before occurred, of a person so young being selected for that high office. Youth, however, and the personal advantages that adorn it, could not but rank among the most agreeable recommendations to a sect that included within its circle all the beauty as well as the wit of Athens, and which, though dignifying its pursuits with the name of philosophy, was little

else than a plausible pretext for the more refined cultivation of pleasure.

The character of the sect had, indeed, much changed, since the time of its wise and virtuous founder, who, while he asserted that Pleasure is the only Good, inculcated also that Good is the only source of Pleasure. The purer part of this doctrine had long evaporated, and the temperate Epicurus would have as little recognised his own sect in the assemblage of refined voluptuaries who now usurped its name, as he would have known his own quiet Garden in the luxurious groves and bowers among which the meetings of the School were now held.

Many causes concurred, at this period, besides the attractiveness of its doctrines, to render our school by far the most popular of any that still survived the glory of Greece. It may generally be observed, that the prevalence, in one half of a community, of very rigid notions on the subject of religion, produces the opposite extreme of laxity and infidelity in the other; and this kind of re-action it was that now mainly contributed to render the doctrines of the Garden the most fashionable philosophy of the day. The rapid progress of the Christian faith had



alarmed all those, who, either from piety or worldliness, were interested in the continuance of the old established creed — all who believed in the Deities of Olympus, and all who lived by them. The natural consequence was, a considerable increase of zeal and activity, throughout the constituted authorities and priesthood of the whole Heathen world. What was wanting in sincerity of belief was made up in rigour;—the weakest parts of the Mythology were those, of course, most angrily defended, and any reflections, tending to bring Saturn, or his wife Ops, into contempt, were punished with the utmost severity of the law.

In this state of affairs, between the alarmed bigotry of the declining Faith and the simple, sublime austerity of her rival, it was not wonderful that those lovers of ease and pleasure, who had no interest, reversionary or otherwise, in the old religion, and were too indolent to inquire into the sanctions of the new, should take refuge from the severities of both in the arms of a luxurious philosophy, which, leaving to others the task of disputing about the future, centred all its wisdom in the full enjoyment of the present.

The sectaries of the Garden had, ever since the death of their founder, been accustomed to dedicate to his memory the twentieth day of every month. To these monthly rites had, for some time, been added a grand annual Festival, in commemoration of his birth. The feasts, given on this occasion by my predecessors in the Chair, had been invariably distinguished for their taste and splendour; and it was my ambition, not merely to imitate this example, but even to render the anniversary, now celebrated under my auspices, so lively and brilliant as to efface the recollection of all that had preceded it.

Seldom, indeed, had Athens witnessed so bright a scene. The grounds that formed the original site of the Garden had received, from time to time, considerable additions; and the whole extent was now laid out with that perfect taste, which understands how to wed Nature with Art, without sacrificing any of her simplicity to the alliance. Walks, leading through wildernesses of shade and fragrance — glades, opening, as if to afford a play-ground for the sunshine — temples, rising on the very spots where Imagination herself would have called them up, and fountains and lakes, in alternate motion and repose, either wantonly

courting the verdure, or calmly sleeping in its embrace—such was the variety of feature that diversified these fair gardens; and, animated as they were on this occasion, by all the living wit and loveliness of Athens, it afforded a scene such as my own youthful fancy, rich as it was then in images of luxury and beauty, could hardly have anticipated.

The ceremonies of the day began with the very dawn, when, according to the form of simpler and better times, those among the disciples who had apartments within the Garden, bore the image of our Founder in procession from chamber to chamber, chanting verses in praise of what had long ceased to be objects of our imitation—his frugality and temperance.

Round a beautiful lake, in the centre of the Garden, stood four white Doric temples, in one of which was collected a library containing all the flowers of Grecian literature; while, in the remaining three, Conversation, the Song, and the Dance, held, uninterrupted by each other, their respective rites. In the Library stood busts of all the most illustrious Epicureans, both of Rome and Greece—Horace, Atticus, Pliny the elder, the poet Lucretius,

Lucian, and the lamented biographer of the Philosophers, lately lost to us, Diogenes Laertius. There were also the portraits, in marble, of all the eminent female votaries of the school—Leontium and her fair daughter Danae, Themista, Philænis, and others.

It was here that, in my capacity of Heresiarch, on the morning of the Festival, I received the felicitations of the day from some of the fairest lips of Athens; and, in pronouncing the customary oration to the memory of our Master (in which it was usual to dwell upon the doctrines he had inculcated) endeavoured to attain that art, so useful before such an audience, of lending to the gravest subjects a charm, which secures them listeners even among the simplest and most volatile.

Though study, as may be supposed, engrossed but little the nights or mornings of the Garden, yet all the lighter parts of learning—that portion of its attic honey, for which the bee is not compelled to go very deep into the flower—was somewhat zealously cultivated by us. Even here, however, the young student had to encounter that kind of distraction, which is, of all others, the least favourable to composure of thought; and, with more than one of my

fair disciples, there used to occur such scenes as the following, which a poet of the Garden, taking his picture from the life, thus described :—

“ As o'er the lake, in evening's glow,  
That temple threw its lengthening shade,  
Upon the marble steps below  
There sate a fair Corinthian maid,  
Gracefully o'er some volume bending ;  
While, by her side, the youthful Sage  
Held back her ringlets, lest, descending,  
They should o'er-shadow all the page.”

But it was for the evening of that day, that the richest of our luxuries were reserved. Every part of the Garden was illuminated, with the most skilful variety of lustre ; while over the Lake of the Temples were scattered wreaths of flowers, through which boats, filled with beautiful children, floated, as through a liquid parterre.

Between two of these boats a moek combat was perpetually carried on ;— their respective commanders, two blooming youths, being habited to represent Eros and Anteros: the former, the Celestial Love of the Platonists, and the latter, that more earthly spirit, which usurps the name of Love among the Epicureans. Throughout the whole evening

their conflict was maintained with various success ; the timid distance at which Eros kept aloof from his lively antagonist being his only safeguard against those darts of fire, with showers of which the other assailed him, but which, falling short of their mark upon the lake, only scorched the few flowers on which they fell, and were extinguished.

In another part of the gardens, on a wide glade, illuminated only by the moon, was performed an imitation of the torch-race of the Panathenæa by young boys chosen for their fleetness, and arrayed with wings, like Cupids ; while, not far off, a group of seven nymphs, with each a star on her forehead, represented the movements of the planetary choir, and embodied the dream of Pythagoras into real motion and song.

At every turning some new enchantment broke unexpectedly on the eye or ear ; and now, from the depth of a dark grove, from which a fountain at the same time issued, there came a strain of sweet music, which, mingling with the murmur of the water, seemed like the voice of the spirit that presided over its flow ;— while, at other times, the same strain appeared to come breathing from among

flowers, or was heard suddenly from under ground, as if the foot had just touched some spring that set its melody in motion.

It may seem strange that I should now dwell upon all these trifling details ; but they were to me full of the future ; and every thing connected with that memorable night—even its long-repented follies—must for ever live fondly and sacredly in my memory. The festival concluded with a banquet, at which, as master of the Sect, I presided ; and being, myself, in every sense, the ascendant spirit of the whole scene, gave life to all around me, and saw my own happiness reflected in that of others.

## CHAP. II.

THE festival was over;—the sounds of the song and dance had ceased, and I was now left in those luxurious gardens, alone. Though so ardent and active a votary of pleasure, I had, by nature, a disposition full of melancholy;—an imagination that, even in the midst of mirth and happiness, presented saddening thoughts, and threw the shadow of the future over the gayest illusions of the present. Melancholy was, indeed, twin-born in my soul with Passion; and not even in the fullest fervour of the latter were they ever separated. From the first moment that I was conscious of thought and feeling, the same dark thread had run across the web; and images of death and annihilation came to mingle themselves with even the most smiling scenes through which love and enjoyment led me. My very passion for pleasure but deepened these gloomy thoughts. For, shut out, as I was by my creed, from a future life, and having



no hope beyond the narrow horizon of this, every minute of earthly delight assumed, in my eyes, a mournful preciousness ; and pleasure, like the flower of the cemetery, grew but more luxuriant from the neighbourhood of death.

This very night my triumph, my happiness had seemed complete. I had been the presiding genius of that voluptuous scene. Both my ambition and my love of pleasure had drunk deep of the rich cup for which they thirsted. Looked up to as I was by the learned, and admired and loved by the beautiful and the young, I had seen, in every eye that met mine, either the acknowledgment of bright triumphs already won, or the promise of others, still brighter, that awaited me. Yet, even in the midst of all this, the same dark thoughts had presented themselves ; — the perishableness of myself and all around me had recurred every instant to my mind. Those hands I had prest — those eyes, in which I had seen sparkling a spirit of light and life that ought never to die — those voices, that had spoken of eternal love — all, all, I felt, were but a mockery of the moment, and would leave nothing eternal but the silence of their dust !

Oh, were it not for this sad voice,  
Stealing amid our mirth to say,  
That all, in which we most rejoice,  
Ere night may be the earth-worm's prey ; —  
*But* for this bitter—only this—  
Full as the world is brimm'd with bliss,  
And capable as feels my soul  
Of draining to its depth the whole,  
I should turn earth to heaven, and be,  
If bliss made gods, a deity !

Such was the description I gave of my own feelings, in one of those wild, passionate songs, to which this mixture of mirth and melancholy, in a spirit so buoyant, naturally gave birth.

And seldom had my heart so fully surrendered itself to this sort of vague sadness as at that very moment, when, as I paced thoughtfully among the fading lights and flowers of the banquet, the echo of my own step was all that now sounded, where so many gay forms had lately been revelling. The moon was still up, the morning had not yet glimmered, and the calm glories of the night still rested on all around. Unconscious whither my pathway led, I continued to wander along, till I, at length, found myself before that fair statue of Venus, with which the chisel of Alcamenes had embellished our

Garden;—that image of deified woman, the only idol to which I had ever yet bent the knee. Leaning against the pedestal of the statue, I raised my eyes to heaven, and fixing them sadly and intently on the ever-burning stars, as if seeking to read the mournful secret in their light, asked, wherefore was it that Man alone must fade and perish, while they, so much less wonderful, less godlike than he, thus still lived on in radiance unchangeable and for ever!—“Oh, that there were some spell, some talisman,” I exclaimed, “to make the spirit that burns within us deathless as those stars, and open to it a career like theirs, as bright and inextinguishable throughout all time!”

While thus indulging in wild and melancholy fancies, I felt that lassitude which earthly pleasure, however sweet, still leaves behind, come insensibly over me, and at length sunk at the base of the statue to sleep.

But even in sleep, the same fancies continued to haunt me; and a dream\*, so distinct and vivid as to leave behind it the impression of reality, thus pre-

\* For the importance attached to dreams by the ancients, see *Jortin*, Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, vol. i. p. 90.

sented itself to my mind. I found myself suddenly transported to a wide and desolate plain, where nothing appeared to breathe, or move, or live. The very sky that hung above it looked pale and extinct, giving the idea, not of darkness, but of light that had become dead;—and had that whole region been the remains of some older world, left broken up and sunless, it could not have presented an aspect more quenched and desolate. The only thing that bespoke life, throughout this melancholy waste, was a small spark of light, that at first glimmered in the distance, but, at length, slowly approached the bleak spot where I stood. As it drew nearer, I could see that its small but steady gleam came from a taper in the hand of an ancient and venerable man, who now stood, like a pale messenger from the grave, before me. After a few moments of awful silence, during which he looked at me with a sadness that thrilled my very soul, he said, “Thou, who seekest eternal life, go unto the shores of the dark Nile—go unto the shores of the dark Nile, and thou wilt find the eternal life thou seekest!”

No sooner had he uttered these words than the deathlike hue of his cheek at once brightened into a

smile of more than earthly promise ; while the small torch he held in his hand sent forth a glow of radiance, by which suddenly the whole surface of the desert was illuminated ;—the light spreading even to the distant horizon's edge, along whose line I could now see gardens, palaces, and spires, all as bright as the rich architecture of the clouds at sunset. Sweet music, too, came floating in every direction through the air, and, from all sides, such varieties of enchantment broke upon me, that, with the excess alike of harmony and of radiance, I awoke.

That infidels should be superstitious is an anomaly neither unusual nor strange. A belief in superhuman agency seems natural and necessary to the mind ; and, if not suffered to flow in the obvious channels, it will find a vent in some other. Hence, many who have doubted the existence of a God, have yet implicitly placed themselves under the patronage of Fate or the stars. Much the same inconsistency I was conscious of in my own feelings. Though rejecting all belief in a Divine Providence, I had yet a faith in dreams, that all my philosophy could not conquer. Nor was experience wanting to con-

firm me in my delusion ; for, by some of those accidental coincidences, which make the fortune of soothsayers and prophets, dreams, more than once, had been to me

Oracles, truer far than oak  
Or dove, or tripod, ever spoke.

It was not wonderful, therefore, that the vision of that night—touching, as it did, a chord so ready to vibrate—should have affected me with more than ordinary power, and even sunk deeper into my memory with every effort I made to forget it. In vain did I mock at my own weakness ; — such self-derision is seldom sincere. In vain did I pursue my accustomed pleasures. Their zest was, as usual, for ever new ; but still, in the midst of all my enjoyment, came the cold and saddening consciousness of mortality, and, with it, the recollection of that visionary promise, to which my fancy, in defiance of reason, still continued to cling.

At times indulging in reveries, that were little else than a continuation of my dream, I even contemplated the possible existence of some mighty secret, by which youth, if not perpetuated, might be at least prolonged, and that dreadful vicinity of

death, within whose circle love pines and pleasure sickens, might be for a while averted. "Who knows," I would ask, "but that in Egypt, that region of wonders, where Mystery hath yet unfolded but half her treasures — where still remain, undeciphered, upon the pillars of Seth, so many written secrets of the antediluvian world — who can tell but that some powerful charm, some amulet, may there lie hid, whose discovery, as this phantom hath promised, but awaits my coming — some compound of the same pure atoms, that form the essence of the living stars, and whose infusion into the frame of man might render him also unfading and immortal!"

Thus fondly did I sometimes speculate, in those vague moods of mind, when the life of excitement in which I was engaged, acting upon a warm heart and vivid fancy, produced an intoxication of spirit, during which I was not wholly myself. This bewilderment, too, was not a little increased by the constant struggle I experienced between my own natural feelings, and the cold, mortal creed of my sect — in endeavouring to escape from whose deadening bondage I but broke loose into the realms of fantasy and romance.

Even in my soberest moments, however, that strange vision for ever haunted me; and every effort I made to chase it from my recollection was unavailing. The deliberate conclusion, therefore, to which I at last came, was, that to visit Egypt was now my only resource; that, without seeing that land of wonders, I could not rest, nor, until convinced of my folly by disappointment, be reasonable. Without delay, accordingly, I announced to my friends of the Garden, the intention I had formed to pay a visit to the land of Pyramids. To none of them, however, did I dare to confess the vague, visionary impulse that actuated me;—knowledge being the object that I alleged, while Pleasure was that for which they gave me credit. The interests of the School, it was feared, might suffer by my absence; and there were some tenderer ties, which had still more to fear from separation. But for the former inconvenience a temporary remedy was provided; while the latter a skilful distribution of vows and sighs alleviated. Being furnished with recommendatory letters to all parts of Egypt, I set sail in the summer of the year 257, A. D., for Alexandria.



## CHAP. III.

To one, who so well knew how to extract pleasure from every moment on land, a sea-voyage, however smooth and favourable, appeared the least agreeable mode of losing time that could be devised. Often, indeed, did my imagination, in passing some isle of those seas, people it with fair forms and loving hearts, to which most willingly would I have paused to offer homage. But the wind blew direct towards the land of Mystery ; and, still more, I heard a voice within me, whispering for ever " On."

As we approached the coast of Egypt, our course became less prosperous ; and we had a specimen of the benevolence of the divinities of the Nile, in the shape of a storm, or rather whirlwind, which had nearly sunk our vessel, and which the Egyptians on board declared to be the work of their deity, Typhon. After a day and night of danger, during which we were driven out of our course to the eastward, some benigner influence prevailed above ; and, at length,

as the morning freshly broke, we saw the beautiful city of Alexandria rising from the sea, with its proud Palace of Kings, its portico of four hundred columns, and the fair Pillar of Pillars\*, towering in the midst to heaven.

After passing in review this splendid vision, we shot rapidly round the Rock of Pharos, and, in a few minutes, found ourselves in the harbour of Eunostus. The sun had risen, but the light on the Great Tower of the Rock was still burning; and there was a languor in the first waking movements of that voluptuous city—whose houses and temples lay shining in silence around the harbour—that sufficiently attested the festivities of the preceding night.

We were soon landed on the quay; and, as I walked, through a line of palaces and shrines, up the street which leads from the sea to the Gate of Canopus, fresh as I was from the contemplation of

\* More properly, perhaps, “the Column of the Pillars.” Vide *Abdallatif*, *Relation de l’Egypte*, and the notes of *M. de Sacy*. The great portico round this column (formerly designated Pompey’s, but now known to have been erected in honour of Dioclesian) was still standing, *M. de Sacy* says, in the time of Saladin. Vide *Lord Valentia’s Travels*.

my own lovely Athens, I yet felt a glow of admiration at the scene around me, which its novelty, even more than its magnificence, inspired. Nor were the luxuries and delights, which such a city promised, among the least of the considerations upon which my fancy dwelt. On the contrary, every thing around me seemed prophetic of love and pleasure. The very forms of the architecture, to my Epicurean imagination, appeared to call up images of living grace; and even the dim seclusion of the temples and groves spoke only of tender mysteries to my mind. As the whole bright scene grew animated around me, I felt that though Egypt might not enable me to lengthen life, she could teach the next best art — that of multiplying its enjoyments.

The population of Alexandria\*, at this period, consisted of the most motley miscellany of nations, religions, and sects, that had ever been brought together in one city. Beside the school of the Grecian Platonist was seen the oratory of the cabalistic

\* Ammianus thus speaks of the state of Alexandria in his time, which was, I believe, as late as the end of the fourth century: — “Ne nunc quidem in eadem urbe *Doctrinæ variæ silent, non apud nos exaruit Musica nec Harmonia conticuit.*”  
Lib. 22.

Jew; while the church of the Christian stood, undisturbed, over the crypts of the Egyptian Hierophant. Here, the adorer of Fire, from the East, laughed at the less elegant superstition of the worshipper of cats, from the West. Here Christianity, too, had learned to emulate the pious vagaries of Paganism; and while, on one side, her Ophite professor was seen bending his knee gravely before a serpent, on the other, a Nicosian Christian was heard contending, with no less gravity, that there could be no chance whatever of salvation out of the pale of the Greek alphabet. Still worse, the uncharitableness of Christian schism was already, with equal vigour, distinguishing itself; and I heard every where, on my arrival, of the fierce rancour and hate, with which the Greek and Latin churchmen were then persecuting each other, because, forsooth, the one fasted on the seventh day of the week, and the others fasted upon the fourth and sixth!

To none, however, of these different creeds and sects, except in as far as they furnished food for ridicule, had I time to pay much attention. I was now in the most luxurious city of the universe, and accordingly gave way, without reserve, to the various

seductions that surrounded me. My reputation, both as a philosopher and a man of pleasure, had preceded my coming ; and Alexandria, the second Athens of the world, welcomed me as her own. I found my celebrity, indeed, act as a talisman, that opened all hearts and doors at my approach. The usual novitiate of acquaintance was dispensed with in my favour, and not only intimacies, but loves and friendships, ripened as rapidly in my path, as vegetation springs up where the Nile has flowed. The dark beauty of the Egyptian women \* possessed a

\* From the character of the features of the Sphinx, and a passage in Herodotus, describing the Egyptians as *μελαγχροες και ουλοτριχες*, Volney, Bruce, and a few others, have concluded that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt were negroes. But this opinion is contradicted by a host of authorities. See *Castera's* notes upon *Browne's Travels*, for the result of Blumenbach's dissection of a variety of mummies. Denon, speaking of the character of the heads represented in the ancient sculpture and painting of Egypt, says, " Celle des femmes ressemble encore à la figure des jolies femmes d'aujourd'hui : de la rondeur, de la volupté, le nez petit, les yeux longs, peu ouverts," &c. &c. He could judge, too, he says, from the female mummies, " que leurs cheveux étoient longs et lisses, que le caractère de tête de la plupart tenoit du beau style."—" Je rapportai," he adds, " une tête de vieille femme qui étoit aussi belle que celles de Michel-Ange, et leur ressembloit beaucoup."

In a "*Description générale de Thèbes*," by Messrs. *Jollois et Desvilliers*, they say, " Toutes les sculptures Egyptiennes,

novelty in my eyes that enhanced its other charms ;  
and the hue left by the sun on their rounded cheeks  
seemed but an earnest of the genial ardour he must  
have kindled in their hearts —

Th' imbrowning of the fruit, that tells,  
How rich within the soul of sweetness dwells.

depuis les plus grands colosses de Thèbes jusqu'aux plus petites idoles, ne rappellent en aucune manière les traits de la figure des nègres ; outre que les têtes momies des catacombes de Thèbes présentent des profils droits." (See also *M. Jomard's* "Description of Syene and the Cataracts," *Baron Larrey*, on the "conformation physique" of the Egyptians, &c.) But the most satisfactory refutation of the opinion of Volney has been afforded within these few years, by *Doctor Granville*, who having been lucky enough to obtain possession of a perfect female mummy, has, by the dissection and admeasurement of its form, completely established the fact, that the ancient Egyptians were of the Caucasian race, not of the Ethiopian. See this gentleman's curious "*Essay on Egyptian Mummies*," read before the Royal Society, April 14. 1825.

De Pauw, the great depreciator of every thing Egyptian, has, on the authority of a passage in *Ælian*, presumed to affix to the countrywomen of Cleopatra the stigma of complete and unredeemed ugliness. The following line of Euripides, however, is an answer to such charges :—

Νειλου μεν αἶδε καλλιπαρθενοι ῥοαι.

In addition to the celebrated instances of Cleopatra, Rhodope, &c. we are told, on the authority of Manetho (as given by Zoega from Georgius Syncellus), of a beautiful queen of Memphis, Nitocris, of the sixth dynasty, who, in addition to

Some weeks had now passed in such constant and ever-changing pleasures, that even the melancholy voice deep within my heart, though it still spoke, was but seldom listened to, and soon died away in the sound of the siren songs that surrounded me. At length, as the novelty of these gay scenes wore off, the same vague and gloomy bodings began to mingle with all my joys; and an incident that occurred, at this time, during one of my gayest revels, conducted still more to deepen their gloom.

The celebration of the annual festival of Serapis happened to take place during my stay, and I was, more than once, induced to mingle with the gay multitudes that flocked to the shrine at Canopus on the occasion. Day and night, as long as this festival lasted, the great canal, which led from Alexandria to Canopus, was covered with boats full of pilgrims of both sexes, all hastening to avail themselves of this pious licence, which lent the zest of a religious sanction to pleasure, and gave a holyday to the follies and passions of earth, in honour of heaven.

other charms and perfections, was (rather inconsistently with the negro hypothesis) *ξανθη την χροϊαν*, *i. e.* yellow haired.

See for a tribute to the beauty of the Egyptian women, Montesquieu's *Temple de Gnide*.

I was returning, one lovely night, to Alexandria. The north wind, that welcome visiter, had cooled and freshened the air, while the banks, on either side of the stream, sent forth, from groves of orange and henna, the most delicious odours. As I had left all the crowd behind me at Canopus, there was not a boat to be seen on the canal but my own; and I was just yielding to the thoughts which solitude at such an hour inspires, when my reveries were suddenly broken by the sound of some female voices, coming mingled with laughter and screams, from the garden of a pavilion, that stood, brilliantly illuminated, upon the bank of the canal.

On rowing nearer, I perceived that both the mirth and the alarm had been caused by the efforts of some playful girls to reach a hedge of jasmine which grew near the water, and in bending towards which they had nearly fallen into the stream. Hastening to proffer my assistance, I soon recognised the voice of one of my fair Alexandrian friends, and, springing on the bank, was surrounded by the whole group, who insisted on my joining their party in the pavilion, and having flung around me, as fetters, the tendrils of jasmine, which they had just plucked,



conducted me, no unwilling captive, to the banquet-room.

I found here an assemblage of the very flower of Alexandrian society. The unexpectedness of the meeting added new zest to it on both sides; and seldom had I ever felt more enlivened myself, or succeeded better in infusing life and gaiety into others.

Among the company were some Greek women, who, according to the fashion of their country, wore veils; but, as usual, rather to set off than to conceal their beauty, some bright gleams of which were constantly escaping from under the cloud. There was, however, one female, who particularly attracted my attention, on whose head was a chaplet of dark-coloured flowers, and who sat veiled and silent during the whole of the banquet. She took no share, I observed, in what was passing around: the viands and the wine went by her untouched, nor did a word that was spoken seem addressed to her ear. This abstraction from a scene so sparkling with gaiety, though apparently unnoticed by any one but myself, struck me as mysterious and strange. I inquired of my fair neighbour the cause of it, but she looked grave and was silent.

In the mean time, the lyre and the cup went round; and a young maid from Athens, as if inspired by the presence of her countryman, took her lute, and sung to it some of the songs of Greece, with a warmth of feeling that bore me back to the banks of the Ilissus, and, even in the bosom of present pleasure, drew a sigh from my heart for that which had passed away. It was daybreak ere our delighted party rose, and most unwillingly re-embarked to return to the city.

We were scarce afloat, when it was discovered that the lute of the young Athenian had been left behind; and, with a heart still full of its sweet sounds, I most readily sprang on shore to seek it. I hastened at once to the banquet-room, which was now dim and solitary, except that—there, to my utter astonishment, was still seated that silent figure, which had awakened so much my curiosity during the evening. A vague feeling of awe came over me, as I now slowly approached it. There was no motion, no sound of breathing in that form;—not a leaf of the dark chaplet upon its brow stirred. By the light of a dying lamp which stood on the table before the figure, I raised, with a hesitating hand, the veil; and saw—what my fancy had already anticipated—that

the shape underneath was lifeless, was a skeleton ! Startled and shocked, I hurried back with the lute to the boat, and was almost as silent as that shape itself during the remainder of the voyage.

This custom among the Egyptians of placing a mummy, or skeleton, at the banquet-table, had been for some time disused, except at particular ceremonies ; and, even on such occasions, it had been the practice of the luxurious Alexandrians to disguise this memorial of mortality in the manner just described. But to me, who was wholly unprepared for such a spectacle, it gave a shock from which my imagination did not speedily recover. This silent and ghastly witness of mirth seemed to embody, as it were, the shadow in my own heart. The features of the grave were thus stamped upon the idea that had long haunted me, and this picture of what I was *to be* now associated itself constantly with the sunniest aspect of what I *was*.

The memory of the dream now recurred to me more lively than ever. The bright, assuring smile of that venerable Spirit, and his words, “ Go to the shores of the dark Nile, and thou wilt find the eternal life thou seekest,” were for ever present to my

mind. But as yet, alas, I had done nothing towards realising the proud promise. Alexandria was not Egypt;—the very soil on which it now stood was not in existence, when already Thebes and Memphis had numbered ages of glory.

“No,” I exclaimed; “it is only beneath the Pyramids of Memphis, or in the mystic Halls of the Labyrinth, those holy arcana are to be found, of which the antediluvian world has made Egypt its heir, and among which—blest thought!—the key to eternal life may lie.”

Having formed my determination, I took leave of my many Alexandrian friends, and departed for Memphis.

## CHAP. IV.

EGYPT was, perhaps, of all others, the country most calculated, from that mixture of the melancholy and the voluptuous, which marked the character of her people, her religion, and her scenery, to affect deeply a fancy and temperament like mine, and keep both for ever tremblingly alive. Wherever I turned, I beheld the desert and the garden, mingling together their desolation and bloom. I saw the love-bower and the tomb standing side by side, as if, in that land, Pleasure and Death kept hourly watch upon each other. In the very luxury of the climate there was the same saddening influence. The monotonous splendour of the days, the solemn radiance of the nights—all tended to cherish that ardent melancholy, the offspring of passion and of thought, which had been so long the familiar inmate of my soul.

When I sailed from Alexandria, the inundation of the Nile was at its full. The whole valley of Egypt

lay covered by its flood ; and, as, looking around me, I saw in the light of the setting sun, shrines, palaces, and monuments, encircled by the waters, I could almost fancy that I beheld the sinking island of Atalantis, on the last evening its temples were visible above the wave. Such varieties, too, of animation as presented themselves on every side !—

While, far as sight could reach, beneath as clear  
And blue a heaven as ever bless'd this sphere,  
Gardens, and pillar'd streets, and porphyry domes,  
And high-built temples, fit to be the homes  
Of mighty gods—and pyramids, whose hour  
Outlasts all time, above the waters tower !

Then, too, the scenes of pomp and joy, that make  
One theatre of this vast peopled lake,  
Where all that Love, Religion, Commerce gives  
Of life and motion, ever moves and lives.  
Here, up the steps of temples, from the wave  
Ascending, in procession slow and grave,  
Priests, in white garments, go, with sacred wands  
And silver cymbals gleaming in their hands :  
While, there, rich barks—fresh from those sunny tracts  
Far off, beyond the sounding cataracts—  
Glide with their precious lading to the sea,  
Plumes of bright birds, rhinoceros' ivory,  
Gems from the Isle of Meröe, and those grains  
Of gold, wash'd down by Abyssinian rains.

Here, where the waters wind into a bay  
Shadowy and cool, some pilgrims on their way

To Saïs or Bubastus, among beds  
 Of lotus-flowers\*, that close above their heads,  
 Push their light barks, and hid, as in a bower,  
 Sing, talk, or sleep away the sultry hour ;  
 While haply, not far off, beneath a bank  
 Of blossoming acacias, many a prank  
 Is play'd in the cool current by a train  
 Of laughing nymphs, lovely as she, whose chain  
 Around two conquerors of the world was cast  
 But, for a third too feeble, broke at last !

Enchanted with the whole scene, I lingered delightedly on my voyage, visiting all those luxurious and venerable places, whose names have been consecrated by the wonder of ages. At Saïs I was present during her Festival of Lamps, and read, by the blaze of innumerable lights, those sublime words on the temple of Neïtha † :—“ I am all that has been, that is, and that will be, and no man hath ever lifted my veil.” I wandered among the prostrate obelisks of Heliopolis ‡, and saw, not without a sigh, the sun smiling

\* Vide *Strabo*.

† Το δ' εν Σαει της Αθηνας, ήν και Ισιν νομιζουσιν, έδος, επιγραφην εχει τοιαυτην, Εγω ειμι παν το γεγονος, και ον και εσομενον, και τον εμον πεπλον ουδεις πω απεκαλυψεν. *Plutarch. de Isid. et Osir.*

‡ De-là, en remontant toujours le Nil, on trouve à deux cent cinquante pas, ou environ de la Matarée, les traces de l'ancienne Héliopolis, ou Ville de Soleil, à qui ce lieu étoit

over her ruins, as if in mockery of the mass of perishable grandeur, that had once called itself, in its pride, "The City of the Sun." But to the Isle of the Golden Venus\* was, I own, my fondest pilgrimage;—and there, as I rambled through its shades, where bowers are the only temples, I felt how far more worthy to form the shrine of a Deity are the everliving stems of the garden and the grove, than the most precious columns the inanimate quarry can supply.

Every where new pleasures, new interests awaited me; and though Melancholy stood, as usual, for ever near, her shadow fell but half-way over my vagrant path, leaving the rest but more welcomingly brilliant from the contrast. To relate my various adventures, during this short voyage, would only detain me from events, far, far more worthy of record. Amidst all this endless variety of attractions, the great object of my journey had been forgotten;—the mysteries

particulièrement consacré. C'est pour cette raison qu'on l'appelloit encore l'Œil, ou la Fontaine du Soleil. *Maillet.*

\* "On trouve une île appelée Venus-Dorée, ou le champ d'or, avant de remonter jusqu'à Memphis." *Voyages de Pythagore.*



of this land of the sun still remained, to me, as much mysteries as ever, and as yet I had been initiated in nothing but its pleasures.

It was not till that memorable evening, when I first stood before the Pyramids of Memphis, and beheld them towering aloft, like the watch-towers of Time, from whose summit, when about to expire, he will look his last—it was not till this moment that the great secret announced in my dream again rose, in all its inscrutable darkness, upon my thoughts. There was a solemnity in the sunshine resting upon those monuments—a stillness, as of reverence, in the air that breathed around them, which seemed to steal, like the music of past times, into my heart. I thought what myriads of the wise, the beautiful, and the brave, had sunk into dust since earth first saw those wonders; and, in the sadness of my soul, I exclaimed,—“Must man alone, then, perish? must minds and hearts be annihilated, while pyramids endure? Oh, Death, Death! even upon these everlasting tablets—the only approach to immortality that kings themselves could purchase—thou hast written our doom awfully, and intelligibly, saying, ‘There is for man no eternal mansion but the grave!’”

My heart sunk at the thought; and, for the moment, I yielded to that desolate feeling, which overspreads the soul that hath no light from the future. But again the buoyancy of my nature prevailed, and again, the willing dupe of vain dreams, I deluded myself into the belief of all that my heart most wished, with that happy facility which enables imagination to stand in the place of happiness. "Yes," I cried, "immortality *must* be within man's reach; and, as wisdom alone is worthy of such a blessing, to the wise alone must the secret have been revealed. It is said, that deep, under yonder pyramid, has lain for ages concealed the Table of Emerald\*, on which the Thrice-Great Hermes, in times before the flood, engraved the secret of Alchemy, which gives gold at will. Why, then,

\* For an account of the Table of Emerald, vide *Lettres sur l'Origine des Dieux d'Egypte*. De Pauw supposes it to be a modern fiction of the Arabs. Many writers have fancied that the art of making gold was the great secret that lay hid under the forms of Egyptian theology. "La science Hermétique," says the Benedictine, Pernetz, "l'art sacerdotal, étoit la source de toutes les richesses des Rois d'Egypte, et l'objet de ces mystères si cachés sous le voile de leur prétendue Religion." *Fables Egyptiennes*. The hieroglyphs, that formerly covered the Pyramids, are supposed by some of these writers to relate to the same art. See *Mutus Liber, Rupellæ*.

may not the mightier, the more god-like secret, that gives *life* at will, be recorded there also? It was by the power of gold, of endless gold, that the kings, who now repose in those massy structures, scooped earth to its very centre, and raised quarries into the air, to provide for themselves tombs that might outstand the world. Who can tell but that the gift of immortality was also theirs? who knows but that they themselves, triumphant over decay, still live;—those mighty mansions, which we call tombs, being rich and everlasting palaces, within whose depths, concealed from this withering world, they still wander, with the few Elect who have been sharers of their gift, through a sunless, but ever illuminated, elysium of their own? Else, wherefore those structures? wherefore that subterranean realm, by which the whole valley of Egypt is undermined? Why, else, those labyrinths, which none of earth hath ever beheld—which none of heaven, except that God, who stands, with finger on his hushed lip\*, hath ever trodden?”

\* “Enfin Harpocrates représentoit aussi le soleil. Il est vrai que c'étoit le Dieu du silence; il mettoit le doigt sur la bouche parce qu'on adoroit le soleil avec un respectueux

While thus I indulged in fond dreams, the sun, already half sunk beneath the horizon, was taking, calmly and gloriously, his last look of the Pyramids—as he had done, evening after evening, for ages, till they had grown familiar to him as the earth itself. On the side turned to his ray they now presented a front of dazzling whiteness\*, while, on the other, their great shadows, lengthening away to the eastward, looked like the first steps of Night, hastening to envelope the hills of Araby in her shade.

No sooner had the last gleam of the sun disappeared, than, on every house-top in Memphis, gay, gilded banners were seen waving aloft, to proclaim his setting—while, at the same moment, a full burst of harmony was heard to peal from all the temples along the shores.

Startled from my musing by these sounds, I at once recollected, that, on that very evening, the great festival of the Moon was to be celebrated. On a little island, half-way over between the gardens of

silence, et c'est de là qu'est venu le Sigé des Basilidiens, qui tiroient leur origine de l'Égypte." *Beausobre*.

\* "By reflecting the sun's rays," says *Clarke*, speaking of the Pyramids, "they appeared white as snow."

Memphis and the eastern shore, stood the temple  
of that goddess,

whose beams

Bring the sweet time of night-flowers and dreams.  
Not the cold Dian of the North, who chains  
In vestal ice the current of young veins;  
But she, who haunts the gay, Bubastian\* grove,  
And owns she sees, from her bright heav'n above,  
Nothing on earth, to match that heav'n, but love!

Thus did I exclaim, in the words of one of their own Egyptian poets, as, anticipating the various delights of the festival, I cast away from my mind all gloomy thoughts, and, hastening to my little bark, in which I now lived the life of a Nile-bird, on the waters, steered my course to the island-temple of the Moon.

\* For Bubastis, the Diana of the Egyptians.—Vide *Jablonski*, lib. iii. cap. 4.

## CHAP. V.

THE rising of the Moon, slow and majestic, as if conscious of the honours that awaited her upon earth, was welcomed with a loud acclaim from every eminence, where multitudes stood watching for her first light. And seldom had that light risen upon a more beautiful scene. The city of Memphis—still grand, though no longer the unrivalled Memphis, that had borne away from Thebes the crown of supremacy, and worn it undisputed through ages—now, softened by the mild moonlight that harmonised with her decline, shone forth among her lakes, her pyramids, and her shrines, like one of those dreams of human glory that must ere long pass away. Even already ruin was visible around her. The sands of the Libyan desert were gaining upon her like a sea; and there, among solitary columns and sphinxes, already half sunk from sight, Time seemed to stand waiting, till all that now flourished around him should fall beneath his desolating hand, like the rest.

On the waters all was gaiety and life. As far as

eye could reach, the lights of innumerable boats were seen studding, like rubies, the surface of the stream. Vessels of every kind—from the light coracle\*, built for shooting down the cataracts, to the large yacht that glides slowly to the sound of flutes—all were afloat for this sacred festival, filled with crowds of the young and the gay, not only from Memphis and Babylon, but from cities still farther removed from the festal scene.

As I approached the island, I could see, glittering through the trees on the bank, the lamps of the pilgrims hastening to the ceremony. Landing in the direction which those lights pointed out, I soon joined the crowd; and, passing through a long alley of sphinxes, whose spangling marble gleamed out from the dark sycamores around them, reached in a short time the grand vestibule of the temple, where I found the ceremonies of the evening already commenced.

In this vast hall, which was surrounded by a

\* Vide *Amailhou*, “*Histoire de la Navigation et du Commerce des Egyptiens sous les Ptolemées.*” See also, for a description of the various kinds of boats used on the Nile, *Maillet*, tom. i. p. 98.

double range of columns, and lay open over-head to the stars of heaven, I saw a group of young maidens, moving in a sort of measured step, between walk and dance, round a small shrine, upon which stood one of those sacred birds \*, that, on account of the variegated colour of their wings, are dedicated to the worship of the moon. The vestibule was dimly lighted — there being but one lamp of naphtha hung on each of the great pillars that encircled it. But, having taken my station beside one of those pillars, I had a clear view of the young dancers, as in succession they passed me.

The drapery of all was white as snow ; and each wore loosely, beneath the bosom, a dark-blue zone, or bandelet, studded, like the skies at midnight, with small silver stars. Through their dark locks was wreathed the white lily of the Nile—that sacred

\* Vide *Maurice*, Appendix to “ Ruins of Babylon.” Another reason, he says, for their worship of the Ibis, “ founded on their love of geometry, was (according to Plutarch) that the space between its legs, when parted asunder, as it walks, together with its beak, forms a complete equilateral triangle.” From the examination of the embalmed birds, found in the Catacombs of Saccara, there seems to be no doubt that the Ibis was the same kind of bird as that described by Bruce, under the Arabian name of Abou Hannes.



flower being accounted no less welcome to the moon, than the golden blossoms of the bean-flower\* are known to be to the sun. As they passed under the lamp, a gleam of light flashed from their bosoms, which, I could perceive, was the reflection of a small mirror, that, in the manner of the women of the East, each of the dancers wore beneath her left shoulder.

There was no music to regulate their steps; but, as they gracefully went round the bird on the shrine, some, to the beat of the castanet, some, to the shrill ring of a sistrum †—which they held uplifted in the attitude of their own divine Isis—continued harmoniously to time the cadence of their feet; while others, at every step, shook a small chain of silver, whose sound, mingling with those of the

\* “La fleur en est mille fois plus odoriférante que celles de nos fèves d’Europe, quoique leur parfum nous paroisse si agréable. Comme on en sème beaucoup dans les terres voisines, du Caire, du côté de l’occident, c’est quelque chose de charmant que l’air embaumé que l’on respire le soir sur les terrasses, quand le vent de l’ouest vient à souffler, et y apporte cette odeur admirable.” *Maillet*.

† “Isis est genius,” says *Servius*, “Ægypti, qui per sistri motum, quod gerit in dextra, Nili accessus recessusque significat.”

castanets and sistrums, produced a wild, but not unpleasing, harmony.

They seemed all lovely; but there was one—whose face the light had not yet reached, so down-cast she held it—who attracted, and, at length, riveted all my looks and thoughts. I know not why, but there was a something in those half-seen features—a charm in the very shadow, that hung over their imagined beauty—which took my fancy more than all the out-shining loveliness of her companions. So enchained was I by this coy mystery, that her alone, of all the group, could I either see or think of—her alone I watched, as, with the same down-cast brow, she glided gently and aërially round the altar, as if her presence, like that of a spirit, was something to be felt, not seen.

Suddenly, while I gazed, the loud crash of a thousand cymbals was heard;—the massy gates of the Temple flew open, as if by magic, and a flood of radiance from the illuminated aisle filled the whole vestibule; while, at the same instant, as if the light and the sounds were born together, a peal of rich harmony came mingling with the radiance.

It was then—by that light, which shone full

upon the young maiden's features, as, starting at the sudden blaze, she raised her eyes to the portal, and as quickly let fall their lids again — it was then I beheld, what even my own ardent imagination, in its most vivid dreams of beauty, had never pictured. Not Psyche herself, when pausing on the threshold of heaven, while its first glories fell on her dazzled lids, could have looked more purely beautiful, or blushed with a more innocent shame. Often as I had felt the power of looks, none had ever entered into my soul so deeply. It was a new feeling — a new sense — coming as suddenly upon me as that radiance into the vestibule, and, at once, filling my whole being ; — and had that bright vision but lingered another moment before my eyes, I should in my transport have wholly forgotten who I was and where, and thrown myself, in prostrate adoration, at her feet.

But scarcely had that gush of harmony been heard, when the sacred bird, which had, till now, been standing motionless as an image, spread wide his wings, and flew into the Temple ; while his graceful young worshippers, with a fleetness like his own, followed — and she, who had left a dream in my heart never to be forgotten, vanished along with the rest. As

she went rapidly past the pillar against which I leaned, the ivy that encircled it\* caught in her drapery, and disengaged some ornament which fell to the ground. It was the small mirror † which I had seen shining on her bosom. Hastily and tremulously I picked it up, and hurried to restore it; but she was already lost to my eyes in the crowd.

In vain did I try to follow;—the aisles were already filled, and numbers of eager pilgrims pressed towards the portal. But the servants of the Temple denied all further entrance, and still, as I presented myself, their white wands barred the way. Perplexed and irritated amid that crowd of faces, regarding all as enemies that impeded my progress, I stood on tiptoe, gazing into the busy aisles, and with a heart beating as I caught, from time to time, a glimpse of some spangled zone, or lotus wreath,

\* The ivy was consecrated to Osiris. Vide *Diodor. Sic.* 1. 10.

† “*Quelques unes,*” says *Dupuis*, describing the processions of Isis, “*portoient des miroirs attachés à leurs épaules, afin de multiplier et de porter dans tous les sens les images de la Déesse.*” *Origine des Cultes*, tom. viii. p. 847. A mirror, it appears, was also one of the emblems in the mysteries of Bacchus.

which led me to fancy that I had discovered the fair object of my search. But it was all in vain;—in every direction, files of sacred nymphs were moving, but nowhere could I discover her whom alone I sought.

In this state of breathless agitation did I stand for some time—bewildered with the confusion of faces and lights, as well as with the clouds of incense that rolled around me—till, fevered and impatient, I could endure it no longer. Forcing my way out of the vestibule into the cool air, I hurried back through the alley of sphinxes to the shore, and flung myself into my boat.

There lies, to the north of Memphis \*, a solitary lake, (which, at this season of the year, mingles with

\* “ Tout prouve que la territoire de Sakkarah étoit la Necropolis au sud de Memphis, et le faubourg opposé à celui-ci, où sont les pyramides de Gizeh, une autre Ville des Morts, qui terminoit Memphis au nord.” *Denon*.

There is nothing known with certainty as to the site of Memphis, but it will be perceived that the description of its position given by the Epicurean corresponds, in almost every particular, with that which M. Maillet (the French consul, for many years, at Cairo) has, in his work on Egypt, left us. It must be always borne in mind, too, that of the distances between the respective places here mentioned, we have no longer any accurate means of judging.

the rest of the waters,) upon whose shores stands the Necropolis, or City of the Dead—a place of melancholy grandeur, covered over with shrines and pyramids, where many a kingly head, proud even in death, has lain awaiting through long ages the resurrection of its glories. Through a range of sepulchral grots underneath, the humbler denizens of the tomb are deposited—looking out on each successive generation that visits them, with the same face and features \* they wore centuries ago. Every plant and tree, consecrated to death, from the asphodel-flower to the mystic plantain, lends its sweetness or shadow to this place of tombs; and the only noise that disturbs its eternal calm, is the low humming sound of the priests at prayer, when a new inhabitant is added to the silent city.

It was towards this place of death that, in a mood of mind, as usual, half gloomy, half bright, I now, almost unconsciously, directed my bark. The form of the young Priestess was continually before me.

\* “ Par-là non seulement on conservoit les corps d’une famille entière, mais en descendant dans ces lieux souterrains, où ils étoient déposés, on pouvoit se représenter en un instant tous ses ancêtres depuis plusieurs milliers d’années, tels a-peu-près qu’ils étoient de leur vivant.” *Maillet.*

That one bright look of hers, the very remembrance of which was worth all the actual smiles of others, never for a moment left my mind. Absorbed in such thoughts, I continued to row on, scarce knowing whither I went, till, at length, startled to find myself within the shadow of the City of the Dead, I looked up, and beheld, rising in succession before me, pyramid beyond pyramid \* each towering more loftily than the other — while all were out-topped in grandeur by one, upon whose summit the bright moon rested as on a pedestal.

Drawing nearer to the shore, which was sufficiently elevated to raise this silent city of tombs above the level of the inundation, I rested my oar, and allowed the boat to rock idly upon the water, while, in the mean time, my thoughts, left equally without direction, were allowed to fluctuate as idly. How vague and various were the dreams that then floated through my mind — that bright vision of the temple

\* “ Multas olim pyramidas fuisse e ruinis arguitur.” *Zoega*. — *Vansleb*, who visited more than ten of the small pyramids, is of opinion that there must have originally been a hundred in this place.

See, on the subject of the lake to the northward of Memphis, *Shaw's Travels*, p. 302.

still mingling itself with all! Sometimes she stood before me, like an aërial spirit, as pure as if that element of music and light, into which I had seen her vanish, was her only dwelling. Sometimes, animated with passion, and kindling into a creature of earth, she seemed to lean towards me with looks of tenderness, which it were worth worlds, but for one instant, to inspire; and again—as the dark fancies, that ever haunted me, recurred—I saw her cold, parched, and blackening, amid the gloom of those eternal sepulchres before me!

Turning away, with a shudder, from the cemetery at this thought, I heard the sound of an oar plying swiftly through the water, and, in a few moments, saw, shooting past me towards the shore, a small boat in which sat two female figures, muffled up and veiled. Having landed them not far from the spot where, under the shadow of a tomb on the bank, I lay concealed, the boat again departed, with the same fleetness, over the flood.

Never had the prospect of a lively adventure come more welcome to me than at this moment, when my busy fancy was employed in weaving such chains for my heart, as threatened a bondage, of all others,



the most difficult to break. To become enamoured thus of a creature of my own imagination, was the worst, because the most lasting, of follies. It is only reality that can afford any chance of dissolving such spells, and the idol I was now creating to myself must for ever remain ideal. Any pursuit, therefore, that seemed likely to divert me from such thoughts—to bring back my imagination to earth and reality, from the vague region in which it had been wandering, was a relief far too seasonable not to be welcomed with eagerness.

I had watched the course which the two figures took, and, having hastily fastened my boat to the bank, stepped gently on shore, and, at a little distance, followed them. The windings through which they led were intricate; but, by the bright light of the moon, I was enabled to keep their forms in view, as, with rapid step, they glided among the monuments. At length, in the shade of a small pyramid, whose peak barely surmounted the plane-trees that grew nigh, they vanished from my sight. I hastened to the spot, but there was not a sign of life around; and, had my creed extended to another world, I might have fancied these forms were spirits, sent

down from thence to mock me — so instantaneously had they disappeared. I searched through the neighbouring grove, but all there was still as death. At length, in examining one of the sides of the pyramid, which, for a few feet from the ground, was furnished with steps, I found, midway between peak and base, a part of its surface, which, although presenting to the eye an appearance of smoothness, gave to the touch, I thought, indications of a concealed opening.

After a variety of efforts and experiments, I, at last, more by accident than skill, pressed the spring that commanded this hidden aperture. In an instant the portal slid aside, and disclosed a narrow stairway within, the two or three first steps of which were discernible by the moonlight, while the rest were all lost in utter darkness. Though it was difficult to conceive that the persons whom I had been pursuing would have ventured to pass through this gloomy opening, yet to account for their disappearance otherwise was still more difficult. At all events, my curiosity was now too eager in the chase to relinquish it; — the spirit of adventure, once raised, could not be so easily laid. Accordingly, having sent up a gay prayer to

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that bliss-loving Queen whose eye alone was upon me, I passed through the portal, and descended into the pyramid.

## CHAP. VI.

AT the bottom of the stairway I found myself in a low, narrow passage through which, without stooping almost to the earth, it was impossible to proceed. Though leading through a multiplicity of dark windings, this way seemed but little to advance my progress—its course, I perceived, being chiefly circular, and gathering, at every turn, but a deeper intensity of darkness.

“Can any thing,” thought I, “of human kind, sojourn here?”—and had scarcely asked myself the question, when the path opened into a long gallery, at the farthest end of which a gleam of light was visible. This welcome glimmer appeared to issue from some cell or alcove, in which the right-hand wall of the gallery terminated, and, breathless with expectation, I stole gently towards it.

Arrived at the end of the gallery, a scene presented itself to my eyes, for which my fondest expectations of adventure could not have prepared

me. The place from which the light proceeded was a small chapel, of whose interior, from the dark recess in which I stood, I could take, unseen myself, a full and distinct view. Over the walls of this oratory were painted some of those various symbols, by which the mystic wisdom of the Egyptians loves to shadow out the History of the Soul; the winged globe with a serpent — the rays descending from above, like a glory — and the Theban beetle \*, as he comes forth after the waters have passed away, and the first sunbeam falls on his regenerated wings.

In the middle of the chapel, on a low altar of granite, lay a lifeless female form, enshrined within a case of crystal † — as it is the custom to pre-

\* “ On voit en Egypte, après la retraite du Nil et la fécondation des terres, le limon couvert d'une multitude de scarabées. Un pareil phénomène a dû sembler aux Egyptiens le plus propre à peindre une nouvelle existence.” *M. Jomard*. — Partly for the same reason, and partly for another, still more fanciful, the early Christians used to apply this emblem to Christ. “ Bonus ille scarabæus meus,” says St. Augustine, “ non eâ tantum de causâ quod unigenitus, quod ipsemet sui auctor mortalium speciem induerit, sed quòd in hac nostrâ fæce sese volutaverit et ex hac ipsâ nasci voluerit.”

† “ Les Egyptiens ont fait aussi, pour conserver leurs morts, des caisses de verre.” *De Pauw*. — He mentions, also, in

serve the dead in Ethiopia — and looking as freshly beautiful as if the soul had but a few hours departed. Among the emblems of death\*, on the front of the altar, were a slender lotus branch broken in two, and a small bird just winging its flight from the spray.

To these memorials of the dead, however, I paid but little attention; for there was a living object there upon which my eyes were now intently fixed.

The lamp, by which the whole of the chapel was illuminated, was placed at the head of the pale image in the shrine; and between its light and me stood a female form, bending over the monument, as if to gaze upon the silent features within. The position in which this figure was placed, intercepting a strong light, afforded me, at first, but an imperfect and shadowy view of it. Yet even at this mere outline I felt my heart beat high — and

another place, a sort of transparent substance, which the Ethiopians used for the same purpose, and which was frequently mistaken by the Greeks for glass.

\* “Un prêtre, qui brise la tige d’une fleur, des oiseaux qui s’envolent, sont les emblèmes de la mort et de l’âme qui se sépare du corps.” *Denon*.

Theseus employs the same image in the Phædra: —

Ορνις γαρ ὡς τις ἐκ χερῶν ἀφαντος εἰ  
Πηδῆμ’ ἐς ἄδου πικρὸν ὄρμησασα μοι.

memory had no less share, as it proved, in this feeling than imagination. For, on the head changing its position, so as to let a gleam fall upon the features, I saw, with a transport which had almost led me to betray my lurking-place, that it was she — the young worshipper of Isis — the same, the very same, whom I had seen, brightening the holy place where she stood, and looking like an inhabitant of some purer world.

The movement, by which she had now afforded me an opportunity of recognising her, was made in raising from the shrine a small cross\* of silver,

\* A cross was, among the Egyptians, the emblem of a future life.

“The singular appearance of a Cross so frequently recurring among the hieroglyphics of Egypt, had excited the curiosity of the Christians at a very early period of ecclesiastical history; and as some of the Priests, who were acquainted with the meaning of the hieroglyphics, became converted to Christianity, the secret transpired. ‘The converted heathens,’ says Socrates Scholasticus, ‘explained the symbol, and declared that it signified Life to Come.’” *Clarke*.

Lipsius, therefore, is mistaken in supposing the Cross to have been an emblem peculiar to the Christians. See, on this subject, *L'Histoire des Juifs*, liv. vi. c. 16.

It is singular enough that while the Cross was thus held sacred among the Egyptians, not only the custom of marking the forehead with the sign of the Cross, but Baptism and the

which lay directly over the bosom of the lifeless figure. Bringing it close to her lips, she kissed it with a religious fervour; then, turning her eyes mournfully upwards, held them fixed with a degree of inspired earnestness, as if, at that moment, in direct communion with Heaven, they saw neither roof, nor any other earthly barrier between them and the skies.

What a power is there in innocence! whose very helplessness is its safeguard — in whose presence even Passion himself stands abashed, and turns worshipper at the very altar which he came to despoil! She, who, but a short hour before, had presented herself to my imagination as something I could have risked immortality to win — she, whom gladly, from the floor of her own lighted temple, in the very face of its proud ministers, I would have borne away in triumph, and dared all punishments, divine and

consecration of the bread in the Eucharist, were imitated in the mysterious ceremonies of Mithra. *Tertull. de Proscriptione Hereticorum.*

*Zoega* is of opinion that the Cross, said to have been for the first time found, on the destruction of the temple of Serapis, by the Christians, could not have been the *crux ansata*; as nothing is more common than this emblem on all the Egyptian monuments.



human, to make her mine— that very creature was now before me, as if thrown by fate itself, into my power— standing there, beautiful and alone, with nothing but her innocence for her guard! Yet, no — so touching was the purity of the whole scene, so calm and august that protection which the dead extended over the living, that every earthly feeling was forgotten as I gazed, and love itself became exalted into reverence.

But, entranced as I felt in witnessing such a scene, thus to enjoy it by stealth seemed to me a wrong, a sacrilege — and, rather than let her eyes encounter the flash of mine, or disturb, by a whisper, that sacred silence, in which Youth and Death held communion through undying Love, I would have suffered my heart to break, without a murmur, where I stood. Gently, as if life itself depended on my every movement, I stole away from that tranquil and holy scene — leaving it still holy and tranquil as I had found it — and, gliding back through the same passages and windings by which I had entered, reached again the narrow stair-way, and re-ascended into light.

The sun had just risen, and, from the summit of

the Arabian hills, was pouring down his beams into that vast valley of waters — as if proud of last night's homage to his own divine Isis, now fading away in the superior splendour of her Lord. My first impulse was to fly at once from this dangerous spot, and in new loves and pleasures seek forgetfulness of the wondrous scene I had just witnessed. "Once," I exclaimed, "out of the circle of this enchantment, I know too well my own susceptibility to new impressions, to feel any doubt that I shall soon break the spell that is now around me."

But vain were all my efforts and resolves. Even while swearing to fly that spot, I found my steps still lingering fondly round the pyramid — my eyes still turned towards the portal which severed this enchantress from the world of the living. Hour after hour did I wander through that City of Silence, till, already, it was mid-day, and, under the sun's meridian eye, the mighty pyramid of pyramids stood, like a great spirit, shadowless.\*

Again did those wild and passionate feelings,

\* It was an idea entertained among the ancients that the Pyramids were so constructed ("mecanicâ constructione," says *Ammianus Marcellinus*) as never to cast any shadow.

which, for the moment, her presence had subdued into reverence, return to take possession of my imagination and my senses. I even reproached myself for the awe, that had held me spell-bound before her. "What," thought I, "would my companions of the Garden say, did they know that their chief — he whose path Love had strewed with trophies — was now pining for a simple Egyptian girl, in whose presence he had not dared to utter a single sigh, and who had vanquished the victor, without even knowing her triumph!"

A blush came over my cheek at the humiliating thought, and I determined, at all risks, to await her coming. That she should be an inmate of those gloomy caverns seemed inconceivable; nor did there appear to be any egress out of their depths but by the pyramid. Again, therefore, like a sentinel of the dead, did I pace up and down among those tombs, contrasting mournfully the burning fever in my own veins with the cold quiet of those who lay slumbering around.

At length the intense glow of the sun over my head, and, still more, that ever restless agitation in my heart, became too much for even strength like

mine to endure. Exhausted, I threw myself down at the base of the pyramid — choosing my place directly under the portal, where, even should slumber surprise me, my heart, if not my ear, might still keep watch, and her footstep, light as it was, could not fail to awake me.

After many an ineffectual struggle against drowsiness, I at length sunk into sleep — but not into forgetfulness. The same image still haunted me, in every variety of shape, with which imagination, assisted by memory, could invest it. Now, like the goddess Neïtha, upon her throne at Saïs, she seemed to sit, with the veil just raised from that brow, which till then no mortal had ever beheld — and now, like the beautiful enchantress Rhodope, I saw her rise from out the pyramid in which she had dwelt for ages, —

“ Fair Rhodope\*, as story tells,  
The bright unearthly nymph, who dwells  
’Mid sunless gold and jewels hid,  
The Lady of the Pyramid !”

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\* From the story of Rhodope, *Zoega* thinks, “ videntur Arabes ansam arripuisse ut in una ex pyramidibus, genii loco, habitare dicerent mulierem nudam insignis pulchritudinis quæ aspectu suo homines insanire faciat.” *De Usu Obeliscorum*. See also *L’Egypte de Murtadi par Vattier*.

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So long had my sleep continued, that, when I awoke, I found the moon again resplendent above the horizon. But all around was looking tranquil and lifeless as before ; nor did a print on the grass betray that any foot had passed there since my own. Refreshed, however, by my long rest, and with a fancy still more excited by the mystic wonders of which I had been dreaming, I now resolved to revisit the chapel in the pyramid, and put an end, if possible, to this strange mystery that haunted me.

Having learned, from the experience of the preceding night, the inconvenience of encountering those labyrinths without a light, I now hastened to provide myself with a lamp from my boat. Tracking my way back with some difficulty to the shore, I there found not only my lamp, but also some dates and dried fruits, of which I was always provided with store, for my roving life upon the waters, and which, after so many hours of abstinence, were now a most welcome and necessary relief.

Thus prepared, I again ascended the pyramid, and was proceeding to search out the secret spring, when a loud, dismal noise was heard at a distance, to which all the melancholy echoes of the cemetery

gave answer. The sound came, I knew, from the Great Temple on the shore of the lake, and was the sort of shriek which its gates—the Gates of Oblivion\* as they are called—used always to send forth from their hinges, when opening at night, to receive the newly landed dead.

I had, more than once before, heard that sound, and always with sadness; but, at this moment, it thrilled through me like a voice of ill omen, and I almost doubted whether I should not abandon my enterprise. The hesitation, however, was but momentary;—even while it passed through my mind, I had touched the spring of the portal. In a few seconds more, I was again in the passage beneath the pyramid; and, being enabled by the light of my lamp to follow the windings more rapidly, soon found myself at the door of the small chapel in the gallery.

I entered, still awed, though there was now, alas, nought living within. The young Priestess had vanished like a spirit into the darkness; and all the

\* “ Apud Memphim æneas quasdam portas, quæ Lethes et Coeyti (hoc est oblivionis et lamentationis) appellantur, aperiri, gravem asperunque edentes sonum.” *Zoega.*

rest remained as I had left it on the preceding night. The lamp still stood burning upon the crystal shrine; the cross was lying where the hands of the young mourner had placed it, and the cold image, within the shrine, wore still the same tranquil look, as if resigned to the solitude of death—of all lone things the loneliest. Remembering the lips that I had seen kiss that cross, and kindling with the recollection, I raised it passionately to my own;—but the dead eyes, I thought, met mine, and, awed and saddened in the midst of my ardour, I replaced the cross upon the shrine.

I had now lost every clue to the object of my pursuit, and, with all that sullen satisfaction which certainty, even when unwelcome, brings, was about to retrace my steps slowly to earth, when, as I held forth my lamp, on leaving the chapel, I perceived that the gallery, instead of terminating here, took a sudden and snake-like bend to the left, which had before eluded my observation, and which seemed to give promise of a pathway still further into those recesses. Re-animated by this discovery, which opened a new source of hope to my heart, I cast, for a moment, a hesitating look at my lamp,

as if to inquire whether it would be faithful through the gloom I was about to encounter, and then, without further consideration, rushed eagerly forward.



## CHAP. VII.

THE path led, for a while, through the same sort of narrow windings as those which I had before encountered in descending the stair-way ; and at length opened, in a similar manner, into a straight and steep gallery, along each side of which stood, closely ranged and upright, a file of lifeless bodies \*, whose glassy eyes appeared to glare upon me preternaturally as I passed.

Arrived at the end of this gallery, I found my hopes, for the second time, vanish ; as the path, it was manifest, extended no further. The only object I was able to discern, by the glimmering of my lamp, which now burned, every minute, fainter and fainter, was the mouth of a huge well, that lay gaping before

\* See, for the custom of burying the dead upright, (“ post funus stantia busto corpora,” as Statius describes it,) Dr. Clarke’s preface to the 2d section of his fifth volume. They used to insert precious stones in the place of the eyes. “ Les yeux étoient formés d’émeraudes, de torquoises,” &c.—Vide *Masoudy*, quoted by *Quatremère*.

me—a reservoir of darkness, black and unfathomable. It now crossed my memory that I had once heard of such wells, as being used occasionally for passages by the priests. Leaning down, therefore, over the edge, I examined anxiously all within, in order to see if it afforded the means of effecting a descent into the chasm; but the sides, I could perceive, were hard and smooth as glass, being varnished all over with that sort of dark pitch, which the Dead Sea throws out upon its slimy shore.

After a more attentive scrutiny, however, I observed, at the depth of a few feet, a sort of iron step, projecting dimly from the side, and, below it, another, which, though hardly perceptible, was just sufficient to encourage an adventurous foot to the trial. Though all hope of tracing the young Priestess was now at an end—it being impossible that female foot should have ventured on this descent—yet, as I had engaged so far in the adventure, and there was, at least, a mystery to be unravelled, I determined, at all hazards, to explore the chasm. Placing my lamp, therefore, (which was hollowed at the bottom, so as to be worn like a helmet,) firmly upon my head, and having thus both hands at liberty for

exertion, I set my foot cautiously on the iron step, and descended into the well.

I found the same footing, at regular intervals, to a considerable depth ; and had already counted near a hundred of these steps, when the ladder altogether ceased, and I could descend no further. In vain did I stretch down my foot in search of support — the hard slippery sides were all that it encountered. At length, stooping my head, so as to let the light fall below, I observed an opening or window directly above the step on which I stood, and, taking for granted that the way must lie in that direction, contrived to clamber with no small difficulty through the aperture.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stair-way, the steps of which were cut out of the living rock, and wound spirally downward in the same direction as the well. Almost dizzy with the descent, which seemed as if it would never end, I, at last, reached the bottom, where a pair of massy iron gates were closed directly across my path, as if wholly to forbid any further progress. Massy and gigantic, however, as they were, I found, to my surprise, that the hand of an infant might have

opened them with ease — so readily did their stupendous folds give way to my touch,

“ Light as a lime-bush, that receives  
Some wandering bird among its leaves.”

No sooner, however, had I passed through, than the astounding din, with which the gates clashed together again \*, was such as might have awakened death itself. It seemed as if every echo † throughout that vast, subterranean world, from the Catacombs of Alexandria to Thebes's Valley of Kings, had caught up and repeated the thundering sound.

Startled as I was by the crash, not even this supernatural clangour could divert my attention from the sudden light that now broke around me — soft,

\* The following verses of Claudian are supposed to have been meant as a description of those imitations of the noise of earthquake and thunder which, by means of the Ceraunoscope, and other such contrivances, were practised in the shows of the Mysteries : —

Jam mihi cernuntur trepidis delubra moveri  
Sedibus, et claram dispergere culmina lucem,  
Adventum testata Dei. Jam magnus ab imis  
Auditur fremitus terris, templumque remugit  
Cecropium. *Rapt. Proserp. lib. i.*

† See, for the echoes in the pyramids, *Plutarch. de Placitis Philosoph.*

warm, and welcome as are the stars of his own South to the eyes of the mariner who has long been wandering through the cold seas of the North. Looking for the source of this splendour, I saw, through an archway opposite, a long illuminated alley, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, and fenced, on one side, with thickets of odoriferous shrubs, while, along the other extended a line of lofty arcades, from which the light, that filled the whole area, issued. As soon, too, as the din of the deep echoes had subsided, there stole gradually on my ear a strain of choral music, which appeared to come mellowed and sweetened in its passage, through many a spacious hall within those shining arcades; while among the voices I could distinguish some female tones, which, towering high and clear above all the rest, formed the spire, as it were, into which the harmony tapered, as it rose.

So excited was my fancy by this sudden enchantment, that—though never had I caught a sound from the fair Egyptian's lips—I yet persuaded myself that the voice I now heard was hers, sounding highest and most heavenly of all that choir, and calling to me, like a distant spirit from its sphere.

Animated by this thought, I flew forward to the archway, but found, to my mortification, that it was guarded by a trellis-work, whose bars, though invisible at a distance, resisted all my efforts to force them.

While occupied in these ineffectual struggles, I perceived, to the left of the archway, a dark, cavernous opening, which seemed to lead in a direction parallel to the lighted arcades. Notwithstanding, however, my impatience, the aspect of this passage, as I looked shudderingly into it, chilled my very blood. It was not so much darkness, as a sort of livid and ghastly twilight, from which a damp, like that of death-vaults, exhaled, and through which, if my eyes did not deceive me, pale, phantom-like shapes \* were, at that very moment, hovering.

Looking anxiously round, to discover some less formidable outlet, I saw, over the vast folding-gates through which I had just passed, a blue, tremulous

\* " Ce moment heureux (de l'Autopsie) étoit préparé par des scènes effrayantes, par des alternatives de crainte et de joie, de lumière et de ténèbres, par la lueur des éclairs, par le bruit terrible de la foudre, qu'on imitoit, et par des apparitions de spectres, des illusions magiques, qui frappaient les yeux et les oreilles tout ensemble." *Dupuis.*

flame, which, after playing for a few seconds over the dark ground of the pediment, settled gradually into characters of light, and formed the following words :—

You, who would try  
Yon terrible track,  
To live, or to die,  
But ne'er to look back. —

You, who aspire  
To be purified there,  
By the terrors of Fire,  
Of Water, and Air—

If danger, and pain,  
And death you despise,  
On— for again  
Into light you shall rise ;

Rise into light  
With that Secret Divine,  
Now shrouded from sight  
By the Veils of the Shrine

But if—

Here the letters faded away into a dead blank, more awfully intelligible than the most eloquent words.

A new hope now flashed across me. The dream of the Garden, which had been for some time almost forgotten, returned freshly to my mind. “Am I then,” I exclaimed, “in the path to the promised

mystery? and shall the great secret of Eternal Life *indeed* be mine?"

"Yes!" seemed to answer out of the air, that spirit-voice, which still was heard at a distance crowning the choir with its single sweetness. I hailed the omen with transport. Love and Immortality, both beckoning me onward—who would give even a thought to fear, with two such bright hopes in prospect? Having invoked and blessed that unknown enchantress, whose steps had led me to this abode of mystery and knowledge, I instantly plunged into the chasm.

Instead of that vague, spectral twilight which had at first met my eye, I now found, as I entered, a thick darkness, which, though far less horrible, was, at this moment, still more disconcerting, as my lamp, which had been, for some time, almost useless, was now fast expiring. Resolved, however, to make the most of its last gleam, I hastened, with rapid step, through this gloomy region, which appeared to be wider and more open to the air than any I had yet passed. Nor was it long before the sudden appearance of a bright blaze in the distance announced to me that my first great Trial was at



hand. As I drew nearer, the flames before me burst high and wide on all sides ;—and the awful spectacle that then presented itself was such as might have daunted hearts far more accustomed to dangers than mine.

There lay before me, extending completely across my path, a thicket, or grove of the most combustible trees of Egypt—tamarind, pine, and Arabian balm ; while around their stems and branches were coiled serpents of fire\*, which, twisting themselves rapidly from bough to bough, spread the contagion of their own wild-fire as they went, and involved tree after tree in one general blaze. It was, indeed, rapid as the burning of those reed-beds of Ethiopia†, whose light is often seen brightening, at night, the distant cataracts of the Nile.

Through the middle of this blazing grove, I could

\* “ Ces considérations me portent à penser que, dans les mystères, ces phénomènes étoient beaucoup mieux exécutées, et sans comparaison plus terribles à l'aide de quelque composition pyrique qui est restée cachée, comme celle du feu Grégeois.” *De Pauw.*

† “ Il n'y a point d'autre moyen que de porter le feu dans ces forêts de roseaux, qui répandent alors dans tout le país une lumière aussi considérable que celle du jour même.” *Maillet, tom. i. p. 63.*

now perceive, my only pathway lay. There was not a moment, therefore, to be lost—for the conflagration gained rapidly on either side, and already the narrowing path between was strewn with vivid fire. Casting away my now useless lamp, and holding my robe as some slight protection over my head, I ventured, with trembling limbs, into the blaze.

Instantly, as if my presence had given new life to the flames, a fresh outbreak of combustion arose on all sides. The trees clustered into a bower of fire above my head, while the serpents that hung hissing from the red branches shot showers of sparkles down upon me as I passed. Never were decision and activity of more avail:—one minute later, and I must have perished. The narrow opening, of which I had so promptly availed myself, closed instantly behind me; and as I looked back, to contemplate the ordeal which I had passed, I saw that the whole grove was already one mass of fire.

Rejoiced to have escaped this first trial, I instantly plucked from one of the pine-trees a bough that was but just kindled, and, with this for my only guide, hastened breathlessly forward. I had advanced but a few paces, when the path turned sud-

denly off, leading downwards, as I could perceive by the glimmer of my brand, into a more confined region, through which a chilling air, as if from some neighbouring waters, blew over my brow. Nor had I proceeded far in this course, when the sound of torrents \* — mixed, as I thought, from time to time, with shrill wailings, resembling the cries of persons in danger or distress—fell mournfully upon my ear. At every step the noise of the dashing waters increased, and I now perceived that I had entered an immense rocky cavern, through the middle of which, headlong as a winter-torrent, the dark flood, to whose roar I had been listening, poured its waters; while upon its surface floated grim spectre-like shapes, which, as they went by, sent forth those dismal shrieks I had heard—as if in fear of some awful precipice towards whose brink they were hurrying.

I saw plainly that across that torrent must be my course. It was, indeed, fearful; but in courage and perseverance now lay my only hope. What awaited me on the opposite shore, I knew not; for all there was

\* The Nile, *Pliny* tells us, was admitted into the Pyramid.

immersed in impenetrable gloom, nor could the feeble light which I carried send its glimmer half so far. Dismissing, however, all thoughts but that of pressing onward, I sprung from the rock on which I stood into the flood, trusting that, with my right hand, I should be able to buffet the current, while, with the other, as long as a gleam of my brand remained, I might hold it aloft to guide me safely to the shore.

Long, formidable, and almost hopeless was the struggle I had now to maintain; and more than once overpowered by the rush of the waters, I had given myself up\*, as destined to follow those pale, death-like apparitions, that still went past me, hurrying onward, with mournful cries, to find their doom in some invisible gulf beyond.

At length, just as my strength was nearly ex-

\* “ On exerçoit,” says *Dupuis*, “ les recipiendaires, pendant plusieurs jours, à traverser, à la nage, une grande étendue d'eau. On les y jettoit et ce n'étoit qu'avec peine qu'ils s'en retiroient. On appliquoit le fer et le feu sur leurs membres. On les faisoit passer à travers les flammes.”

The aspirants were often in considerable danger, and Pythagoras, we are told, nearly lost his life in the trials. Vide *Recherches sur les Initiations, par Robin*.

hausted, and the last remains of the pine branch were dropping from my hand, I saw, outstretching towards me into the water, a light double balustrade, with a flight of steps between, ascending, almost perpendicularly, from the wave, till they seemed lost in a dense mass of clouds above. This glimpse—for it was nothing more, as my light expired in giving it—lent new spring to my courage. Having now both hands at liberty, so desperate were my efforts, that, after a few minutes' struggle, I felt my brow strike against the stairway, and, in an instant, my feet were on the steps.

Rejoiced at my escape from that perilous flood, though I knew not whither the stairway led, I promptly ascended the steps. But this feeling of confidence was of short duration. I had not mounted far, when, to my horror, I perceived, that each successive step, as my foot left it, broke away from beneath me, leaving me in mid-air, with no other alternative than that of still mounting by the same momentary footing, and with the appalling doubt whether it would even endure my tread.

And thus did I, for a few seconds, continue to ascend, with nothing beneath me but that awful

river, in which — so tranquil had it now become — I could hear the splash of the falling fragments, as every step in succession gave way from under my feet. It was a most fearful moment—but even still worse remained. I now found the balustrade, by which I had held during my ascent, and which had hitherto appeared to be firm, growing tremulous in my hand, while the step, to which I was about to trust myself, tottered under my foot. Just then, a momentary flash, as if of lightning, broke around me, and I saw, hanging out of the clouds, so as to be barely within my reach, a huge brazen ring. Instinctively I stretched forth my arm to seize it, and, at the same instant, both balustrade and steps gave way beneath me, and I was left swinging by my hands in the dark void. As if, too, this massy ring, which I grasped, was by some magic power linked with all the winds in heaven, no sooner had I seized it than, like the touching of a spring, it seemed to give loose to every variety of gusts and tempests, that ever strewed the sea-shore with wrecks or dead; and, as I swung about, the sport of this elemental strife, every new burst of its fury threatened to shiver me, like a storm-sail, to atoms!

Nor was even this the worst ;—for still holding, I know not how, by the ring, I felt myself caught up, as if by a thousand whirlwinds, and then round and round, like a stone-shot in a sling, continued to be whirled in the midst of all this deafening chaos, till my brain grew dizzy, my recollection became confused, and I almost fancied myself on that wheel of the infernal world, whose rotations Eternity alone can number !

Human strength could no longer sustain such a trial. I was on the point, at last, of loosing my hold, when suddenly the violence of the storm moderated ;—my whirl through the air gradually ceased, and I felt the ring slowly descend with me, till—happy as a shipwrecked mariner at the first touch of land—I found my feet once more upon firm ground.

At the same moment, a light of the most delicious softness filled the whole air. Music, such as is heard in dreams, came floating at a distance ; and as my eyes gradually recovered their powers of vision, a scene of glory was revealed to them, almost too bright for imagination, and yet living and real. As far as the sight could reach, enchanting gardens

were seen, opening away through long tracts of light and verdure, and sparkling every where with fountains, that circulated, like streams of life, among the flowers. Not a charm was here wanting, that the fancy of poet or prophet, in their warmest pictures of Elysium, have ever yet dreamed or promised. Vistas, opening into scenes of indistinct grandeur—streams, shining out at intervals, in their shadowy course—and labyrinths of flowers, leading, by mysterious windings, to green, spacious glades full of splendour and repose. Over all this, too, there fell a light, from some unseen source, resembling nothing that illumines our upper world—a sort of golden moonlight, mingling the warm radiance of day with the calm and melancholy lustre of night.

Nor were there wanting inhabitants for this sunless Paradise. Through all the bright gardens were seen wandering, with the serene air and step of happy spirits, groups both of young and old, of venerable and of lovely forms, bearing, most of them, the Nile's white flowers on their heads, and branches of the eternal palm in their hands; while, over the verdant turf, fair children and maidens went dancing



to ærial music, whose source was, like that of the light, invisible, but which filled the whole air with its mystic sweetness.

Exhausted as I was by the painful trials I had undergone, no sooner did I perceive those fair groups in the distance, than my weariness, both of frame and spirit, was forgotten. A thought crossed me that she, whom I sought, might haply be among them; and notwithstanding the feeling of awe, with which that unearthly scene inspired me, I was about to fly, on the instant, to ascertain my hope. But while in the act of making the effort, I felt my robe gently pulled, and turning round, beheld an aged man before me, whom, by the sacred hue of his garb, I knew at once to be a Hierophant. Placing a branch of the consecrated palm in my hand, he said, in a solemn voice, "Aspirant of the Mysteries, welcome!" — then, regarding me for a few seconds with grave attention, added, in a tone of courteousness and interest, "The victory over the body hath been gained!—Follow me, young Greek, to thy resting-place."

I obeyed the command in silence — and the Priest, turning away from this scene of splendour, into a

secluded pathway, where the light gradually faded as we advanced, led me to a small pavilion, by the side of a whispering stream, where the very spirit of slumber seemed to preside, and, pointing silently to a bed of dried poppy-leaves, left me to repose.

## CHAP. VIII.

THOUGH the sight of that splendid scene whose glories opened upon me, like a momentary glimpse into another world, had, for an instant, re-animated my strength and spirit, yet, so completely was my whole frame subdued by fatigue, that, even had the form of the young Priestess herself then stood before me, my limbs would have sunk in the effort to reach her. No sooner had I fallen on my leafy couch, than sleep, like a sudden death, came over me; and I lay, for hours, in that deep and motionless rest, which not even a shadow of life disturbs.

On awaking I saw, beside me, the same venerable personage, who had welcomed me to this subterranean world on the preceding night. At the foot of my couch stood a statue, of Grecian workmanship, representing a boy, with wings, seated gracefully on a lotus-flower, and having the forefinger of his right hand pressed to his lips. This action,

together with the glory round his brows, denoted, as I already knew, the God of Silence and Light.\*

Impatient to know what further trials awaited me, I was about to speak, when the Priest exclaimed, anxiously, "Hush!"—and, pointing to the statue at the foot of the couch, said,—“Let the spell of that Spirit be upon thy lips, young stranger, till the wisdom of thy instructors shall think fit to remove it. Not unaptly doth the same deity preside over Silence and Light; since it is only out of the depth of contemplative silence, that the great light of the soul, Truth, can arise!”

Little used to the language of dictation or instruction, I was now preparing to rise, when the Priest again restrained me; and, at the same moment, two boys, beautiful as the young Genii of the stars, entered the pavilion. They were habited in long garments of the purest white, and bore each a

\* “Enfin Harpocrates représentoit aussi le Soleil. Il est vrai que c'étoit aussi le Dieu du Silence; il mettoit le doigt sur la bouche parcequ'on adoroit le Soleil avec un respectueux silence; et c'est de là qu'est venu le Sigé des Basilidiens, qui tiroient leur origine de l'Europe . . . . . Enfin Harpocrates étoit assis sur le lotus, qui est la plante du Soleil.” *Hist. des Juifs.*

small golden chalice in his hand.\* Advancing towards me, they stopped on opposite sides of the couch, and one of them, presenting to me his chalice of gold, said, in a tone between singing and speaking, —

“ Drink of this cup — Osiris † sips  
The same in his halls below ;  
And the same he gives, to cool the lips  
Of the Dead ‡ who downward go.

“ Drink of this cup — the water within  
Is fresh from Lethe’s stream ;  
’Twill make the past, with all its sin,  
And all its pain and sorrows, seem  
Like a long-forgotten dream !

“ The pleasure, whose charms  
Are steep’d in woe ;  
The knowledge, that harms  
The soul to know ;

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\* For the two cups used in the mysteries, see *L’Histoire des Juifs*, liv. ix. c. 16.

† Osiris, under the name of Serapis, was supposed to rule over the subterranean world ; and performed the office of Pluto, in the mythology of the Egyptians. “ They believed,” says Dr. Pritchard, “ that Serapis presided over the region of departed souls, during the period of their absence, when languishing without bodies, and that the dead were deposited in his palace.” *Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology*.

‡ “ Frigidam illam aquam post mortem, tanquam Hebes poculum, expetitam.” *Zoega*. — The Lethe of the Egyptians was called Ameles. See *Dupuis*, tom. viii. p. 651.

- “ The hope, that, bright  
As the lake of the waste,  
Allures the sight,  
But mocks the taste ;
- “ The love that binds  
Its innocent wreath,  
Where the serpent winds,  
In venom, beneath ;—
- “ All that, of evil or false, by thee  
Hath ever been known or seen,  
Shall melt away in this cup, and be  
Forgot, as it never had been !”

Unwilling to throw a slight on this strange ceremony, I leaned forward, with all due gravity, and tasted the cup ; which I had no sooner done than the young cup-bearer, on the other side\*, invited my attention ; and, in his turn, presenting the chalice which he held, sung, with a voice still sweeter than that of his companion, the following strain :—

\* “ Enfin on disoit qu'il y avoit deux coupes, l'une en haut et l'autre en bas. Celui qui beuvoit de la coupe d'en bas, avoit toujours soif, ses désirs s'augmentoient au lieu de s'éteindre, mais celui qui beuvoit de la coupe en haut étoit rempli et content. Cette première coupe étoit la connoissance de la nature, qui ne satisfait jamais pleinement ceux qui en sondent les mystères ; et la seconde coupe, dans laquelle on devoit boire pour n'avoir jamais soif, étoit la connoissance des mystères du Ciel.” *Hist. des Juifs*, liv. ix. chap. 16.

“ Drink of this cup — when Isis led  
Her boy, of old to the beaming sky,  
She mingled a draught divine\*, and said —  
‘ Drink of this cup, thou’lt never die !’

“ Thus do I say and sing to thee,  
Heir of that boundless heav’n on high,  
Though frail, and fall’n, and lost thou be,  
Drink of this cup, thou’lt never die !”

Well as I had hitherto kept my philosophy on its guard, against the illusions with which, I knew, this region abounded, the young cup-bearer had here touched a spring of imagination, over which my philosophy, as has been seen, had but little control. No sooner had the words, “ thou shalt never die,” struck on my ear, than the dream of the Garden came fully to my mind, and, starting half-way from the couch, I stretched forth my hands to the cup. But, recollecting myself instantly, and fearing that I had betrayed to others a weakness fit only for my own secret indulgence, I sunk back again, with a smile of affected indifference on my couch — while the young minstrel, but little inter-

\* The *της αθανασιας φαρμακον*, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, Isis prepared for her son Orus. — Lib. i.

rupted by my movement, still continued his strain, of which I heard but the concluding words:—

“ And Memory, too, with her dreams shall come,  
Dreams of a former, happier day,  
When Heaven was still the Spirit’s home,  
And her wings had not yet fallen away ;

“ Glimpses of glory, ne’er forgot,  
That tell, like gleams on a sunset sea,  
What once hath been, what now is not,  
But, oh, what again shall brightly be.”

Though the assurances of immortality contained in these verses would at any other moment—vain and visionary as I thought them—have sent my fancy wandering into reveries of the future, the effort of self-control I had just made enabled me to hear them with indifference.

Having gone through the form of tasting his second cup, I again looked anxiously to the Hierophant, to ascertain whether I might be permitted to rise. His assent having been given, the young pages brought to my couch a robe and tunic, which, like their own, were of linen of the purest white ; and having assisted to clothe me in this sacred garb, they then placed upon my head a chaplet of myrtle, in which the symbol of Initiation, a golden gras-



hopper\*, was seen shining out from among the dark leaves.

Though sleep had done much to refresh my frame, something more was still wanting to restore its strength; and it was not without a smile at my own reveries I reflected, how much more welcome than even the young page's cup of immortality was the unpretending, but real, repast now set before me — fresh fruits from the Isle of Gardens † in the Nile, the delicate flesh of the desert antelope, and wine from the Vineyard of the Queens at Anthylla ‡, which one of the pages fanned with a palm-leaf, to keep it cool.

Having done justice to these dainties, it was with pleasure I heard the proposal of the Priest, that we should walk forth together and meditate among the scenes without. I had not forgotten the splendid Elysium that last night welcomed me — those rich gardens, that soft unearthly music and light, and, above all, those fair forms I had seen wandering

\* *Hor. Apoll.*—The grasshopper was also consecrated to the sun as being musical.

† The isle Antirrhodus, near Alexandria. *Maillet.*

‡ Vide *Athen. Deipnos.*

about—as if, in the very midst of happiness, still seeking it. The hope, which had then occurred to me, that, among those bright groups might haply be found the young maiden I sought, now returned with increased strength. I had little doubt that my guide was leading me to the same Elysian scene, and that the form, so fit to inhabit it, would again appear before my eyes.

But far different, I found, was the region to which he now conducted me;—nor could the whole world have produced a scene more gloomy, or more strange. It wore the appearance of a small, solitary valley, enclosed, on every side, by rocks, which seemed to rise, almost perpendicularly, till they reached the very sky;—for it was, indeed, the blue sky that I saw shining between their summits, and whose light, dimmed thus and nearly lost in its long descent, formed the melancholy daylight of this nether world.\* Down the side of these rocky walls descended a cataract, whose source was upon earth,

\* “ On s’était même avisé, depuis la première construction de ces demeures, de percer en plusieurs endroits jusqu’au haut les terres qui les couvroient ; non pas à la vérité, pour tirer un jour qui n’auroit jamais été suffisant, mais pour recevoir un air salulaire,” &c. *Sethos*.

and on whose waters, as they rolled glassily over the edge above, a gleam of radiance rested, showing how brilliant and pure was the sunshine they had left behind. From thence, gradually growing darker and frequently broken by alternate chasms and projections, the stream fell, at last, in a pale and thin mist—the phantom of what it had been on earth—into a small lake that lay at the base of the rock to receive it.

Nothing was ever so bleak and saddening as the appearance of this lake. The usual ornaments of the waters of Egypt were not wanting to it: the tall lotus here uplifted her silvery flowers, and the crimson flamingo floated over the tide. But they looked not the same as in the world above;—the flower had exchanged its whiteness for a livid hue, and the wings of the bird hung heavy and colourless. Every thing wore the same half-living aspect; and the only sounds that disturbed the mournful stillness were the wailing cry of a heron among the sedges, and that din of the falling waters, in their midway struggle, above.

There was, indeed, an unearthly sadness in the whole scene, of which no heart, however light, could

resist the influence. Perceiving how much I was affected by it, "Such scenes," remarked the Priest, are best suited to that solemn complexion of mind, which becomes him who approaches the Great Mystery of futurity. Behold" — and, in saying thus, he pointed to the opening over our heads, through which, though the sun had but just passed his meridian, I could perceive a star or two twinkling in the heavens — "in the same manner as from this gloomy depth we can see those fixed stars\*, which are invisible now to the dwellers on the bright earth, even so, to the sad and self-humbled spirit, doth many a mystery of heaven reveal itself, of which they, who walk in the light of the proud world, know not!"

He now led me towards a rustic seat or alcove, beside which stood an image of that dark Deity†,

\* "On voyoit en plein jour par ces ouvertures les étoiles, et même quelques planètes en leur plus grande latitude septentrionale; et les prêtres avoient bientôt profité de ce phénomène, pour observer à diverses heures le passage des étoiles." *Sethos*. — *Strabo* mentions certain caves or pits, constructed for the purpose of astronomical observations, which lay in the Heliopolitan prefecture, beyond Heliopolis.

† *Serapis*, Sol Inferus. — Athenodorus, scriptor vetustus, apud Clementem Alexandrinum in *Protreptico*, ait "simulaera

that God without a smile, who presides over the silent kingdom of the Dead.\* The same livid and lifeless hue was upon his features, that hung over every thing in this dim valley; and, with his right hand, he pointed directly downwards, to denote that his melancholy kingdom lay there. A plantain † — that favourite tree of the genii of Death—stood behind the statue, and spread its branches over the alcove, in which the Priest now seated himself, and made a sign that I should take my place by his side.

After a long pause, as if of thought and preparation,—“Nobly,” said he, “young Greek, hast thou sustained the first trials of Initiation. What still remains, though of vital import to the soul, brings with it neither pain nor peril to the body. Having now proved and chastened thy mortal frame,

*Serapidis conspicua esse colore cæruleo et nigricante.”* Macrobius, in verbis descriptis, § 6. docet nos apud Ægyptios “*simulacra solis infera fingi colore cæruleo.”* Jablonski.

\* Osiris.

† This tree was dedicated to the Genii of the Shades, from its being an emblem of repose and cooling airs. “*Cui imminet musæ folium, quod ab Iside infera geniisque ei addictis manu geri solitum, umbram requiemque et auras frigidas subindigitare videtur.”* Zoega.

by the three ordeals of Fire, of Water, and of Air, the next task to which we are called is the purification of thy spirit—the effectual cleansing of that inward and immortal part, so as to render it fit for the reception of the last luminous revealment, when the Veils of the Sanctuary shall be thrown aside, and the Great Secret of Secrets unfolded to thy view!—Towards this object, the primary and most important step is, instruction. What the three purifying elements thou hast passed through have done for thy body, instruction will effect for——”

“But that lovely maiden!” I exclaimed, bursting from my silence, having fallen, during his speech, into a deep reverie, in which I had forgotten him, myself, the Great Secret, every thing—but her.

Startled by this profane interruption, he cast a look of alarm towards the statue, as if fearful lest the God should have heard my words. Then, turning to me, in a tone of mild solemnity, “It is but too plain,” said he, “that thoughts of the upper world, and of its vain, shadowy delights, still engross thee far too much, to allow the lessons of Truth to sink profitably into thy heart. A few hours of meditation amid this solemn scenery—of that whole-

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some meditation, which purifies, by saddening— may haply dispose thee to receive, with due feelings of reverence, the holy and imperishable knowledge we have in store for thee. With this hope I now leave thee to thy own thoughts, and to that God, before whose calm and mournful eye all the vanities of the world, from which thou comest, wither !”

Thus saying, he turned slowly away, and passing behind the statue, towards which he had pointed during the last sentence, suddenly, and as if by enchantment, disappeared from my sight.

## CHAP. IX.

BEING now left to my own solitary thoughts, I was fully at leisure to reflect, with some degree of coolness, upon the inconveniences, if not dangers, of the situation into which my love of adventure had hurried me. However prompt my imagination was always to kindle, in its own ideal sphere, I have ever found that, when brought into contact with reality, it as suddenly cooled ; —like those meteors, that appear to be stars, while in the air, but, the moment they touch earth, are extinguished. And such was the feeling of disenchantment that now succeeded to the wild dreams in which I had been indulging. As long as Fancy had the field of the future to herself, even immortality did not seem too distant a race for her. But when human instruments intersposed, the illusion all vanished. From mortal lips the promise of immortality seemed a mockery, and even imagination had no wings that could carry beyond the grave.



Nor was this disappointment the only feeling that pained and haunted me; — the imprudence of the step, on which I had ventured, now appeared in its full extent before my eyes. I had here thrown myself into the power of the most artful priesthood in the world, without even a chance of being able to escape from their toils, or to resist any machinations with which they might beset me. It appeared evident, from the state of preparation in which I had found all that wonderful apparatus, by which the terrors and splendours of Initiation are produced, that my descent into the pyramid was not unexpected. Numerous, indeed, and active as were the spies of the Sacred College of Memphis, it could little be doubted that all my movements, since my arrival, had been watchfully tracked; and the many hours I had employed in wandering and exploring around the pyramid, betrayed a curiosity and spirit of adventure which might well suggest to these wily priests the hope of inveigling an Epicurean into their toils.

I was well aware of their hatred to the sect of which I was Chief; — that they considered the Epicureans as, next to the Christians, the most formidable enemies of their craft and power. “How

thoughtless, then," I exclaimed, "to have placed myself in a situation, where I am equally helpless against fraud and violence, and must either pretend to be the dupe of their impostures, or else submit to become the victim of their vengeance!" Of these alternatives, bitter as they both were, the latter appeared by far the more welcome. It was with a blush that I even looked back upon the mockeries I had already yielded to; and the prospect of being put through still further ceremonials, and of being tutored and preached to by hypocrites I so much despised, appeared to me, in my present mood of mind, a trial of patience, compared to which the flames and whirlwinds I had already encountered were pastime.

Often and impatiently did I look up, between those rocky walls, to the bright sky that appeared to rest upon their summits, as, pacing round and round, through every part of the valley, I endeavoured to find some outlet from its gloomy precincts. But vain were all my endeavours;—that rocky barrier, which seemed to end but in heaven, interposed itself every where. Neither did the image of the young maiden, though constantly in my mind, now bring with it the least consolation or hope. Of what

avail was it that she, perhaps, was an inhabitant of this region, if I could neither behold her smile, nor catch the sound of her voice—if, while among preaching priests I wasted away my hours, her presence was, alas, diffusing its enchantment elsewhere.

At length exhausted, I lay down by the brink of the lake, and gave myself up to all the melancholy of my fancy. The pale semblance of daylight, which had hitherto glimmered around, grew, every moment, more dim and dismal. Even the rich gleam, at the summit of the cascade, had faded; and the sunshine, like the water, exhausted in its descent, had now dwindled into a ghostly glimmer, far worse than darkness. The birds upon the lake, as if about to die with the dying light, sunk down their heads; and as I looked to the statue, the deepening shadows gave such an expression to its mournful features as chilled my very soul.

The thought of death, ever ready to present itself to my imagination, now came, with a disheartening weight, such as I had never before felt. I almost fancied myself already in the dark vestibule of the grave—removed, for ever, from the world above, and with nothing but the blank of an eternal sleep

before me. It had happened, I knew, frequently, that the visitants of this mysterious realm were, after their descent from earth, never seen or heard of;—being condemned, for some failure in their initiatory trials, to pine away their lives in those dark dungeons, with which, as well as with altars, this region abounded. Such, I shuddered to think, might probably be my own destiny; and so appalling was the thought, that even the courage by which I had been hitherto sustained died within me, and I was already giving myself up to helplessness and despair.

At length, after some hours of this gloomy musing, I heard a rustling in the sacred grove behind the statue; and, soon after, the sound of the Priest's voice—more welcome than I had ever thought such voice could be—brought the assurance that I was not yet wholly abandoned. Finding his way to me through the gloom, he now led me to the same spot, on which we had parted so many hours before; and, addressing me in a voice that retained no trace of displeasure, bespoke my attention, while he should reveal to me some of those divine truths, by whose infusion, he said, into the soul of man, its purification can alone be effected.

The valley had now become so dark, that we could no longer, as we sate, discern each other's faces. There was a melancholy in the voice of my instructor that well accorded with the gloom around us : and, saddened and subdued, I now listened with resignation, if not with interest, to those sublime, but, alas, I thought, vain tenets, which, with all the warmth of a true believer, this Hierophant expounded to me.

He spoke of the pre-existence of the soul\* — of its abode, from all eternity, in a place of splendour and bliss, of which whatever we have most beautiful in our conceptions here is but a dim transcript, a clouded remembrance. In the blue depths of ether, he said, lay that "Country of the Soul" — its boundary alone visible in the line of milky light, which, as by a barrier of stars, separates it from the dark earth. "Oh, realm of purity! Home of the yet

\* For a full account of the doctrines which are here represented as having been taught to the initiated in the Egyptian mysteries, the reader may consult *Dupuis, Pritchard's Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology, &c. &c.* "L'on découvroit l'origine de l'ame, sa chute sur la terre, à travers les sphères et les éléments, et son retour au lieu de son origine . . . e'étoit ici la partie la plus métaphysique, et que ne pourroit guère entendre le commun des Initiés, mais dont on lui donnoit le spectacle par des figures et des spectres allégoriques." *Dupuis.*

unfallen Spirit!—where, in the days of her first innocence, she wandered; ere yet her beauty was soiled by the touch of earth, or her resplendent wings had withered away. Methinks I see,” he cried, “at this moment, those fields of radiance\*—I look back, through the mists of life, into that luminous world, where the souls that have never lost their high, heavenly rank, still soar, without a stain, above the shadowless stars, and there dwell together in infinite perfection and bliss!”

As he spoke these words, a burst of pure, brilliant light †, like a sudden opening of heaven, broke through the valley; and, as soon as my eyes were able to endure the splendour, such a vision of glory and loveliness opened upon them, as took even my

\* See *Beausobre*, lib. iii. c. 4., for the “terre bienheureuse et lumineuse,” which the Manicheans supposed God to inhabit. Plato, too, speaks (in *Phæd.*) of a pure land lying in the pure sky (*την γην καθαραν εν καθαρω κεισθαι ουρανῳ*), the abode of divinity, of innocence, and of life.”

† The power of producing a sudden and dazzling effusion of light, which was one of the arts employed by the contrivers of the ancient Mysteries, is thus described in a few words by Apuleius, who was himself admitted to witness the Isiac ceremonies at Corinth:—“Nocte mediâ vidi solem candido coruscantem lumine.”

sceptical spirit by surprise, and made it yield, at once, to the potency of the spell.

Suspended, as I thought, in air, and occupying the whole of the opposite region of the valley, there appeared an immense orb of light, within which, through a haze of radiance, I could see distinctly fair groups of young female spirits, who, in silent, but harmonious movement, like that of the stars, wound slowly through a variety of fanciful evolutions; seeming, as they linked and unlinked each other's arms, to form a living labyrinth of beauty and grace. Though their feet appeared to glide along a field of light, they had also wings, of the most brilliant hue, which, like rainbows over waterfalls, when played with by the breeze, reflected, every moment, a new variety of glory.

As I stood, gazing with wonder, the orb, with all its ethereal inmates, began gradually to recede into the dark void, lessening, as it went, and becoming more bright, as it lessened;—till, at length, distant, to all appearance, as a retiring comet, this little world of Spirits, in one small point of intense radiance, shone its last and vanished. “Go,” exclaimed the rapt Priest, “ye happy souls, of whose dwelling

a glimpse is thus given to our eyes, go, wander, in your orb, through the boundless heaven, nor ever let a thought of this perishable world come to mingle its dross with your divine nature, or allure you down earthward to that mortal fall by which spirits, no less bright and admirable, have been ruined !”

A pause ensued, during which, still under the influence of wonder, I sent my fancy wandering after the inhabitants of that orb—almost wishing myself credulous enough to believe in a heaven, of which creatures, so much like those I had worshipped on earth, were inmates.

At length, the Priest, with a mournful sigh at the sad contrast he was about to draw between the happy spirits we had just seen and the fallen ones of earth, resumed again his melancholy History of the Soul. Tracing it gradually from the first moment of earthward desire\* to its final eclipse in the shadows of this world, he dwelt upon every stage of its darkening descent, with a pathos that sent

\* In the original construction of this work, there was an episode introduced here (which I have since published in a more extended form), illustrating the doctrine of the fall of the soul by the Oriental fable of the Loves of the Angels.



sadness into the very depths of the heart. The first downward look of the Spirit towards earth—the tremble of her wings on the edge of Heaven—the giddy slide, at length, down that fatal descent, and the Lethean cup, midway in the sky, of which when she has once tasted, Heaven is forgot—through all these gradations he traced mournfully her fall, to that last stage of darkness, when, wholly immersed in this world, her celestial nature becomes changed, she no longer can rise above earth, nor even remember her former home, except by glimpses so vague, that, at length, mistaking for hope what is only, alas, recollection, she believes those gleams to be a light from the Future, not the Past.

“To retrieve this ruin of the once blessed Soul—to clear away from around her the clouds of earth, and, restoring her lost wings\*, facilitate their return to Heaven—such,” said the reverend man, “is the

\* In the language of Plato, Hierocles, &c., to “restore to the soul its wings,” is the main object both of religion and philosophy.

*Damascius*, in his *Life of Isidorus*, says, “*Ex antiquissimis Philosophis Pythagoram et Platonem Isidorus ut Deos coluit, et eorum animas alatas esse dixit quas in locum supercœlestem inque campum veritatis et pratum elevatas, divinis putavit ideis pasci.*” *Apud. Phot. Bibliothec.*

great task of our religion, and such the triumph of those divine Mysteries, in whose inmost depths the life and essence of that holy religion lie treasured. However sunk and changed and clouded may be the Spirit, yet as long as a single trace of her original light remains, there is still hope that ——”

Here the voice of the Priest was interrupted by a strain of mournful music, of which the low, distant breathings had been, for some minutes, audible, but which now gained upon the ear too thrillingly to let it listen to any more earthly sound. A faint light, too, at that instant broke through the valley—and I could perceive, not far from the spot where we sat, a female figure, veiled, and crouching to earth, as if subdued by sorrow, or under the influence of shame.

The feeble light, by which I saw her, came from a pale, moonlike meteor which had gradually formed itself in the air as the music approached, and now shed over the rocks and the lake a glimmer as cold as that by which the Dead, in their own kingdom, gaze upon each other. The music, too, which appeared to rise from out of the lake, full of the breath of its dark waters, spoke a despondency

in every note which no language could express;—and, as I listened to its tones, and looked upon that fallen Spirit, (for such, the holy man whispered, was the form before us,) so entirely did the illusion of the scene take possession of me\*, that, with almost painful anxiety, I now awaited the result.

Nor had I gazed long before that form rose slowly from its drooping position;—the air around it grew bright, and the pale meteor overhead assumed a more cheerful and living light. The veil, which had before shrouded the face of the figure, became every minute more transparent, and the features, one by

\* In tracing the early connexion of spectacles with the ceremonies of religion, *Voltaire* says, “ Il y a bien plus; les véritables grandes tragédies, les représentations imposantes et terribles, étoient les mystères sacrés, qu'on célébroit dans les plus vastes temples du monde, en présence des seuls Initiés; c'étoit là que les habits, les décorations, les machines étoient propres au sujet; et le sujet étoit la vie présente et la vie future.” *Des divers Changemens arrivés à l'Art tragique.*

To these scenie representations in the Egyptian mysteries, there is evidently an allusion in the vision of Ezekiel, where the Spirit shows him the abominations which the Israelites learned in Egypt:—“ Then said he unto me, ‘ Son of man, hast thou seen what the ancients of the house of Israel do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery?’ ”  
Chap. viii.

one, gradually disclosed themselves. Having tremblingly watched the progress of the apparition, I now started from my seat, and half exclaimed, "It is she!" In another minute, this veil had, like a thin mist, melted away, and the young Priestess of the Moon stood, for the third time, revealed before my eyes!

To rush instantly towards her was my first impulse—but the arm of the Priest held me firmly back. The fresh light, which had begun to flow in from all sides, collected itself in a flood of glory around the spot where she stood. Instead of melancholy music, strains of the most exalted rapture were heard; and the young maiden, buoyant as the inhabitants of the fairy orb, amid a blaze of light like that which fell upon her in the Temple, ascended slowly into the air.

"Stay, beautiful vision, stay!" I exclaimed, as, breaking from the hold of the Priest, I flung myself prostrate on the ground—the only mode by which I could express the admiration, even to worship, with which I was filled. But the vanishing spirit heard me not:—receding into the darkness, like that orb, whose heavenward track she seemed to follow,

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her form lessened by degrees away, till she was seen no more; while, gazing, till the last luminous speck had disappeared, I allowed myself unconsciously to be led away by my reverend guide, who, placing me once more on my bed of poppy-leaves, left me there to such repose as it was possible, after such a scene, to enjoy.

## CHAP. X.

THE apparition with which I had been blessed in that Valley of Visions—for so the place where I had witnessed these wonders was called—brought back to my heart all the hopes and fancies, in which during my descent from earth I had indulged. I had now seen once more that matchless creature, who had been my guiding star into this mysterious realm ; and that she was destined to be, in some way, connected with the further revelations that awaited me, I saw no reason to doubt. There was a sublimity, too, in the doctrines of my reverend teacher, and even a hope in the promises of immortality held out by him, which, in spite of reason, won insensibly both upon my fancy and my pride.

The Future, however, was now but of secondary consideration ;—the Present, and that deity of the Present, woman, were the objects that engrossed my whole soul. It was, indeed, for the sake of such beings alone that I considered immortality desirable,

nor, without them, would eternal life have appeared to me worth a single prayer. To every further trial of my patience and faith, I now made up my mind to submit without a murmur. Some kind chance, I fondly persuaded myself, might yet bring me nearer to the object of my adoration, and enable me to address, as mortal woman, one who had hitherto been to me but as a vision, a shade.

The period of my probation, however, was nearly at an end. Both frame and spirit had now stood the trial; and, as the crowning test of the purification of the latter was that power of seeing into the world of spirits, with which I had proved myself, in the Valley of Visions, to be endowed, there now remained, to complete my Initiation, but this one night more, when, in the Temple of Isis, and in the presence of her unveiled image, the last grand revelation of the Secret of Secrets was to be laid open to me.

I passed the morning of this day in company with the same venerable personage, who had, from the first, presided over the ceremonies of my instruction; and who, to inspire me with due reverence for the power and magnificence of his religion, now cou-

ducted me through the long range of illuminated galleries and shrines, that extend under the site upon which Memphis and the Pyramids stand, and form a counterpart under ground to that mighty city of temples upon earth.

He then descended with me, still lower, into those winding crypts, where lay the Seven Tables of stone \*, found by Hermes in the valley of Hebron. "On these tables," said he, "is written all the knowledge of the antediluvian race—the decrees of the stars from the beginning of time, the annals of a still earlier world, and all the marvellous secrets, both of heaven and earth, which would have been

‘ *but* for this key,  
Lost in the Universal Sea.’ ”

Returning to the region, from which we had descended, we next visited, in succession, a series of small shrines representing the various objects of adoration through Egypt, and thus furnishing to the Priest an occasion for explaining the mysterious

\* “ Bernard, Comte de la Marche Trévisane, instruit par la lecture des livres anciens, dit, qu’Hermes trouva sept tables dans la vallée d’Hebron, sur lesquelles étoient gravés les principes des arts libéraux.” *Fables Egyptiennes*. See Jablonski *de stelis Herm.*



nature of animal worship, and the refined doctrines of theology that lay veiled under its forms. Every shrine was consecrated to a particular faith, and contained a living image of the deity which it adored. Beside the goat of Mendes \*, with his refulgent star upon his breast, I saw the crocodile, as presented to the eyes of its idolaters at Arsinoë, with costly gems † in its loathsome ears, and rich bracelets of gold encircling its feet. Here, floating through a tank in the centre of a temple, the sacred carp of Lepidotum showed its silvery scales; while, there, the Isiac serpents ‡ trailed languidly over the altar, with that sort of movement which is thought most favourable to the aspirations of their votaries. In one of the small chapels we found a beautiful child, employed in feeding and watching over those golden beetles, which are adored for their brightness, as emblems of the sun;

\* For an account of the animal worship of the Egyptians, see *De Pauw*, tom. ii.

† Herodotus (*Euterp.*) tells us that the people about Thebes and Lake Mœris kept a number of tame crocodiles, which they worshipped, and dressed them out with gems and golden ornaments in their ears.

‡ “ On auguroit bien de serpens Isiaques, lorsqu'ils goûtoient l'offrande et se trainoient lentement autour de l'autel.”  
*De Pauw.*

while, in another, stood a sacred ibis upon its pedestal, so like, in plumage and attitude, to the bird of the young Priestess, that most gladly would I have knelt down and worshipped it for her sake.

After visiting all these various shrines, and hearing the reflections which they suggested, I was next led by my guide to the Great Hall of the Zodiac, on whose ceiling was delineated, in bright and undying colours, the map of the firmament, as it appeared at the first dawn of time. Here, in pointing out the track of the sun among the spheres, he spoke of the analogy that exists between moral and physical darkness — of the sympathy with which all spiritual creatures regard the sun, so as to sadden and decline when he sinks into his wintry hemisphere, and to rejoice when he resumes his own empire of light. Hence, the festivals and hymns, with which most of the nations of the earth are wont to welcome the resurrection of his orb in spring, as an emblem and pledge of the re-ascent of the soul to heaven. Hence, the songs of sorrow, the mournful ceremonies \* —

\* For an account of the various festivals at the different periods of the sun's progress, in the spring, and in the autumn, see *Dupuis* and *Pritchard*.

like those Mysteries of the Night\*, upon the Lake of Saïs—in which they brood over his autumnal descent into the shades, as a type of the Spirit's fall into this world of death.

In discourses such as these the hours passed away; and though there was nothing in the light of this sunless region to mark to the eye the decline of day, my own feelings told me that the night drew near;—nor, in spite of my incredulity, could I refrain from a slight flutter of hope, as that promised moment of revelation drew nigh, when the Mystery of Mysteries was to be made all my own. This consummation, however, was less near than I expected. My patience had still further trials to encounter. It was necessary, I now found, that, during the greater part of the night, I should keep watch in the Sanctuary of the Temple, alone and in utter darkness—thus preparing myself, by meditation, for the awful moment, when the irradiation from behind the sacred Veils was to burst upon me.

At the appointed hour, we left the Hall of the Zodiac, and proceeded through a long line of marble

\* Vide *Athenag. Leg. pro Christ.* p.138.

galleries, where the lamps were more thinly scattered as we advanced, till, at length, we found ourselves in total darkness. Here the Priest, taking me by the hand, and leading me down a flight of steps, into a place where the same deep gloom prevailed, said, with a voice trembling, as if from excess of awe,—“Thou art now within the Sanctuary of our goddess, Isis, and the veils, that conceal her sacred image, are before thee!”

After exhorting me earnestly to that train of thought, which best accorded with the spirit of the place where I stood, and, above all, to that full and unhesitating faith, with which alone, he said, the manifestation of such mysteries should be approached, the holy man took leave of me, and re-ascended the steps;—while, so spell-bound did I feel by that deep darkness, that the last sound of his footsteps died upon my ear, before I ventured to stir a limb from the position in which he had left me.

The prospect of the long watch I had now to look forward to was dreadful. Even danger itself, if in an active form, would have been far preferable to this sort of safe, but dull, probation, by which pa-

tience was the only virtue put to the proof. Having ascertained how far the space around me was free from obstacles, I endeavoured to beguile the time by pacing up and down within those limits, till I became tired of the monotonous echoes of my own tread. Finding my way, then, to what I felt to be a massive pillar, and, leaning wearily against it, I surrendered myself to a train of thoughts and feelings, far different from those with which the good Hierophant had hoped to inspire me.

“If these priests,” thought I, “possess really the secret of life, why are they themselves the victims of death? why sink into the grave with the cup of immortality in their hands? But no, safe boasters, the eternity they so lavishly promise is reserved for *another*, a future world—that ready resource of all priestly promises—that depository of the airy pledges of all creeds. Another world!—alas, where doth it lie? or, what spirit hath ever come to say that Life is there?”

The conclusion at which, half sadly, half passionately, I arrived, was that, life being but a dream of the moment never to come again, every bliss so vaguely promised for hereafter ought to be secured

by the wise man here. And, as no heaven I had ever heard of from these visionary priests opened half such certainty of happiness as that smile which I beheld last night—"Let me," I exclaimed, impatiently, striking the massy pillar till it rung, "let me but make that beautiful Priestess my own, and I here willingly exchange for her every chance of immortality, that the combined wisdom of Egypt's Twelve Temples can offer me!"

No sooner had I uttered these words, than a tremendous peal, like that of thunder\*, rolled over the Sanctuary, and seemed to shake its very walls. On every side, too, a succession of blue, vivid flashes pierced, like lances of light, through the gloom, revealing to me, at intervals, the mighty dome in which I stood — its ceiling of azure, studded with stars — its colossal columns, towering aloft, and those dark, awful veils, whose massy drapery hung from the roof to the floor, covering the rich glories of the Shrine beneath their folds.

\* See, for some curious remarks on the mode of imitating thunder and lightning in the ancient mysteries, *De Pauw*, tom. i. p. 323. The machine with which these effects were produced on the stage was called a *ceraunoscope*.

So weary had I grown of my tedious watch, that this stormy and fitful illumination, during which the Sanctuary seemed to rock to its base, was by no means an unwelcome interruption of the monotonous trial my patience had to suffer. After a short interval, however, the flashes ceased;—the sounds died away, like exhausted thunder, through the abyss, and darkness and silence, like that of the grave, succeeded.

Resting my back once more against the pillar, and fixing my eyes upon that side of the Sanctuary, from which the promised irradiation was to burst, I now resolved to await the awful moment in patience. Resigned and almost immovable, I had remained thus, for nearly another hour, when suddenly, along the edges of the mighty Veils, I perceived a thin rim of light, as if from some brilliant object under them;—resembling that border which encircles a cloud at sunset, when the rich radiance from behind is escaping at its edges.

This indication of concealed glories grew every instant more strong; till, at last, vividly marked as it was upon the darkness, the narrow fringe of lustre almost pained the eye—giving promise of a fulness

of splendour too bright to be endured. My expectations were now wound to the highest pitch, and all the scepticism, into which I had been cooling down my mind, was forgotten. The wonders that had been presented to me since my descent from earth—that glimpse into Elysium on the first night of my coming—those visitants from the Land of Spirits in the mysterious valley—all led me to expect, in this last and brightest revelation, such visions of glory and knowledge as might transcend even fancy itself, nor leave a doubt that they belonged less to earth than heaven.

While, with an imagination thus excited, I stood waiting the result, an increased gush of light still more awakened my attention ; and I saw, with an intenseness of interest, which made my heart beat aloud, one of the corners of the mighty Veil raised slowly from the floor. I now felt that the Great Secret, whatever it might be, was at hand. A vague hope even crossed my mind—so wholly had imagination now resumed her empire—that the splendid promise of my dream was on the very point of being realized!

With surprise, however, and, for the moment, with some disappointment, I perceived, that the



massy corner of the Veil was but lifted sufficiently from the ground to allow a female figure to emerge from under it—and then fell over its mystic splendours as utterly dark as before. By the strong light, too, that issued when the drapery was raised, and illuminated the profile of the emerging figure, I either saw, or fancied that I saw, the same bright features, that had already so often mocked me with their momentary charm, and seemed destined, indeed, to haunt my fancy as unavailingly as even the fond, vain dream of Immortality itself.

Dazzled as I had been by that short gush of splendour, and distrusting even my senses, when under the influence of so much excitement, I had but just begun to question myself as to the reality of my impression, when I heard the sounds of light footsteps approaching me through the gloom. In a second or two more, the figure stopped before me, and, placing the end of a riband gently in my hand, said, in a tremulous whisper, “Follow, and be silent.”

So sudden and strange was the adventure, that, for a moment, I hesitated—fearing that my eyes might possibly have been deceived as to the object

they had seen. Casting a look towards the Veil, which seemed bursting with its luminous secret, I was almost doubting to which of the two chances I should commit myself, when I felt the riband in my hand pulled softly at the other extremity. This movement, like a touch of magic, at once decided me. Without any further deliberation, I yielded to the silent summons, and following my guide, who was already at some distance before me, found myself led up the same flight of marble steps, by which the Priest had conducted me into the Sanctuary. Arrived at their summit, I felt the pace of my conductress quicken, and giving one more look to the Veiled Shrine, whose glories we left burning uselessly behind us, hastened onward into the gloom, full of confidence in the belief, that she, who now held the other end of that clue, was one whom I was ready to follow devotedly through the world.

## CHAP. XI.

WITH such rapidity was I hurried along by my unseen guide, full of wonder at the speed with which she ventured through these labyrinths, that I had but little time left for reflection upon the strangeness of the adventure to which I had committed myself. My knowledge of the character of the Memphian priests, as well as some fearful rumours that had reached me, concerning the fate that often attended unbelievers in their hands, awakened a momentary suspicion of treachery in my mind. But, when I recalled the face of my guide, as I had seen it in the small chapel, with that divine look, the very memory of which brought purity into the heart, I found my suspicions all vanish, and felt shame at having harboured them but an instant.

In the mean while, our rapid course continued without any interruption, through windings even

more capriciously intricate\* than any I had yet passed, and whose thick gloom seemed never to have been broken by a single glimmer of light. My unseen conductress was still at some distance before

\* In addition to the accounts which the ancients have left us of the prodigious excavations in all parts of Egypt—the fifteen hundred chambers under the labyrinth—the subterranean stables of the Thebaïd, containing a thousand horses—the crypts of Upper Egypt passing under the bed of the Nile, &c. &c.—the stories and traditions current among the Arabs still preserve the memory of those wonderful substructions. “Un Arabe,” says Paul Lucas, “qui étoit avec nous, m’assura qu’étant entré autrefois dans le Labyrinthe, il avoit marché dans les chambres souterraines jusqu’en un lieu où il y avoit une grande place environnée de plusieurs niches qui ressembloit à de petites boutiques, d’où l’on entroit dans d’autres allées et dans chambres, sans pouvoir en trouver la fin.” In speaking, too, of the arcades along the Nile, near Cosseir, “Ils me dirent même que ces souterraines étoient si profondes qu’il y en avoient qui alloient à trois journées de là, et qu’ils conduisoient dans un pays où l’on voyoit de beaux jardins, qu’on y trouvoit de belles maisons,” &c. &c.

See also in *M. Quatremère's Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, tom. i. p. 142., an account of a subterranean reservoir, said to have been discovered at Kaïs, and of the expedition undertaken by a party of persons, in a long narrow boat, for the purpose of exploring it. “Leur voyage avoit été de six jours, dont les quatre premiers furent employés à pénétrer les bords; les deux autres à revenir au lieu d’où ils étoient partis. Pendant tout cet intervalle ils ne purent atteindre l’extrémité du bassin. L’émir Ala-eddin-Tamboga, gouverneur de Behnesa, écrivit ces détails au sultan, qui en fut extrêmement surpris.”

me, and the slight clue, to which I clung as if it were Destiny's own thread, was still kept, by the speed of her course, at full stretch between us. At length, suddenly stopping, she said, in a breathless whisper, "Seat thyself here;" and, at the same moment, led me by the hand to a sort of low car, in which, obeying her brief command, I lost not a moment in placing myself, while the maiden, no less promptly, took her seat by my side.

A sudden click, like the touching of a spring, was then heard, and the car—which, as I had felt in entering it, leaned half-way over a steep descent—on being let loose from its station, shot down, almost perpendicularly, into the darkness, with a rapidity which, at first, nearly deprived me of breath. The wheels slid smoothly and noiselessly in grooves, and the impetus, which the car acquired in descending, was sufficient, I perceived, to carry it up an eminence that succeeded—from the summit of which it again rushed down another declivity, even still more long and precipitous than the former. In this manner we proceeded, by alternate falls and rises, till, at length, from the last and steepest elevation, the car descended upon a level of deep sand, where, after

running for a few yards, it by degrees lost its motion and stopped.

Here, the maiden alighting again placed the riband in my hands—and again I followed her, though with more slowness and difficulty than before, as our way now led up a flight of damp and time-worn steps, whose ascent seemed to the wearied and insecure foot interminable. Perceiving with what languor my guide advanced, I was on the point of making an effort to assist her progress, when the creak of an opening door above, and a faint gleam of light which, at the same moment, shone upon her figure, apprised me that we were at last arrived within reach of sunshine.

Joyfully I followed through this opening, and, by the dim light, could discern, that we were now in the sanctuary of a vast, ruined temple—having entered by a secret passage under the pedestal, upon which an image of the idol of the place once stood. The first movement of the young maiden, after closing again the portal under the pedestal, was, without even a single look towards me, to cast herself down upon her knees, with her hands clasped and uplifted, as if in thanksgiving or prayer. But

she was unable, evidently, to sustain herself in this position;—her strength could hold out no longer. Overcome by agitation and fatigue, she sunk senseless upon the pavement.

Bewildered as I was myself, by the strange events of the night, I stood for some minutes looking upon her in a state of helplessness and alarm. But, reminded, by my own feverish sensations, of the reviving effects of the air, I raised her gently in my arms, and crossing the corridor that surrounded the sanctuary, found my way to the outer vestibule of the temple. Here, shading her eyes from the sun, I placed her, reclining, upon the steps, where the cool north-wind, then blowing freshly between the pillars, might play, with free draught, over her brow.

It was, indeed—as I now saw, with certainty—the same beautiful and mysterious girl, who had been the cause of my descent into that subterranean world, and who now, under such strange and unaccountable circumstances, was my guide back again to the realms of day. I looked around to discover where we were, and beheld such a scene of grandeur, as, could my eyes have been then attracted to any

object but the pale form reclining at my side, might well have induced them to dwell on its splendid beauties.

I was now standing, I found, on the small island in the centre of Lake Mœris\* ; and that sanctuary, where we had just emerged from darkness, formed part of the ruins of an ancient temple, which was (as I have since learned), in the grander days of Memphis, a place of pilgrimage for worshippers from all parts of Egypt. The fair Lake, itself, out of whose waters once rose pavilions, palaces, and even lofty pyramids, was still, though divested of many of these wonders, a scene of interest and splendour such as the whole world could not equal. While the shores still sparkled with mansions and temples, that bore testimony to the luxury of a living race, the voice of the Past, speaking out of unnumbered ruins, whose summits, here and there, rose blackly

\* The position here given to Lake Mœris, in making it the immediate boundary of the city of Memphis to the south, corresponds exactly with the site assigned to it by Maillet : — “ Memphis avoit encore à son midi un vaste réservoir, par où tout ce qui peut servir à la commodité et à l’agrément de la vie lui étoit voituré abondamment de toutes les parties de l’Egypte. Ce lac qui la terminoit de ce côté-la,” &c. &c. Tom. ii. p. 7.



above the wave\*, told of times long fled, and generations long swept away, before whose giant remains all the glory of the present stood humbled. Over the southern bank of the Lake hung the dark relics of the Labyrinth;—its twelve Royal Palaces, representing the mansions of the Zodiac—its thundering portals† and constellated halls, having left nothing now behind but a few frowning ruins, which, contrasted with the soft groves of acacia and olive around them, seemed to rebuke the luxuriant smiles of nature, and threw a melancholy grandeur over the whole scene.

The effects of the air, in re-animating the young Priestess, were less speedy than I had expected;—her eyes were still closed, and she remained pale and insensible. Alarmed, I now rested her head (which had been, for some time, supported by my arm) against the base of one of the columns, with my cloak for its pillow, while I hastened to procure

\* “On voit sur la rive orientale des antiquités qui sont presque entièrement sous les eaux.” *Belzoni.*

† “Quorundam autem domorum (in Labyrintho) talis est situs, ut adaperientibus fores tonitruum intus terribile existat.” *Pliny.*

some water from the Lake. The temple stood high, and the descent to the shore was precipitous. But, my Epicurean habits having but little impaired my activity, I soon descended, with the lightness of a desert deer, to the bottom. Here, plucking from a lofty bean-tree, whose flowers stood, shining like gold, above the water, one of those large hollowed leaves that serve as cups\* for the Hebes of the Nile, I filled it from the Lake, and hurried back with the cool draught towards the temple. It was not, however, without some difficulty that I at last succeeded in bearing my rustic chalice steadily up the steep; more than once did an unlucky slip waste all its contents, and as often did I return impatiently to refill it.

During this time, the young maiden was fast recovering her animation and consciousness; and, at the moment when I appeared above the edge of the steep, was just rising from the steps, with her

\* *Strabo*. According to the French translator of *Strabo*, it was the fruit of the *fabæ Ægyptiaca*, not the leaf, that was used for this purpose. "Le κισωριον," he says, "devoit s'entendre de la capsule ou fruit de cette plante, dont les Egyptiens se servoient comme d'un vase, imaginant que l'eau du Nil y devenoit délicieuse."

hand pressed to her forehead, as if confusedly recalling the recollection of what had occurred. No sooner did she observe me, than a short cry of alarm broke from her lips. Looking anxiously round, as though she sought for protection, and half-audibly uttering the words, "Where is he?" she made an effort, as I approached, to retreat into the temple.

Already, however, I was by her side, and taking her hand, as she turned away from me, gently in mine, asked, "Whom dost thou seek, fair Priestess?" — thus, for the first time, breaking the silence she had enjoined, and in a tone that might have reassured the most timid spirit. But my words had no effect in calming her apprehension. Trembling, and with her eyes still averted towards the Temple, she continued in a voice of suppressed alarm, — "Where *can* he be? — that venerable Athenian, that philosopher, who ——"

"Here, here," I exclaimed, anxiously, interrupting her — "behold him still by thy side — the same, the very same, who saw thee steal from under the Veils of the Sanctuary, whom thou hast guided by a clue through those labyrinths below, and who

now only waits his command from those lips, to devote himself through life and death to thy service." As I spoke these words, she turned slowly round, and looking timidly in my face, while her own burned with blushes, said, in a tone of doubt and wonder, "Thou!" and then hid her eyes in her hands.

I knew not how to interpret a reception so unexpected. That some mistake or disappointment had occurred was evident; but so inexplicable did the whole adventure appear to me, that it was in vain to think of unravelling any part of it. Weak and agitated, she now tottered to the steps of the Temple, and there seating herself, with her forehead against the cold marble, seemed for some moments absorbed in the most anxious thought; while silent and watchful I awaited her decision, though, at the same time, with a feeling which the result proved to be prophetic — that my destiny was, from thenceforth, linked inseparably with hers.

The inward struggle by which she was agitated, though violent, was not of long continuance. Starting suddenly from her seat, with a look of terror towards the Temple, as if the fear of imme-

diate pursuit had alone decided her, she pointed eagerly towards the East, and exclaimed, "To the Nile, without delay!"—clasping her hands, after she had thus spoken, with the most suppliant fervour, as if to soften the abruptness of the mandate she had given, and appealing to me at the same time, with a look that would have taught Stoics themselves tenderness.

I lost not a moment in obeying the welcome command. With a thousand wild hopes naturally crowding upon my fancy, at the thoughts of a voyage, under such auspices, I descended rapidly to the shore, and hailing one of those boats that ply upon the Lake for hire, arranged speedily for a passage down the canal to the Nile. Having learned, too, from the boatmen, a more easy path up the rock, I hastened back to the Temple for my fair charge; and without a word or look, that could alarm, even by its kindness, or disturb the innocent confidence which she now evidently reposed in me, led her down by the winding path to the boat.

Every thing around looked sunny and smiling as we embarked. The morning was in its first

freshness, and the path of the breeze might clearly be traced over the Lake, as it went wakening up the waters from their sleep of the night. The gay, golden-winged birds that haunt these shores, were, in every direction, skimming along the Lake; while, with a graver consciousness of beauty, the swan and the pelican were seen dressing their white plumage in the mirror of its wave. To add to the liveliness of the scene, there came, at intervals, on the breeze, a sweet tinkling of musical instruments from boats at a distance, employed thus early in pursuing the fish of these waters\*, that allow themselves to be decoyed into the nets by music.

The vessel I had selected for our voyage was one of those small pleasure-boats or yachts†—so much in use among the luxurious navigators of the Nile—in the centre of which rises a pavilion of cedar or cypress wood, adorned richly on the outside, with religious emblems, and gaily fitted up, within, for feasting and repose. To the door of this pavilion I now led my companion, and, after a few words of

\* *Ælian*, lib. vi. 32.

† Called *Thalameges*, from the pavilion on the deck. Vide *Strabo*.

kindness—tempered cautiously with as much reserve as the deep tenderness of my feeling towards her would admit—left her to court that restoring rest, which the agitation of her spirits so much required.

For myself, though repose was hardly less necessary to me, the state of ferment in which I had been so long kept appeared to render it hopeless. Having thrown myself on the deck of the vessel, under an awning which the sailors had raised for me, I continued, for some hours, in a sort of vague day-dream—sometimes passing in review the scenes of that subterranean drama, and sometimes, with my eyes fixed in drowsy vacancy, receiving passively the impressions of the bright scenery through which we passed.

The banks of the canal were then luxuriantly wooded. Under the tufts of the light and towering palm were seen the orange and the citron, interlacing their boughs; while, here and there, huge tamarisks thickened the shade, and, at the very edge of the bank, the willow of Babylon stood bending its graceful branches into the water. Occasionally, out of the depth of these groves, there shone a small

temple or pleasure-house ;—while, now and then, an opening in their line of foliage allowed the eye to wander over extensive fields, all covered with beds of those pale, sweet roses\*, for which this district of Egypt is so celebrated.

The activity of the morning hour was visible in every direction. Flights of doves and lapwings were fluttering among the leaves, and the white heron, which had been roosting all night in some date-tree, now stood sunning its wings upon the green bank, or floated, like living silver, over the flood. The flowers, too, both of land and water, looked all just freshly awakened ;—and, most of all, the superb lotus, which, having risen along with the sun from the wave, was now holding up her chalice for a full draught of his light.

Such were the scenes that now successively presented themselves, and mingled with the vague reveries that floated through my mind, as our boat, with its high, capacious sail, swept along the flood. Though the occurrences of the last few days

\* As April is the season for gathering these roses (see *Malte-Brun's Economical Calendar*), the Epicurean could not, of course, mean to say that he saw them actually in flower.



could not but appear to me one continued series of wonders, yet by far the greatest marvel of all was, that she, whose first look had sent wild-fire into my heart—whom I had thought of ever since with a restlessness of passion, that would have dared all danger and wrong to obtain its object—*she* was now at this moment resting sacredly within that pavilion, while guarding her, even from myself, I lay motionless at its threshold.

Meanwhile, the sun had reached his meridian height. The busy hum of the morning had died gradually away, and all around was sleeping in the hot stillness of noon. The Nile-goose, having folded up her splendid wings, was lying motionless on the shadow of the sycamores in the water. Even the nimble lizards upon the bank\* appeared to move less nimbly, as the light fell on their gold and azure hues. Overcome as I was with watching, and weary with thought, it was not long before I yielded to the becalming influence of the hour. Looking fixedly at the pavilion—as if once more to assure

\* “L'or et l'azur brillent en bandes longitudinales sur leur corps entier, et leur queue est du plus beau bleu céleste.”  
*Sonnini.*

myself that I was in no dream or trance, but that the young Egyptian was really there—I felt my eyes close as I gazed, and in a few minutes sunk into a profound sleep.

## CHAP. XII.

IT was by the canal through which we now sailed\*, that, in the more prosperous days of Memphis, the commerce of Upper Egypt and Nubia was transported to her magnificent Lake, and from thence, having paid tribute to the queen of cities, was poured forth again, through the Nile, into the ocean. The course of this canal to the river was not direct, but ascending in a south-easterly direction towards the Saïd; and in calms, or with adverse winds, the passage was tedious. But as the breeze was now blowing freshly from the north, there was every prospect of our reaching the river before nightfall. Rapidly, too, as our galley swept along the flood, its motion was so smooth as to be hardly felt; and the quiet gurgle of the waters, and the drowsy song

\* "Un Canal," says *Maillet*, "très profond et très large y voituroit les eaux du Nil."

of the boatman at the prow, were the only sounds that disturbed the deep silence which prevailed.

The sun, indeed, had nearly sunk behind the Libyan hills, before the sleep, into which these sounds had contributed to lull me, was broken; and the first object on which my eyes rested, in waking, was that fair young Priestess—seated within a porch which shaded the door of the pavilion, and bending intently over a small volume that lay unrolled on her lap.

Her face was but half-turned towards me; and as she, once or twice, raised her eyes to the warm sky, whose light fell, softened through the trellis, over her cheek, I found all those feelings of reverence, which she had inspired me with in the chapel, return. There was even a purer and holier charm around her countenance, thus seen by the natural light of day, than in those dim and unhallowed regions below. She was now looking, too, direct to the glorious sky, and her pure eyes and that heaven, so worthy of each other, met.

After contemplating her for a few moments, with little less than adoration, I rose gently from my resting-place, and approached the pavilion. But

the mere movement had startled her from her devotion, and, blushing and confused, she covered the volume with the folds of her robe.

In the art of winning upon female confidence, I had long, of course, been schooled; and, now that to the lessons of gallantry the inspiration of love was added, my ambition to please and to interest could hardly fail, it may be supposed, of success. I soon found, however, how much less fluent is the heart than the fancy, and how very different may be the operations of making love and feeling it. In the few words of greeting now exchanged between us, it was evident that the gay, the enterprising Epicurean was little less embarrassed than the secluded Priestess;—and, after one or two ineffectual efforts to converse, the eyes of both turned bashfully away, and we relapsed into silence.

From this situation—the result of timidity on one side, and of a feeling altogether new, on the other—we were, at length, relieved, after an interval of estrangement, by the boatmen announcing that the Nile was in sight. The countenance of the young Egyptian brightened at this intelligence; and

the smile with which I congratulated her upon the speed of our voyage was responded to by another from her, so full of gratitude, that already an instinctive sympathy seemed established between us.

We were now on the point of entering that sacred river, of whose sweet waters the exile drinks in his dreams—for a draught of whose flood the royal daughters of the Ptolemies\*, when far away, on foreign thrones, have been known to sigh in the midst of their splendour. As our boat, with slackened sail, was gliding into the current, an inquiry from the boatmen, whether they should anchor for the night in the Nile, first reminded me of the ignorance in which I still remained, with respect to the motive or destination of our voyage. Em-

\* “Anciennement on portoit les eaux du Nil jusqu'à des contrées fort éloignées, et surtout chez les princesses du sang des Ptolomées, mariées dans des familles étrangères.” *De Pauw*.

The water thus conveyed to other lands was, as we may collect from Juvenal, chiefly intended for the use of the Temples of Isis, established in those countries.

Si candida jusserit Io,  
Ibit ad Ægypti finem, calidaque petitas  
A Meroë portabit aquas, ut spargat in æde  
Isidis, antiquo quæ proxima surgit ovili.

*Sat. vi.*

barrassed by their question, I directed my eyes towards the Priestess, whom I saw waiting for my answer with a look of anxiety, which this silent reference to her wishes at once dispelled. Unfolding' eagerly the volume with which I had seen her so much occupied, she took from between its folds a small leaf of papyrus, on which there appeared to be some faint lines of drawing, and after looking upon it thoughtfully for a few moments, placed it, with an agitated hand, in mine.

In the mean time, the boatmen had taken in their sail, and the yacht drove slowly down the river with the current, while, by a light which had been kindled at sunset on the deck, I stood examining the leaf that the Priestess had given me—her dark eyes fixed anxiously on my countenance all the while. The lines traced upon the papyrus were so faint as to be almost invisible, and I was for some time wholly unable to form a conjecture as to their import. At length, however, I succeeded in making out that they were a sort of map, or outlines—traced slightly and unsteadily with a Memphian reed—of a part of that mountainous ridge by which Upper Egypt is bounded to the east, together with the

names, or rather emblems, of the chief towns in its immediate neighbourhood.

It was thither, I now saw clearly, that the young Priestess wished to pursue her course. Without further delay, therefore, I ordered the boatmen to set our yacht before the wind, and ascend the current. My command was promptly obeyed: the white sail again rose into the region of the breeze, and the satisfaction that beamed in every feature of the fair Egyptian showed that the quickness with which I had attended to her wishes was not unfelt by her. The moon had now risen; and though the current was against us, the Etesian wind of the season blew strongly up the river, and we were soon floating before it, through the rich plains and groves of the Saïd.

The love with which this simple girl had inspired me, was partly, perhaps, from the mystic scenes and situations in which I had seen her, not unmingled with a tinge of superstitious awe, under the influence of which I felt the natural buoyancy of my spirit repressed. The few words that had passed between us on the subject of our route had somewhat loosened this spell; and what I wanted of vivacity



and confidence was more than compensated by the tone of deep sensibility which love had awakened in their place.

We had not proceeded far before the glittering of lights at a distance, and the shooting up of fireworks, at intervals, into the air, apprized us that we were then approaching one of those night-fairs, or marts, which it is the custom, at this season, to hold upon the Nile. To me the scene was familiar; but to my young companion it was evidently a new world; and the mixture of alarm and delight with which she gazed, from under her veil, upon the busy scene into which we now sailed, gave an air of innocence to her beauty, which still more heightened its every charm.

It was one of the widest parts of the river; and the whole surface, from one bank to the other, was covered with boats. Along the banks of a green island, in the middle of the stream, lay anchored the galleys of the principal traders—large floating bazars, bearing each the name of its owner\*, em-

\* “Le nom du maître y étoit écrit, pendant la nuit, en lettres de feu.” *Maillet*.

blazoned in letters of flame, upon the stern. Over their decks were spread out, in gay confusion, the products of the loom and needle of Egypt—rich carpets of Memphis, and likewise those variegated veils, for which the female embroiderers of the Nile are so celebrated, and to which the name of Cleopatra lends a traditional charm. In each of the other galleys was exhibited some branch of Egyptian workmanship—vases of the fragrant porcelain of On—cups of that frail crystal\*, whose hues change like those of the pigeon's plumage—enamelled amulets graven with the head of Anubis, and necklaces and bracelets of the black beans of Abyssinia.†

\* Called Alassontes. For their brittleness *Martial* is an authority:—

Tolle, puer, calices, tepidique toreumata Nili,  
Et mihi securâ pocula trade manu.

“ Sans parler ici des coupes d'un verre porté jusqu'à la pureté du crystal, ni de celles qu'on appelloit Alassontes, et qu'on suppose avoir représenté des figures dont les couleurs changeoient suivant l'aspect sous lequel on les regardoit, à peu près comme ce qu'on nomme vulgairement *Gorge de pigeon*,” &c. *De Pauw*.

† The bean of the Glycyne, which is so beautiful as to be strung into necklaces and bracelets, is generally known by the name of the black bean of Abyssinia. *Niebuhr*.

While Commerce was thus displaying her various luxuries in one quarter, in every other, the spirit of pleasure, in all its countless shapes, swarmed over the waters. Nor was the festivity confined to the river alone; as along the banks of the island and on the shores, illuminated mansions were seen glittering through the trees, from whence sounds of music and merriment came. In some of the boats were bands of minstrels, who, from time to time, answered each other, like echoes, across the wave; and the notes of the lyre, the flageolet, and the sweet lotus-wood flute\*, were heard, in the pauses of revelry, dying along the waters.

Meanwhile, from other boats stationed in the least lighted places, the workers of fire sent forth their wonders into the air. Bursting out suddenly from time to time, as if in the very exuberance of joy, these sallies of flame appeared to reach the sky, and there, breaking into a shower of sparkles, shed such a splendour around, as brightened even the white Arabian hills—making them shine as doth the brow

\* See *M. Villoteau on the musical instruments of the Egyptians.*

of Mount Atlas at night\*, when the fire from his own bosom is playing around its snows.

The opportunity this mart afforded us, of providing ourselves with some less remarkable habiliments than those in which we had escaped from that nether world, was too seasonable not to be gladly taken advantage of by both. For myself, the strange mystic garb which I wore was sufficiently concealed by my Grecian mantle, which I had fortunately thrown round me on the night of my watch. But the thin veil of my companion was a far less efficient disguise. She had, indeed, flung away the golden beetles from her hair; but the sacred robe of her order was still too visible, and the stars of the bandelet shone brightly through her veil.

Most gladly, therefore, did she avail herself of this opportunity of a change; and, as she took from out a casket—which, with the volume I had seen her reading, appeared to be her only treasure—a small jewel, to give in exchange for the simple gar-

\* *Solinus* speaks of the snowy summit of Mount Atlas glittering with flames at night. In the account of the Periplus of Hanno, as well as in that of Eudoxus, we read that as those navigators were coasting this part of Africa, torrents of light were seen to fall on the sea.

ments she had chosen, there fell out, at the same time, the very cross of silver which I had seen her kiss, as may be remembered, in the monumental chapel, and which was afterwards pressed to my own lips. This link between us (for such it now appeared to my imagination) called up again in my heart all the burning feelings of that moment;—and, had I not abruptly turned away, my agitation would have but too plainly betrayed itself.

The object, for which we had delayed in this gay scene, having been accomplished, the sail was again spread, and we proceeded on our course up the river. The sounds and the lights we left behind died gradually away, and we now floated along in moonlight and silence once more. Sweet dews, worthy of being called “the tears of Isis\*,” fell refreshingly through the air, and every plant and flower sent its fragrance to meet them. The wind, just strong enough to bear us smoothly against the current, scarce stirred the shadow of the tama-

\* “Per lacrymas, vero, Isidis intelligo effluvia quædam Lunæ, quibus tantam vim videntur tribuisse Ægypti.” *Jablonski*. — He is of opinion that the superstition of the *Nucta*, or miraculous drop, is a relie of the veneration paid to the dews, as the tears of Isis.

risks on the water. As the inhabitants from all quarters were collected at the night-fair, the Nile was more than usually still and solitary. Such a silence, indeed, prevailed, that, as we glided near the shore, we could hear the rustling of the acacias\*, as the chameleons ran up their stems. It was, altogether, such a night as only the climate of Egypt can boast, when the whole scene around lies lulled in that sort of bright tranquillity, which may be imagined to light the slumbers of those happy spirits, who are said to rest in the Valley of the Moon†, on their way to heaven.

By such a light, and at such an hour, seated, side by side, on the deck of that bark, did we pursue our course up the lonely Nile—each a mystery to the other—our thoughts, our objects, our very names a secret;—separated, too, till now, by destinies so different; the one, a gay voluptuary of the Garden of Athens, the other, a secluded Priestess of the Temples of Memphis;—and the only relation yet established between us being that dangerous

\* *Travels of Captain Mangles.*

† *Plutarch. Dupuis, tom. x.* The Manicheans held the same belief. See *Beausobre, p. 565.*

one of love, passionate love, on one side, and the most feminine and confiding dependence on the other.

The passing adventure of the night-fair had not only dispelled a little our mutual reserve, but had luckily furnished us with a subject on which we could converse without embarrassment. From this topic I took care to lead her, without any interruption, to others—being fearful lest our former silence should return, and the music of her voice again be lost to me. It was only, indeed, by thus indirectly unburdening my heart that I was enabled to avoid the disclosure of all I thought and felt; and the restless rapidity with which I flew from subject to subject was but an effort to escape from the only one in which my heart was really interested.

“How bright and happy,” said I—pointing up to Sothis, the fair Star of the Waters\*, which was just then shining brilliantly over our heads—“How bright and happy this world ought to be, if, as your Egyptian sages assert, yon pure and beauti-

\* Ἵδραγωγόν is the epithet applied to this star by *Plutarch. de Isid.*

ful luminary was its birth-star!"\* Then, still leaning back, and letting my eyes wander over the firmament, as if seeking to disengage them from the fascination which they dreaded—"To the study," I exclaimed, "for ages, of skies like this, may the pensive and mystic character of your nation be traced. That mixture of pride and melancholy which naturally arises, at the sight of those eternal lights shining out of darkness;—that sublime, but saddened, anticipation of a Future, which steals sometimes over the soul in the silence of such an hour, when, though Death appears to reign in the deep stillness of earth, there are yet those beacons of Immortality burning in the sky."

Pausing, as I uttered the word "immortality," with a sigh to think how little my heart echoed to my lips, I looked in the face of my companion, and saw that it had lighted up, as I spoke, into a glow of holy animation, such as Faith alone gives;—such as Hope herself wears, when she is dreaming of heaven. Touched by the contrast, and gazing upon her with mournful tenderness, I found my arms half

\* Ἡ Σωθews ανατολη γενεσεως καταρχουσα της εις τον κοσμον.  
*Porphy. de Antro Nymph.*



opened, to clasp her to my heart, while the words died away inaudibly upon my lips,—“Thou, too, beautiful maiden! must thou, too, die for ever?”

My self-command, I felt, had nearly deserted me. Rising abruptly from my seat, I walked to the middle of the deck, and stood, for some moments, unconsciously gazing upon one of those fires, which—according to the custom of all who travel by night on the Nile—our boatmen had kindled, to scare away the crocodiles from the vessel. But it was in vain that I endeavoured to compose my spirit. Every effort I made but more deeply convinced me, that, till the mystery which hung round that maiden should be solved—till the secret, with which my own bosom laboured, should be disclosed—it was fruitless to attempt even a semblance of tranquillity.

My resolution was therefore taken;—to lay open, at once, the feelings of my own heart, as far as such revelation might be hazarded, without startling the timid innocence of my companion. Thus resolved, I resumed my seat, with more composure, by her side, and taking from my bosom the small mirror which she had dropped in the Temple, and which I had

ever since worn suspended round my neck, presented it with a trembling hand to her view. The boatmen had just kindled one of their night-fires near us, and its light, as she leaned forward to look at the mirror, fell upon her face.

The quick blush of surprise with which she recognised it to be hers, and her look of bashful yet eager inquiry, in raising her eyes to mine, were appeals to which I was not, of course, tardy in answering. Beginning with the first moment when I saw her in the Temple, and passing hastily, but with words that burned as they went, over the impression which she had then left upon my heart and fancy, I proceeded to describe the particulars of my descent into the pyramid—my surprise and adoration at the door of the chapel—my encounter with the Trials of Initiation, so mysteriously prepared for me, and all the various visionary wonders I had witnessed in that region, till the moment when I had seen her stealing from under the Veils to approach me.

Though, in detailing these events, I had said but little of the feelings they had awakened in me—though my lips had sent back many a sentence, un-

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uttered, there was still enough that could neither be subdued or disguised, and which, like that light from under the veils of her own Isis, glowed through every word that I spoke. When I told of the scene in the chapel—of the silent interview which I had witnessed between the dead and the living—the maiden leaned down her head and wept, as from a heart full of tears. It seemed a pleasure to her, however, to listen; and, when she looked at me again, there was an earnest and affectionate cordiality in her eyes, as if the knowledge of my having been present at that mournful scene had opened a new source of sympathy and intelligence between us. So neighbouring are the fountains of Love and of Sorrow, and so imperceptibly do they often mingle their streams.

Little, indeed, as I was guided by art or design, in my manner and conduct towards this innocent girl, not all the most experienced gallantry of the Garden could have dictated a policy half so seductive as that which my new master, Love, now taught me. The same ardour which, if shown at once, and without reserve, might probably have startled a heart so little prepared for it, being now checked and

softened by the timidity of real love, won its way without alarm, and, when most diffident of success, was then most surely on its way to triumph. Like one whose slumbers are gradually broken by sweet music, the maiden's heart was awakened without being disturbed. She followed the course of the charm, unconscious whither it led, nor was even aware of the flame she had lighted in another's bosom, till startled by the reflection of it glimmering in her own.

Impatient as I was to appeal to her generosity and sympathy, for a similar proof of confidence to that which I had just given, the night was now too far advanced for me to impose upon her such a task. After exchanging a few words, in which, though little met the ear, there was, on both sides, a tone and manner that spoke far more than language, we took a lingering leave of each other for the night, with every prospect, I fondly hoped, of being still together in our dreams.

## CHAP. XIII.

It was so near the dawn of day when we parted, that we found the sun sinking westward when we rejoined each other. The smile, so frankly cordial, with which she met me, might have been taken for the greeting of a long mellowed friendship, did not the blush and the cast-down eyelid that followed betray symptoms of a feeling newer and less calm. For myself, lightened as I was, in some degree, by the avowal which I had made, I was yet too conscious of the new aspect thus given to our intercourse, not to feel some little alarm at the prospect of returning to the theme. We were both, therefore, alike willing to allow our attention to be diverted, by the variety of strange objects that presented themselves on the way, from a subject that evidently both were alike unwilling to approach.

The river was now all stirring with commerce and life. Every instant we met with boats descending the

current, so wholly independent of aid from sail or oar, that the mariners sat idly on the deck as they shot along, either singing or playing upon their double-reeded pipes. The greater number of these boats came laden with those large emeralds, from the mine in the desert, whose colours, it is said, are brightest at the full of the moon; while some brought cargoes of frankincense from the acacia groves near the Red Sea. On the decks of others, that had been, as we learned, to the Golden Mountains \* beyond Syene, were heaped blocks and fragments of that sweet-smelling wood †, which is yearly washed down, by the Green Nile of Nubia, at the season of the floods.

Our companions up the stream were far less numerous. Occasionally a boat, returning lightened from the fair of last night, shot rapidly past us, with those high sails that catch every breeze from over the hills;—while, now and then, we overtook one of those barges full of bees ‡, that are sent at this

\* Vide *Wilford on Egypt and the Nile*, Asiatic Researches.

† “ A l'époque de la crue le Nil Vert charie les planches d'un bois qui a une odeur semblable à celle de l'encens.”  
*Quatremère.*

‡ *Maillet.*

season to colonise the gardens of the south, and take advantage of the first flowers after the inundation has passed away.

For a short time, this constant variety of objects enabled us to divert so far our conversation as to keep it from lighting upon the one, sole subject, round which it constantly hovered. But the effort, as might be expected, was not long successful. As evening advanced, the whole scene became more solitary. We less frequently ventured to look upon each other, and our intervals of silence grew more long.

It was near sunset, when, in passing a small temple on the shore, whose porticoes were now full of the evening light, we saw issuing from a thicket of acanthus near it, a train of young maidens gracefully linked together in the dance by stems of the lotus held at arms' length between them. Their tresses were also wreathed with this gay emblem of the season, and in such profusion were its white flowers twisted around their waists and arms \*, that

\* " On les voit comme jadis cueillir dans les champs des tiges du lotus, signes du débordement et présages de l'abondance ; ils s'enveloppent les bras et le corps avec les longues

they might have been taken, as they lightly bounded along the bank, for Nymphs of the Nile, then freshly risen from their bright gardens under the wave.

After looking for a few minutes at this sacred dance, the maiden turned away her eyes, with a look of pain, as if the remembrances it recalled were of no welcome nature. This momentary retrospect, this glimpse into the past, appeared to offer a sort of clue to the secret for which I panted;—and accordingly I proceeded, as gradually and delicately as my impatience would allow, to avail myself of the opening. Her own frankness, however, relieved me from the embarrassment of much questioning. She appeared even to feel that the confidence I sought was due to me; and beyond the natural hesitation of maidenly modesty, not a shade of reserve or evasion appeared.

To attempt to repeat, in her own touching words, the simple story which she now related to me, would be like endeavouring to note down some unpremeditated strain of music, with all those fugitive graces, those felicities of the moment, which no art can

tiges fleuries, et parcourent les rues," &c. *Description des Tombeaux des Rois, par M. Costaz.*



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restore, as they first met the ear. From a feeling, too, of humility, she had omitted in her short narrative several particulars relating to herself, which I afterwards learned;—while others, not less important, she but slightly passed over, from a fear of offending the prejudices of her heathen hearer.

I shall, therefore, give her story, not as she, herself, sketched it, but as it was afterwards filled up by a pious and venerable hand—far, far more worthy than mine of being associated with the memory of such purity.

## STORY OF ALETHE.

“THE mother of this maiden was the beautiful Theora of Alexandria, who, though a native of that city, was descended from Grecian parents. When very young, Theora was one of the seven maidens selected to note down the discourses of the eloquent Origen, who, at that period, presided over the School of Alexandria, and was in all the fulness of his fame both among Pagans and Christians. Endowed richly with the learning of both creeds, he brought the natural light of philosophy to illustrate the mysteries of faith, and was then only proud of his knowledge of the wisdom of this world, when he found it minister usefully to the triumph of divine truth.

“Although he had courted in vain the crown of martyrdom, it was held, through his whole life, suspended over his head, and, in more than one persecution, he had shown himself cheerfully ready to die for that holy faith which he lived but to

testify and uphold. On one of these occasions, his tormentors, having habited him like an Egyptian priest, placed him upon the steps of the Temple of Serapis, and commanded that he should, in the manner of the Pagan ministers, present palm-branches to the multitude who went up into the shrine. But the courageous Christian disappointed their views. Holding forth the branches with an unshrinking hand, he cried aloud, ‘Come hither and take the branch, not of an Idol Temple, but of Christ.’

“ So indefatigable was this learned Father in his studies, that, while composing his Commentary on the Scriptures\* he was attended by seven scribes or notaries, who relieved each other in recording the dictates of his eloquent tongue; while the same number of young females, selected for the beauty of their penmanship, were employed in arranging and transcribing the precious leaves.

“ Among the scribes so selected, was the fair young Theora, whose parents, though attached to

\* It was during the composition of his great critical work the Hexapla, that Origen employed these female scribes.

the Pagan worship, were not unwilling to profit by the accomplishments of their daughter, thus occupied in a task, which they looked on as purely mechanical. To the maid herself, however, her employment brought far other feelings and consequences. She read anxiously as she wrote, and the divine truths, so eloquently illustrated, found their way, by degrees, from the page to her heart. Deeply, too, as the written words affected her, the discourses from the lips of the great teacher himself, which she had frequent opportunities of hearing, sunk still more deeply into her mind. There was, at once, a sublimity and gentleness in his views of religion, which, to the tender hearts and lively imaginations of women, never failed to appeal with convincing power. Accordingly, the list of his female pupils was numerous; and the names of Barbara, Juliana, Heraïs, and others, bear honourable testimony to his influence over that sex.

“To Theora the feeling, with which his discourses inspired her, was like a new soul — a consciousness of spiritual existence, never before felt. By the eloquence of the comment she was awakened into admiration of the text; and when, by the kindness

of a Catechumen of the school, who had been struck by her innocent zeal, she, for the first time, became possessor of a copy of the Scriptures, she could not sleep for thinking of her sacred treasure. With a mixture of pleasure and fear she hid it from all eyes, and was like one who had received a divine guest under her roof, and felt fearful of betraying its divinity to the world.

“ A heart so awake would have been with ease secured to the faith, had her opportunities of hearing the sacred word continued. But circumstances arose to deprive her of this advantage. The mild Origen, long harassed and thwarted in his labours by the tyranny of Demetrius, Bishop of Alexandria, was obliged to relinquish his school and fly from Egypt. The occupation of the fair scribe was, therefore at an end: her intercourse with the followers of the new faith ceased; and the growing enthusiasm of her heart gave way to more worldly impressions.

“ Among other earthly feelings, love conduced not a little to wean her thoughts from the true religion. While still very young, she became the wife of a Greek adventurer, who had come to Egypt as a purchaser

of that rich tapestry\*, in which the needles of Persia are rivalled by the looms of the Nile. Having taken his young bride to Memphis, which was still the great mart of this merchandise, he there, in the midst of his speculations, died—leaving his widow on the point of becoming a mother, while, as yet, but in her nineteenth year.

“For single and unprotected females, it has been, at all times, a favourite resource, to seek for employment in the service of some of those great temples by which so large a portion of the wealth and power of Egypt is absorbed. In most of these institutions there exists an order of Priestesses, which, though not hereditary, like that of the Priests, is provided for by ample endowments, and confers that dignity and station, with which, in a government so theocratic, Religion is sure to invest even her humblest handmaids. From the general policy of the Sacred College of Memphis, we may take for granted, that an accomplished female, like Theora, found but little difficulty in being elected one of the

\* Non ego prætulerim Babylonica picta superbè  
Texta, Semiramiâ quæ variantur acu. *Martial.*

Priestesses of Isis; and it was in the service of the subterranean shrines that her ministry chiefly lay.

“Here, a month or two after her admission, she gave birth to Alethe, who first opened her eyes among the unholy pomps and specious miracles of this mysterious region. Though Theora, as we have seen, had been diverted by other feelings from her first enthusiasm for the Christian faith, she had never wholly forgot the impression then made upon her. The sacred volume, which the pious Catechumen had given her, was still treasured with care; and, though she seldom opened its pages, there was always an idea of sanctity associated with it in her memory, and often would she sit to look upon it with reverential pleasure, recalling the happiness she had felt when it was first made her own.

“The leisure of her new retreat, and the lone melancholy of widowhood, led her still more frequently to indulge in such thoughts, and to recur to those consoling truths which she had heard in the school of Alexandria. She now began to peruse eagerly the sacred volume, drinking deep of the fountain of which she before but tasted, and feeling—what thousands of mourners, since her, have

felt — that Christianity is the true and only religion of the sorrowful.

“ This study of her secret hours became still more dear to her, as well from the peril with which, at that period, it was attended, as from the necessity she felt herself under of concealing from those around her the precious light that had been thus kindled in her own heart. Too timid to encounter the fierce persecution, which awaited all who were suspected of a leaning to Christianity, she continued to officiate in the pomps and ceremonies of the Temple ;—though, often, with such remorse of soul, that she would pause, in the midst of the rites, and pray inwardly to God, that he would forgive this profanation of his Spirit.

“ In the mean time her daughter, the young Alethe, grew up still lovelier than herself, and added, every hour, both to her happiness and her fears. When arrived at a sufficient age, she was taught, like the other children of the priestesses, to take a share in the service and ceremonies of the shrines. The duty of some of these young servitors\* was to look after the

\* De Pauw, who differs in opinion from those who supposed women to be eligible to the higher sacerdotal offices in



flowers for the altar ;— of others to take care that the sacred vases were filled every day with fresh water from the Nile. The task of some was to preserve, in perfect polish, those silver images of the Moon which the priests carried in processions ; while others were, as we have seen, employed in feeding the consecrated animals, and in keeping their plumes and scales bright for the admiring eyes of their worshippers.

“ The office allotted to Alethe — the most honourable of these minor ministries— was to wait upon the sacred birds of the Moon, to feed them daily with those eggs from the Nile which they loved, and provide for their use that purest water, which alone these delicate birds will touch. This employment was the delight of her childish hours ; and that ibis, which Aleiphron (the Epicurean) saw her dance round in the Temple, was, of all the sacred flock, her especial favourite, and had been daily fondled and fed by her from infancy.

Egypt, thus enumerates the tasks to which their superintendence was, as he thinks, confined : — “ Les femmes n'ont pu tout au plus dans l'ordre secondaire s'acquitter que de quelques emplois sans conséquence ; comme de nourrir des scarabées, des musaraignes et d'autres petits animaux sacrés.”  
Tom. i. sect. 2.

“ Music, as being one of the chief spells of this enchanted region, was an accomplishment required of all its ministrants; and the harp, the lyre, and the sacred flute, sounded nowhere so sweetly as through these subterranean gardens. The chief object, indeed, in the education of the youth of the Temple, was to fit them, by every grace of art and nature, to give effect to the illusion of those shows and phantasms, in which the entire charm and secret of Initiation lay.

“ Among the means employed to support the old system of superstition, against the infidelity and, still more, the new Faith that menaced it, was an increased display of splendour and marvels in those Mysteries for which Egypt has so long been celebrated. Of these ceremonies so many imitations had, under various names, multiplied throughout Europe, that at length the parent superstition ran a risk of being eclipsed by its progeny; and, in order still to rank as the first Priesthood in the world, it became necessary for those of Egypt to remain still the best impostors.

“ Accordingly, every contrivance that art could devise, or labour execute—every resource that the

wonderful knowledge of the Priests, in pyrotechny, mechanics, and dioptries, could command—was brought into action to heighten the effect of their Mysteries, and give an air of enchantment to every thing connected with them.

“ The final scene of beatification—the Elysium, into which the Initiate was received—formed, of course, the leading attraction of these ceremonies; and to render it captivating alike to the senses of the man of pleasure, and the imagination of the spiritualist, was the great object to which the attention of the Sacred College was devoted. By the influence of the Priests of Memphis over those of the other Temples they had succeeded in extending their subterranean frontier, both to the north and south, so as to include, within their ever-lighted Paradise, some of the gardens excavated for the use of the other Twelve Shrines.

“ The beauty of the young Alethe, the touching sweetness of her voice, and the sensibility that breathed throughout her every look and movement, rendered her a powerful auxiliary in such appeals to the imagination. She had been, accordingly, in her very childhood, selected from among her fair com-

panions, as the most worthy representative of spiritual loveliness, in those pictures of Elysium—those scenes of another world—by which not only the fancy, but the reason, of the excited Aspirants was dazzled.

“ To the innocent child herself these shows were pastime. But to Theora, who knew too well the imposition to which they were subservient, this profanation of all that she loved was a perpetual source of horror and remorse. Often would she—when Alethe stood smiling before her, arrayed, perhaps, as a spirit of the Elysian world—turn away, with a shudder, from the happy child, almost fancying she saw already the shadows of sin descending over that innocent brow, as she gazed upon it.

“ As the intellect of the young maid became more active and inquiring, the apprehensions and difficulties of the mother increased. Afraid to communicate her own precious secret, lest she should involve her child in the dangers that encompassed it, she yet felt it to be no less a cruelty than a crime to leave her wholly immersed in the darkness of Paganism. In this dilemma, the only

resource that remained to her was to select, and disengage from the dross that surrounded them, those pure particles of truth which lie at the bottom of all religions;—those feelings, rather than doctrines, of which God has never left his creatures destitute, and which, in all ages, have furnished, to those who sought after it, some clue to his glory.

“ The unity and perfect goodness of the Creator ; the fall of the human soul into corruption ; its struggles with the darkness of this world, and its final redemption and re-ascent to the source of all spirit ;—these natural solutions of the problem of our existence, these elementary grounds of all religion and virtue, which Theora had heard illustrated by her Christian teacher, lay also, she knew, veiled under the theology of Egypt ; and to impress them, in their abstract purity, upon the mind of her susceptible pupil, was, in default of more heavenly lights, her sole ambition and care.

“ It was generally their habit, after devoting their mornings to the service of the Temple, to pass their evenings and nights in one of those small mansions above ground, allotted, within the precincts of the Sacred College, to some of the most favoured

Priestesses. Here, out of the reach of those gross superstitions, which pursued them, at every step, below, she endeavoured to inform, as far as she could venture, the mind of her beloved girl; and found it lean as naturally and instinctively to truth, as plants long shut up in darkness will, when light is let in upon them, incline themselves to its rays.

“ Frequently, as they sat together on the terrace at night, admiring that glorious assembly of stars, whose beauty first misled mankind into idolatry, she would explain to the young listener by what gradations of error it was that the worship, thus transferred from the Creator to the creature, sunk still lower and lower in the scale of being, till man, at length, presumed to deify man, and by the most monstrous of inversions, heaven was made the mere mirror of earth, reflecting back all its most earthly features.

“ Even in the Temple itself, the anxious mother would endeavour to interpose her purer lessons among the idolatrous ceremonies in which they were engaged. When the favourite ibis of Alethe took its station upon the shrine, and the young maiden was seen approaching, with all the gravity of worship, the very bird which she had played with but an

hour before—when the acacia-bough, which she herself had plucked, seemed to acquire a sudden sacredness in her eyes, as soon as the priest had breathed upon it—on all such occasions Theora, though with fear and trembling, would venture to suggest to the youthful worshipper the distinction that should be drawn between the sensible object of adoration, and that spiritual, unseen Deity, of which it was but the remembrancer or type.

“With sorrow, however, she soon discovered that, in thus but partially letting in light upon a mind far too ardent to rest satisfied with such glimmerings, she but bewildered the heart which she meant to guide, and cut down the feeble hope around which its faith twined, without substituting any other support in its place. As the beauty, too, of Alethe began to attract all eyes, new fears crowded upon the mother’s heart;—fears, in which she was but too much justified by the characters of some of those around her.

“In this sacred abode, as may easily be conceived, morality did not always go hand and hand with religion. The hypocritical and ambitious Orcus, who was, at this period, High Priest of

Memphis, was a man, in every respect, qualified to preside over a system of such splendid fraud. He had reached that effective time of life, when enough of the warmth and vigour of youth remains to give animation to the counsels of age. But, in his instance, youth had left only the baser passions behind, while age but brought with it a more refined maturity of mischief. The advantages of a faith appealing almost wholly to the senses, were well understood by him; nor had he failed either to discover that, in order to render religion subservient to his own interests, he must shape it adroitly to the interests and passions of others.

“ The state of anxiety and remorse in which the mind of the hapless Theora was kept by the scenes, however artfully veiled, which she daily witnessed around her, became at length intolerable. No perils that the cause of truth could bring with it would be half so dreadful as this endurance of sinfulness and deceit. Her child was, as yet, pure and innocent; but, without that sentinel of the soul, Religion, how long might she continue so?

“ This thought at once decided her: all other fears vanished before it. She resolved instantly to



lay open to Alethe the whole secret of her soul; to make this child, who was her only hope on earth, the sharer of all her hopes in heaven, and then fly with her, as soon as possible, from this unhallowed spot, to the far desert—to the mountains—to any place, however desolate, where God and the consciousness of innocence might be with them.

“The promptitude with which her young pupil caught from her the divine truths was even beyond what she expected. It was like the lighting of one torch at another, so prepared was Alethe’s mind for the illumination. Amply, indeed, was the anxious mother now repaid for all her misery, by this perfect communion of love and faith, and by the delight, with which she saw her beloved child—like the young antelope, when first led by her dam to the well—drink thirstily by her side, at the source of all life and truth.

“But such happiness was not long to last. The anxieties that Theora had suffered began to prey upon her health. She felt her strength daily decline; and the thoughts of leaving, alone and unguarded in the world, that treasure which she had just devoted to Heaven, gave her a feeling of

despair which but hastened the ebb of life. Had she put in practice her resolution of flying from this place, her child might have been now beyond the reach of all she dreaded, and in the solitude of the desert would have found at least safety from wrong. But the very happiness she had felt in her new task diverted her from this project;—and it was now too late, for she was already dying.

“She still continued, however, to conceal the state of her health from the tender and sanguine girl, who, though observing the traces of disease on her mother’s cheek, little knew that they were the hastening footsteps of death, nor even thought of the possibility of ever losing what was so dear to her. Too soon, however, the moment of separation arrived; and while the anguish and dismay of Alethe were in proportion to the security in which she had indulged, Theora, too, felt, with bitter regret, that she had sacrificed to her fond consideration much precious time, and that there now remained but a few brief and painful moments, for the communication of all those wishes and instructions on which the future destiny of the young orphan depended.

“ She had, indeed, time for little more than to place the sacred volume solemnly in her hands, to implore that she would, at all risks, fly from this unholy place, and pointing in the direction of the mountains of the Saïd, to name, with her last breath, the venerable man, to whom, under Heaven, she looked for the protection and salvation of her child.

“ The first violence of feeling to which Alethe gave way was succeeded by a fixed and tearless grief, which rendered her insensible, for some time, to the dangers of her situation. Her sole comfort consisted in visiting that monumental chapel where the beautiful remains of Theora lay. There, night after night, in contemplation of those placid features, and in prayers for the peace of the departed spirit, did she pass her lonely, and—however sad they were—happiest hours. Though the mystic emblems that decorated that chapel were but ill-suited to the slumber of a Christian, there was one among them, the Cross, which, by a remarkable coincidence, is an emblem alike common to the Gentile and the Christian—being, to the former, a shadowy type of that immortality, of

which, to the latter, it is a substantial and assuring pledge.

“ Nightly, upon this cross, which she had often seen her lost mother kiss, did she breathe forth a solemn and heartfelt vow, never to abandon the faith which that departed spirit had bequeathed to her. To such enthusiasm, indeed, did her heart at such moments rise, that, but for the last injunctions from those pallid lips, she would, at once, have avowed her perilous secret, and boldly pronounced the words, ‘ I am a Christian,’ among those benighted shrines!

“ But the will of her, to whom she owed more than life, was to be obeyed. To escape from this haunt of superstition must now, she felt, be her first object ; and, in planning the means of effecting it, her mind, day and night, was employed. It was with a loathing not to be concealed, that she now found herself compelled to resume her idolatrous services at the shrine. To some of the offices of Theora she succeeded, as is the custom, by inheritance ; and in the performance of these tasks — sanctified as they were in her eyes by the pure spirit she had seen engaged in them—there was a sort

of melancholy pleasure in which her sorrow found relief. But the part she was again forced to take, in the scenic shows of the Mysteries, brought with it a sense of degradation and wrong which she could no longer endure.

“ Already had she formed, in her own mind, a plan of escape, in which her acquaintances with all the windings of this mystic realm gave her confidence, when the solemn reception of Alciphron, as an Initiate, took place.

“ From the first moment of the landing of that philosopher at Alexandria, he had become an object of suspicion and watchfulness to the inquisitorial Orcus, whom philosophy, in any shape, naturally alarmed, but to whom the sect over which the young Athenian presided was particularly obnoxious. The accomplishments of Alciphron, his popularity, wherever he went, and the bold freedom with which he indulged his wit at the expense of religion, were all faithfully reported to the High Priest by his spies, and awakened in his mind no kindly feelings towards the stranger. In dealing with an infidel, such a personage as Orcus could know no other alternative but that of either con-

verting or destroying him ; and though his spite, as a man, would have been more gratified by the latter proceeding, his pride, as a priest, led him to prefer the triumph of the former.

“ The first descent of the Epicurean into the pyramid became speedily known, and the alarm was immediately given to the priests below. As soon as they had discovered that the young philosopher of Athens was the intruder, and that he not only still continued to linger round the pyramid, but was observed to look often and wistfully towards the portal, it was concluded that his curiosity would impel him to try a second descent ; and Oreus, blessing the good chance which had thus brought the wild bird into his net, resolved not to suffer an opportunity so precious to be wasted.

“ Instantly, the whole of that wonderful machinery, by which the phantasms and illusions of Initiation are produced, were put in active preparation throughout that subterranean realm ; and the increased stir and vigilance awakened among its inmates, by this more than ordinary display of the resources of priestcraft, rendered the accomplishment

of Alethe's purpose, at such a moment, peculiarly difficult. Wholly ignorant of the important share which it had been her own fortune to take in attracting the young philosopher down to this region, she but heard of him vaguely, as the Chief of a great Grecian sect, who had been led, by either curiosity or accident, to expose himself to the first trials of Initiation; and whom the priests, she could see, were endeavouring to insnare in their toils, by every art and lure with which their dark science had gifted them.

“ To her mind, the image of a philosopher, such as Alciphron had been represented to her, came associated with ideas of age and reverence; and, more than once, the possibility of his being made instrumental to her deliverance flashed a hope across her heart in which she could not refrain from indulging. Often had she been told by Theora of the many Gentile sages, who had laid their wisdom down humbly at the foot of the Cross; and though this Initiate, she feared, could hardly be among the number, yet the rumours which she had gathered from the servants of the Temple, of his undisguised contempt for the errors

of heathenism, led her to hope she might find tolerance, if not sympathy, in her appeal to him.

“Nor was it solely with a view to her own chance of deliverance that she thus connected him in her thoughts with the plan which she meditated. The look of proud and self-gratulating malice, with which the High Priest had mentioned this ‘infidel,’ as he styled him, when giving her instructions in the scene she was to act before the philosopher in the valley, too plainly informed her of the dark destiny that hung over him. She knew how many were the hapless candidates for Initiation, who had been doomed to a duration worse than that of the grave, for but a word, a whisper breathed against the sacred absurdities they witnessed; and it was evident to her that the venerable Greek (for such her fancy represented Alciphron) was no less interested in escaping from the snares and perils of this region than herself.

“Her own resolution was, at all events, fixed. That visionary scene, in which she had appeared before Alciphron—little knowing how ardent were the heart and imagination, over which her beauty, at that moment, exercised its influence—was, she solemnly resolved, the very last unholy service, that



superstition or imposture should ever command of her.

“ On the following night the Aspirant was to watch in the Great Temple of Isis. Such an opportunity of approaching and addressing him might never come again. Should he, from compassion for her situation, or a sense of the danger of his own, consent to lend his aid to her flight, most gladly would she accept it—well assured that no danger or treachery she might risk could be half so odious and fearful as those which she left behind. Should he, on the contrary, reject the proposal, her determination was equally fixed—to trust to that God whose eye watches over the innocent, and go forth alone.

“ To reach the island in Lake Mœris was her first great object; and there occurred fortunately, at this time, a mode of effecting her purpose, by which both the difficulty and dangers of the attempt would be much diminished. The day of the annual visitation of the High Priest to the Place of Weeping\*—as that island in the centre of the Lake is called—was now fast approaching; and Alethe knew that

\* Vide *Wilford, Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii. p. 340.

the self-moving car, by which the High Priest and one of the Hierophants are conveyed down to the chambers under the Lake, stood then waiting in readiness. By availing herself of this expedient, she would gain the double advantage both of facilitating her own flight, and retarding the speed of her pursuers.

“Having paid a last visit to the tomb of her beloved mother, and wept there, long and passionately, till her heart almost failed in the struggle—having paused, too, to give a kiss to her favourite ibis, which, although too much a Christian to worship, she was still child enough to love—she went early, with a trembling step, to the Sanctuary, and there hid herself in one of the recesses of the Shrine. Her intention was to steal out from thence to Alciphron, while it was yet dark, and before the illumination of the great Statue behind the Veils had begun. But her fears delayed her till it was almost too late;—already was the image lighted up, and still she remained trembling in her hiding-place.

In a few minutes more the mighty Veils would have been withdrawn, and the glories of that scene of enchantment laid open—when, at length, sum-

moning all her courage, and taking advantage of a momentary absence of those employed in preparing this splendid mockery, she stole from under the Veil and found her way, through the gloom, to the Epicurean. There was then no time for explanation;—she had but to trust to the simple words, ‘Follow, and be silent;’ and the implicit readiness with which she found them obeyed filled her with no less surprise than the philosopher himself had felt in hearing them.

“In a second or two they were on their way through the subterranean windings, leaving the ministers of Isis to waste their splendours on vacancy, through a long series of miracles and visions which they now exhibited—unconscious that he, whom they were taking such pains to dazzle, was already, under the guidance of the young Christian, far removed beyond the reach of their deceiving spells.”

## CHAP. XIV.

SUCH was the singular story, of which this innocent girl now gave me, in her own touching language, the outline.

The sun was just rising as she finished her narrative. Fearful of encountering the expression of those feelings with which, she could not but observe, I was affected by her recital, scarcely had she concluded the last sentence, when, rising abruptly from her seat, she hurried into the pavilion, leaving me with the words fast crowding for utterance to my lips.

Oppressed by the various emotions thus sent back upon my heart, I lay down on the deck in a state of agitation, that defied even the most distant approaches of sleep. While every word she had uttered, every feeling she expressed, but ministered new fuel to that flame which consumed me, and to describe which, passion is far too weak a word, there was also much of her recital that disheartened and

alarmed me. To find a Christian thus under the garb of a Memphian Priestess, was a discovery that, had my heart been less deeply interested, would but have more powerfully stimulated my imagination and pride. But, when I recollected the austerity of the faith she had embraced—the tender and sacred tie, associated with it in her memory, and the devotion of woman's heart to objects thus consecrated—her very perfections but widened the distance between us, and all that most kindled my passion at the same time chilled my hopes.

Were we to be left to each other, as on this silent river, in such undisturbed communion of thoughts and feelings, I knew too well, I thought, both her sex's nature and my own, to feel a doubt that love would ultimately triumph. But the severity of the guardianship to which I must resign her—that of some monk of the desert, some stern Solitary—the influence such a monitor would gain over her mind—and the horror with which, ere long, he might teach her to regard the reprobate infidel upon whom she now smiled—in all this prospect I saw nothing but despair. After a few short hours, my dream of happiness would be at an end, and such a dark

chasm must then open between our fates, as would dissever them, wide as earth from heaven, asunder.

It was true, she was now wholly in my power. I feared no witnesses but those of earth, and the solitude of the desert was at hand. But though I acknowledged not a heaven, I worshipped her who was, to me, its type and substitute. If, at any moment, a single thought of wrong or deceit, towards one so sacred arose in my mind, one look from her innocent eyes averted the sacrilege. Even passion itself felt a holy fear in her presence—like the flame trembling in the breeze of the sanctuary—and Love, pure Love, stood in place of Religion.

As long as I knew not her story, I could indulge, at least, in dreams of the future. But, now—what expectation, what prospect remained? My single chance of happiness lay in the hope, however delusive, of being able to divert her thoughts from the fatal project she meditated; of weaning her, by persuasion and argument, from that austere faith, which I had before hated and now feared, and of attaching her, perhaps, alone and unlinked as she was in the world, to my own fortunes for ever!

In the agitation of these thoughts, I had started

from my resting-place, and continued to pace up and down, under a burning sun, till, exhausted both by thought and feeling, I sunk down, amid that blaze of light, into a sleep, which to my fevered brain seemed a sleep of fire.

On awaking, I found the veil of Alethe laid carefully over my brow, while she, herself, sat near me, under the shadow of the sail, looking anxiously upon that leaf, which her mother had given her, and employed apparently in comparing its outlines with the course of the river, as well as with the forms of the rocky hills by which we were passing. She looked pale and troubled, and rose eagerly to meet me, as if she had long and impatiently waited for my waking.

Her heart, it was plain, had been disturbed from its security, and was beginning to take alarm at its own feelings. But, though vaguely conscious of the peril to which she was exposed, her reliance, as is usual in such cases, increased with her danger, and upon me, far more than on herself, did she seem to depend for saving her. To reach, as soon as possible, her asylum in the desert, was now the urgent object of her entreaties and wishes; and the

self-reproach which she expressed at having, for a single moment, suffered her thoughts to be diverted from this sacred purpose, not only revealed the truth, that she *had* forgotten it, but betrayed even a glimmering consciousness of the cause.

Her sleep, she said, had been broken by ill-omened dreams. Every moment the shade of her mother had stood before her, rebuking, with mournful looks, her delay, and pointing, as she had done in death, to the eastern hills. Bursting into tears at this accusing recollection, she hastily placed the leaf, which she had been examining, in my hands, and implored that I would ascertain, without a moment's delay, what portion of our voyage was still unperformed, and in what space of time we might hope to accomplish it.

I had, still less than herself, taken note of either place or distance ; and, could we have been left to glide on in this dream of happiness, should never have thought of pausing to ask where it would end. But such confidence was far too sacred to be deceived ; and, reluctant as I naturally felt, to enter on an inquiry, which might soon dissipate even my last hope, her wish was sufficient to supersede even



the selfishness of love, and on the instant I proceeded to obey her will.

There stands on the eastern bank of the Nile, to the north of Antinöe, a high and steep rock, impending over the flood, which has borne, for ages, from a prodigy connected with it, the name of the Mountain of the Birds. Yearly, it is said, at a certain season and hour, large flocks of birds assemble in the ravine, of which this rocky mountain forms one of the sides, and are there observed to go through the mysterious ceremony of inserting each its beak into a particular cleft of the rock, till the cleft closes upon one of their number, when all the rest of the birds take wing, and leave the selected victim to die.

Through the ravine, rendered famous by this charm — for such the multitude consider it — there ran, in ancient times, a canal from the Nile, to some great and forgotten city, now buried in the desert. To a short distance from the river this canal still exists, but, after having passed through the defile, its scanty waters disappear, and are wholly lost under the sands.

It was in the neighbourhood of this place, as I

could collect from the delineations on the leaf — where a flight of birds represented the name of the mountain — that the abode of the Solitary, to whom Alethe was about to consign herself, was situated. Little as I knew of the geography of Egypt, it at once struck me, that we had long since left this mountain behind \* ; and, on inquiring of our boatmen, I found my conjecture confirmed. We had, indeed, passed it, on the preceding night; and, as the wind had been, ever since, blowing strongly from the north, and the sun was already sinking towards the horizon, we must be now, at least, a day's sail to the southward of the spot.

This discovery, I confess, filled my heart with a feeling of joy which I found it difficult to conceal. It seemed as if fortune was conspiring with love in my behalf, and, by thus delaying the moment of

\* The voyages on the Nile are, under favourable circumstances, performed with considerable rapidity. “En cinq ou six jours,” says *Maillet*, “on pourroit aisément remonter de l'embouchure du Nil à ses cataractes, ou descendre des cataractes jusqu'à la mer.” The great uncertainty of the navigation is proved by what *Belzoni* tells us: — “Nous ne mîmes cette fois que deux jours et demi pour faire le trajet du Caire à Melawi, auquel, dans notre second voyage, nous avons employés dix-huit jours.”

our separation, afforded me a chance at least of happiness. Her look and manner, too, when informed of our mistake, rather encouraged than chilled this secret hope. In the first moment of astonishment, her eyes opened upon me with a suddenness of splendour, under which I felt my own wink as though lightning had crossed them. But she again, as suddenly, let their lids fall, and, after a quiver of her lip, which showed the conflict of feeling then going on within, crossed her arms upon her bosom, and looked down silently upon the deck; her whole countenance sinking into an expression, sad, but resigned, as if she now felt that fate was on the side of wrong, and saw Love already stealing between her soul and heaven.

I was not slow, of course, in availing myself of what I fancied to be the irresolution of her mind. But, still, fearful of exciting alarm by any appeal to feelings of regard or tenderness, I but addressed myself to her imagination, and to that love of novelty and wonders, which is ever ready to be awakened within the youthful breast. We were now approaching that region of miracles, Thebes. "In a day or two," said I, "we shall see, towering

above the waters, the colossal Avenue of Sphinxes, and the bright Obelisks of the Sun. We shall visit the plain of Memnon, and behold those mighty statues that fling their shadows \* at sunrise over the Libyan hills. We shall hear the image of the Son of the Morning responding to the first touch of light. From thence, in a few hours, a breeze like this will transport us to those sunny islands near the cataracts; there, to wander, among the sacred palm-groves of Philœ, or sit, at noontide hour, in those cool alcoves †, which the waterfall of Syene shadows under its arch. Oh, who is there that, with scenes of such loveliness within reach, would turn coldly away to the bleak desert, and leave this fair world, with all its enchantments, shining unseen and unenjoyed? At least"—I added, taking tenderly her hand in mine—"let a few more days be stolen from the dreary fate to which thou hast devoted thyself, and then——"

\* "Elles ont près de vingt mètres (61 pieds) d'élévation; et au lever du soleil, leurs ombres immenses s'étendent au loin sur la chaîne Libyenne." *Description générale de Thèbes, par Messrs. Jollois et Desvilliers.*

† *Paul Lucas.*

She had heard but the last few words — the rest had been lost upon her. Startled by the tone of tenderness into which, in despite of all my resolves, I had suffered my voice to soften, she looked for an instant with passionate earnestness into my face; — then, dropping upon her knees with her clasped hands upraised, exclaimed, — “Tempt me not, in the name of God I implore thee, tempt me not to swerve from my sacred duty. Oh! take me instantly to that desert mountain, and I will bless thee for ever.”

This appeal, I felt, could not be resisted — even though my heart were to break for it. Having silently intimated my assent to her prayer, by a slight pressure of her hand as I raised her from the deck, I proceeded immediately, as we were still in full career, for the south, to give orders that our sail should be instantly lowered, and not a moment lost in retracing our course.

In giving these directions, however, it, for the first time, occurred to me, that, as I had hired this yacht in the neighbourhood of Memphis, where it was probable the flight of the young Priestess would be most vigilantly tracked, we should run the risk

of betraying to the boatmen the place of her retreat; —and there was now a most favourable opportunity for taking precautions against this danger. Desiring, therefore, that we should be landed at a small village on the shore, under pretence of paying a visit to some shrine in the neighbourhood, I there dismissed our barge, and was relieved from fear of further observation, by seeing it again set sail, and resume its course fleetly up the current.

From the boats of all descriptions that lay idle beside the bank, I now selected one, in every respect, suited to my purpose—being, in its shape and accommodations, a miniature of our former vessel, but, at the same time, so light and small as to be manageable by myself alone, and requiring, with the advantage of the current, little more than a hand to steer it. This boat I succeeded, without much difficulty, in purchasing, and, after a short delay, we were again afloat down the current;—the sun just then sinking, in conscious glory, over his own golden shrines in the Libyan waste.

The evening was calmer and more lovely than any that had yet smiled upon our voyage; and, as we left the shore, a strain of sweet melody came

soothingly over our ears. It was the voice of a young Nubian girl, whom we saw kneeling before an acacia, upon the bank, and singing, while her companions stood around, the wild song of invocation, which, in her country, they address to that enchanted tree :—

“ Oh ! Abyssinian tree,  
We pray, we pray to thee ;  
By the glow of thy golden fruit,  
And the violet hue of thy flower,  
And the greeting mute  
Of thy bough's salute  
To the stranger who seeks thy bower.\*

“ Oh ! Abyssinian tree,  
How the traveller blesses thee,  
When the night no moon allows,  
And the sunset hour is near,  
And thou bend'st thy boughs  
To kiss his brows,  
Saying, ‘ Come rest thee here.’  
Oh ! Abyssinian tree,  
Thus bow thy head to me !”

In the burden of this song the companions of the young Nubian joined ; and we heard the words, “ Oh ! Abyssinian tree,” dying away on the breeze,

\* See an account of this sensitive tree, which bends down its branches to those who approach it, in M. Jomard's Description of Syene and the Cataracts.

long after the whole group had been lost to our eyes.

Whether, in the new arrangement which I had made for our voyage, any motive, besides those which I professed, had a share, I can scarcely, even myself — so bewildered were then my feelings — determine. But no sooner had the current borne us away from all human dwellings, and we were alone on the waters, with not a soul near, than I felt how closely such solitude draws hearts together, and how much more we seemed to belong to each other, than when there were eyes around us.

The same feeling, but without the same sense of its danger, was manifest in every look and word of Alethe. The consciousness of the one great effort which she had made appeared to have satisfied her heart on the score of duty — while the devotedness with which she saw I attended to her every wish, was felt with all that trusting gratitude which, in woman, is the day-spring of love. She was, therefore, happy, innocently happy; and the confiding, and even affectionate, unreserve of her manner, while it rendered my trust more sacred, made it also far more difficult.



It was only, however, upon subjects unconnected with our situation or fate, that she yielded to such interchange of thought, or that her voice ventured to answer mine. The moment I alluded to the destiny that awaited us, all her cheerfulness fled, and she became saddened and silent. When I described to her the beauty of my own native land — its founts of inspiration and fields of glory — her eyes sparkled with sympathy, and sometimes even softened into fondness. But when I ventured to whisper, that, in that glorious country, a life full of love and liberty awaited her; when I proceeded to contrast the adoration and bliss she might command, with the gloomy austerities of the life to which she was hastening — it was like the coming of a sudden cloud over a summer sky. Her head sunk, as she listened; — I waited in vain for an answer; and when, half playfully reproaching her for this silence, I stooped to take her hand, I could feel the warm tears fast falling over it.

But even this — feeble as was the hope it held out — was still a glimpse of happiness. Though it foreboded that I should lose her, it also whispered that I was loved. Like that lake, in the land of

Roses\*, whose waters are half sweet, half bitter †, I felt my fate to be a compound of bliss and pain—but its very pain well worth all ordinary bliss.

And thus did the hours of that night pass along ; while every moment shortened our happy dream, and the current seemed to flow with a swifter pace than any that ever yet hurried to the sea. Not a feature of the whole scene but lives, at this moment, freshly in my memory ;—the broken star-light on the water ;—the rippling sound of the boat, as, without oar or sail, it went, like a thing of enchantment, down the stream ;—the scented fire, burning beside us upon the deck, and then that face, on which its light fell, revealing, at every moment, some new charm—some blush or look, more beautiful than the last !

Often, while I sat gazing, forgetful of all else, in this world, our boat, left wholly to itself, would drive from its course, and, bearing us away to the bank, get entangled in the water flowers, or be caught in some eddy, ere I perceived where we were.

\* The province of Arsinoë, now Fioam.

† *Paul Lucas.*

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Once, too, when the rustling of my oar among the flowers had startled away from the bank some wild antelopes, that had stolen, at that still hour, to drink of the Nile, what an emblem did I think it of the young heart then beside me—tasting, for the first time, of hope and love, and so soon, alas, to be scared from their sweetness for ever!

## CHAP. XV.

THE night was now far advanced—the bend of our course towards the left, and the closing in of the eastern hills upon the river, gave warning of our approach to the hermit's dwelling. Every minute now appeared like the last of existence; and I felt a sinking of despair at my heart, which would have been intolerable, had not a resolution that suddenly, and as if by inspiration, occurred to me, presented a glimpse of hope which, in some degree, calmed my feelings.

Much as I had, all my life, despised hypocrisy—the very sect I had embraced being chiefly recommended to me by the war they continued to wage upon the cant of all others—it was, nevertheless, in hypocrisy that I now scrupled not to take refuge from that calamity which to me was far worse than either shame or death, my separation from Alethe. In my despair, I adopted the humiliating plan—deeply humiliating as I felt it to be, even amid the

joy with which I welcomed it—of offering myself to this hermit, as a convert to his faith, and thus becoming the fellow-disciple of Alethe under his care!

From the moment I resolved upon this plan my spirit felt lightened. Though having fully before my eyes the mean labyrinth of imposture into which it would lead me, I thought of nothing but the chance of our continuing still together. In this hope, all pride, all philosophy was forgotten, and every thing seemed tolerable, but the prospect of losing her.

Thus resolved, it was with somewhat less reluctant feelings, that I now undertook, at the anxious desire of my companion, to ascertain the site of that well-known mountain, in the neighbourhood of which the anchoret's dwelling lay. We had already passed one or two stupendous rocks, which stood, detached, like fortresses, over the river's brink, and which, in some degree, corresponded with the description on the leaf. So little was there of life now stirring along the shores, that I had begun almost to despair of any assistance from inquiry, when, on looking to the western bank, I saw a boatman among the sedges, towing his small boat,

with some difficulty, up the current. Hailing him as we passed, I asked,—"Where stands the Mountain of the Birds?"\*—and he had hardly time, as he pointed above us, to answer "There," when we perceived that we were just then entering into the shadow, which this mighty rock flings across the whole of the flood.

In a few moments we had reached the mouth of the ravine, of which the Mountain of the Birds forms one of the sides, and through which the scanty canal from the Nile flows. At the sight of this awful chasm, within some of whose dreary recesses (if we had rightly interpreted the leaf) the dwelling of the Solitary was to be found, our voices sunk at once into a low whisper, while Alethe turned round to me with a look of awe and eagerness, as if doubtful whether I had not already disappeared from her side. A quick movement, however, of her hand towards the ravine, told too plainly that her purpose was still unchanged. Immediately checking, therefore, with my oars, the

\* There has been much controversy among the Arabian writers, with respect to the site of this mountain, for which see *Quatremère*, tom. i. art. *Amoun*.

career of our boat, I succeeded, after no small exertion, in turning it out of the current of the river, and steering into this bleak and stagnant canal.

Our transition from life and bloom to the very depth of desolation was immediate. While the water on one side of the ravine lay buried in shadow, the white skeleton-like crags of the other stood aloft in the pale glare of moonlight. The sluggish stream through which we moved yielded sullenly to the oar, and the shriek of a few water-birds, which we had roused from their fastnesses, was succeeded by a silence, so dead and awful, that our lips seemed afraid to disturb it by a breath; and half-whispered exclamations, "How dreary!" — "How dismal!" — were almost the only words exchanged between us.

We had proceeded for some time through this gloomy defile, when, at a short distance before us, among the rocks upon which the moonlight fell, we could perceive, on a ledge elevated but a little above the canal, a small hut or cave, which, from a tree or two planted around it, had some appearance of being the abode of a human being. "This, then,"

thought I, "is the home to which she is destined!" — A chill of despair came again over my heart, and the oars, as I sat gazing, lay motionless in my hands.

I found Alethe, too, whose eyes had caught the same object, drawing closer to my side than she had yet ventured. Laying her hand agitatedly upon mine, "We must here," said she, "part for ever." I turned to her, as she spoke; there was a tenderness, a despondency in her countenance, that at once saddened and inflamed my soul. "Part!" I exclaimed passionately — "No! — the same God shall receive us both. Thy faith, Alethe, shall, from this hour, be mine, and I will live and die in this desert with thee!"

Her surprise, her delight at these words, was like a momentary delirium. The wild, anxious smile, with which she looked into my face, as if to ascertain whether she had, indeed, heard my words aright, bespoke a happiness too much for reason to bear. At length the fulness of her heart found relief in tears; and, murmuring forth an incoherent blessing on my name, she let her head fall languidly and powerlessly on my arm. The light from our



boat-fire shone upon her face. I saw her eyes, which she had closed for a moment, again opening upon me with the same tenderness, and—merciful Providence, how I remember that moment!—was on the point of bending down my lips towards hers, when, suddenly, in the air above us, as if coming direct from heaven, there burst forth a strain of choral music, that with its solemn sweetness filled the whole valley.

Breaking away from my caress at these supernatural sounds, the maiden threw herself trembling upon her kness, and, not daring to look up, exclaimed wildly, “My mother, oh my mother!”

It was the Christian’s morning hymn that we heard;—the same, as I learned afterwards, that, on their high terrace at Memphis, she had been taught by her mother to sing to the rising sun.

Scarcely less startled than my companion, I looked up, and saw, at the very summit of the rock above us, a light, appearing to come from a small opening or window, through which those sounds likewise, that had appeared to me so supernatural, issued. There could be no doubt, that we had now found—if not the dwelling of the anchoret—at

least, the haunt of some of the Christian brotherhood of these rocks, by whose assistance we could not fail to find the place of his retreat.

The agitation, into which Alethe had been thrown by the first burst of that psalmody, soon yielded to the softening recollections which it brought back; and a calm came over her brow, such as it had never before worn, since we met. She seemed to feel as if she had now reached her destined haven, and hailed, as the voice of heaven itself, those solemn sounds by which she was welcomed to it.

In her tranquillity, however, I was very far from yet sympathising. Full of impatience to learn all that awaited her as well as myself, I pushed our boat close to the base of the rock, so as to bring it directly under that lighted window on the summit, to explore my way up to which was now my immediate object. Having hastily received my instructions from Alethe, and made her repeat again the name of the Christian whom we sought, I sprang upon the bank, and was not long in discovering a sort of path, or stairway, cut rudely out of the rock, and leading, as I found, by easy windings, up the steep.

After ascending for some time, I arrived at a level space or ledge, which the hand of labour had succeeded in converting into a garden\*, and which was planted, here and there, with fig-trees and palms. Around it, too, I could perceive, through the glimmering light, a number of small caves or grottos, into some of which, human beings might find an entrance; while others appeared of no larger dimensions than those tombs of the Sacred Birds which are seen ranged around Lake Mœris.

I was still, I found, but half-way up the ascent, nor was there visible any further means of continuing my course, as the mountain from hence rose, almost perpendicularly, like a wall. At length, however, on exploring more closely, I discovered behind the shade of a fig-tree a large ladder of wood, resting firmly against the rock, and affording an easy and safe ascent up the steep.

Having ascertained thus far, I again descended to the boat for Alethe, whom I found trembling already at her short solitude; and having led her

\* The monks of Mount Sinai (*Shaw* says) have covered over near four acres of the naked rocks with fruitful gardens and orchards.

up the stairway to this quiet garden, left her lodged there securely, amid its holy silence, while I pursued my way upward to the light upon the rock.

At the top of the long ladder I found myself on another ledge or platform, somewhat smaller than the first, but planted in the same manner, with trees, and, as I could perceive by the mingled light of morning and the moon, embellished with flowers. I was now near the summit;—there remained but another short ascent, and, as a ladder against the rock supplied, as before, the means of scaling it, I was in a few minutes at the opening from which the light issued.

I had ascended gently, as well from a feeling of awe at the whole scene, as from an unwillingness to disturb rudely the rites on which I intruded. My approach, therefore, being unheard, an opportunity was, for some moments, afforded me of observing the group within, before my appearance at the window was discovered.

In the middle of the apartment, which seemed to have been once a Pagan oratory, there was collected an assembly of about seven or eight persons, some male, some female, kneeling in silence round

a small altar ;—while, among them, as if presiding over their solemn ceremony, stood an aged man, who, at the moment of my arrival, was presenting to one of the female worshippers an alabaster cup, which she applied, with profound reverence, to her lips. The venerable countenance of the minister, as he pronounced a short prayer over her head, wore an expression of profound feeling that showed how wholly he was absorbed in that rite ; and when she had drank of the cup—which I saw had engraven on its side the image of a head \*, with a glory round it—the holy man bent down and kissed her forehead. †

After this parting salutation, the whole group rose silently from their knees ; and it was then, for the first time, that, by a cry of terror from one of the women, the appearance of a stranger at the window was discovered. The whole assembly seemed

\* There was usually, *Tertullian* tells us, the image of Christ on the communion-cups.

† “ We are rather disposed to infer,” says the late *Bishop of Lincoln*, in his very sensible work on *Tertullian*, “ that, at the conclusion of all their meetings for the purpose of devotion, the early Christians were accustomed to give the kiss of peace, in token of the brotherly love subsisting between them.”

startled and alarmed, except him, that superior person, who, advancing from the altar, with an unmoved look, raised the latch of the door adjoining to the window, and admitted me.

There was, in this old man's features, a mixture of elevation and sweetness, of simplicity and energy, which commanded at once attachment and homage; and half hoping, half fearing, to find in him the destined guardian of Alethe, I looked anxiously in his face, as I entered, and pronounced the name "Melanius!" — "Melanius is my name, young stranger," he answered; "and whether in friendship or in enmity thou comest, Melanius blesses thee." Thus saying, he made a sign with his right hand above my head, while, with involuntary respect, I bowed beneath the benediction.

"Let this volume," I replied, "answer for the peacefulness of my mission"—at the same time, placing in his hands the copy of the Scriptures which had been his own gift to the mother of Alethe, and which her child now brought as the credential of her claims on his protection. At the sight of this sacred pledge, which he instantly recognised, the solemnity that had at first marked his

reception of me softened into tenderness. Thoughts of other times appeared to pass through his mind; and as, with a sigh of recollection, he took the book from my hands, some words on the outer leaf caught his eye. They were few—but contained, most probably, the last wishes of the dying Theora; for as he read them over eagerly, I saw tears in his aged eyes. “The trust,” he said, with a faltering voice, “is precious and sacred, and God will enable, I hope, his servant to guard it faithfully.”

During this short dialogue, the other persons of the assembly had departed—being, as I afterwards learned, brethren from the neighbouring bank of the Nile, who came thus secretly before daybreak\*, to join in worshipping their God. Fearful lest their descent down the rock might alarm Alethe, I hurried briefly over the few words of explanation that remained, and leaving the venerable Christian to follow at his leisure, hastened anxiously down to rejoin the young maiden.

\* It was among the accusations of *Celsus* against the Christians, that they held their assemblies privately and contrary to law; and one of the speakers in the curious work of *Minucius Felix* calls the Christians “latebrosa et lucifugax natio.”

## CHAP. XVI.

MELANIUS was one of the first of those zealous Christians of Egypt, who, following the recent example of the hermit, Paul, bade farewell to all the comforts of social existence, and betook themselves to a life of contemplation in the desert. Less selfish, however, in his piety, than most of these ascetics, Melanius forgot not the world, in leaving it. He knew that man was not born to live wholly for himself; that his relation to human kind was that of the link to the chain, and that even his solitude should be turned to the advantage of others. In flying, therefore, from the din and disturbance of life, he sought not to place himself beyond the reach of its sympathies, but selected a retreat where he could combine all the advantages of solitude with those opportunities of being useful to his fellow-men, which a neighbourhood to their populous haunts would afford.



That taste for the gloom of subterranean recesses, which the race of Misraim inherit from their Ethiopian ancestors, had, by hollowing out all Egypt into caverns and crypts, supplied these Christian anchorets with an ample choice of retreats. Accordingly, some found a shelter in the grottos of Elethya;—others, among the royal tombs of the Thebaïd. In the middle of the Seven Valleys\*, where the sun rarely shines, a few have fixed their dim and melancholy retreat; while others have sought the neighbourhood of the red Lakes of Nitria†, and there, like those Pagan solitaries of old, who fixed their dwelling among the palm-trees near the Dead Sea, pass their whole lives in musing amidst the sterility of nature, and seem to find, in her desolation, peace.

It was on one of the mountains of the Saïd, to the east of the river, that Melanius, as we have seen, chose his place of seclusion—having all the life and

\* See *Macrizy's* account of these valleys, given by *Quatremère*, tom. i. p. 450.

† For a striking description of this region, see "*Rameses*," a work which, though in general too technical and elaborate, shows, in many passages, to what picturesque effects the scenery and mythology of Egypt may be made subservient.

fertility of the Nile on one side, and the lone, dismal barrenness of the desert on the other. Half-way down this mountain, where it impends over the ravine, he found a series of caves or grottos dug out of the rock, which had, in other times, ministered to some purpose of mystery, but whose use had long been forgotten, and their recesses abandoned.

To this place, after the banishment of his great master, Origen, Melanius, with a few faithful followers, retired, and there, by the example of his innocent life, as well as by his fervid eloquence, succeeded in winning crowds of converts to his faith. Placed, as he was, in the neighbourhood of the rich city, Antinoë\*, though he mingled not with its multitude, his name and his fame were ever among them, and, to all who sought after instruction or consolation, the cell of the hermit was always open.

Notwithstanding the rigid abstinence of his own

\* From the position assigned to Antinoë in this work, we should conclude that it extended much farther to the north, than the few ruins of it that remain would seem to indicate, and that the distance between the city and the Mountain of the Birds was considerably less than what it appears to be at present.

habits, he was yet careful to provide for the comforts of others. Content with a rude pallet of straw, himself, he had always for the stranger a less homely resting-place. From his grotto, the wayfaring and the indigent never went unrefreshed; and, with the aid of some of his brethren, he had formed gardens along the ledges of the mountain, which gave an air of life and cheerfulness to his rocky dwelling, and supplied him with the chief necessaries of such a climate—fruit and shade.

Though the acquaintance he had formed with the mother of Alethe, during the short period of her attendance at the school of Origen, was soon interrupted, and never afterwards renewed, the interest which he had then taken in her fate was far too lively to be forgotten. He had seen the zeal with which her young heart welcomed instruction; and the thought that so promising a candidate for heaven should have relapsed into idolatry, came often, with disquieting apprehension, over his mind.

It was, therefore, with true pleasure, that, but a year or two before Theora's death, he had learned by a private communication from her, transmitted through a Christian embalmer of Memphis, that

“not only had her own heart taken root in the faith, but that a new bud had flowered with the same divine hope, and that, ere long, he might see them both transplanted to the desert.”

The coming, therefore, of Alethe was far less a surprise to him, than her coming thus alone was a shock and a sorrow; and the silence of their first meeting showed how painfully both remembered that the tie which had brought them together was no longer of this world—that the hand, which should have been then joined with theirs, was mouldering in the tomb. I now saw that even religion like his was not proof against the sadness of mortality. For, as the old man put aside the ringlets from her forehead, and contemplated in that clear countenance the reflection of what her mother had been, there mingled a mournfulness with his piety, as he said, “Heaven rest her soul!” which showed how little even the certainty of a heaven for those we love can reconcile us to the pain of having lost them on earth.

The full light of day had now risen upon the desert, and our host, reminded, by the faint looks of Alethe, of the many anxious hours we had passed

without sleep, proposed that we should seek, in the chambers of the rock, such rest as a hermit's dwelling could offer. Pointing to one of the largest of these openings, as he addressed me—"Thou wilt find," he said, "in that grotto a bed of fresh doum leaves, and may the consciousness of having protected the orphan sweeten thy sleep!"

I felt how dearly this praise had been earned, and already almost repented of having deserved it. There was a sadness in the countenance of Alethe, as I took leave of her, to which the forebodings of my own heart but too faithfully responded; nor could I help fearing, as her hand parted lingeringly from mine, that I had, by this sacrifice, placed her beyond my reach for ever.

Having lighted for me a lamp, which, in these recesses, even at noon, is necessary, the holy man led me to the entrance of the grotto. And here I blush to say, my career of hypocrisy began. With the sole view of obtaining another glance at Alethe, I turned humbly to solicit the benediction of the Christian, and, having conveyed to her, while bending reverently down, as much of the deep feeling of my soul as looks could express, I

then, with a desponding spirit, hurried into the cavern.

A short passage led me to the chamber within—the walls of which I found covered, like those of the grottos of Lycopolis, with paintings, which, though executed long ages ago, looked as fresh as if their colours were but laid on yesterday. They were, all of them, representations of rural and domestic scenes; and, in the greater number, the melancholy imagination of the artist had called in, as usual, the presence of Death, to throw his shadow over the picture.

My attention was particularly drawn to one series of subjects, throughout the whole of which the same group—consisting of a youth, a maiden, and two aged persons, who appeared to be the father and mother of the girl—were represented in all the details of their daily life. The looks and attitudes of the young people denoted that they were lovers; and, sometimes, they were seen sitting under a canopy of flowers, with their eyes fixed on each other's faces, as though they could never look away; sometimes, they appeared walking along the banks of the Nile,—

—— on one of those sweet nights  
 When Isis, the pure star of lovers \*, lights  
 Her bridal crescent o'er the holy stream —  
 When wandering youths and maidens watch her beam,  
 And number o'er the nights she hath to run,  
 Ere she again embrace her bridegroom sun.†

Through all these scenes of endearment the two elder persons stood by ;—their calm countenances touched with a share of that bliss, in whose perfect light the young lovers were basking. Thus far, all was happiness ;—but the sad lesson of mortality was yet to come. In the last picture of the series, one of the figures was missing. It was that of the young maiden, who had disappeared from among them. On the brink of a dark lake stood the three who remained ; while a boat, just departing for the City of the Dead, told too plainly the end of their dream of happiness.

This memorial of a sorrow of other times—of a sorrow, ancient as death itself—was not wanting to deepen the melancholy of my mind, or to add to the weight of the many bodings that pressed upon it.

\* Vide *Plutarch. de Isid.*

† “*Conjunctio solis cum luna, quod est veluti utriusque connubium.*” *Jablonski.*

After a night, as it seemed, of anxious and un-sleeping thought, I rose from my bed and returned to the garden. I found the Christian alone — seated, under the shade of one of his trees, at a small table, on which there lay a volume unrolled, while a beautiful antelope was sleeping at his feet. Struck by the contrast which he presented to those haughty priests, whom I had seen surrounded by the pomp and gorgeousness of temples, “Is this, then,” thought I, “the faith before which the world now trembles — its temple the desert, its treasury a book, and its High Priest the solitary dweller of the rock?”

He had prepared for me a simple, but hospitable repast, of which fruits from his own garden, the white bread of Olyra, and the juice of the honey-cane, formed the most costly luxuries. His manner to me was even more cordial and fatherly than before; but the absence of Alethe, and, still more, the ominous reserve, with which he not only, himself, refrained from all mention of her name, but eluded the few inquiries, by which I sought to lead to it, seemed to confirm all the apprehensions I had felt in parting from her.

She had acquainted him, it was evident, with the whole history of our flight. My reputation as a



philosopher—my desire to become a Christian—all was already known to the zealous anchoret, and the subject of my conversion was the very first on which he entered. Oh, pride of philosophy, how wert thou then humbled, and with what shame did I stand in the presence of that venerable man, not daring to let my eyes encounter his, while, with unhesitating trust in the sincerity of my intention, he welcomed me to a participation of his holy hope, and imprinted the Kiss of Charity on my infidel brow!

Embarrassed as I could not but feel by the humiliating consciousness of hypocrisy, I was even still more perplexed by my almost total ignorance of the real tenets of the faith to which I professed myself a convert. Abashed and confused, and with a heart sick at its own deceit, I listened to the animated and eloquent gratulations of the Christian, as though they were words in a dream, without any link or meaning; nor could disguise but by the mockery of a reverent bow, at every pause, the total want of self-possession, and even of speech, under which I laboured.

A few minutes more of such trial, and I must have avowed my imposture. But the holy man per-

ceived my embarrassment;— and, whether mistaking it for awe, or knowing it to be ignorance, relieved me from my perplexity by, at once, changing the theme. Having gently awakened his antelope from its sleep, “ You have doubtless,” he said, “ heard of my brother-anchoret, Paul, who, from his cave in the marble mountains, near the Red Sea, sends hourly the blessed ‘ sacrifice of thanksgiving ’ to heaven. Of *his* walks, they tell me, a lion is the companion \* ; but, for me,” he added with a playful and significant smile, “ who try my powers of taming but on the gentler animals, this feeble child of the desert is a far fitter playmate.” Then, taking his staff, and putting the time-worn volume which he had been perusing into a large goat-skin pouch, that hung by his side, “ I will now,” said he, conduct thee over my rocky kingdom, that thou mayest see in what drear and barren places that ‘ sweet fruit of the spirit, ’ Peace, may be gathered.”

To speak of peace to a heart throbbing, as mine did, at that moment, was like talking of some distant harbour to the mariner sinking at sea. In

\* *M. Chateaubriand* has introduced Paul and his lion into the “ *Martyrs*,” liv. xi.

vain did I look around for some sign of Alethe ;— in vain make an effort even to utter her name. Consciousness of my own deceit, as well as a fear of awakening in the mind of Melanius any suspicion that might tend to frustrate my only hope, threw a fetter over my spirit and checked my tongue. In humble silence, therefore, I followed, while the cheerful old man, with slow, but firm step, ascended the rock, by the same ladders which I had mounted on the preceding night.

During the time when the Decian Persecution was raging, many Christians, as he told me, of the neighbourhood had taken refuge under his protection, in these grottos ; and the small chapel upon the summit, where I had found his flock at prayer, was, in those awful times of suffering, their usual place of retreat, where, by drawing up these ladders, they were enabled to secure themselves from pursuit.

The view, from the top of the rock, extending on either side, embraced the two extremes of fertility and desolation ; nor could the Epicurean and the Anchorite, who now stood gazing from that height, be at any loss to indulge their respective tastes, between the living luxuriance of the world on one side, and

the dead, pulseless repose of the desert on the other. When we turned to the river, what a picture of animation presented itself! Near us to the south, were the graceful colonnades of Antinoë, its proud, populous streets, and triumphal monuments. On the opposite shore, rich plains, all teeming with cultivation to the water's edge, seemed to offer up, as from verdant altars, their fruits to the sun; while, beneath us, the Nile,—

——— the glorious stream,  
 That late between its banks was seen to glide —  
 With shrines and marble cities, on each side,  
 Glittering, like jewels strung along a chain —  
 Had now sent forth its waters, and o'er plain  
 And valley, like a giant from his bed  
 Rising with outstretch'd limbs, superbly spread.

From this scene, on one side of the mountain, we had but to turn round our eyes to the other, and it was as if Nature herself had become suddenly extinct;—a wide waste of sands, bleak and interminable, wearying out the sun with its sameness of desolation;—black, burnt-up rocks, that stood as barriers, at which life stopped;—while the only signs of animation, past or present, were the foot-prints, here and there, of an antelope or ostrich, or

the bones of dead camels, as they lay whitening at a distance, marking out the track of the caravans over the waste.

After listening, while he contrasted, in a few eloquent words, the two regions of life and death on whose confines we stood, I again descended with my guide to the garden we had left. From thence, turning into a path along the mountain-side, he led me to another row of grottos, facing the desert, which had been once, he said, the abode of those brethren in Christ, who had fled with him to this solitude from the crowded world—but which death had, within a few short months, rendered tenantless. A cross of red stone, and a few faded trees, were the only traces these solitaries had left behind.

A silence of some minutes succeeded, while we descended to the edge of the canal; and I saw opposite, among the rocks, that solitary cave, which had so chilled me with its aspect on the preceding night. Beside the bank we found one of those rustic boats, which the Egyptians construct of planks of wild thorn, bound rudely together with bands of papyrus. Placing ourselves in this boat, and rather

impelling than rowing it across, we made our way through the foul and shallow flood, and landed directly under the site of the cave.

This dwelling was situated, as I have already mentioned, on a ledge of the rock; and, being provided with a sort of window or aperture to admit the light of heaven, was accounted, I found, far more cheerful than the grottos on the other side of the ravine. But there was a dreariness in the whole region around, to which light only lent additional horror. The dead whiteness of the rocks, as they stood, like ghosts, in the sunshine;—that melancholy pool, half lost in the sands;—all gave to my mind the idea of a wasting world. To dwell in a place so desolate seemed to me a living death; and when the Christian, as we entered the cave, said, “Here is to be thy home,” prepared as I had been for the worst, all my resolution gave way;—every feeling of disappointed passion and humbled pride, which had been gathering round my heart for the last few hours, found a vent at once, and I burst into tears.

Accustomed to human weakness, and perhaps guessing at some of the sources of mine, the good

Hermit, without appearing to take any notice of this emotion, proceeded to expatiate, with a cheerful air, on, what he called, the comforts of my dwelling. Sheltered from the dry, burning wind of the south, my porch would inhale, he said, the fresh breeze of the Dog-star. Fruits from his own mountain-garden should furnish my repast. The well of the neighbouring rock would supply my beverage; and “here,” he continued—lowering his voice into a more solemn tone, as he placed upon the table the volume which he had brought—“here, my son, is that ‘well of living waters,’ in which alone thou wilt find lasting refreshment or peace!” Thus saying, he descended the rock to his boat, and after a few plashes of his oar had died upon my ear, the solitude and silence that reigned around me was complete.

## CHAP. XVII.

WHAT a fate was mine!—but a few weeks since, presiding over that gay Festival of the Garden, with all the luxuries of existence tributary in my train; and now—self-humbled into a solitary outcast—the hypocritical pupil of a Christian anchoret—without even the excuse of religious fanaticism, or any other madness, but that of love, wild love, to extenuate my fall! Were there a hope that, by this humiliating waste of existence, I might purchase now and then a momentary glimpse of Alethe, even the depths of the desert, with such a chance, would be welcome. But to live—and live thus—*without* her, was a misery which I neither foresaw nor could endure.

Hating even to look upon the den to which I was doomed, I hurried out into the air, and found my way, along the rocks, to the desert. The sun was going down, with that blood-red hue, which he so often wears, in this climate, at his setting. I saw



the sands, stretching out, like a sea to the horizon, as if their waste extended to the very verge of the world—and, in the bitterness of my feelings, rejoiced to see so large a portion of creation rescued, even by this barren liberty, from the encroaching grasp of man. The thought seemed to relieve my wounded pride, and, as I wandered over the dim and boundless solitude, to be thus free, even amidst blight and desolation, appeared to me a blessing.

The only living thing I saw was a restless swallow, whose wings were of the same hue with the grey sands over which he fluttered.\* “Why (thought I) may not the mind, like this bird, partake of the colour of the desert, and sympathise in its austerity, its freedom, and its calm?”—thus vainly endeavouring, between despondence and defiance, to encounter with some degree of fortitude what yet my heart sickened to contemplate. But the effort was unavailing. Overcome by that vast solitude, whose repose was not the slumber of peace, but rather the sullen and burning silence of hate, I felt my spirit give way, and even love itself yielded to despair.

\* “Je vis dans le désert des hirondelles d’un gris clair comme le sable sur lequel elles volent.” *Denon.*

Taking my seat on a fragment of a rock, and covering my eyes with my hands, I made an effort to shut out the overwhelming prospect. But all in vain—it was still before me, with every additional horror that fancy could suggest; and when, again looking forth, I beheld the last red ray of the sun, shooting across the melancholy and lifeless waste, it appeared to me like the light of that comet which once desolated this world\*, and thus luridly shone out over the ruin that it had made!

Appalled by my own gloomy imaginations, I turned towards the ravine; and, notwithstanding the disgust with which I had fled from my dwelling, was not ill pleased to find my way, over the rocks, to it again. On approaching the cave, to my astonishment, I saw a light within. At such a moment, any vestige of life was welcome, and I hailed the

\* In alluding to Whiston's idea of a comet having caused the deluge, *M. Girard*, having remarked that the word Typhon means a deluge, adds, "On ne peut entendre par le tems du règne de Typhon que celui pendant lequel le déluge inonda la terre, tems pendant lequel on dût observer la comète qui l'occasionna, et dont l'apparition fut, non seulement pour les peuples de l'Égypte, et de l'Éthiopie, mais encore pour tous les peuples le présage funeste de leur destruction presque totale." *Description de la Vallée de l'Égarement.*

unexpected appearance with pleasure. On entering, however, I found the chamber all as lonely as I had left it. The light I had seen came from a lamp that burned brightly on the table ; beside it was unfolded the volume which Melanius had brought, and upon the open leaves—oh, joy and surprise—lay the well-known cross of Alethe!

What hand, but her own, could have prepared this reception for me?—The very thought sent a hope into my heart, before which all despondency fled. Even the gloom of the desert was forgotten, and my rude cave at once brightened into a bower. She had here reminded me, by this sacred memorial, of the vow which I had pledged to her under the Hermit's rock ; and I now scrupled not to reiterate the same daring promise, though conscious that through hypocrisy alone could I fulfil it.

Eager to prepare myself for my task of imposture, I sat down to the volume, which I now found to be the Hebrew Scriptures ; and the first sentence, on which my eyes fell, was—“ The Lord hath commanded the blessing, even Life for evermore ! ” Startled by those words, in which it appeared to me as if the Spirit of my dream had again pronounced

his assuring prediction\*, I raised my eyes from the page, and repeated the sentence over and over, as if to try whether in these sounds there lay any charm or spell, to re-awaken that faded illusion in my soul. But, no—the rank frauds of the Memphian priesthood had dispelled all my trust in the promises of religion. My heart had again relapsed into its gloom of scepticism, and, to the word of “Life,” the only answer it sent back was, “Death!”

Being impatient, however, to possess myself of the elements of a faith, upon which—whatever it might promise for hereafter—I felt that all my happiness here depended, I turned over the pages with an earnestness and avidity, such as never even the most favourite of my studies had awakened in me. Though, like all who seek but the surface of learning, I flew desultorily over the leaves, lighting

\* “Many people,” said *Origen*, “have been brought over to Christianity by the Spirit of God giving a sudden turn to their minds, and offering visions to them either by day or night.” On this *Jortin* remarks:—“Why should it be thought improbable that Pagans of good dispositions, but not free from prejudices, should have been called by divine admonitions, by dreams or visions, which might be a support to Christianity in those days of distress?”

only on the more prominent and shining points, I yet found myself, even in this undisciplined career, arrested, at every page, by the awful, the supernatural sublimity, the alternate melancholy and grandeur of the images that crowded upon me.

I had, till now, known the Hebrew theology but through the platonising refinement of Philo;—as, in like manner, for my knowledge of the Christian doctrine I was indebted to my brother Epicureans, Lucian and Celsus. Little, therefore, was my mind prepared for the simple majesty, the high tone of inspiration—the poetry, in short, of heaven that breathed throughout these oracles. Could admiration have kindled faith, I should, that night, have been a believer; so elevated, so awed was my imagination by that wonderful book—its warnings of woe, its announcements of glory, and its unrivalled strains of adoration and sorrow.

Hour after hour, with the same eager and desultory curiosity, did I turn over the leaves;—and when, at length, I lay down to rest, my fancy was still haunted by the impressions it had received. I went again through the various scenes of which I had

read; again called up, in sleep, the bright images that had passed before me, and when awakened at early dawn by the solemn Hymn from the chapel, imagined that I was still listening to the sound of the winds, sighing mournfully through the harps of Israel on the willows.

Starting from my bed, I hurried out upon the rock, with a hope that, among the tones of that morning choir, I might be able to distinguish the sweet voice of Alethe. But the strain had ceased;— I caught only the last notes of the Hymn, as, echoing up that lonely valley, they died away into the silence of the desert.

With the first glimpse of light I was again eagerly at my study, and, notwithstanding the frequent distraction both of my thoughts and looks towards the distant, half-seen grottos of the Anchorit, continued my task with unabating perseverance through the day. Still alive, however, but to the eloquence, the poetry of what I studied, of its claims to authority, as a history, I never once paused to consider. My fancy alone being interested by it, to fancy only I referred all that it contained; and, passing rapidly from annals to prophecy, from nar-

ration to song, regarded the whole but as a tissue of oriental allegories, in which the deep melancholy of Egyptian associations was interwoven with the rich and sensual imagery of the East.

Towards sunset I saw the venerable Hermit, on his way, across the canal, to my cave. Though he was accompanied only by his graceful antelope, which came snuffing the wild air of the desert, as if scenting its home, I felt his visit, even thus, to be a most welcome relief. It was the hour, he said, of his evening ramble up the mountain — of his accustomed visit to those cisterns of the rock, from which he drew nightly his most precious beverage. While he spoke, I observed in his hand one of those earthen cups\*, in which it is the custom of the inhabitants of the wilderness to collect the fresh dew among the rocks. Having proposed that I should accompany him in his walk, he proceeded to lead me, in the direction of the desert, up the side of the mountain that rose above my dwelling, and

\* *Palladius*, who lived some time in Egypt, describes the monk Ptolemæus, who inhabited the desert of Scete, as collecting in earthen cups the abundant dew from the rocks." *Bibliothec. Pat.* tom. xiii.

which formed the southern wall or screen of the defile.

Near the summit we found a seat, where the old man paused to rest. It commanded a full view over the desert, and was by the side of one of those hollows in the rock, those natural reservoirs, in which are treasured the dews of night for the refreshment of the dwellers in the wilderness. Having learned from me how far I had advanced in my study—"In yonder light," said he, pointing to a small cloud in the east, which had been formed on the horizon by the haze of the desert, and was now faintly reflecting the splendours of sunset—"in the midst of that light stands Mount Sinai, of whose glory thou hast read; upon whose summit was the scene of one of those awful revelations, in which the Almighty has renewed from time to time his communication with Man, and kept alive the remembrance of his own Providence in this world."

After a pause, as if absorbed in the immensity of the subject, the holy man continued his sublime theme. Looking back to the earliest annals of time, he showed how constantly every relapse of the human race into idolatry has been followed by some



manifestation of Divine power, chastening the strong and proud by punishment, and winning back the humble by love. It was to preserve, he said, unextinguished upon earth, that great and vital truth—the Creation of the world by one Supreme Being—that God chose, from among the nations, an humble and enslaved race—that he brought them out of their captivity “on eagles’ wings,” and, still surrounding every step of their course with miracles, has placed them before the eyes of all succeeding generations, as the depositaries of his will, and the ever-during memorials of his power.\*

Passing, then, in review the long train of inspired interpreters, whose pens and whose tongues were made the echoes of the Divine voice †, he traced throughout the events of successive ages, the gradual unfolding of the dark scheme of Providence—darkness without, but all light and glory within. The glimpses of a coming redemption, visible even through

\* The brief sketch here given of the Jewish dispensation agrees very much with the view taken of it by Dr. Sumner, in the first chapters of his eloquent work, the “Records of the Creation.”

† In the original, the discourses of the Hermit are given much more at length.

the wrath of Heaven ;—the long series of prophecy through which this hope runs, burning and alive, like a spark along a chain ;—the slow and merciful preparation of the hearts of mankind for the great trial of their faith and obedience that was at hand, not only by miracles that appealed to the living, but by prophecies launched into the future to carry conviction to the yet unborn ;—“ through all these glorious and beneficent gradations we may track,” said he, “ the manifest footsteps of a Creator, advancing to his grand, ultimate end, the salvation of his creatures.”

After some hours devoted to these holy instructions, we returned to the ravine, and Melanius left me at my cave ; praying, as he parted from me— with a benevolence which I but ill, alas ! deserved— that my soul might, under these lessons, be “ as a watered garden,” and, ere long, “ bear fruit unto life eternal.”

Next morning, I was again at my study, and even more eager in the awakening task than before. With the commentary of the Hermit freshly in my memory, I again read through, with attention, the Book of the Law. But in vain did I seek the

promise of immortality in its pages.\* “It tells me,” said I, “of a God coming down to earth, but of the ascent of Man to heaven it speaks not. The rewards, the punishments it announces, lie all on this side of the grave ; nor did even the Omnipotent offer to his own chosen servants a hope beyond the impassable limits of this world. Where, then, is the salvation of which the Christian spoke? or, if Death be at the root of the faith, can Life spring out of it?”

Again, in the bitterness of disappointment, did I mock at my own willing self-delusion—again rail at the arts of that traitress, Fancy, ever ready, like the Delilah of this wondrous book, to steal upon the slumbers of Reason, and deliver him up, shorn and powerless, to his foes. If deception, thought I,

\* “It is impossible to deny,” says Dr. Sumner, “that the sanctions of the Mosaic Law are altogether temporal . . . . It is, indeed, one of the facts that can only be explained by acknowledging that he really acted under a Divine commission, promulgating a temporary law for a peculiar purpose”—a much more candid and sensible way of treating this very difficult point, than by either endeavouring, like Warburton, to escape from it into a paradox, or, still worse, contriving, like Dr. Graves, to increase its difficulty by explanation. Vide “*On the Pentateuch.*” See also *Horne’s Introduction, &c.*, vol. i. p. 226.

be necessary, at least let me not practise it on myself;—in the desperate alternative before me, let me rather be even hypocrite than dupe.

These self-accusing reflections, cheerless as they rendered my task, did not abate, for a single moment, my industry in pursuing it. I read on and on, with a sort of sullen apathy, neither charmed by style, nor transported by imagery—the fatal blight in my heart having communicated itself to my imagination and taste. The curses and the blessings, the glory and the ruin, which the historian recorded and the prophet had predicted, seemed all of this world—all temporal and earthly. That mortality, of which the fountain-head had tasted, tinged the whole stream; and when I read the words, “all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again\*,” a feeling, like the wind of the desert, came witheringly over

\* While Voltaire, Volney, &c., refer to the Ecclesiastes, as abounding with tenets of materialism and Epicurism, Mr. Des Vœux and others find in it strong proofs of belief in a future state. The chief difficulty lies in the chapter from which this text is quoted; and the mode of construction by which some writers attempt to get rid of it—namely, by putting these texts into the mouth of a foolish reasoner—appears forced and gratuitous. Vide *Dr. Hales's Analysis*.

me. Love, Beauty, Glory, every thing most bright and worshipped upon earth, appeared to be sinking before my eyes, under this dreadful doom, into one general mass of corruption and silence.

Possessed by the image of desolation I had thus called up, I laid my head upon the book, in a paroxysm of despair. Death, in all his most ghastly varieties, passed before me; and I had continued thus for some time, as under the influence of a fearful vision, when the touch of a hand upon my shoulder roused me. Looking up, I saw the Anchoret standing by my side;—his countenance beaming with that sublime tranquillity, which a hope, beyond this earth, alone can bestow. How I did envy him!

We again took our way to the seat upon the mountain—the gloom within my own mind making every thing around me more gloomy. Forgetting my hypocrisy in my feelings, I proceeded at once to make an avowal to him of all the doubts and fears which my study of the morning had awakened.

“Thou art yet, my son,” he answered, “but on the threshold of our faith. Thou hast seen but the first rudiments of the Divine plan;—its full and con-

summate perfection hath not yet opened upon thy mind. However glorious that manifestation of Divinity on Mount Sinai, it was but the forerunner of another, still more glorious, which, in the fulness of time, was to burst upon the world; when all, that before had seemed dim and incomplete, was to be perfected, and the promises, shadowed out by the ‘spirit of prophecy,’ realised;—when the seal of silence, under which the Future had so long lain, was to be broken, and the glad tidings of life and immortality proclaimed to the world!”

Observing my features brighten at these words, the pious man continued. Anticipating some of the holy knowledge that was in store for me, he traced, through all its wonders and mercies, the great work of Redemption, dwelling in detail upon every miraculous circumstance connected with it—the exalted nature of the Being, by whose ministry it was accomplished, the noblest and first created of the Sons of God\*, inferior only, to the one, self-

\* This opinion of the Hermit may be supposed to have been derived from his master, Origen; but it is not easy to ascertain the exact doctrine of Origen on this subject. In the Treatise on Prayer attributed to him, he asserts that God

existent, Father;—the mysterious incarnation of this heavenly messenger;—the miracles that authenticated his divine mission;—the example of obedience to God and love to man, which he set, as a shining light, before the world for ever;—and, lastly and chiefly, his death and resurrection, by which the covenant of mercy was sealed, and “life and immortality brought to light.”

“Such,” continued the Hermit, “was the Mediator, promised through all time, to ‘make recon-

the Father alone should be invoked—which, says Bayle, is to “enchérir sur les Hérésies des Sociniens.” Notwithstanding this, however, and some other indications of, what was afterwards called, Arianism, (such as the opinion of the divinity being received by *communication*, which *Milner* asserts to have been held by this Father,) Origen was one of the authorities quoted by Athanasius in support of his high doctrines of co-eternity and co-essentiality. What Priestley says is, perhaps, the best solution of these inconsistencies:—“Origen, as well as Clemens Alexandrinus, has been thought to favour the Arian principles; but he did it only in words, and not in ideas.”—*Early Opinions*, &c. Whatever uncertainty, however, there may exist with respect to the opinion of Origen himself on this subject, there is no doubt that the doctrines of his immediate followers were, at least, Anti-Athanasian. “So many Bishops of Africa,” says Priestley, “were, at this period (between the year 255 and 258), Unitarians, that Athanasius says, ‘The Son of God’—meaning his divinity—‘was scarcely any longer preached in the churches.’”

ciliation for iniquity,' to change death into life, and bring 'healing on his wings' to a darkened world. Such was the last crowning dispensation of that God of benevolence, in whose hands sin and death are but instruments of everlasting good, and who, through apparent evil and temporary retribution, bringing all things 'out of darkness into his marvellous light,' proceeds watchfully and unchangingly to the great, final object of his providence—the restoration of the whole human race to purity and happiness!"\*

\* This benevolent doctrine—which not only goes far to solve the great problem of moral and physical evil, but which would, if received more generally, tend to soften the spirit of uncharitableness, so fatally prevalent among Christian sects—was maintained by that great light of the early Church, Origen, and has not wanted supporters among more modern Theologians. That Tillotson was inclined to the opinion appears from his sermon preached before the queen. Paley is supposed to have held the same amiable doctrine; and Newton (the author of the work on the Prophecies) is also among the supporters of it. For a full account of the arguments in favour of this opinion, derived both from reason and the express language of Scripture, see *Dr. Southwood Smith's* very interesting work, "On the Divine Government." See also *Magee on Atonement*, where the doctrine of the advocates of Universal Restoration is thus briefly, and, I believe, fairly explained:— "Beginning with the existence of an infinitely powerful, wise, and good Being, as the first and fundamental



With a mind astonished, if not touched, by these discourses, I returned to my cave, and found the lamp, as before, ready lighted to receive me. The volume which I had been hitherto studying, was replaced by another, which lay open upon the table, with a branch of fresh palm between its leaves. Though I could not doubt to whose gentle and guardian hand I was indebted for this invisible watchfulness over my studies, there was yet a something in it, so like spiritual interposition, that it struck me with awe;—and never more than at this moment, when, on approaching the volume, I saw, as the light glistened over its silver letters\*, that it

principle of rational religion, they pronounce the essence of this Being to be love, and from this infer, as a demonstrable consequence, that none of the creatures formed by such a Being will ever be made eternally miserable . . . . Since God (they say) would act unjustly in inflicting eternal misery for temporary crimes, the sufferings of the wicked can be but remedial, and will terminate in a complete purification from moral disorder, and in their ultimate restoration to virtue and happiness."

\* The Codex Cottonianus of the New Testament is written in silver letters on a purple ground. The Codex Cottonianus of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament is supposed to be the identical copy that belonged to Origen.

was the very Book of Life of which the Hermit had spoken !

The midnight hymn of the Christians had sounded through the valley, before I had yet raised my eyes from that sacred volume ; and the second hour of the sun found me again over its pages.

## CHAP. XVIII.

IN this mode of existence I had now passed some days;—my mornings devoted to reading, my nights to listening, under the wide canopy of heaven, to the holy eloquence of Melanius. The perseverance with which I inquired, and the quickness with which I learned, soon succeeded in deceiving my benevolent instructor, who mistook curiosity for zeal, and knowledge for belief. Alas! cold, and barren, and earthly was that knowledge—the word without the spirit, the shape without the life. Even when, as a relief from hypocrisy, I persuaded myself that I believed, it was but a brief delusion, a faith, whose hope crumbled at the touch—like the fruit of the desert-shrub\*, shining and empty!

But, though my soul was still dark, the good Hermit saw not into its depths. The very facility of my belief, which might have suggested some

\* Vide *Hamilton's Ægyptiaca.*

doubt of its sincerity, was but regarded, by his innocent zeal, as a more signal triumph of the truth. His own ingenuousness led him to a ready trust in others; and the examples of such conversion as that of the philosopher, Justin, who, during a walk by the sea-shore, received the light into his soul, had prepared him for illuminations of the spirit, even more rapid than mine.

During all this time, I neither saw nor heard of Alethe;—nor could my patience have endured through so long a privation, had not those mute vestiges of her presence, that welcomed me every night on my return, made me feel that I was still living under her gentle influence, and that her sympathy hung round every step of my progress. Once, too, when I ventured to speak her name to Melanius, though he answered not my inquiry, there was a smile, I thought, of promise upon his countenance, which love, far more alive than faith, was ready to interpret as it desired.

At length — it was on the sixth or seventh evening of my solitude, when I lay resting at the door of my cave, after the study of the day—I was startled by hearing my name called loudly from

the opposite rocks ; and looking up, saw, upon the cliff near the deserted grottos, Melanius and—oh ! I *could not* doubt—my Alethe by his side !

Though I had never, since the first night of my return from the desert, ceased to flatter myself with the fancy that I was still living in her presence, the actual sight of her once more made me feel for what a long age we had been separated. She was clothed all in white, and, as she stood in the last remains of the sunshine, appeared to my too prophetic fancy like a parting spirit, whose last footsteps on earth that pure glory encircled.

With a delight only to be imagined, I saw them descend the rocks, and, placing themselves in the boat, proceed directly towards my cave. To disguise from Melanius the mutual delight with which we again met was impossible ;—nor did Alethe even attempt to make a secret of her joy. Though blushing at her own happiness, as little could her frank nature conceal it, as the clear waters of Ethiopia can hide their gold. Every look, every word, bespoke a fulness of affection, to which, doubtful as I was of our tenure of happiness, I knew not how to respond.

I was not long, however, left ignorant of the bright fate that awaited me; but, as we wandered or rested among the rocks, learned every thing that had been arranged since our parting. She had made the Hermit, I found, acquainted with all that had passed between us; had told him, without reserve, every incident of our voyage—the avowals, the demonstrations of affection on one side, and the deep sentiment that gratitude had awakened on the other. Too wise to regard affections so natural with severity—knowing that they were of heaven, and but made evil by man—the good Hermit had heard of our attachment with pleasure; and, fully satisfied, as to the honour and purity of my views, by the fidelity with which I had delivered my trust into his hands, saw, in my affection for the young orphan, but a providential resource against that friendless solitude in which his death must soon leave her.

As, listening eagerly, I collected these particulars from their discourse, I could hardly trust my ears. It seemed a happiness too great to be true, to be real; nor can words convey any idea of the joy, the shame, the wonder with which I listened while the

holy man himself declared that he awaited but the moment, when he should find me worthy of becoming a member of the Christian Church, to give me also the hand of Alethe in that sacred union, which alone sanctifies love, and makes the faith, which it pledges, holy. It was but yesterday, he added, that his young charge, herself, after a preparation of prayer and repentance, such as even her pure spirit required, had been admitted, by the sacred ordinance of baptism, into the bosom of the faith;—and the white garment she wore, and the ring of gold on her finger\*, “were symbols,” he added, “of that New Life into which she had been initiated.”

I raised my eyes to hers as he spoke, but withdrew them again, dazzled and confused. Even her beauty, to my imagination, seemed to have undergone some brightening change; and the contrast

\* See, for the custom among the early Christians of wearing white for a few days after baptism, *Ambros. de Myst.* — With respect to the ring, the Bishop of Lincoln says, in his work on Tertullian, “The natural inference from these words (*Tertull. de Pudicitia*) appears to be, that a ring used to be given in baptism; but I have found no other trace of such a custom.”

between that open and happy countenance, and the unblest brow of the infidel that stood before her, abashed me into a sense of unworthiness, and almost checked my rapture.

To that night, however, I look back, as an epoch in my existence. It proved that sorrow is not the only awakener of devotion, but that joy may sometimes quicken the holy spark into life. Returning to my cave, with a heart full, even to oppression, of its happiness, I could find no other relief to my overcharged feelings, than that of throwing myself on my knees, and uttering, for the first time in my life, a heart-felt prayer, that if, indeed, there were a Being who watched over mankind, he would send down one ray of his truth into my darkened soul, and make it worthy of the blessings, both here and hereafter, proffered to it!

My days now rolled on in a perfect dream of happiness. Every hour of the morning was welcomed as bringing nearer and nearer the blest time of sunset, when the Hermit and Alethe never failed to visit my now charmed cave, where her smile left, at each parting, a light that lasted till her return. Then, our rambles, together, by starlight, over the



mountain; our pauses, from time to time, to contemplate the wonders of the bright heaven above us; our repose by the cistern of the rock, and our silent listening, through hours that seemed minutes, to the holy eloquence of our teacher;—all, all was happiness of the most heartfelt kind, and such as even the doubts, the cold lingering doubts, that still hung, like a mist, around my heart, could neither cloud nor chill.

As soon as the moonlight nights returned, we used to venture into the desert; and those sands, which had lately looked so desolate, in my eyes, now assumed even a cheerful and smiling aspect. To the light, innocent heart of Alethe, every thing was a source of enjoyment. For her, even the desert had its jewels and flowers; and, sometimes, her delight was to search among the sands for those beautiful pebbles of jasper\* that abound in them;—sometimes her eyes would sparkle with pleasure on finding, perhaps, a stunted marigold, or one of those bitter, scarlet flowers†, that lend their dry mockery

\* Vide *Clarke*.

† “*Les Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum et Zygophyllum coccineum*, plantes grasses des déserts, rejetées, à cause de leur

of ornament to the desert. In all these pursuits and pleasures the good Hermit took a share—mingling occasionally with them the reflections of a benevolent piety, that lent its own cheerful hue to all the works of creation, and saw the consoling truth, “God is Love,” written legibly every where.

Such was, for a few weeks, my blissful life. Oh, mornings of hope, oh, nights of happiness, with what melancholy pleasure do I retrace your flight, and how reluctantly pass to the sad events that followed!

During this time, in compliance with the wishes of Melanius, who seemed unwilling that I should become wholly estranged from the world, I used occasionally to pay a visit to the neighbouring city, Antinoë\*, which, being the capital of the Thebaïd, is the centre of all the luxury of Upper Egypt. But here, so changed was my every feeling by the all-absorbing passion which now possessed me, that I sauntered along, wholly uninterested by either the scenes or the people that surrounded me, and, sigh-

âcreté, par les chameaux, les chèvres, et les gazelles.” *M. Delile upon the Plants of Egypt.*

\* Vide *Savary* and *Quatremère*.

ing for that rocky solitude where my Alethe breathed, felt *this* to be the wilderness, and *that* the world.

Even the thoughts of my own native Athens, that at every step were called up, by the light Grecian architecture of this imperial city; did not awaken one single regret in my heart — one wish to exchange even an hour of my desert for the best luxuries and honours that awaited me in the Garden. I saw the arches of triumph; — I walked under the superb portico, which encircles the whole city with its marble shade; — I stood in the Circus of the Sun, by whose rose-coloured pillars the mysterious movements of the Nile are measured; — on all these proud monuments of glory and art, as well as on the gay multitude that enlivened them, I looked with an unheeding eye. If they awakened in me any thought, it was the mournful idea, that, one day, like Thebes and Heliopolis, this pageant would pass away, leaving nothing behind but a few mouldering ruins — like sea-shells found where the ocean has been — to tell that the great tide of Life was once there!

But, though indifferent thus to all that had formerly attracted me, there were subjects, once alien

to my heart, on which it was now most tremblingly alive; and some rumours which had reached me, in one of my visits to the city, of an expected change in the policy of the Emperor towards the Christians, filled my mind with apprehensions as new as they were dreadful to me.

The toleration and even favour which the Christians enjoyed, during the first four years of the reign of Valerian, had removed from them all fear of a renewal of those horrors, which they had experienced under the rule of his predecessor, Decius. Of late, however, some less friendly dispositions had manifested themselves. The bigots of the court, taking alarm at the rapid spread of the new faith, had succeeded in filling the mind of the monarch with that religious jealousy, which is the ever-ready parent of cruelty and injustice. Among these counsellors of evil was Macrianus, the Prætorian Prefect, who was, by birth, an Egyptian, and had long made himself notorious — so akin is superstition to intolerance — by his addiction to the dark practices of demon-worship and magic.

From this minister, who was now high in the favour of Valerian, the new measures of severity

against the Christians were expected to emanate. All tongues, in all quarters, were busy with the news. In the streets, in the public gardens, on the steps of the temples, I saw, every where, groups of inquirers collected, and heard the name of Macrianus upon every tongue. It was dreadful, too, to observe, in the countenances of those who spoke, the variety of feeling with which the rumour was discussed, according as they feared or desired its truth — according as they were likely to be among the torturers or the victims.

Alarmed, though still ignorant of the whole extent of the danger, I hurried back to the ravine, and, going at once to the grotto of Melanius, detailed to him every particular of the intelligence I had collected. He listened to me with a composure, which I mistook, alas ! for confidence in his own security ; and, naming the hour for our evening walk, retired into his grotto.

At the accustomed time, accompanied by Alethe, he came to my cave. It was evident that he had not communicated to her the intelligence which I had brought, for never hath brow worn such happiness as that which now played around hers : — it

was, alas! *not* of this earth. Melanius, himself, though composed, was thoughtful; and the solemnity, almost approaching to melancholy, with which he placed the hand of Alethe in mine — in the performance, too, of a ceremony that *ought* to have filled my heart with joy — saddened and alarmed me. This ceremony was our betrothment, the act of plighting our faith to each other, which we now solemnised on the rock before the door of my cave, in the face of that calm, sunset heaven, whose one star stood as our witness. After a blessing from the Hermit upon our spousal pledge, I placed the ring — the earnest of our future union — on her finger; and, in the blush, with which she surrendered to me her whole heart at that instant, forgot every thing but my happiness, and felt secure even against fate!

We took our accustomed walk, that evening, over the rocks and on the desert. So bright was the moon — more like the daylight, indeed, of other climes — that we could plainly see the tracks of the wild antelopes in the sand; and it was not without a slight tremble of feeling in his voice, as if some melancholy analogy occurred to him as he spoke,

that the good Hermit said, "I have observed in the course of my walks \*, that wherever the track of that gentle animal appears, there is, almost always, found the foot-print of a beast of prey near it." He regained, however, his usual cheerfulness before we parted, and fixed the following evening for an excursion, on the other side of the ravine, to a point looking, he said, "towards that northern region of the desert, where the hosts of the Lord encamped in their departure out of bondage."

Though, when Alethe was present, all my fears even for herself were forgotten in that perpetual element of happiness, which encircled her like the air that she breathed, no sooner was I alone, than vague terrors and bodings crowded upon me. In vain did I endeavour to reason away my fears, by dwelling only on the most cheering circumstances — on the reverence with which Melanius was regarded, even by the Pagans, and the inviolate security with which he had lived through the most perilous periods, not only safe himself, but affording

\* "Je remarquai, avec une réflexion triste, qu'un animal de proie accompagne presque toujours les pas de ce joli et frêle individu."

sanctuary in the depths of his grottos to others. Though somewhat calmed by these considerations, yet when at length I sunk off to sleep, dark, horrible dreams took possession of my mind. Scenes of death and of torment passed confusedly before me ; and, when I awoke, it was with the fearful impression that all these horrors were real.



## CHAP. XIX.

AT length, the day dawned—that dreadful day. Impatient to be relieved from my suspense, I threw myself into my boat—the same in which we had performed our happy voyage—and, as fast as oars could speed me, hurried away to the city. I found the suburbs silent and solitary, but, as I approached the Forum, loud yells, like those of barbarians in combat, struck on my ear, and, when I entered it—great God, what a spectacle presented itself! The imperial edict against the Christians had arrived during the night, and already the wild fury of bigotry was let loose.

Under a canopy, in the middle of the Forum, was the tribunal of the Governor. Two statues—one of Apollo, the other of Osiris—stood at the bottom of the steps that led up to his judgment-seat. Before these idols were shrines, to which the devoted Christians were dragged from all quarters by the

soldiers and mob, and there compelled to recant, by throwing incense into the flame, or, on their refusal, hurried away to torture and death. It was an appalling scene;—the consternation, the cries of some of the victims—the pale, silent resolution of others;—the fierce shouts of laughter that broke from the multitude, when the dropping of the frankincense on the altar proclaimed some denial of Christ\*; and the fiend-like triumph with which the courageous Confessors, who avowed their faith, were led away to the flames;—never could I have conceived such an assemblage of horrors!

Though I gazed but for a few minutes, in those minutes I felt and fancied enough for years. Already did the form of Alethe appear to flit before me through that tumult;—I heard them shout her name;—her shriek fell on my ear; and the very thought so palsied me with terror, that I stood fixed and statue-like on the spot.

\* “Those Christians who sacrificed to idols to save themselves were called by various names, *Thurificati, Sacrificati, Mittentes, Negatores,*” &c. Baronius mentions a bishop of this period (253), Marcellinus, who, yielding to the threats of the Gentiles, threw incense upon the altar. Vide *Arnob. contra Gent.* lib. vii.

Recollecting, however, the fearful preciousness of every moment, and that—perhaps, at this very instant—some emissaries of blood might be on their way to the Grottos, I rushed wildly out of the Forum, and made my way to the quay.

The streets were now crowded ; but I ran head-long through the multitude, and was already under the portico leading down to the river—already saw the boat that was to bear me to Alethe—when a Centurion stood sternly in my path, and I was surrounded and arrested by soldiers ! It was in vain that I implored, that I struggled with them as for life, assuring them that I was a stranger—that I was an Athenian—that I was—*not* a Christian. The precipitation of my flight was sufficient evidence against me, and unrelentingly, and by force, they bore me away to the quarters of their Chief.

It was enough to drive me at once to madness ! Two hours, two frightful hours, was I kept waiting the arrival of the Tribune of their Legion\*—my brain burning with a thousand fears and imaginations, which every passing minute made but more

\* A rank, resembling that of Colonel.

likely to be realised. All I could collect, too, from the conversations of those around me but added to the agonising apprehensions with which I was racked. Troops, it was said, had been sent in all directions through the neighbourhood, to bring in the rebellious Christians, and make them bow before the Gods of the Empire. With horror, too, I heard of Orcus—Orcus, the High Priest of Memphis—as one of the principal instigators of this sanguinary edict, and as here present in Antinoë, animating and directing its execution.

In this state of torture I remained till the arrival of the Tribune. Absorbed in my own thoughts, I had not perceived his entrance;—till, hearing a voice, in a tone of friendly surprise, exclaim, “Alciphron!” I looked up, and in this legionary Chief recognised a young Roman of rank, who had held a military command, the year before, at Athens, and was one of the most distinguished visitors of the Garden. It was no time, however, for courtesies:—he was proceeding with all cordiality to greet me, but, having heard him order my instant release, I could wait for no more. Acknowledging his kindness but by a grasp of the hand, I flew off,

like one frantic, through the streets, and, in a few minutes, was on the river.

My sole hope had been to reach the Grottos before any of the detached parties should arrive, and, by a timely flight across the desert, rescue, at least, Alethe from their fury. The ill-fated delay that had occurred rendered this hope almost desperate; but the tranquillity I found every where as I proceeded down the river, and my fond confidence in the sacredness of the Hermit's retreat, kept my heart from sinking altogether under its terrors.

Between the current and my oars, the boat flew, with the speed of wind, along the waters; and I was already near the rocks of the ravine, when I saw, turning out of the canal into the river, a barge crowded with people, and glittering with arms! How did I ever survive the shock of that sight? The oars dropped, as if struck out of my hands, into the water, and I sat, helplessly gazing, as that terrific vision approached. In a few minutes, the current brought us together;—and I saw, on the deck of the barge, Alethe herself and the Hermit surrounded by soldiers!

We were already passing each other, when, with a desperate effort, I sprang from my boat and lighted upon the edge of their vessel. I knew not what I did, for despair was my only prompter. Snatching at the sword of one of the soldiers, as I stood tottering on the edge, I had succeeded in wresting it out of his hands, when, at the same moment, I received a thrust of a lance from one of his comrades, and fell backward into the river. I can just remember rising again and making a grasp at the side of the vessel;—but the shock, and the faintness from my wound, deprived me of all consciousness, and a shriek from Alethe, as I sunk, is all I can recollect of what followed.

Would I had then died!—Yet, no, Almighty Being—I should have died in darkness, and I have lived to know Thee!

On returning to my senses, I found myself reclined on a couch, in a splendid apartment, the whole appearance of which being Grecian, I, for a moment, forgot all that had passed, and imagined myself in my own home at Athens. But too soon the whole dreadful certainty flashed upon me; and, starting wildly—disabled as I was—from my couch,

I called loudly, and with the shriek of a maniac, upon Alethe.

I was in the house, I then found, of my friend and disciple, the young Tribune, who had made the Governor acquainted with my name and condition, and had received me under his roof, when brought, bleeding and insensible, to Antinoë. From him I now learned at once—for I could not wait for details—the sum of all that had happened in that dreadful interval. Melanius was no more—Alethe still alive, but in prison!

“Take me to her”—I had but time to say—“take me to her instantly, and let me die by her side”—when, nature again failing under such shocks, I relapsed into insensibility. In this state I continued for near an hour, and, on recovering, found the Tribune by my side. The horrors, he said, of the Forum were, for that day, over—but what the morrow might bring, he shuddered to contemplate. His nature, it was plain, revolted from the inhuman duties in which he was engaged. Touched by the agonies he saw me suffer, he, in some degree, relieved them, by promising that I should, at night-fall, be conveyed to the prison, and, if possible,

through his influence, gain access to Alethe. She might yet, he added, be saved, could I succeed in persuading her to comply with the terms of the edict, and make sacrifice to the Gods.—“Otherwise,” said he, “there is no hope;—the vindictive Orcus, who has resisted even this short respite of mercy, will, to-morrow, inexorably demand his prey.”

He then related to me, at my own request—though every word was torture—all the harrowing details of the proceeding before the Tribunal. “I have seen courage,” said he, “in its noblest forms, in the field; but the calm intrepidity with which that aged Hermit endured torments—which it was hardly less torment to witness—surpassed all that I could have conceived of human fortitude!”

My poor Alethe, too—in describing to me her conduct, the brave man wept like a child. Overwhelmed, he said, at first by her apprehensions for my safety, she had given way to a full burst of womanly weakness. But no sooner was she brought before the Tribunal, and the declaration of her faith was demanded of her, than a spirit almost supernatural seemed to animate her whole form. “She



raised her eyes," said he, "calmly, but with fervour, to heaven, while a blush was the only sign of mortal feeling on her features;—and the clear, sweet, and untrembling voice, with which she pronounced her own doom, in the words, 'I am a Christian!'<sup>\*</sup> sent a thrill of admiration and pity throughout the multitude. Her youth, her loveliness, affected all hearts, and a cry of 'Save the young maiden!' was heard in all directions."

The implacable Oreus, however, would not hear of mercy. Resenting, as it appeared, with all his deadliest rancour, not only her own escape from his toils, but the aid with which she had, so fatally to his views, assisted mine, he demanded loudly and in the name of the insulted sanctuary of Isis, her instant death. It was but by the firm intervention of the Governor, who shared the general sympathy in her fate, that the delay of another day was granted to give a chance to the young maiden of yet recall-

<sup>\*</sup> The merit of the confession "Christianus sum," or "Christiana sum," was considerably enhanced by the clearness and distinctness with which it was pronounced. *Eusebius* mentions the martyr *Vetius* as making it *λαμπροτατη φωνη*.

ing her confession, and thus affording some pretext for saving her.

Even in yielding, with evident reluctance, to this respite, the inhuman Priest would yet accompany it with some mark of his vengeance. Whether for the pleasure (observed the Tribune) of mingling mockery with his cruelty, or as a warning to her of the doom she must ultimately expect, he gave orders that there should be tied round her brow one of those chaplets of coral\*, with which it is the custom of young Christian maidens to array themselves on the day of their martyrdom;—“and, thus fearfully adorned,” said he, “she was led away, amidst the gaze of the pitying multitude, to prison.”

With these harrowing details the short interval till nightfall—every minute of which seemed an age—was occupied. As soon as it grew dark, I was placed upon a litter—my wound, though not dangerous, requiring such a conveyance—and, under the guidance of my friend, I was conducted to the prison. Through his interest with the guard,

\* Une “de ces couronnes de grain de corail, dont les vierges martyres ornoient leurs cheveux en allant à la mort.” *Les Martyrs*.

we were without difficulty admitted, and I was borne into the chamber where the maiden lay immured. Even the veteran guardian of the place seemed touched with compassion for his prisoner, and supposing her to be asleep, had the litter placed gently near her.

She was half reclining, with her face hid beneath her hands, upon a couch—at the foot of which stood an idol, over whose hideous features a lamp of naphtha, that hung from the ceiling, shed a wild and ghastly glare. On a table before the image stood a censer, with a small vessel of incense beside it—one grain of which, thrown voluntarily into the flame, would, even now, save that precious life. So strange, so fearful was the whole scene, that I almost doubted its reality. *Alethe!* my own, happy *Alethe!* *can* it, I thought, be thou that I look upon?

She now, slowly, and with difficulty, raised her head from the couch, on observing which, the kind Tribune withdrew, and we were left alone. There was a paleness, as of death, over her features; and those eyes, which, when last I saw them, were but too bright, too happy for this world, looked dim and sunken. In raising herself up, she put her hand, as

if from pain, to her forehead, whose marble hue but appeared more death-like from those red bands that lay so awfully across it.

After wandering for a minute vaguely, her eyes at length rested upon me—and, with a shriek, half terror, half joy, she sprung from the couch, and sunk upon her knees by my side. She had believed me dead; and, even now, scarcely trusted her senses. “My husband! my love!” she exclaimed; “oh, if thou comest to call me from this world, behold I am ready!” In saying thus, she pointed wildly to that ominous wreath, and then dropped her head down upon my knee, as if an arrow had pierced it.

“Alethe!” I cried—terrified to the very soul by that mysterious pang—and, as if the sound of my voice had re-animated her, she looked up, with a faint smile, in my face. Her thoughts, which had evidently been wandering, became collected; and in her joy at my safety, her sorrow at my suffering, she forgot entirely the fate that impended over herself. Love, innocent love, alone occupied all her thoughts; and the warmth, the affection, the devotedness, with which she spoke—oh how, at any

other moment, I would have blessed, have lingered upon every word!

But the time flew fast—that dreadful morrow was approaching. Already I saw her writhing in the hands of the torturer—the flames, the racks, the wheels were before my eyes! Half frantic with the fear that her resolution was fixed, I flung myself from the litter in an agony of weeping, and supplicated her, by the love she bore me, by the happiness that awaited us, by her own merciful God, who was too good to require such a sacrifice—by all that the most passionate anxiety could dictate, I implored that she would avert from us the doom that was coming, and—but for once—comply with the vain ceremony demanded of her.

Shrinking from me, as I spoke—but with a look more of sorrow than reproach—“What, thou, too!” she said mournfully—“thou, into whose inmost spirit I had fondly hoped the same light had entered as into my own! No, never be thou leagued with them who would tempt me to ‘make shipwreck of my faith!’ Thou, who couldst alone bind me to life, use not, I entreat thee, thy power; but let me die, as He I serve hath commanded—die for the

Truth. Remember the holy lessons we heard together on those nights, those happy nights, when both the present and future smiled upon us—when even the gift of eternal life came more welcome to my soul, from the glad conviction that thou wert to be a sharer in its blessings;—shall I forfeit now that divine privilege? shall I deny the true God, whom we then learned to love?

“No, my own betrothed,” she continued—pointing to the two rings on her finger—“behold these pledges—they are both sacred. I should have been as true to thee as I am now to heaven,—nor in that life to which I am hastening shall our love be forgotten. Should the baptism of fire, through which I shall pass to-morrow, make me worthy to be heard before the throne of Grace, I will intercede for thy soul—I will pray that it may yet share with mine that ‘inheritance, immortal and undefiled,’ which Mercy offers, and that thou—and my dear mother—and I——”

She here dropped her voice; the momentary animation, with which devotion and affection had inspired her, vanished;—and there came a darkness over all her features, a livid darkness—like the

approach of death—that made me shudder through every limb. Seizing my hand convulsively, and looking at me with a fearful eagerness, as if anxious to hear some consoling assurance from my own lips—“Believe me,” she continued, “not all the torments they are preparing for me—not even this deep, burning pain in my brow, to which they will hardly find an equal—could be half so dreadful to me, as the thought that I leave thee, without——”

Here her voice again failed; her head sunk upon my arm, and—merciful God, let me forget what I then felt—I saw that she was dying! Whether I uttered any cry, I know not;—but the Tribune came rushing into my chamber, and, looking on the maiden, said, with a face full of horror, “It is but too true!”

He then told me in a low voice, what he had just learned from the guardian of the prison, that the band round the young Christian’s brow\* was—

\* We find poisonous crowns mentioned by *Pliny*, under the designation of “*coronæ ferales*.” *Paschalius*, too, gives the following account of these “deadly garlands,” as he calls them:—“*Sed mirum est tam salutare inventum humanam nequitiam reperisse, quomodo ad nefarios usus traducunt.*”

oh horrible!—a compound of the most deadly poison—the hellish invention of Orcus, to satiate his vengeance, and make the fate of his poor victim secure. My first movement was to untie that fatal wreath—but it would not come away—it would not come away!

Roused by the pain, she again looked in my face; but, unable to speak, took, hastily from her bosom the small silver cross which she had brought with her from my cave. Having pressed it to her own lips, she held it anxiously to mine, and seeing me kiss the holy symbol with fervour, looked happy, and smiled. The agony of death seemed to have passed away;—there came suddenly over her features a heavenly light, some share of which I felt descending into my own soul, and, in a few minutes more, she expired in my arms.

Nempe, repertæ sunt nefandæ coronæ harum, quas dixi, tam salubrium per nomen quidem et speciem imitatrices, at re et effectu ferales, atque adeo capitis, cui imponuntur, interfectrices." *De Coronis.*



*Here ends the Manuscript ; but, on the outer cover is found, in the handwriting of a much later period, the following Notice, extracted, as it appears, from some Egyptian martyrology : —*

“ ALCIPHON — an Epicurean philosopher, converted to Christianity A. D. 257, by a young Egyptian maiden, who suffered martyrdom in that year. Immediately upon her death he betook himself to the desert, and lived a life, it is said, of much holiness and penitence. During the persecution under Dioclesian, his sufferings for the faith were most exemplary ; and being at length, at an advanced age, condemned to hard labour, for refusing to comply with an Imperial edict, he died at the Brass Mines of Palestine, A. D. 297. —

“ As Aleiphron held the opinions maintained since by Arius, his memory has not been spared by Athanasian writers, who, among other charges, accuse him of having been addicted to the super-

stitutions of Egypt. For this calumny, however, there appears to be no better foundation than a circumstance, recorded by one of his brother monks, that there was found, after his death, a small metal mirror, like those used in the ceremonies of Isis, suspended around his neck.”

ALCIPHRON:

A FRAGMENT.



# ALCIPHON.

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## LETTER I.

FROM ALCIPHON AT ALEXANDRIA TO CLEON AT ATHENS.

WELL may you wonder at my flight  
From those fair Gardens, in whose bowers  
Lingers whate'er of wise and bright,  
Of Beauty's smile or Wisdom's light,  
Is left to grace this world of ours.  
Well may my comrades, as they roam,  
On such sweet eves as this, inquire  
Why I have left that happy home  
Where all is found that all desire,  
And Time hath wings that never tire ;  
Where bliss, in all the countless shapes  
That Fancy's self to bliss hath given,  
Comes clustering round, like road-side grapes  
That woo the traveller's lip, at even ;

Where Wisdom flings not joy away —  
As Pallas in the stream, they say,  
Once flung her flute — but smiling owns  
That woman's lip can send forth tones  
Worth all the music of those spheres  
So many dream of, but none hears ;  
Where Virtue's self puts on so well  
Her sister Pleasure's smile that, loth  
From either nymph apart to dwell,  
We finish by embracing both.

Yes, such the place of bliss, I own,  
From all whose charms I just have flown ;  
And ev'n while thus to thee I write,  
And by the Nile's dark flood recline,  
Fondly, in thought, I wing my flight  
Back to those groves and gardens bright,  
And often think, by this sweet light,  
How lovelily they all must shine ;  
Can see that graceful temple throw  
Down the green slope its lengthen'd shade,  
While, on the marble steps below,  
There sits some fair Athenian maid,

Over some favourite volume bending ;  
And, by her side, a youthful sage  
Holds back the ringlets that, descending,  
Would else o'ershadrow all the page.  
But hence such thoughts ! — nor let me grieve  
O'er scenes of joy that I but leave,  
As the bird quits awhile its nest  
To come again with livelier zest.

And now to tell thee — what I fear  
Thou'lt gravely smile at — *why* I'm here.  
Though through my life's short, sunny dream,  
I've floated without pain or care,  
Like a light leaf, down pleasure's stream,  
Caught in each sparkling eddy there ;  
Though never Mirth awaked a strain  
That my heart echoed not again ;  
Yet have I felt, when ev'n most gay,  
Sad thoughts — I knew not whence or why —  
Suddenly o'er my spirit fly,  
Like clouds, that, ere we've time to say  
“ How bright the sky is ! ” shade the sky.  
Sometimes so vague, so undefin'd  
Were these strange dark'nings of my mind —

While nought but joy around me beam'd  
So causelessly they've come and flown,  
That not of life or earth they seem'd,  
But shadows from some world unknown.  
More oft, however, 'twas the thought  
How soon that scene, with all its play  
Of life and gladness must decay —  
Those lips I prest, the hands I caught —  
Myself — the crowd that mirth had brought  
Around me — swept like weeds away !

This thought it was that came to shed  
O'er rapture's hour its worst alloys ;  
And, close as shade with sunshine, wed  
Its sadness with my happiest joys.  
Oh, but for this disheart'ning voice  
Stealing amid our mirth to say  
That all, in which we most rejoice,  
Ere night may be the earth-worm's prey —  
*But* for this bitter — only this —  
Full as the world is brimm'd with bliss,  
And capable as feels my soul  
Of draining to its dregs the whole,



I should turn earth to heav'n, and be,  
If bliss made Gods, a Deity !

Thou know'st that night — the very last  
That 'mong my Garden friends I pass'd —  
When the School held its feast of mirth  
To celebrate our founder's birth.

And all that He in dreams but saw

When he set Pleasure on the throne  
Of this bright world, and wrote her law

In human hearts, was felt and known —  
*Not* in unreal dreams, but true,  
Substantial joy as pulse e'er knew —  
By hearts and bosoms, that each felt  
*Itself* the realm where Pleasure dwelt.

That night, when all our mirth was o'er,

The minstrels silent, and the feet  
Of the young maidens heard no more —

So stilly was the time, so sweet,  
And such a calm came o'er that scene,  
Where life and revel late had been —  
Lone as the quiet of some bay,  
From which the sea hath ebb'd away —

That still I linger'd, lost in thought,  
Gazing upon the stars of night,  
Sad and intent, as if I sought  
Some mournful secret in their light ;  
And ask'd them, mid that silence, why  
Man, glorious man, alone must die,  
While they, less wonderful than he,  
Shine on through all eternity.

That night — thou haply may'st forget  
Its loveliness — but 'twas a night  
To make earth's meanest slave regret  
Leaving a world so soft and bright.  
On one side, in the dark blue sky,  
Lonely and radiant, was the eye  
Of Jove himself, while, on the other,  
'Mong stars that came out one by one,  
The young moon — like the Roman mother  
Among her living jewels — shone.  
“ Oh that from yonder orbs,” I thought,  
“ Pure and eternal as they are,  
“ There could to earth some power be brought,  
“ Some charm, with their own essence fraught,  
“ To make man deathless as a star,

“ And open to his vast desires  
“ A course, as boundless and sublime  
“ As that which waits those comet-fires,  
“ That burn and roam throughout all time !”

While thoughts like these absorb'd my mind,  
That weariness which earthly bliss,  
However sweet, still leaves behind,  
As if to show how earthly 'tis,  
Came lulling o'er me, and I laid  
My limbs at that fair statue's base —  
That miracle, which Art hath made  
Of all the choice of Nature's grace —  
To which so oft I've knelt and sworn,  
That, could a living maid like her  
Unto this wondering world be born,  
I would, myself, turn worshipper.

Sleep came then o'er me — and I seem'd  
To be transported far away  
To a bleak desert plain, where gleam'd  
One single, melancholy ray,  
Throughout that darkness dimly shed  
From a small taper in the hand

Of one, who, pale as are the dead,  
    Before me took his spectral stand,  
And said, while, awfully a smile  
    Came o'er the wanness of his cheek—  
“ Go, and, beside the sacred Nile,  
    “ You'll find th' Eternal Life you seek.”

Soon as he spoke these words, the hue  
Of death o'er all his features grew  
Like the pale morning, when o'er night  
She gains the victory, full of light ;  
While the small torch he held became  
A glory in his hand, whose flame  
Brighten'd the desert suddenly,  
    Ev'n to the far horizon's line—  
Along whose level I could see  
    Gardens and groves, that seem'd to shine,  
As if then o'er them freshly play'd  
A vernal rainbow's rich cascade ;  
And music floated every where,  
Circling, as 'twere itself the air,  
And spirits, on whose wings the hue  
Of heav'n still linger'd, round me flew,

Till from all sides such splendours broke,  
That with the excess of light, I woke !

Such was my dream ;—and, I confess,  
    Though none of all our creedless school  
E'er conn'd, believ'd, or reverenc'd less  
    The fables of the priest-led fool,  
Who tells us of a soul, a mind,  
Separate and pure, within us shrin'd,  
Which is to live—ah, hope too bright !—  
For ever in yon fields of light ;  
Who fondly thinks the guardian eyes  
    Of Gods are on him — as if, blest  
And blooming in their own blue skies,  
Th' eternal Gods were not too wise  
    To let weak man disturb their rest !—  
Though thinking of such creeds as thou  
    And all our Garden sages think,  
Yet is there something, I allow,  
    In dreams like this—a sort of link  
With worlds unseen, which, from the hour  
    I first could lisp my thoughts till now,  
Hath master'd me with spell-like power.

And who can tell, as we're combin'd  
Of various atoms — some refin'd,  
Like those that scintillate and play  
In the fix'd stars — some, gross as they  
That frown in clouds or sleep in clay —  
Who can be sure, but 'tis the best  
    And brightest atoms of our frame,  
    Those most akin to stellar flame,  
That shine out thus, when we're at rest ; —  
Ev'n as the stars themselves, whose light  
Comes out but in the silent night.  
Or is it that there lurks, indeed,  
Some truth in Man's prevailing creed,  
And that our Guardians, from on high,  
    Come, in that pause from toil and sin,  
To put the senses' curtain by,  
    And on the wakeful soul look in !

Vain thought ! — but yet, howe'er it be,  
Dreams, more than once, have prov'd to me  
Oracles, truer far than Oak,  
Or Dove, or Tripod ever spoke.  
And 'twas the words — thou'lt hear and smile —  
    The words that phantom seem'd to speak —

“ Go, and beside the sacred Nile  
“ You’ll find the Eternal Life you seek—”  
That, haunting me by night, by day,  
At length, as with the unseen hand  
Of Fate itself, urg’d me away  
From Athens to this Holy Land ;  
Where, ’mong the secrets, still untaught,  
The myst’ries that, as yet, nor sun  
Nor eye hath reach’d—oh, blessed thought! —  
May sleep this everlasting one.

Farewell—when to our Garden friends  
Thou talk’st of the wild dream that sends  
The gayest of their school thus far,  
Wandering beneath Canopus’ star,  
Tell them that, wander where he will,  
Or, howsoe’er they now condemn  
His vague and vain pursuit, he still  
Is worthy of the School and them ;—  
Still, all their own—nor e’er forgets,  
Ev’n while his heart and soul pursue  
Th’ Eternal Light which never sets,  
The many meteor joys that *do*,

But seeks them, hails them with delight  
Where'er they meet his longing sight.  
And, if his life *must* wane away,  
Like other lives, at least the day,  
The hour it lasts shall, like a fire  
With incense fed, in sweets expire.



## LETTER II.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

*Memphis.*

'Tis true, alas—the mysteries and the lore  
I came to study on this wondrous shore,  
Are all forgotten in the new delights,  
The strange, wild joys that fill my days and nights.  
Instead of dark, dull oracles that speak  
From subterranean temples, those *I* seek  
Come from the breathing shrines where Beauty lives,  
And Love, her priest, the soft responses gives.  
Instead of honouring Isis in those rites  
At Coptos held, I hail her, when she lights  
Her first young crescent on the holy stream—  
When wandering youths and maidens watch her beam  
And number o'er the nights she hath to run,  
Ere she again embrace her bridegroom sun.  
While o'er some mystic leaf, that dimly lends  
A clue into past times, the student bends,

And by its glimmering guidance learns to tread  
Back through the shadowy knowledge of the dead—  
The only skill, alas, *I* yet can claim  
Lies in deciphering some new lov'd-one's name—  
Some gentle missive, hinting time and place,  
In language, soft as Memphian reed can trace.

And where—oh where's the heart that could with-  
stand

Th' unnumber'd witcheries of this sun-born land,  
Where first young Pleasure's banner was unfurl'd,  
And Love hath temples ancient as the world!  
Where mystery, like the veil by Beauty worn,  
Hides but to win, and shades but to adorn;  
Where that luxurious melancholy, born  
Of passion and of genius, sheds a gloom  
Making joy holy;—where the bower and tomb  
Stand side by side, and Pleasure learns from Death  
The instant value of each moment's breath.

Couldst thou but see how like a poet's dream  
This lovely land now looks!—the glorious stream,  
That late, between its banks, was seen to glide  
'Mong shrines and marble cities, on each side

Glittering like jewels strung along a chain,  
Hath now sent forth its waters, and o'er plain  
And valley, like a giant from his bed  
Rising with outstretch'd limbs, hath grandly spread.  
While far as sight can reach, beneath as clear  
And blue a heav'n as ever bless'd our sphere,  
Gardens, and pillar'd streets, and porphyry domes,  
And high-built temples, fit to be the homes  
Of mighty Gods, and pyramids, whose hour  
Outlasts all time, above the waters tower !

Then, too, the scenes of pomp and joy, that make  
One theatre of this vast, peopled lake,  
Where all that Love, Religion, Commerce gives  
Of life and motion, ever moves and lives.  
Here, up the steps of temples from the wave  
Ascending, in procession slow and grave,  
Priests in white garments go, with sacred wands  
And silver cymbals gleaming in their hands ;  
While there, rich barks—fresh from those sunny  
tracts  
Far off, beyond the sounding cataracts—  
Glide, with their precious lading to the sea,  
Plumes of bright birds, rhinoceros ivory,

Gems from the Isle of Meroe, and those grains  
Of gold, wash'd down by Abyssinian rains.  
Here, where the waters wind into a bay  
Shadowy and cool, some pilgrims, on their way  
To Saïs or Bubastus, among beds  
Of lotus flowers, that close above their heads,  
Push their light barks, and there, as in a bower,  
Sing, talk, or sleep away the sultry hour;  
Oft dipping in the Nile, when faint with heat,  
That leaf, from which its waters drink most sweet.—  
While haply, not far off, beneath a bank  
Of blossoming acacias, many a prank  
Is played in the cool current by a train  
Of laughing nymphs, lovely as she\*, whose chain  
Around two conquerors of the world was cast,  
But, for a third too feeble, broke at last.

For oh, believe not them, who dare to brand,  
As poor in charms, the women of this land.  
Though darken'd by that sun, whose spirit flows  
Through every vein, and tinges as it goes,

\* Cleopatra.

'Tis but th' embrowning of the fruit that tells  
How rich within the soul of ripeness dwells—  
The hue their own dark sanctuaries wear,  
Announcing heav'n in half-caught glimpses there.  
And never yet did tell-tale looks set free  
The secret of young hearts more tenderly.  
Such eyes!—long, shadowy, with that languid fall  
Of the fring'd lids, which may be seen in all  
Who live beneath the sun's too ardent rays—  
Lending such looks as, on their marriage days  
Young maids cast down before a bridegroom's gaze!  
Then for their grace—mark but the nymph-like  
    shapes  
Of the young village girls, when carrying grapes  
From green Anthylla, or light urns of flowers—  
Not our own Sculpture, in her happiest hours,  
E'er imag'd forth, even at the touch of him \*  
Whose touch was life, more luxury of limb!  
Then, canst thou wonder if, mid scenes like these,  
I should forget all graver mysteries,  
All lore but Love's, all secrets but that best  
In heav'n or earth, the art of being blest!

\* Apelles.

Yet are there times — though brief, I own, their stay,  
Like summer-clouds that shine themselves away —  
Moments of gloom, when ev'n these pleasures pall  
Upon my sadd'ning heart, and I recall  
That Garden dream — that promise of a power,  
Oh, were there such ! — to lengthen out life's hour,  
On, on, as through a vista, far away  
Opening before us into endless day !  
And chiefly o'er my spirit did this thought  
Come on that evening — bright as ever brought  
Light's golden farewell to the world — when first  
Th' eternal pyramids of Memphis burst  
Awfully on my sight — standing sublime  
'Twixt earth and heav'n, the watch-towers of Time,  
From whose lone summit, when his reign hath past  
From earth for ever, he will look his last !

There hung a calm and solemn sunshine round  
Those mighty monuments, a hushing sound  
In the still air that circled them, which stole  
Like music of past times into my soul.  
I thought what myriads of the wise and brave  
And beautiful had sunk into the grave,

Since earth first saw these wonders — and I said  
“ Are things eternal only for the Dead?  
“ Hath Man no loftier hope than this, which dooms  
“ His only lasting trophies to be tombs?  
“ But 'tis not so — earth, heaven, all nature shows  
“ He *may* become immortal — *may* unclothe  
“ The wings within him wrapt, and proudly rise  
“ Redeem'd from earth, a creature of the skies!

“ And who can say, among the written spells  
“ From Hermes' hand, that, in these shrines and cells  
“ Have, from the Flood, lay hid, there may not be  
“ Some secret clue to immortality,  
“ Some amulet, whose spell can keep life's fire  
“ Awake within us, never to expire!  
“ 'Tis known that, on the Emerald Table\*, hid  
“ For ages in yon loftiest pyramid,  
“ The Thrice-Great † did himself, engrave, of old,  
“ The chymic mystery that gives endless gold.  
“ And why may not this mightier secret dwell  
“ Within the same dark chambers?, who can tell

\* See Notes on the Epicurean.

† The Hermes Trismegistus.

“ But that those kings, who, by the written skill  
“ Of th’ Emerald Table, call’d forth gold at will,  
“ And quarries upon quarries heap’d and hurl’d,  
“ To build them domes that might outstand the  
    world —

“ Who knows but that the heavenlier art, which  
    shares

“ The life of Gods with man, was also theirs —

“ That they themselves, triumphant o’er the power

“ Of fate and death, are living at this hour ;

“ And these, the giant homes they still possess,

“ Not tombs, but everlasting palaces,

“ Within whose depths, hid from the world above,

“ Even now they wander, with the few they love,

“ Through subterranean gardens, by a light

“ Unknown on earth, which hath nor dawn nor  
    night !

“ Else, why those deathless structures ? why the  
    grand

“ And hidden halls, that undermine this land ?

“ Why else hath none of earth e’er dared to go

“ Through the dark windings of that realm below,

“ Nor aught from heav’n itself, except the God

“ Of Silence, through those endless labyrinths trod ?”



Thus did I dream—wild, wandering dreams, I own,  
But such as haunt me ever, if alone,  
Or in that pause 'twixt joy and joy I be,  
Like a ship hush'd between two waves at sea.  
Then do these spirit whisperings, like the sound  
Of the Dark Future, come appalling round ;  
Nor can I break the trance that holds me then,  
Till high o'er Pleasure's surge I mount again!

Ev'n now for new adventure, new delight,  
My heart is on the wing ;—this very night,  
The Temple on that island, half-way o'er  
From Memphis' gardens to the eastern shore,  
Sends up its annual rite \* to her, whose beams  
Bring the sweet time of night-flowers and dreams ;  
The nymph, who dips her urn in silent lakes,  
And turns to silvery dew each drop it takes ;—  
Oh, not our Dian of the North, who chains  
In vestal ice the current of young veins,  
But she who haunts the gay Bubastian † grove,

\* The great Festival of the Moon.

† Bubastis, or Isis, was the Diana of the Egyptian mythology.

And owns she sees, from her bright heav'n above,  
Nothing on earth to match that heav'n but Love.  
Think, then, what bliss will be abroad to-night!—  
Besides those sparkling nymphs, who meet the sight  
Day after day, familiar as the sun,  
Coy buds of beauty, yet unbreath'd upon,  
And all the hidden loveliness, that lies,—  
Shut up, as are the beams of sleeping eyes,  
Within these twilight shrines — to-night shall be  
Let loose, like birds, for this festivity !

And mark, 'tis nigh ; already the sun bids  
His evening farewell to the Pyramids,  
As he hath done, age after age, till they  
Alone on earth seem ancient as his ray ;  
While their great shadows, stretching from the light,  
Look like the first colossal steps of Night,  
Stretching across the valley, to invade  
The distant hills of porphyry with their shade.  
Around, as signals of the setting beam,  
Gay, gilded flags on every house-top gleam :  
While, hark !—from all the temples a rich swell  
Of music to the Moon — farewell — farewell.

## LETTER III.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

*Memphis.*

THERE is some star—or it may be  
That moon we saw so near last night—  
Which comes athwart my destiny  
For ever, with misleading light.  
If for a moment, pure and wise  
And calm I feel, there quick doth fall  
A spark from some disturbing eyes,  
That through my heart, soul, being flies,  
And makes a wildfire of it all.  
I've seen—oh, Cleon, that this earth  
Should e'er have giv'n such beauty birth!—  
That man—but, hold—hear all that pass'd  
Since yester-night, from first to last.

The rising of the Moon, calm, slow,  
And beautiful, as if she came

Fresh from the Elysian bowers below,  
Was, with a loud and sweet acclaim,  
Welcom'd from every breezy height,  
Where crowds stood waiting for her light.  
And well might they who view'd the scene  
Then lit up all around them, say,  
That never yet had Nature been  
Caught sleeping in a lovelier ray,  
Or rivall'd her own noon-tide face,  
With purer show of moonlight grace.

Memphis—still grand, though not the same  
Unrivall'd Memphis, that could seize  
From ancient Thebes the crown of Fame,  
And wear it bright through centuries—  
Now, in the moonshine, that came down  
Like a last smile upon that crown,  
Memphis, still grand, among her lakes,  
Her pyramids and shrines of fire,  
Rose, like a vision, that half breaks  
On one who, dreaming still, awakes  
To music from some midnight choir :  
While to the west — where gradual sinks  
In the red sands, from Libya roll'd,

Some mighty column, or fair sphynx  
That stood in kingly courts, of old —  
It seem'd as, mid the pomps that shone  
Thus gaily round him, Time look'd on,  
Waiting till all, now bright and blest,  
Should sink beneath him like the rest.

No sooner had the setting sun  
Proclaim'd the festal rite begun,  
And, mid their idol's fullest beams,  
The Egyptian world was all afloat,  
Than I, who live upon these streams,  
Like a young Nile-bird, turn'd my boat  
To the fair island, on whose shores,  
Through leafy palms and sycamores,  
Already shone the moving lights  
Of pilgrims, hastening to the rites.  
While, far around, like ruby sparks  
Upon the water, lighted barks,  
Of every form and kind — from those  
That down Syene's cataract shoots,  
To the grand, gilded barge, that rows  
To tambour's beat and breath of flutes,

And wears at night, in words of flame,  
On the rich prow, its master's name ;—  
All were alive, and made this sea  
    Of cities busy as a hill  
Of summer ants, caught suddenly  
    In the overflowing of a rill.

Landed upon the isle, I soon  
    Through marble alleys and small groves  
    Of that mysterious palm she loves,  
Reach'd the fair Temple of the Moon ;  
And there—as slowly through the last  
Dim-lighted vestibule I pass'd—  
Between the porphyry pillars, twin'd  
    With palm and ivy, I could see  
A band of youthful maidens wind,  
    In measur'd walk, half dancingly,  
Round a small shrine, on which was plac'd  
    That bird\*, whose plumes of black and white  
Wear in their hue, by Nature trac'd,  
    A type of the moon's shadow'd light.

In drapery, like woven snow,  
These nymphs were clad ; and each, below

\* The Ibis.

The rounded bosom, loosely wore  
A dark blue zone, or bandelet,  
With little silver stars all o'er,  
As are the skies at midnight, set.  
While in their tresses, braided through,  
Sparkled that flower of Egypt's lakes,  
The silvery lotus, in whose hue  
As much delight the young Moon takes,  
As doth the Day-God to behold  
The lofty bean-flower's buds of gold.  
And, as they gracefully went round  
The worshipp'd bird, some to the beat  
Of castanets, some to the sound  
Of the shrill sistrum tim'd their feet ;  
While others, at each step they took,  
A tinkling chain of silver shook.

They seem'd all fair — but there was one  
On whom the light had not yet shone,  
Or shone but partly — so downcast  
She held her brow, as slow she pass'd.  
And yet to me, there seem'd to dwell  
A charm about that unseen face —

A something, in the shade that fell  
Over that brow's imagin'd grace,  
Which won me more than all the best  
Outshining beauties of the rest.  
And *her* alone my eyes could see,  
Enchain'd by this sweet mystery ;  
And her alone I watch'd, as round  
She glided o'er that marble ground,  
Stirring not more th' unconscious air  
Than if a Spirit were moving there.  
Till suddenly, wide open flew  
The Temple's folding gates, and threw  
A splendour from within, a flood  
Of glory where these maidens stood.  
While, with that light—as if the same  
Rich source gave birth to both—there came  
A swell of harmony, as grand  
As e'er was born of voice and hand,  
Filling the gorgeous aisles around  
With luxury of light and sound.

Then was it, by the flash that blaz'd  
Full o'er her features—oh 'twas then,



As startingly her eyes she rais'd,  
But quick let fall their lids again,  
I saw — not Psyche's self, when first  
Upon the threshold of the skies  
She paus'd, while heaven's glory burst  
Newly upon her downcast eyes,  
Could look more beautiful or blush  
With holier shame than did this maid,  
Whom now I saw, in all that gush  
Of splendour from the aisles, display'd.  
Never — tho' well thou know'st how much  
I've felt the sway of Beauty's star —  
Never did her bright influence touch  
My soul into its depths so far ;  
And had that vision linger'd there  
One minute more, I should have flown,  
Forgetful *who* I was and where,  
And, at her feet in worship thrown,  
Proffer'd my soul through life her own.

But, scarcely had that burst of light  
And music broke on ear and sight,  
Than up the aisle the bird took wing,  
As if on heavenly mission sent,

While after him, with graceful spring,  
Like some unearthly creatures, meant  
To live in that mix'd element  
Of light and song, the young maids went ;  
And she, who in my heart had thrown  
A spark to burn for life, was flown.

In vain I tried to follow ;—bands  
Of reverend chanters fill'd the aisle :  
Where'er I sought to pass, their wands  
Motion'd me back, while many a file  
Of sacred nymphs — but ah, not they  
Whom my eyes look'd for — throng'd the way.  
Perplex'd, impatient, mid this crowd  
Of faces, lights — the o'erwhelming cloud  
Of incense round me, and my blood  
Full of its new-born fire — I stood,  
Nor mov'd, nor breath'd, but when I caught  
A glimpse of some blue, spangled zone,  
Or wreath of lotus, which, I thought,  
Like those she wore at distance shone.

But no, 'twas vain — hour after hour,  
Till my heart's throbbing turn'd to pain,

And my strain'd eyesight lost its power,  
I sought her thus, but all in vain.  
At length, hot—wilder'd—in despair,  
I rush'd into the cool night-air,  
And hurrying (though with many a look  
Back to the busy Temple) took  
My way along the moonlight shore,  
And sprung into my boat once more.

There is a Lake, that to the north  
Of Memphis stretches grandly forth,  
Upon whose silent shore the Dead  
Have a proud City of their own \*,  
With shrines and pyramids o'erspread—  
Where many an ancient kingly head  
Slumbers, immortalis'd in stone ;  
And where, through marble grots beneath,  
The lifeless, rang'd like sacred things,  
Nor wanting aught of life but breath,  
Lie in their painted coverings,  
And on each new successive race,  
That visit their dim haunts below,

\* Necropolis, or the City of the Dead, to the south of Memphis.

Look with the same unwithering face,  
They wore three thousand years ago.  
There, Silence, thoughtful God, who loves  
The neighbourhood of death, in groves  
Of asphodel lies hid, and weaves  
His hushing spell among the leaves—  
Nor ever noise disturbs the air,  
Save the low, humming, mournful sound  
Of priests, within their shrines, at prayer  
For the fresh Dead entomb'd around.

'Twas tow'rd this place of death -- in mood  
Made up of thoughts, half bright, half dark—  
I now across the shining flood  
Unconscious turn'd my light-wing'd bark.  
The form of that young maid, in all  
Its beauty, was before me still;  
And oft I thought, if thus to call  
Her image to my mind at will,  
If but the memory of that one  
Bright look of hers, for ever gone,  
Was to my heart worth all the rest  
Of woman-kind, beheld, possess—

What would it be, if wholly mine,  
Within these arms, as in a shrine,  
Hallow'd by Love, I saw her shine —  
An idol, worshipp'd by the light  
Of her own beauties, day and night —  
If 'twas a blessing but to see  
And lose again, what would *this* be?

In thoughts like these — but often crost  
By darker threads — my mind was lost,  
Till, near that City of the Dead,  
Wak'd from my trance, I saw o'erhead —  
As if by some enchanter bid

    Suddenly from the wave to rise —  
Pyramid over pyramid  
    Tower in succession to the skies ;  
While one, aspiring, as if soon  
    'Twould touch the heavens, rose o'er all ;  
And, on its summit, the white moon  
    Rested, as on a pedestal !

The silence of the lonely tombs  
    And temples round, where nought was heard

But the high palm-tree's tufted plumes,  
Shaken, at times, by breeze or bird,  
Form'd a deep contrast to the scene  
Of revel, where I late had been ;  
To those gay sounds, that still came o'er,  
Faintly, from many a distant shore,  
And th' unnumbered lights, that shone  
Far o'er the flood, from Memphis on  
To the Moon's Isle and Babylon.

My oars were lifted, and my boat  
Lay rock'd upon the rippling stream ;  
While my vague thoughts, alike afloat,  
Drifted through many an idle dream,  
With all of which, wild and unfix'd  
As was their aim, that vision mix'd,  
That bright nymph of the Temple—now,  
With the same innocence of brow  
She wore within the lighted fane—  
Now kindling, through each pulse and vein,  
With passion of such deep-felt fire  
As Gods might glory to inspire ;—  
And now—oh Darkness of the tomb,  
That must eclipse ev'n light like hers !

Cold, dead, and blackening mid the gloom  
Of those eternal sepulchres.

Scarce had I turn'd my eyes away  
From that dark death-place, at the thought,  
When by the sound of dashing spray  
From a light oar my ear was caught,  
While past me, through the moonlight, sail'd  
A little gilded bark, that bore  
Two female figures, closely veil'd  
And mantled, towards that funeral shore.  
They landed—and the boat again  
Put off across the watery plain.

Shall I confess—to *thee* I may—  
That never yet hath come the chance  
Of a new music, a new ray  
From woman's voice, from woman's glance,  
Which—let it find me how it might,  
In joy or grief—I did not bless,  
And wander after, as a light  
Leading to undreamt happiness.  
And chiefly now, when hopes so vain  
Were stirring in my heart and brain,

When Fancy had allur'd my soul  
    Into a chase, as vague and far  
As would be his, who fix'd his goal  
    In the horizon, or some star —  
*Any* bewilderment, that brought  
More near to earth my high-flown thought —  
The faintest glimpse of joy, less pure,  
Less high and heavenly, but more sure,  
Came welcome — and was then to me  
What the first flowery isle must be  
To vagrant birds, blown out to sea.

Quick to the shore I urg'd my bark,  
    And, by the bursts of moonlight, shed  
Between the lofty tombs, could mark  
    Those figures, as with hasty tread  
They glided on — till in the shade  
    Of a small pyramid, which through  
Some boughs of palm its peak display'd,  
    They vanish'd instant from my view.

I hurried to the spot — no trace  
Of life was in that lonely place ;



And, had the creed I hold by taught  
Of other worlds, I might have thought  
Some mocking spirits had from thence  
Come in this guise to cheat my sense.

At length, exploring darkly round  
The Pyramid's smooth sides, I found  
An iron portal — opening high  
    'Twixt peak and base — and, with a pray'r  
To the bliss-loving Moon, whose eye  
    Alone beheld me, sprung in there.  
Downward the narrow stairway led  
Through many a duct obscure and dread,  
    A labyriath for mystery made,  
With wanderings onward, backward, round,  
And gathering still, where'er it wound,  
    But deeper density of shade.

Scarce had I ask'd myself, "Can aught  
    " That man delights in sojourn here ? " —  
When, suddenly, far off, I caught  
    A glimpse of light, remote, but clear —  
Whose welcome glimmer seem'd to pour  
    From some alcove or cell, that ended

The long, steep, marble corridor,  
Through which I now, all hope, descended.  
Never did Spartan to his bride  
With warier foot at midnight glide.  
It seem'd as echo's self were dead  
In this dark place, so mute my tread.  
Reaching, at length, that light, I saw —  
Oh listen to the scene, now rais'd  
Before my eyes — then guess the awe,  
The still, rapt awe with which I gaz'd.  
'Twas a small chapel, lin'd around  
With the fair, spangling marble, found  
In many a ruin'd shrine that stands  
Half seen above the Libyan sands.  
The walls were richly sculptur'd o'er,  
And character'd with that dark lore  
Of times before the Flood, whose key  
Was lost in th' "Universal Sea." —  
While on the roof was pictur'd bright  
The Theban beetle, as he shines,  
When the Nile's mighty flow declines,  
And forth the creature springs to light,  
With life regenerate in his wings: —  
Emblem of vain imaginings!

Of a new world, when this is gone,  
In which the spirit still lives on !

Direct beneath this type, reclin'd

On a black granite altar, lay  
A female form, in crystal shrin'd,  
And looking fresh as if the ray  
Of soul had fled but yesterday.

While in relief, of silv'ry hue,

Grav'd on the altar's front were seen  
A branch of lotus, brok'n in two,  
As that fair creature's life had been,  
And a small bird that from its spray  
Was winging, like her soul, away.

But brief the glimpse I now could spare

To the wild, mystic wonders round ;  
For there was yet *one* wonder there,  
That held me as by witch'ry bound.  
The lamp, that through the chamber shed  
Its vivid beam, was at the head  
Of her who on that altar slept ;  
And near it stood, when first I came —

Bending her brow, as if she kept  
Sad watch upon its silent flame —  
A female form, as yet so plac'd  
Between the lamp's strong glow and me,  
That I but saw, in outline trac'd,  
The shadow of her symmetry.  
Yet did my heart — I scarce knew why —  
Ev'n at that shadow'd shape beat high.  
Nor was it long, ere full in sight  
The figure turn'd; and by the light  
That touch'd her features, as she bent  
Over the crystal monument,  
I saw 'twas she—the same—the same—  
That lately stood before me, bright'ning  
The holy spot, where she but came  
And went again, like summer lightning!

Upon the crystal, o'er the breast  
Of her who took that silent rest,  
There was a cross of silver lying—  
Another type of that blest home,  
Which hope, and pride, and fear of dying  
Build for us in a world to come:—

This silver cross the maiden rais'd  
To her pure lips :— then, having gaz'd  
Some minutes on that tranquil face,  
Sleeping in all death's mournful grace,  
Upward she turu'd her brow serene,  
    As if, intent on heav'n, those eyes  
Saw then nor roof nor cloud between  
    Their own pure orbits and the skies ,  
And, though her lips no motion made,  
    And that fix'd look was all her speech,  
I saw that the rapt spirit pray'd  
    Deeper within than words could reach.

Strange pow'r of Innocence, to turn  
    To its own hue whate'er comes near ,  
And make ev'n vagrant Passion burn  
    With purer warmth within its sphere !  
She who, but one short hour before,  
Had come, like sudden wild-fire, o'er  
My heart and brain— whom gladly, even  
    From that bright Temple, in the face  
Of those proud ministers of heav'n,  
    I would have borne, in wild embrace,

And risk'd all punishment, divine  
And human, but to make her mine ;—  
She, she was now before me, thrown  
    By fate itself into my arms —  
There standing, beautiful, alone,  
    With nought to guard her, but her charms.  
Yet did I, then—did ev'n a breath  
    From my parch'd lips, too parch'd to move,  
Disturb a scene where thus, beneath  
    Earth's silent covering, Youth and Death  
    Held converse through undying love?  
No—smile and taunt me as thou wilt—  
    Though but to gaze thus was delight,  
Yet seem'd it like a wrong, a guilt,  
    To win by stealth so pure a sight :  
And rather than a look profane  
    Should then have met those thoughtful eyes,  
Or voice, or whisper broke the chain  
    That link'd her spirit with the skies,  
I would have gladly, in that place,  
From which I watch'd her heav'nward face,  
Let my heart break, without one beat  
That could disturb a prayer so sweet.

Gently, as if on every tread,  
My life, my more than life depended,  
Back through the corridor that led  
To this blest scene I now ascended,  
And with slow seeking, and some pain,  
And many a winding tried in vain,  
Emerg'd to upper air again.

The sun had freshly ris'n, and down  
The marble hills of Araby,  
Scatter'd, as from a conqueror's crown,  
His beams into that living sea.  
There seem'd a glory in his light,  
Newly put on—as if for pride  
Of the high homage paid this night  
To his own Isis, his young bride,  
Now fading feminine away  
In her proud Lord's superior ray.

My mind's first impulse was to fly  
At once from this entangling net—  
New scenes to range, new loves to try,  
Or, in mirth, wine, and luxury  
Of every sense, that night forget.

But vain the effort—spell-bound still,  
I linger'd, without power or will  
    To turn my eyes from that dark door,  
Which now enclos'd her 'mong the dead ;  
    Oft fancying, through the boughs, that o'er  
The sunny pile their flickering shed,  
'Twas her light form again I saw  
    Starting to earth—still pure and bright,  
But wakening, as I hop'd, less awe,  
    Thus seen by morning's natural light,  
    Than in that strange, dim cell at night.

But no, alas—she ne'er return'd :  
    Nor yet—though still I watch—nor yet,  
Though the red sun for hours hath burn'd,  
    And now, in his mid course, hath met  
The peak of that eternal pile  
    He pauses still at noon to bless,  
Standing beneath his downward smile,  
    ·Like a great Spirit, shadowless!—  
Nor yet she comes—while here, alone,  
    Saunt'ring through this death-peopled place,  
Where no heart beats except my own,  
    Or 'neath a palm-tree's shelter thrown,



By turns I watch, and rest, and trace  
These lines, that are to waft to thee  
My last night's wondrous history.

Dost thou remember, in that Isle  
Of our own Sea, where thou and I  
Linger'd so long, so happy a while,  
Till all the summer flowers went by —  
How gay it was, when sunset brought  
To the cool Well our favourite maids —  
Some we had won, and some we sought —  
To dance within the fragrant shades,  
And, till the stars went down attune  
Their Fountain Hymns\* to the young moon?

That time, too — oh, 'tis like a dream —  
When from Scamander's holy tide  
I sprung as Genius of the Stream,  
And bore away that blooming bride,  
Who thither came, to yield her charms  
(As Phrygian maids are wont, ere wed)

\* These Songs of the Well, as they were called by the ancients, are still common in the Greek isles.

Into the cold Scamander's arms,  
But met, and welcom'd mine, instead —  
Wondering, as on my neck she fell,  
How river-gods could love so well !  
Who would have thought that he, who rov'd  
Like the first bees of summer then,  
Rifling each sweet, nor ever lov'd  
But the free hearts, that lov'd again,  
Readily as the reed replies  
To the least breath that round it sighs —  
Is the same dreamer who, last night,  
Stood aw'd and breathless at the sight  
Of one Egyptian girl ; and now  
Wanders among these tombs, with brow  
Pale, watchful, sad, as tho' he just,  
Himself, had ris'n from out their dust !

Yet so it is — and the same thirst  
For something high and pure, above  
This withering world, which, from the first,  
Made me drink deep of woman's love —  
As the one joy, to heav'n most near  
Of all our hearts can meet with here —

---

Still burns me up, still keeps awake  
A fever nought but death can slake.

Farewell ; whatever may befall —  
Or bright, or dark — thou'lt know it all.

## LETTER IV.

FROM ORCUS, HIGH PRIEST OF MEMPHIS, TO  
DECIUS, THE PRÆTORIAN PREFECT.

REJOICE, my friend, rejoice:—the youthful Chief  
Of that light Sect which mocks at all belief,  
And, gay and godless, makes the present hour  
Its only heaven, is now within our power.  
Smooth, impious school!—not all the weapons aim'd,  
At priestly creeds, since first a creed was fram'd,  
E'er struck so deep as that sly dart they wield,  
The Bacchant's pointed spear in laughing flowers  
conceal'd.

And oh, 'twere victory to this heart, as sweet  
As any *thou* canst boast—ev'n when the feet  
Of thy proud war-steed wade through Christian  
blood,

To wrap this scoffer in Faith's blinding hood,  
And bring him, tam'd and prostrate, to implore  
The vilest gods ev'n Egypt's saints adore.

What!—do these sages think, to *them* alone  
The key of this world's happiness is known?  
That none but they, who make such proud parade  
Of Pleasure's smiling favours, win the maid,  
Or that Religion keeps no secret place,  
No niche, in her dark fanes, for Love to grace?  
Fools!—did they know how keen the zest that's  
given

To earthly joy, when season'd well with heaven;  
How Piety's grave mask improves the hue  
Of Pleasure's laughing features, half seen through,  
And how the Priest, set aptly within reach  
Of two rich worlds, traffics for bliss with each,  
Would they not, Decius—thou, whom th' ancient  
tie

'Twixt Sword and Altar makes our best ally—  
Would they not change their creed, their craft, for  
ours?

Leave the gross daylight joys that, in their bowers,  
Languish with too much sun, like o'er-blown  
flowers,

For the veil'd loves, the blisses undisplay'd  
That slily lurk within the Temple's shade?

And, 'stead of haunting the trim Garden's school—  
Where cold Philosophy usurps a rule,  
Like the pale moon's, o'er passion's heaving tide,  
Till Pleasure's self is chill'd by Wisdom's pride—  
Be taught by *us*, quit shadows for the true,  
Substantial joys we sager Priests pursue,  
Who, far too wise to theorise on bliss,  
Or pleasure's substance for its shade to miss,  
Preach *other* worlds, but live for only *this* :—  
Thanks to the well-paid Mystery round us flung,  
Which, like its type, the golden cloud that hung  
O'er Jupiter's love-couch its shade benign,  
Round human frailty wraps a veil divine.

Still less should they presume, weak wits, that  
they

Alone despise the craft of us who pray ;—  
Still less their creedless vanity deceive  
With the fond thought, that we who pray believe.  
Believe !—*Apis* forbid—*forbid* it, all  
Ye monster Gods, before whose shrines we fall—  
Deities, fram'd in jest, as if to try  
How far gross Man can vulgarise the sky ;

How far the same low fancy that combines  
Into a drove of brutes yon zodiac's signs,  
And turns that Heaven itself into a place  
Of sainted sin and deified disgrace,  
Can bring Olympus ev'n to shame more deep,  
Stock it with things that earth itself holds cheap,  
Fish, flesh, and fowl, the kitchen's sacred brood,  
Which Egypt keeps for worship, not for food —  
All, worthy idols of a Faith that sees  
In dogs, cats, owls, and apes, divinities!

Believe! — oh, Decius, thou, who feel'st no care  
For things divine, beyond the soldier's share,  
Who takes on trust the faith for which he bleeds,  
A good, fierce God to swear by, all he needs —  
Little canst thou, whose creed around thee hangs  
Loose as thy summer war-cloak, guess the pangs  
Of loathing and self-scorn with which a heart,  
Stubborn as mine is, acts the zealot's part —  
The deep and dire disgust with which I wade  
Through the foul juggling of this holy trade —  
This mud profound of mystery, where the feet,  
At every step, sink deeper in deceit.

Oh ! many a time, when, mid the Temple's blaze,  
O'er prostrate fools the sacred cist I raise,  
Did I not keep still proudly in my mind  
The power this priestcraft gives me o'er mankind —  
A lever, of more might, in skilful hand,  
To move this world, than Archimede e'er plann'd —  
I should, in vengeance of the shame I feel  
At my own mockery, crush the slaves that kneel  
Besotted round ; and—like that kindred breed  
Of reverend, well-drest crocodiles they feed,  
At fam'd Arsinoë\* —make my keepers bless,  
With their last throb, my sharp-fang'd Holiness.

Say, *is* it to be borne, that scoffers, vain  
Of their own freedom from the altar's chain,  
Should mock thus all that thou thy blood hast sold,  
And I my truth, pride, freedom, to uphold ?  
It must not be :—think'st thou that Christian sect,  
Whose followers, quick as broken waves, erect  
Their crests anew and swell into a tide,  
That threats to sweep away our shrines of pride—

\* For the trinkets with which the sacred Crocodiles were ornamented, see the Epicurean, chap. x.



Think'st thou, with all their wondrous spells, ev'n  
they

Would triumph thus, had not the constant play  
Of Wit's resistless archery clear'd their way?—  
That mocking spirit, worst of all the foes,  
Our solemn fraud, our mystic mummery knows,  
Whose wounding flash thus ever 'mong the signs  
Of a fast-falling creed, prelusive shines,  
Threat'ning such change as do the awful freaks  
Of summer lightning, ere the tempest breaks.

But, to my point—a youth of this vain school,  
But one, whom Doubt itself hath fail'd to cool  
Down to that freezing point where Priests despair  
Of any spark from th' altar catching there—  
Hath, some nights since—it was, methinks, the  
night

That follow'd the full Moon's great annual rite—  
Through the dark, winding ducts, that downward  
stray

To these earth-hidden temples, track'd his way,  
Just at that hour when, round the Shrine, and me,  
The choir of blooming nymphs thou long'st to see,  
Sing their last night-hymn in the Sanctuary.

The clangour of the marvellous Gate, that stands  
At the Well's lowest depth — which none but hands  
Of new, untaught adventurers, from above,  
Who know not the safe path, e'er dare to move —  
Gave signal that a foot profane was nigh :—  
'Twas the Greek youth, who, by that morning's sky,  
Had been observ'd, curiously wand'ring round  
The mighty fanes of our sepulchral ground.

Instant, th' Initiate's Trials were prepar'd, —  
The Fire, Air, Water ; all that Orpheus dar'd,  
That Plato, that the bright-hair'd Samian \* pass'd,  
With trembling hope, to come to — *what*, at last ?  
Go, ask the dupes of Priestcraft ; question him  
Who, mid terrific sounds and spectres dim,  
Walks at Eleusis ; ask of those, who brave  
The dazzling miracles of Mithra's Cave,  
With its seven starry gates ; ask all who keep  
Those terrible night-myst'ries where they weep  
And howl sad dirges to the answering breeze,  
O'er their dead Gods, their mortal Deities —  
Amphibious, hybrid things, that died as men,  
Drown'd, hang'd, empal'd, to rise, as gods, again ;—

\* Pythagoras.

Ask *them*, what mighty secret lurks below  
This sev'n-fold myst'ry — can they tell thee? No ;  
Gravely they keep that only secret, well  
And fairly kept — that they have none to tell ;  
And, dup'd themselves, console their humbled pride  
By duping thenceforth all mankind beside.

And such th' advance in fraud since Orpheus' time—  
That earliest master of our craft sublime—  
So many minor Myst'ries, imps of fraud,  
From the great Orphic Egg have wing'd abroad,  
That, still to' uphold our Temple's ancient boast,  
And seem most holy, we must cheat the most ;  
Work the best miracles, wrap nonsense round  
In pomp and darkness, till it seems profound ;  
Play on the hopes, the terrors of mankind,  
With changeful skill ; and make the human mind  
Like our own Sanctuary, where no ray,  
But by the Priest's permission, wins its way—  
Where through the gloom as wave our wizard rods,  
Monsters, at will, are conjured into Gods ;  
While Reason, like a grave-faced mummy, stands,  
With her arms swathed in hieroglyphic bands.

But chiefly in that skill with which we use  
Man's wildest passions for Religion's views,  
Yoking them to her car like fiery steeds,  
Lies the main art in which our craft succeeds.  
And oh be blest, ye men of yore, whose toil  
Hath, for our use, scoop'd out from Egypt's soil  
This hidden Paradise, this mine of fanes,  
Gardens, and palaces, where Pleasure reigns  
In a rich, sunless empire of her own,  
With all earth's luxuries lighting up her throne;—  
A realm for mystery made, which undermines  
The Nile itself and, 'neath the Twelve Great Shrines  
That keep Initiation's holy rite,  
Spreads its long labyrinths of unearthly light,  
A light that knows no change—its brooks that run  
Too deep for day, its gardens without sun,  
Where soul and sense, by turns, are charm'd, sur-  
pris'd,  
And all that bard or prophet e'er devis'd  
For man's Elysium, priests have realiz'd.

Here, at this moment—all his trials past,  
And heart and nerve unshrinking to the last—

Our new Initiate roves — as yet left free  
To wander through this realm of mystery ;  
Feeding on such illusions as prepare  
The soul, like mist o'er waterfalls, to wear  
All shapes and hues, at Fancy's varying will,  
Through every shifting aspect, vapour still ;—  
Vague glimpses of the Future, vistas shown,  
By scenic skill, into that world unknown,  
Which saints and sinners claim alike their own ;  
And all those other witching, wildering arts,  
Illusions, terrors, that make human hearts,  
Ay, ev'n the wisest and the hardest, quail  
To *any* goblin thron'd behind a veil.

Yes—such the spells shall haunt his eye, his ear,  
Mix with his night-dreams, form his atmosphere ;  
Till, if our Sage be not tam'd down, at length,  
His wit, his wisdom, shorn of all their strength,  
Like Phrygian priests, in honour of the shrine—  
If he become not absolutely mine,  
Body and soul, and, like the tame decoy  
Which wary hunters of wild doves employ,  
Draw converts also, lure his brother wits

To the dark cage where his own spirit flits,  
And give us, if not saints, good hypocrites—  
If I effect not this, then be it said  
The ancient spirit of our craft hath fled,  
Gone with that serpent-god the Cross hath chas'd  
To hiss its soul out in the Theban waste.

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THE END.

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# ERRATA.

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## VOL. I.

- Page xxvii. line 5. from bottom, for "an" read "the."  
13. line 3. from bottom, for "ἀμφοτέρωθεν" read "ἀμφοτέρων."  
18. line 1. of note, for "Poëte" read "Poète."  
36. line 1. of note, for "Robertellus" read "Robortellus."  
141. line 2. from bottom, for "Capriciosi" read "Capricciosi."  
150. line 5. of note, for "compassée" read "compassé."  
150. line 9. of note, for "vu" read "vue."  
172. line 2. from bottom, for "m'importe" read "m'emporte."  
201. last line, for "from" read "from being."  
317. line 7. from bottom, after "then" substitute a comma for the full point.

## VOL. II.

- Page 6. line 8. from bottom, after "clue" substitute a comma for the full point.  
9. line 6. of note, for "gouter" read "goûter."  
9. line 2. from bottom, for "qu on" read "qu'on."  
11. last line of motto, for "l'a" read "là."  
20. line 13. after "brow" substitute a comma for the full point.  
101. line 4. for "know" read "now."  
115. last line, for "Etudes" read "Études."  
121. line 2. from bottom, after "skill" substitute a comma for the full point.  
142. line 9. of note, for "dityrambes" read "dithyrambes."  
168. line 5. for "elyseum" read "elysium."  
189. line 3. from bottom, for "Inouies" read "Inouïes."  
190. line 7. after "did," for " ;—" substitute a comma.  
192. line 5. for "Stagyrite" read "Stagirite."  
195. line 5. from bottom, for "Avicen" read "Avicenna."  
233. line 7. from bottom, for "very regretted" read "very much regretted."

## VOL. III.

- Page 72. line 10. of note, for "abaise" read "abaisse."  
90. line 7. for "chauffe-pié" read "chauffe-pied."

## VOL. IV.

- Page 111. line 4. from bottom, for "Accompanlents" read "Accompaniments."

## ERRATA.

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### VOL. V.

- Page xxi. line 5. for "dead" read "mid."  
115. line 7. for "check" read "cheek."  
129. for the second verse, substitute:  
    Sparkling at once is ev'ry eye,  
    Ship ahoy! ship ahoy! our joyful cry;  
    While answering back the sounds we hear  
    "Ship ahoy! ship ahoy! What cheer? what cheer?"  
298. line 10. for "Nor" read "Not."

### VOL. VI.

- Page 179. line 2. for "blue-damsel flies" read "blue damsel-flies."  
247. line 1. of note, for "perjurer" read "parjurer."

### VOL. VII.

- Page 11. line 4. of note, for "duré" read "durée."

### VOL. IX.

- Page 164. prefix a † to the second note.  
172. line 10. omit the ( ).  
398. line 6. for "on" read "in."

### VOL. X.

- Page 5. line 7. for "In a visit" read "During a visit."  
32. line 3. of note, for "les têtes momies" read "les têtes des momies."  
185. line 3. from bottom, for "hand and hand" read "hand in hand."  
206. line 10. for "Philæ" read "Philæ."

## HARK! THE VESPER HYMN IS STEALING.

(RUSSIAN AIR.)

HARK! the vesper hymn is stealing  
O'er the waters soft and clear;  
Nearer yet and nearer pealing,  
And now bursts upon the ear:  
Jubilate, Amen.

Farther now, now farther stealing,  
Soft it fades upon the ear:  
Jubilate, Amen.

Now, like moonlight waves retreating  
To the shore, it dies along;  
Now, like angry surges meeting,  
Breaks the mingled tide of song:  
Jubilate, Amen.

Hush! again, like waves, retreating  
To the shore, it dies along:  
Jubilate, Amen.

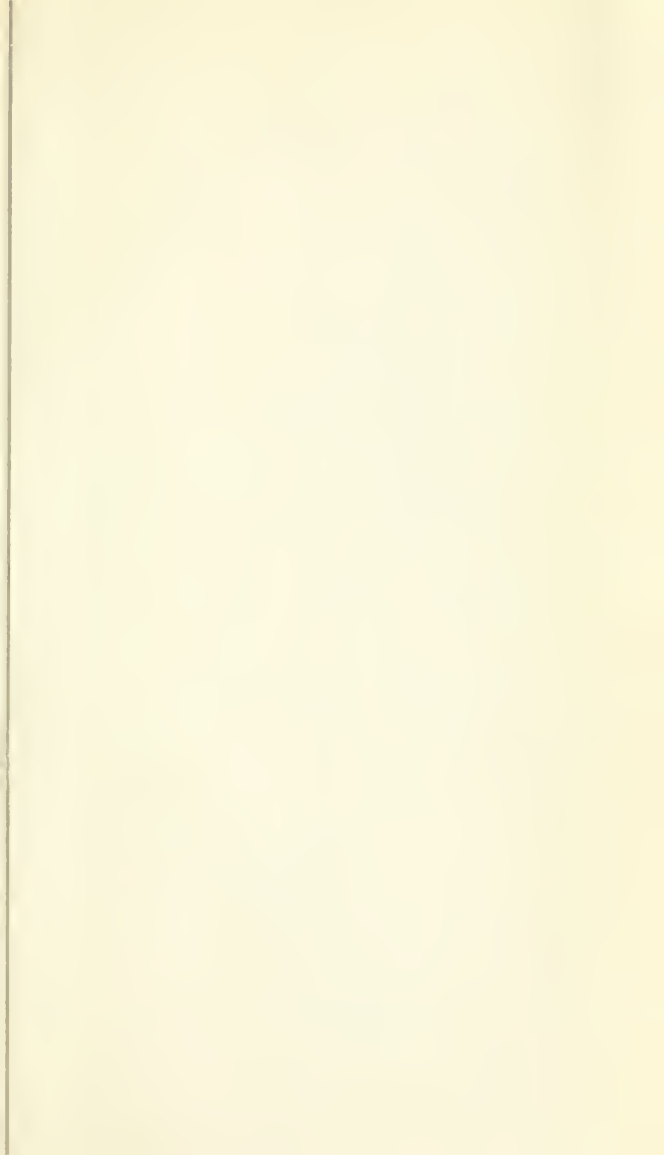
## LOVE AND HOPE.

(SWISS AIR.)

AT morn, beside yon summer sea,  
    Young Hope and Love reclined ;  
But scarce had noon-tide come, when he  
Into his bark leap'd smilingly,  
    And left poor Hope behind.

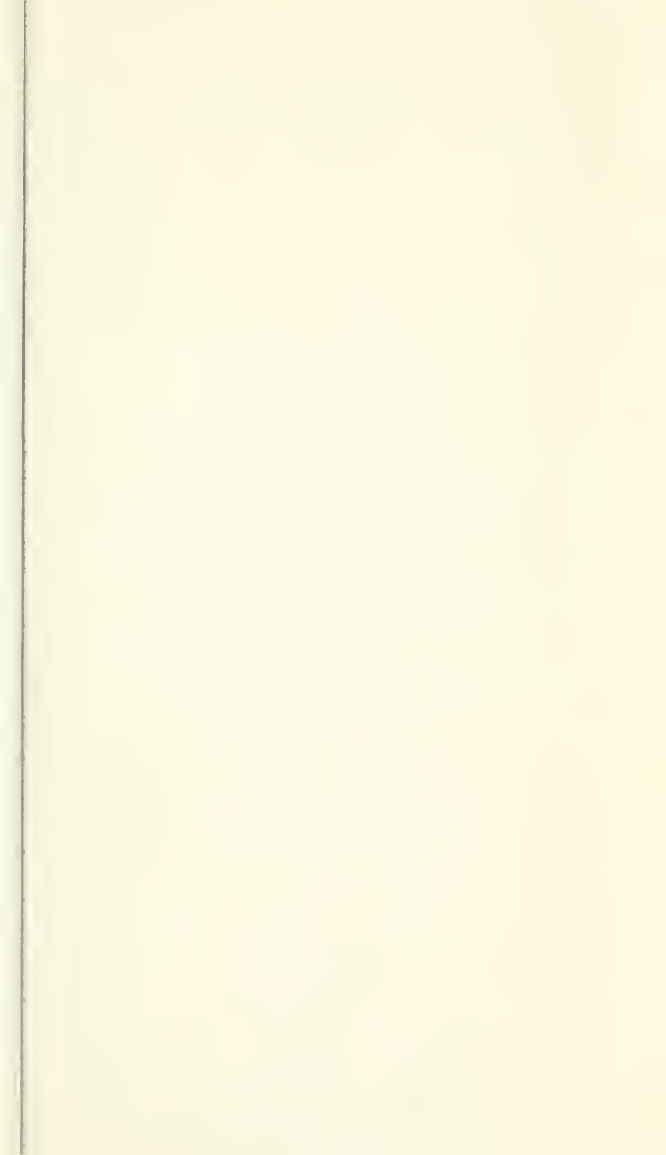
“ I go,” said Love, “ to sail awhile  
    “ Across this sunny main ;”  
And then so sweet his parting smile,  
That Hope, who never dreamt of guile,  
    Believed he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam  
    Along the waters lay ;  
And o'er the sands, in thoughtful dream,  
Oft traced his name, which still the stream  
    As often wash'd away.











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