ANTI-DIXON; OR, FACTS VERSUS FICTIONS; COMPENDIUM FOR UNIVERSAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE BOOK ENTITLED: ELUCIDATION OF THE FACTS RELATING TO THE RELIGIOUS LAWSUIT OF KONIGSBERG IN PRUSSIA, FROM 1835 TO 1842 Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

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## ERNST VON KANITZ

## ANTI-DIXON; OR, FACTS VERSUS FICTIONS; COMPENDIUM FOR UNIVERSAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE BOOK ENTITLED: ELUCIDATION OF THE FACTS RELATING TO THE RELIGIOUS LAWSUIT OF KONIGSBERG IN PRUSSIA, FROM 1835 TO 1842



# ANTI-DIXON

OR

# FACTS VERSUS FICTIONS.

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BASIL, FERDINAND RIEHM, PUBLISHER, CANNON STREET 33. 1869.

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FOR

### UNIVERSAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

OF THE BOOK ENTITLED :

#### ELUCIDATION OF THE FACTS

RELATING TO THE

#### **RELIGIOUS LAWSUIT OF KENIGSBERG IN PRUSSIA**,

from 1835 to 1842,

#### DERIVED FROM THE DEEDS

BY

Count Ernest von Kanits, Member of the Royal Court of tribunals (out of service).

BASIL, FERDINAND RIEHM, PUBLISHER, CANNON STREET 38. 1869.

#### CONTENTS.

.

 $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{r}}^{*}$ 

-

 $\mathcal{S}_{i}^{i}$ 

÷.

												1.5									Page.
22	Notice		×			•3					8	•		•		$\mathbf{x}$	•	•		a.	VII
12	Preface	of	t	ho	E	nci	dat	ion	•	•	•	20	2	•	•	÷	•	÷	1	•	XIII

#### FIRST PART.

#### Preceding events.

#### Chapter I.

Historical retro	spect			,						4				2	÷			1	
	09 <b>5</b> 5995547						pter												
Origin of the	Accusa	tion	18	3		÷	*				84	N	×	0		83	14	16	
					C	haj	der	11	7.										
Instigators of	the act	tion	Ř.,										 					27	

#### SECOND PART,

#### 

 $\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{i}^{2}$ 

#### VI THIRD PART.

1

 $\mathbf{x}$ 

.

#### Results of the prosecution.

Chapter	1.	

Unmasking of t	he	80	cu	er		nà	th	eir	wi	ito		86		•	٠	•	12		•••	74
								pter												
Overthrow of c	rin	nina	L .	jnđ	ica	tur	e i	n t	he	fi	st	801	ate	nce	• •	×			•	101
						C	haj	oter	L	U.										
Condemnation o	f t	he	80	tio	n ı	lto	ge	the	r t	)y	the	ve	rđi	iet	of	the	se	ĊO	nd	
sentence		•		•		•	•	•		•			•					•	•	105
Conclusion																				
Voices from the	G	57W	an	pr	634	١.	•	•••	æ					۰.				•		122
The stru	ggi		M	fal	eh	1004	1 ,	vith	t	he	Go	8 De	ł							146

1

### NOTICE.

In his book entitled "Spiritual Wives" the author William Hepworth Dixon has served up to the public of England, unacquainted with the truth regarding this matter, the fictions aud inventions which have been circulated more than thirty years ago on occasion of the religious lawsuit of Kosnigsberg, and which have been long ago refuted and destroyed both at law and in literature. Similar attempts to blacken brightness and to drag loftiness into dust are neither new nor of any intrinsic value; but they may be the means of prepossessing heedless minds against christianity, and for this reason it is a duty to refute them by publishing the truth. This has induced the author of these pages to issue, in the languages of the countries where Dixon's book is read, a translation of a Compendium published in the year 1864, of his own extensive work on the subject of the religious lawsuit of Kœnigsberg. In so doing, he hopes to meet in

those countries, as he did in Germany, with numerous friends of truth who will effectually and spontaneously assist him, every one in his own sphere of influence and activity, in the task of destroying the immoral delusion of the public, by supporting the authentic truth and making known the real facts relating to this affair, the more so as England especially is well known to do more than any other country in support of evangelical christianity.

It would be useless to engage into a minute examination of William Hepworth Dixon's "Spiritual Wives", since the author condemns himself by his inconsistencies and confusion, his praises and invectives, his credulity and falsehoods. The foundation however on which rest the assertions alluded to, deserves a special mention, because it shows to the reader what he is entitled to expect from the statements of this foreigner with respect to the religious lawsuit of Kœnigsberg. These statements are based on the insinuations of the notorious physician Dr. L. W. Sachs, whose antagonism against truth and propriety is sufficiently known, and has been exposed in the "Compendium", p. 31 sq., and more at length in the "Elucidation", p. 54 sq., 246 sq., and 301 sq.

Dixon's preface shows the means which he employed in order to make this bait palatable to the English public. He says in it: "The most remarkable document of professor Sachs, which . . . I give in the original, has been sealed by order of the highest court of justice at Berlin. . . . . How this document came into my hands, I am not

¥111

allowed to say; it is genuine and complete, for this I pledge my word; should either the one or the other be contested by any competent authority or individual, I would in that case sollicit and obtain permission openly to tell how it has been brought to the knowledge of the public."

The only intelligible meaning of this mysterious sentence, which implies much and says little, is that the highest court of justice at Berlin (being in fact no other than the secret supreme court, which however has never had anything to do with the religious lawsuit of Kœnigsberg), to whom the secrecy of this "most remarkable document" has been so important that it caused it to be kept under seal during thirty years, has consented, upon Dixon's authority or application, and according to his statement, to remove it from concealment in order to set it at his disposal, at the same time obliging him to remain silent on this point, lest this transaction should untimely come to light.

Uninstructed readers may be led to believe that such is really the case; for how could the author "pledge his word" that his pretended "original" is "genuine and complete", if he has not been enabled to convince himself of its textual conformity with the original contained in the deeds, which is the only authentic one? — How important must his book appear in the eyes of readers of this description!

But those who know something of the circumstances, know that this can not be. If it is true, as the preface

IX