

walls, altars, and the choir, and the presbytery, which is built in the middle. The arches round and re-entering; the coving and roof modern. The re-entering arch was probably first taken from the *crescent*, or *Mahometan-device*.

THERE are many Roman inscriptions at CORDUBA, in the possession of a private person; chiefly *sepulchral*, but no names of note in them; tho' there are some of families, that had received their freedom. The whole will be soon fully explained by PADRE RUANO, a Jesuit, who intends publishing the antiquities of this church and city. From CORDUBA the road leads you to the city of SEVILLE.

SEVILLE stands in an immense plain, on the GUADALQUIVIR, having a bridge of boats across the river; it is a city of great extent, and I am not sure whether it does not contain as many inhabitants as MADRID. The streets are worse than those of TOLEDO, but the houses are clean, built round a square-court, with green *lattices*, and shaded from the sun by a *canvass* on the top.

THE *cathedral* of SEVILLE is an extreme fine *Gothic* structure, raised on noble *pointed* arches, and adorned with good painted glass-windows. It consists of *five naves*, but the whole is spoilt by the screen of the choir, which intercepts your view to a magnificent altar, and a miraculous virgin at the east end. Before that altar is a *sarcophagus* of silver, within which lies the body of FERNANDO SANTO. There is much plate belonging to this church; one whole altar and frontispiece of plate, and a most beautiful silver *custodia*. They have a pleasing oval room for a *chapter-house*; besides there is a *tower* about 44 feet square, and upwards of 130 feet high, built by the Moors in the year 1000, with turrets, and a cupola added by the Christians, which makes it altogether about 300 feet to the top of the image upon the cupola. The ascent of the tower is so easy, that there are no steps, and an horse might easily ascend to the top. In the convents are many capital *pictures* by MURILLO. In a convent of *Jeromites*, upon the river, is a glorious statue of *St. Jerom*, in clay; and from the turrets one has a lovely prospect of the plain,

the river, and the city. SEVILLE is watered by a *Roman aqueduct*, extending from CARMONA to the city, the distance of twenty English miles. There are two fine, large *Corinthian pillars*, taken from a temple of DIANA, on which they have placed the statues of JULIUS CÆSAR and HERCULES. In the house of the Duke of MEDINA CÆLI, are some *Roman pillars*, statues, and inscriptions. The walls of SEVILLE are all *Roman*.

AT CADIZ there are some fine pictures of MURILLO, particularly an altar-piece, from whence he fell, and lost his life. There are great *Roman remains* and *inscriptions* in the high church, and bits of columns every where serving as thresholds and posts. In the corner of one house they have stuck into the wall, the remains of a consular toga, and have added to it an head, painted red and white, and a green laurel crown. In one convent there is a *sarcophagus*, with curious marble bas-reliefs: it is now a cistern, and the good fathers have struck two brass-cocks into the bellies of two water-nymphs, who are henceforward condemned to a perpetual diabetes. They discovered lately a beautiful column, which to prevent trouble and expence, they buried carefully again. The place is plainly a mount, made up of ruins, so that they can hardly stir the ground, but the rubbish turns up something curious.

THERE are some *Roman inscriptions* at MEDINA SIDONIA; but you would be most delighted with the city of GRANADA: it stands at the foot of a most noble ridge of barren mountains and rocks, which stretch round on each side, in such a manner as to embrace a lovely plain, which is varied with plantations, gardens, and villages: had it but a river, like the GUADALQUIVIR, nothing could exceed it, unless it were an English prospect of the THAMES from CLIFFDEN, or the TRENT from CLIFTON.

THE AL-HAMBRA, at GRANADA, is built on a high hill, which overlooks the city and the valley, containing many grand apartments, all in the MOORISH style, with alcoves, domes, fountains, *Arabic inscriptions*, &c. &c. besides which there is a part built by CHARLES V. but not finished. The front is handsome

some for this country, and the apartments are built round a very beautiful, circular court, with 32 fine marble columns below, and as many in a gallery above. Not far from it, there is a delicious garden of the MOORISH KINGS, called the GNIHALARIFEE, with all kinds of trees, flourishing upon a steep hanging rock, and as much water as supplies numberless *jette-d'eaux's*, and fountains. The rides round the city are charming.

THERE is at SAGUNTUM a square tessellated *pavement*, with Bacchus upon a tyger in the middle; a border on the sides, and flowers issuing in scrolls from the four corners. There are also the almost entire remains of a *Roman amphitheatre*, built under the castle, upon the side of a rocky mountain, and commanding a view of a most fertile country, bounded by the sea.—This *theatre*, together with some *inscriptions*, are described in MARTI, the dean of *Alicant's* epistles, lately published in 4to. by Mr. WESSELING, and, if I mistake not, the building is supposed to have contained 14,000 people. It is certainly a most noble specimen.

AT TARRAGONA there are a multitude of *Roman inscriptions*, most of them to be found in the *Annals of Catalonia*. Not far from thence, in the road to BARCELONA, you pass under a very handsome *triumphal arch*, erected by the family of the LICINII, adorned with fluted Corinthian pillars, and a pediment, with dentiles, like the Ionic order. The *inscription* on the frieze, on one side, is quite effaced; on the other the letters are more visible, and contain the following:—EX TESTAMENTO L. LICINII. On the other side was F. SERG. SVRAE CONSECRATVM. (See Anto. August. dialog. IV. p. 142.—a dos Leguas de Tarragona, &c. &c.)

A LITTLE way on one side the road, somewhat farther on, is the TORRE DE LOS SCIPIONES, or more properly, *the tomb of the Scipios*: being the base of an obelisk, or pyramid, erected to their memory, with a figure on each side in the Roman habit; these are by some judged to express the two SCIPIOS, by others two weeping slaves.

IN BARCELONA there is hardly any thing curious, except an old *mezzo-relevo* of a lion hunting, with different figures, men, horses, dogs, &c. This is now converted into a cistern, and stands in the court of one of the canons. Upon a wall by it are two beautiful heads in *profile*, very well preserved; one representing JULIUS CÆSAR with the laurel crown; the other with an ornamented helmet. There are some few *family inscriptions*. The city is large, but the streets are dark and narrow, with as much industry in them, as if the people were not Spaniards. The fortifications, tho' expensive, are injudicious.

I CANNOT conclude this account without presenting my reader, now I am upon the subject of *Roman antiquities* remaining in SPAIN, with the most remarkable genuine *Roman inscription* written in *verse*, and still to be seen in a temple near the bridge of ALCANTARA in ESTREMADURA: the architect LACER, who built both the bridge and the temple, was a good *poet*, as well as *builder*, tho' his assurance in both arts is scarce to be equalled.—

Imp. Nervae Trajano Cæsari  
Augusto, Germanico, Dacico sacrum.

Templum in rupe Tagi Superis et Cæsare plenum,  
Ars ubi materiâ vincitur ipsa suâ;  
Quis, quali dederit voto, fortasse requiret  
Cunque viatorum, quos nova fama juvat;  
Pontem perpetui mansurum in sæcula mundi  
Fecit divinâ nobilis arte LACER;  
Ingentem vastâ pontem qui mole peregit,  
Sacra litaturo fecit honore LACER;  
Qui pontem fecit *Lacer*, et nova templa dicavit,  
Scilicet et Superis munera sola libant;  
Idem Romuleis templum cum Cæsare Divis  
Constituit: Felix utraque causa sacri.

C. Julius Lacer H. S. F. et  
Dedicavit amico Curio Luconi  
Igaditano.

See Bleau's Atlas, and Mr. Ap-Rice, p. 116.

L E T T E R

# L E T T E R XII.

A LIST of the LAND FORCES of His Most CATHOLIC MAJESTY, CHARLES III. King of SPAIN, in the year 1760.

Regiments of Infantry.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
Spaniards.				
The Spanish Guards	1703	Blue and Red	6	3180
The Walloon Guards	1703	Blue and Red	6	3180
The Queen's Regiment	1735	Blue and Red	2	1166
The Regiment of Castile		White and Yellow	2	1166
of Lombardy	1537	White and Red	2	1166
of Galicia	1537	White and Red	2	1166
of Savoy	1537	White and Blue	2	1166
of the Crown	1537	White and Blue	2	1166
of Africa	1553	White and Blue	2	1166
of Zamora	1580	White and Red	2	1166
of Soria	1531	White and Red	2	1166
of Cordova	1650	White and Red	2	1166
of Portugal	1657	White and Red	2	1166
of Guadalajara	1657	White and Red	2	1166
of Seville	1657	White and Blue	2	1166
of Granada	1657	White and Green	2	1166
of Victoria	1658	White and Red	2	1166
of Lisbon	1660	White and Red	2	1166
of Spain	1660	White and Green	2	1166
of Toledo	1661	White and Blue	2	1166
of Majorca	1662	White and Red	2	1166
of Burgos	1634	White and Red	2	1166
of Murcia	1634	White and Blue	2	1166
of Leon	1634	White and Red	2	1166
of Cantabria	1703	White and Blue	2	1166
of Asturias	1703	White and Red	2	1166
of Ceuta, stationed	1703	White and Red	2	1380
of Navarre	1705	White and Red	2	1166
of Artillery	1710	Blue and Red	2	1380
of Arragon	1711	White and Red	2	1166
of Marines	1711	Blue and Red	8	6060
of Oran, stationed	1733	White and Green	2	1380
<b>Total of the Spaniards</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>46,876</b>
				Regiments

## A LIST of the SPANISH LAND FORCES.

Regiments of Infantry.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
Italians.				
A Regiment of Neapolitans of Milan	1552	White and Red	2	1060
	1704	White and Blue	2	1060
Total of Italians	—	—	4	2120
Short Walloons.				
Regiment of Flanders of Brabant of Bruffels	1536	White and Blue	2	1060
	1713	White and Blue	2	1060
	1734	White and Blue	2	1060
Total of the Walloons	—	—	6	3180
Irish.				
The Regiment of Ireland of Ibernia of Ulster	1638	White and Blue	2	1060
	1703	Red and Green	2	1060
	1703	Red and Blue	2	1060
Total of Irish	—	—	6	3180
Swiss.				
The Regiment of Buch of Senballar of Young Reding		Red and Blue	2	1480
		Blue and Red	2	1480
		Blue and Yellow	2	1480
Total of the Swiss	—	—	6	4440
Regiments of Militia.				
The Regiment of Jaen of Badajos of Seville of Burgos of Lugo of Granada of Leon of Oviedo of Cordova of Murcia of Trujillo of Xerez of Carmona of Niebla of Ezija of Ciudad Rodrigo of Placentia of Logrogne of Siguenza of Toro		White and Blue	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
		White and Yellow	1	700
		White and Green	1	700
		White and Green	1	700
		White and Blue	1	700
		White and Green	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
		White and Blue	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
		White and Green	1	700
		White and Yellow	1	700
		White and Blue	1	700
		White and Blue	1	700
		White and Red	1	700
	White and Green	1	700	
	White and Green	1	700	
	White and Yellow	1	700	
	Carried over		20	14000
				Regiments

## A LIST of the SPANISH LAND FORCES. 213

Regiments of Militia.	Years.	Uniform.	No.	Men.
		Brought over	20	14,000
The Regiment of Soria		White and Blue	1	700
of Santander		White and Blue	1	700
of Orense		White and Yellow	1	700
of St. Jago		White and Red	1	700
of Pontevedra		White and Blue	1	700
of Tuy		White and Red	1	700
of Batanzos		White and Green	1	700
of Antequera.		White and Red	1	700
of Malaga		White and Green	1	700
of Guadiz.		White and Yellow.	1	700
of Ronda		White and Yellow	1	700
of Alpujarras		White and Blue	1	700
of Bujalance		White and Yellow.	1	700
<b>Total of the Militia</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>23,100</b>
<b>Regiments of Invalids.</b>				
The Regiment of Castile		White and Red	2	1200
of Andalusia.		White and Blue	2	1200
of Galicia		White and Yellow.	2	1200
of Valencia		White and Green	2	1200
<b>Total of the Invalids</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>4800</b>
<b>Regiments of Horse.</b>				
The Queens Regiment	1703	Red and Blue	2	245
The Regiment of the Prince	1703	Blue and Red	2	245
of Milan	1538	White and Red	2	245
of Bourbon	1640	White and Red	2	245
of the Orders	1640	Blue and Red	2	245
of Farnese	1634	Blue and Red	2	245
of Alcantara	1656	White and Red	2	245
of Estremadura.	1656	White and Red	2	245
of Barcelona	1653	White and Blue	2	245
of Malta	1670	White and Blue	2	245
of Brabant	1683	White and Blue	2	245
of Flandres	1635	White and Blue	2	245
of Algarve	1701	White and Blue	2	245
of Andalusia	1703	White and Blue	2	245
of Calatrava	1703	White and Red	2	245
of Granada	1703	White and Red	2	245
of Seville	1703	White and Blue	2	245
of St. Jago	1703	Blue and Red	2	245
of Montefa.	1706	White and Blue	2	245
of the Coast of Granada	1735	Blue and Yellow	2	600
of Carabiniers	1732	Blue and Red	3	460
of Body Guards	1703	Blue and Red	3	399
<b>Total of the Horse</b>			<b>46</b>	<b>6114</b>
				Regiments

## A LIST of the SPANISH LAND FORCES.

Regiments of Dragoons.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
The Queen's Regiment	1735	Red and Blue	2	256
The Regiment of Belgia	1674	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Battavia	1684	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Pavia	1683	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Frifa	1703	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Saguntum	1703	Yellow and Green	2	256
of Edinburgh	1707	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Numantia	1707	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Lusitania	1703	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Merida	1735	Yellow and Blue	2	256
<b>Total of the Dragoons</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>2560</b>
Independant Companies.				
The Cross Bow-men of Baeza		White and Green	1	200
The Citizens of Ceuta		Blue and Red	1	150
The Fusileers of Jetares		Blue and Red	1	80
The Garrifons of Ceuta		Blue and Red	1	200
— of Melille, Pegnon, Aluzemas, } Penifcola		Blue and Red	2	400
— of Oran		Blue and Red	1	400
The Gunners of Estramadura		Blue and Red	1	100
Ditto of Oran and Ceuta		Blue and Red	2	200
The Miners and Workmen of Oran } and Ceuta		Blue and Red	2	145
Ditto of Lanifa		Blue and Red	1	30
Madrid, Bon Ventura		Blue and Red	1	50
Oran, Mogataces		{ In the Turkish manner	1	50
<b>Total of the Independant Companies</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>2005</b>
Sum total, 98,375 Men.				

By an ordonnance of his Majesty, dated 1741, which was the result of a grand council of the Sword, the order and rank of the regiments of Infantry, Horse and Dragoons, was declared to be the same that is observed in this Table, reserving always to each of them their right in so far as they can offer new proofs.

Besides the above troops, his Catholic Majesty has for the guard of his Royal Person, a body of 150 Halberdiers, who are also employed to supply vacant offices.

*An estimate of the annual expence of the LAND FORCES in the service of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY.*

The General Establishment of the Army.

	l.	s.	d.
TO 6 Captains-General, 1000 crowns vellon per month each, is annually	-		8,000
16 Lieutenant-Generals employed, 750 crowns vellon per month each, is annually	-		16,000
25 other Lieutenant-Generals, not employed, 375 crowns per month each, is annually	-		17,500
21 Major-generals, employed, 500 crowns per month each, is per annum	-		14,000
20 other Major-Generals, not employed, 250 crowns per month each, is annually	-	6,666	13 4
30 Brigadiers, 200 crowns per month each, is annually	-		8,000
61 Brigadiers, not employed, 137½ crowns per month each, is per annum	-	11,183	6 8
11 Majors of Brigade, 100 crowns per month each, is annually	-	1,466	13 4
a Quarter-Master-General, annually	-	266	13 4
a Quarter-Master-General of the Cavalry, annually	-	266	13 4
a Major-General of Dragoons, annually	-	266	13 4
a Controler, or Intendant,	-	200	
16 Commissaries of War, 150 crowns each per month, is per annum	-	3,200	
a Quarter-Master-General, annually	-	100	
his two assistants, 35 crowns per month each, is annually	-	93	6 8
a Captain of the Guides, annually	-	100	
his Lieutenant, annually	-	66	13 4
		87,376	13 4
F f			brought