

celebrated colonies of the Sierra Morena. They begin on the other side of the mountains at La Concepcion de Almuradiel, and comprise in the whole a space of more than forty leagues.

The road which passes through them, and which has been so long wanted, is at length nearly completed. In order to render it fit for travelling in every season, it has been necessary to build about four hundred bridges, great and small, across the rivers, smaller streams, and quagmires, which rain rendered impassable.

On leaving Luisiana, you perceive on the top of a naked hill some of the houses of the town of Carmona, which command a view of vast plains covered with olive trees, and producing in particular abundance of wheat of the best quality. The town itself is pleasant and lively; but good taste cannot forgive its principal steeple; a modern gewgaw, awkwardly copied from that of Seville, and overloaded with ridiculous ornaments of different colours.

The gate of Carmona is a monument of the solidity of the works of the Romans. It appears to be of the time of Trajan, and it has been in some places absurdly retouched in the modern style.

The distance from Carmona to Seville is six leagues. The road conducts through vineyards, olive grounds, and rows of flourishing

aloes, which serve both for a fence and an ornament to the fields. Would the reader believe that this beautiful country is almost a desert?

The high road from Madrid to Cadiz does not lead, as formerly, through Seville, but through the village of Alcala, two leagues higher up on the banks of the Guadalquivir. Who would not turn out of his way to see that famous city, the second in the kingdom, of which the Andalusians, the Gascons of Spain, have long said :

Quien no ha visto Sevilla  
No ha visto maravilla.\*

This circuit is not unpleasant, the inhabitants of Seville having resolved to construct an excellent road from that city to the high road.

\* Whoever has not seen Seville, has seen nothing wonderful.

## CHAP. V.

*Seville—Xeres—Arcos—Approaches to Cadiz.*

THE situation of Seville is admirable, its climate delicious, and the surrounding country fertile. But how little do these people avail themselves of such important advantages! How different, at least, is this city from what it formerly was! Cotemporary historians inform us, that, when it was taken by St. Ferdinand, three hundred thousand Moors came out of it, exclusive of those who had perished during a siege of sixteen months, and such as chose to remain. If we may believe the complaints addressed by its manufacturers to the government, in 1700, Seville had contained sixteen thousand silk looms of all sizes, and one hundred and thirty thousand persons had been employed there in the silk manufactures alone. A few years since there were no more than 2318 looms. With respect to its present population, it was found but too necessary and too easy to ascertain it during the dreadful calamity which, in the year 1800 in particular, desolated this city, as well as the greatest part of the south of Spain.

The enumeration of the inhabitants of Seville, taken on this fatal occasion, gave for the interior of the city 60,0218, and 20,0350 for the seven quarters situated without the walls; making a total of 80,568. Of these 76,488 were attacked by the contagion, which carried off 14,685 persons, between the 28th of August and the 30th of November. This scourge renewed its ravages in the beginning of the autumn of 1801, and spread over all Andalusia, but at Seville it proved much less destructive than the preceding year.

Few cities contain so many public edifices devoted to the purposes of religion, of charity, or of the administration, as Seville. It comprehends twenty five parish churches, and five chapels of ease, a commandery of St. John d'Acre, exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction, thirty-one convents for men, twenty-nine nunneries, three congregations of canons regular, three religious communities known in Spain by the appellation of *Beaterios*, two seminaries, eight hospitals, and two houses of correction.

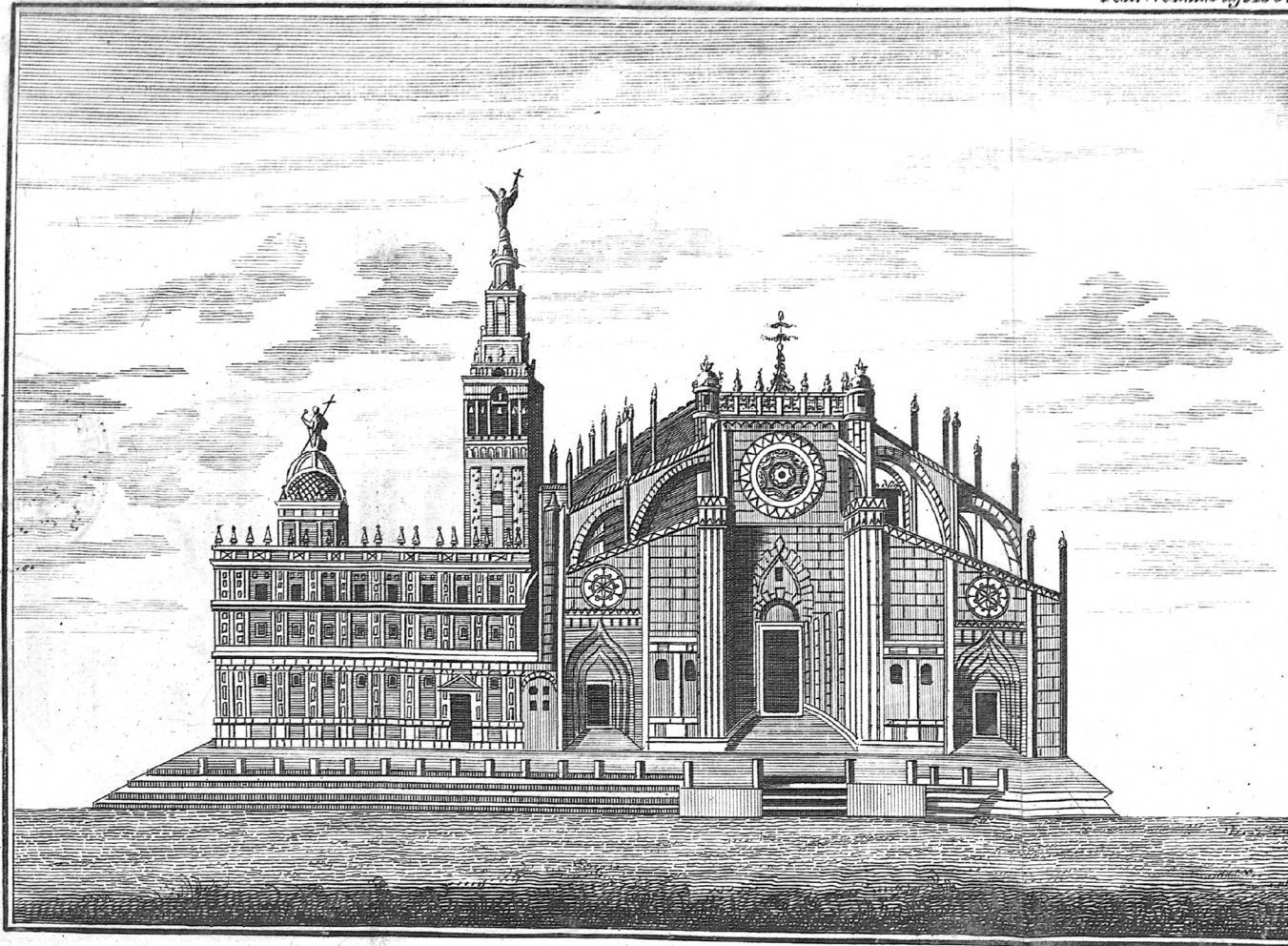
The archbishopric of Seville, one of the richest prelaties in Christendom, is held, in conjunction with that of Toledo, which is still richer, by the son of the infant Don Louis, who goes by the name of the Count de Chinchon, and who has likewise been invested with the Roman purple. By thus loading him with



wealth and honours, the government has placed him in a situation worthy of his birth, and prevented those difficulties, which, at some future period, might have arisen, had he not embraced the ecclesiastical profession.

The cathedral of Seville is one of the most remarkable religious edifices in all Spain. It contains a great number of statues, many of which are not destitute of merit; tombs more or less superbly decorated, and spacious chapels surcharged with ornaments. In that in which are placed the baptismal fonts, are exhibited two admirable pieces of that eminent artist, who was a native of Seville, and whose principal productions adorn this city, of Murillo, whose works were long wanting in the rich collection of the kings of France, and who at length occupies a place in the National Museum. Nine other pictures by this painter are to be seen in the hall of the chapter, which might have dispensed with other ornaments, and two in the sacristy. In the royal chapel, we remark, among other tombs, that of St. Ferdinand, covered with Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, and Spanish inscriptions; that of Alphonso X. surnamed the Wise, or the Astronomer, &c. But none of the tombs of these monarchs makes such a deep impression, or excites such interesting recollections, as that of Christopher Columbus, erected in front of the





CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE, WITH THE GIRALDA.

*Published 3<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1808 by J. Stockdale, Print<sup>r</sup> &c.*

choir, with this inscription; which is at least striking for its brevity:

A Castilia y Arragon  
Otro mundo dio Colon.\*

His son, Don Ferdinand, who would be deemed a great man, had he sprung from a less renowned father, has also a monument in one of the chapels; but his epitaph is not so beautiful, for it is longer, and less simple.

The steeple of this cathedral, denominated the *Giralda*, is one of the most beautiful monuments in Spain, (See Pl. XV.) The ascent to its summit is spiral, and without steps. It is 250 feet in height, and is crowned with a statue representing Faith. Over one of the five naves is placed the library, which comprises about twenty thousand volumes. This collection is not for mere ostentation. Excepting the capital, Seville contains a greater number of enlightened men than any city in Spain. Its Patriotic Society can boast of more than one member, not less distinguished for talents than for patriotism. A taste for the fine arts in par-

\* Every body knows, however, that the remains of Columbus were removed from Seville, to the principal church of Santo Domingo; and though M. Moreau de St. Mery sought in vain to ascertain the spot where they were deposited, the tradition of the country scarcely leaves room to doubt the circumstance. See the Description of the Spanish Part of St. Domingo, Vol. I. p. 124, &c.

ticular is cultivated at Seville; its inhabitants with exultation claim as their fellow citizens several painters of the Spanish school, as Roelas, Vargas, Zurbaran, and especially the incomparable Murillo, whose merits cannot be duly appreciated but by those who have seen the numerous master-pieces which he has left in his native city. The Hospital of Charity contains ten which command the warmest admiration of connoisseurs. Eleven are exhibited in one of the cloisters of the convent of St. Francis. Lastly, among several pieces by this great master, belonging to the Capuchins, the spectator is never tired of contemplating a Christ descending from the cross, with the expression of the most affecting tenderness to embrace St. Francis.

Besides these master-pieces of painting, and others of the Spanish school, there are several edifices at Seville worthy of the notice of the traveller.

The first is the Exchange, or *Lonja*, a detached building, each façade of which is two hundred feet long. It has been lately repaired and embellished. Here it is intended to deposit all the old records and papers relative to Spanish America—the archives of exploits, crimes, and miseries, where history and philosophy will long be able to find ample treasures.

The Alcazar is a magnificent structure, begun

and for a considerable time inhabited by the Moorish sovereigns, enlarged by the king Don Pedro, and afterwards by Charles V. who added to it embellishments in a superior style. It has been the residence of several kings of Spain; and Philip V. who passed some time here with his whole court, was tempted to make this palace his regular abode:—a design which, had it not been for political considerations, would probably have been put in execution before this time, to the great satisfaction of all Spain, except of the inhabitants of Madrid.

In this Alcazar have been deposited various pieces of antique statues, found at some distance from Seville. The formation of this precious collection is principally owing to the efforts of Don Francisco Bruna, an enlightened antiquary, a zealous and indefatigable citizen, who does honour to his native country.

Another spacious and handsome edifice is the tobacco and snuff manufactory, completed in 1757; a prodigious establishment, as well for the size of the building as for the number of hands employed in it. On seeing the walls and ditches with which it is surrounded, and the drawbridges which you are obliged to cross in order to reach it, you would take this establishment, as Fischer observes, for a fortress. Here the tobacco is received in the leaf, as it comes from the Havannah, where a very small

quantity is manufactured. The details of this fabrication are not uninteresting. The tobacco leaves are first reduced to powder, which is then mixed with a preparation of ochre, also made here, in order to give it a colour. The snuff thus composed is put into tin boxes, removed to the store-houses, labelled, packed, and sent to every part of the peninsula. A particular room is devoted to the making of the little rolls, called *cigaros*, the consumption of which is so prodigious in Spain. It would be difficult to find within a smaller compass, more activity and a greater variety of occupations.

The foundery of brass cannon, which, with that of Barcelona, supplies all the Spanish arsenals in Europe, is likewise a structure remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its arrangement. The method of Maritz, with some trifling variations, is still followed there. A considerable saving might be made in the expenses of this establishment. Each quintal of Mexican or Peruvian copper refined here, cost, some years since, fifty reals. Not long before, a Frenchman had proposed a method, by which twenty-two reals a quintal would have been saved. His plan was instantly rejected. He nevertheless persisted to urge its adoption. Some experiments which were made, to avoid the appearance of determined opposition, proved the good quality of the copper refined and cast according to

his method ; but intrigue, which was not idle, found means to prevent his further success. For some years the expensive establishment which he afterwards founded at Port Real, opposite to Cadiz, has done nothing but furnish the copper nails used in the sheathing of ships.

The mint is one of the most ancient buildings in Seville, and was formerly remarkable for its activity. We are assured by writers of the time to which we allude, that seven hundred marcs of gold and silver were there daily converted into money. For a considerable time it coined only on the account of private individuals ; and it is only since 1718 that it has been employed for the king.

The last edifices we shall mention, are the seminary of St. Elmo, which contains a school of navigation ; and the Tower del Oro, an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. It was doubtless designed for the protection of the shipping. It was from this building that the Moors threw a chain across the Guadalquivir to the opposite shore, where is situated the suburb of Triana, which communicates with the city by a bridge of boats. This river rises on one side of the chain of mountains called the Sierra de Segura, and directs its course to the ocean ; while the Segura, springing from the other side, proceeds toward the Mediterranean, and wafts to Murcia, Ori-



huela, Carthagena, and other places, the timber with which those mountains are covered.

It was to the Guadalquivir that Seville, in former times, owed its splendour. The largest ships then ascended to the very quays of Seville, and those of less burden went up as high as Cordova. At present vessels of large size advance no further than Bonanza, a village fifteen leagues from Seville; and only those of eighty tons or under can sail up to that city. The cargoes of the others are conveyed thither in small boats.

Some capital buildings adorn that part of the banks of the Guadalquivir which faces the suburb of Triana. Here Lerena, while intendant of Andalusia, began a plantation which has since become a charming walk. When the foliage of its trees shall have grown a little thicker, the inhabitants of Seville will have no occasion to envy those of the capital. To M. Olavidé this city is indebted for part of its quays and many public establishments. The anathemas of the inquisition have perhaps long prevented his name from being there uttered aloud, but they cannot prevent his memory from being cherished by the inhabitants.

In the interior of the city there is a beautiful walk, adorned with fountains, and formed by five alleys of trees which are watered by little canals.

The environs of Seville, like those of most of the towns of Andalusia, are well cultivated. The traveller, after passing through the desert and naked plains of Castile and La Mancha, beholds their orchards and country houses with pleasure.

But what renders the vicinity of Seville particularly worthy of the curiosity of the traveller, is the ruins of Italica, an ancient Roman town, the native place of Silius Italicus. It was situated about a league and a half to the north of Seville, along the left bank of the Guadalquivir. The monuments of it which yet remain, were rescued from the ravages of time and ignorance by the monks, whose convent is situated close to them. M. Broussonet has subjoined to a recent tour in Spain, some interesting particulars relative to Italica and its ruins.

On the modern road from Carmona to Cadiz there is nothing worthy of notice before you arrive at Xerez, except the town of Utrera, which contains about two thousand hearths.

The avenues to Xerez give a very favourable idea of that town. With a little trouble it might be made one of the most interesting in the kingdom. The situation could not be more agreeable, and its streets are in general straight and wide. The top of its Alcazar, which has become a place of public resort, commands the

most delightful prospects of the adjacent country.

Its extensive territory wants nothing but a more careful cultivation to render it one of the most fertile tracts in Europe. All the productions of the earth thrive here: the vineyards are the principal source of wealth to Xerez; and besides them it has plantations of olives, pastures, woods of pines and oak trees, hemp fields, &c. Its vineyards, notwithstanding they are badly managed, produce, one year with another, 360,000 arrobas of wine, of which about 200,000 are exported chiefly by the English and French.\* The quantity of corn raised in this district might be more than doubled. From the neglect of this article the country is frequently exposed to want.

Still less progress has been made in the cultivation of olives. Upon an average not more than 32,000 arrobas† of oil are annually obtained. The situation is perfectly adapted to the culture of silk, which might employ thousands of women, who, for want of occupation, languish in extreme indigence.

Its breed of horses, like all the other sources of its prosperity, is on the decline. Its colts,

\* The wine produced in this district is known in England by the name of Sherry. (*Translator.*)

† We have already observed, that the arroba is a weight of about twenty-five pounds.

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which are the best in Andalusia, are bought up at three years old for the army; but some years since, its extensive territory contained no more than six hundred mares.

The manufactures carried on at Xerez consist only of the coarse cloth made from the three thousand arrobas of wool which it produces, some linen and ribbons, which employ about twenty looms. Most of these establishments are owing to the efforts of a Patriotic School and of certain philanthropic individuals.

Half a league from Xerez is one of the most celebrated Carthusian convents in Spain, on account of its wealth and its agreeable situation, within sight of Cadiz. The lovers of the arts will not fail to pay it a visit, for the purpose of admiring the best works of Zurbaran, and some performances of the inexhaustible Luke Jordans. We are almost induced to forgive the peaceful inhabitants of this charming retreat for their wealth and their pious indolence, on account of their tender attentions to the two most interesting periods of life. They begin the education of thirty poor children of the neighbouring town; and to twelve poor men, who are past work, they afford an asylum, where they may end their days in peace.

At the distance of two long leagues from this place is the town of Arcos. Before you reach it, you have to ford the Guadalete, the cele-

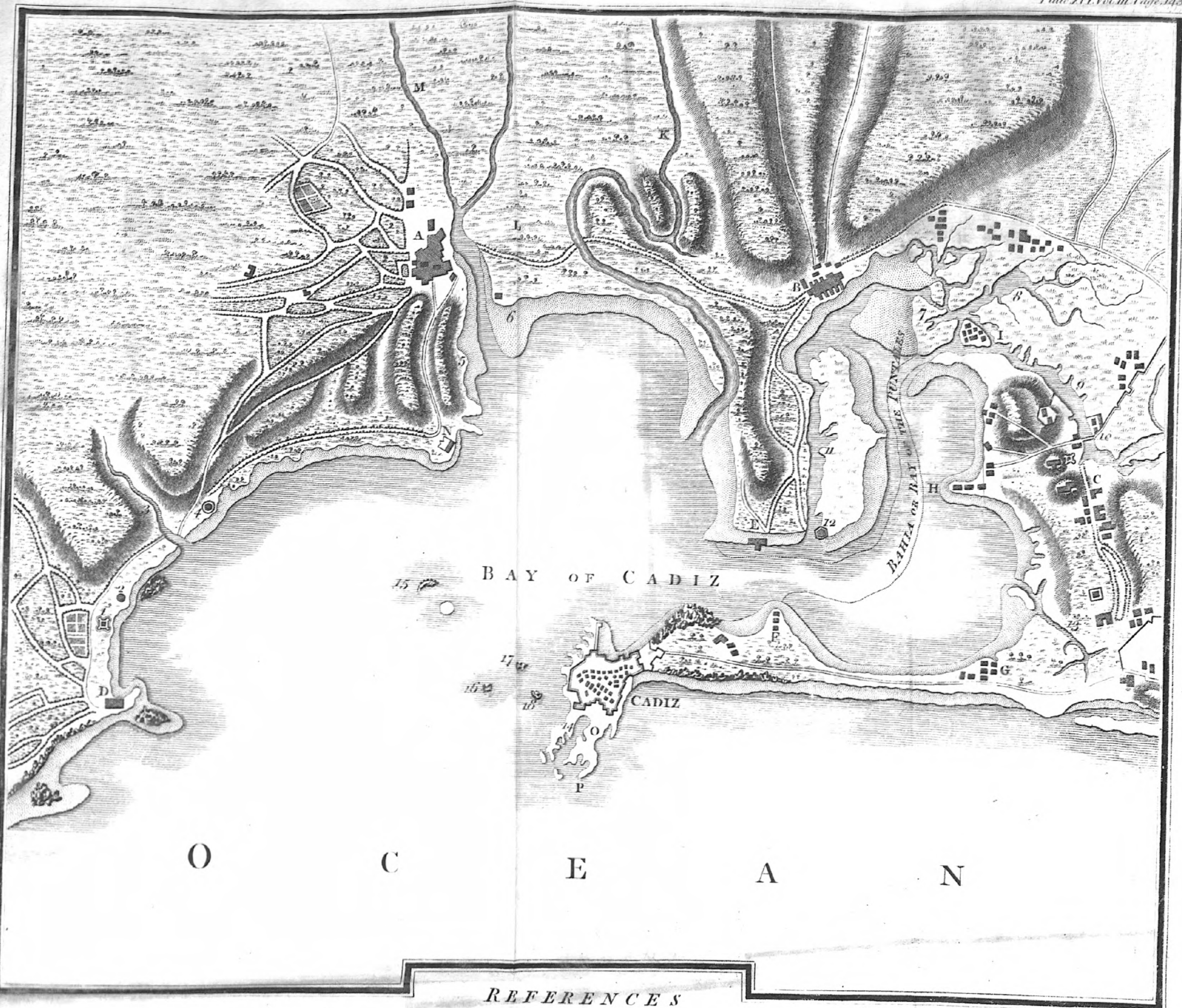
brated Lethe of the ancients. Arcos, a town with two thousand five hundred hearths, is situated in the centre of a most fertile tract, amidst groves of orange trees, upon an inaccessible rock, from which you may discern the mountains of Ronda, Medina Sidonia, and Gibraltar. The Guadalete partly surrounds Arcos, and roars along the bottom of a deep, winding valley, where it seems to pursue the track which the poets have marked out for it.

Between the Carthusian convent of Xerez and the modern town, called *Island of Leon*, you travel four leagues without meeting with a single hamlet. After crossing the Guadalete, you come to a prodigious plain, where was fought the battle which put an end to the empire of the Goths, and subjected Spain for several centuries to the yoke of the Arabs. You are now upon the confines of ancient Bœtica. This concurrence of objects, which recal to the mind the ingenious inventions of fable and important historical events, the bounty of nature and the ingratitude of those who so ill requite it, afford abundant matter for deep reflection. We compare the boundless field of imagination with the narrow limits which indolence prescribes to industry, and attractive chimæras to gloomy realities; and while we admire the brilliant inventors of those wonders, we pity the modern actors, who prove themselves so unworthy of so



# PLAN OF THE BAY OF CADIZ

Plate VII. Vol. III. Page 343.



## REFERENCES

- |                                      |  |                                 |                               |                            |                   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A Port S <sup>t</sup> Mary           | F Fort San Lorenzo one of the Puntales | L El Coto                       | 2 La Gallina                  | 8 Caño Ancho               | 14 La Calca       |
| B Puerto Real                        | G Santi Banes                          | M Guadalete Riv                 | 3 El Salado Riv.              | 9 S <sup>t</sup> Petri Riv | 15 La Calera I    |
| C Ido de Leen                        | H Point de la Cantera                  | N Fort S <sup>t</sup> Catherine | 4 Fortin de Canuelos          | 10 Bridge of Suazo         | 16 Las Cochinos I |
| D Rota                               | I La Curvaca                           | O Fort S <sup>t</sup> Sebastian | 5 Fortin                      | 11 Caño del Tocadero       | 17 Las Puercas I  |
| E Fort Matagorda one of the Puntales | K San Pedro River                      | P Southern Point                | 6 The Bar                     | 12 Fort Louis              | 18 La Fridera I   |
|                                      |  | 1 Canuelos Redoubt              | 7 Ido S <sup>t</sup> Augustin | 13 Caño Superior           |                   |



fair a theatre. But we are approaching the scene of the prodigies of commerce—we are in sight of Cadiz.

We have the first view of its bay from the top of a hill, situated half way between Xerez and Port St. Mary. Here the eye embraces the whole circumference of that bay, as though delineated upon a large map. It clearly distinguishes the two points which form the entrance, Fort St. Sebastian on one side, and the town of Rota on the other. (Plate XVI.) Right before you lies Cadiz. You see the low, narrow neck of land which separates that city from the island of Leon, the irregular contour of the bay to La Carracca, Puerto Real, and Port St. Mary.

It was thus, without doubt, that the chains of mountains, the towns and the windings of rivers, appeared to those adventurous rivals of the inhabitants of the air; to those aërial travellers, whose daring intrepidity has for some time excited our admiration.

At Xerez you have your choice of two ways, one of which leads you round the bay by land, while the other crosses it and conducts you straight to Cadiz. If you decide in favour of the former, after passing the Carthusian convent, you come to woods of pines, the owners of which endeavour to cut off the resources of the royal marine by prematurely felling the



trees. Beyond these woods you descry the handsome towns of Port St. Mary and Puerto Real. These you leave to the right, as well as the Guadalete, which, a little lower down, divides into two branches. One of them discharges itself into the bar of Port St. Mary, the other proceeds toward Puerto Real, and is distinguished by the name of the river of San Petro, or Santi Petri. You then come to the excellent modern road which leads to Cadiz; you cross this little river by the bridge of Suazo, and enter the island of Leon, thus called because the piece of ground, on which it is situated, is surrounded by a very ancient navigable canal, which at flood-tide is from twenty-two to twenty-four feet deep. We shall have occasion to take further notice of this road and the island of Leon in the succeeding chapter.

If you determine to cross the bay, on your arrival at Port St. Mary, you hire one of the large boats, the owners of which vie with each other in offering their services to travellers, and in less than an hour you may be conveyed to the quay of Cadiz.

Port St. Mary is situated near the mouth of the Guadalete, which, by the sands which it carries down into the bay, has formed a bar, that cannot be passed over without danger, especially in winter. The boatmen, whose interest it is to keep the passengers in terror, for

the purpose of laying them under contribution, never fail to exaggerate the danger; and at the moment when it is most imminent, repeat a prayer, and afterwards make it a pretext for begging something: but the most timid passengers, be they even ever such devotees, have more confidence in the skill of their conductors than in the efficacy of their prayers.

## CHAP. VI.

*Description of Cadiz, its new establishments and its port—La Caracca—The island of Leon, its magazines and docks.*

When I arrived at Cadiz, in 1785, O'Reilly governed, or rather reigned there; and it must be admitted, that during his reign that city underwent salutary changes of various kinds. To him it owes its embellishment, its increase, and its cleanliness, but I cannot add its security. Assassinations continued to be very frequent at that period, and have not since become less common.

Under his active administration the old houses were pulled down, and gave place to new ones regularly built. The streets were paved, made straighter, and constantly kept clean. The vacant places were covered with habitations. He may even be reproached with excess of economy in respect to ground. In several triangular spaces, houses were erected by his orders, which without affording any convenience to their inhabitants, seemed to have no other object than that of incommoding their neighbours. He even endeavoured to extend the city, by gaining land from the

sea. The space occupied by the custom-house and the adjacent buildings, was obtained from that element, but at a period anterior to his administration. He meditated another project of the same kind.

He had formed a plan for taking possession of the ground of the *Alameda*, a walk along the side of the bay, the trees of which exhibit visible marks of that neighbourhood. It was his intention to build there, and to lengthen the space, by raising to a level with it that part of the shore which runs in toward the interior of the city, and on the edge of this new embankment, he designed to plant a fresh alley of trees. To accomplish this kind of miracle, funds were necessary, and particularly stones and rubbish sufficient to fill up the prodigious space which he intended to gain from the sea.

Count O'Reilly\* likewise bestowed much attention on the embellishment of the approach on the land side, which was formerly covered with bushes, and served as a haunt for robbers.

\* M. O'Reilly's plan has, in some measure, however, been put into execution. Under his successors, the *Alameda* has become a most beautiful walk, commanding on the one hand a view of the sea, and adorned on the other with a great number of handsome modern houses; but the coolness and the shade afforded by thick foliage must not yet be sought, neither will they ever be found there.

Under the administration of one of his predecessors, gardens had been laid out, and several country-houses built there. But at the time of the dispute relative to the Falkland Islands, the pusillanimous governor, imagining the place in danger, and the enemy at his gates, entrenched behind the feeble efforts of his industry, ordered them to be demolished.

During the administration of the Count de Xerena, the predecessor of O'Reilly, they were rebuilt, but they received all their embellishments from the latter. He extended the cultivation of the isthmus to the side of the high-road from Cadiz to the island of Leon; he even formed a garden as agreeable as the soil, which is wholly sandy, permitted, and inclosed it with railing. This example was imitated by his neighbours, so that for a quarter of a league from the land-gate, the road was bordered by similar fences, which, from their uniformity, seemed all to belong to the same proprietor. The vegetation, indeed, was visibly affected by the proximity of the sea, the heat of the climate, and the nature of the soil whose sands could not be covered with good earth beyond a certain depth; but it was not the less agreeable to see the verdure, and to gather flowers and fruits upon a spot which so many circumstances seem to have doomed to everlasting sterility. On visiting

the governor's garden, and that of Mora, the assessor, contiguous to it, on beholding all the productions of Andalusia, the vine, the mulberry and olive-tree which flourished there, the stranger forgot the nature of the soil on which he stood, and the element by which he was almost entirely surrounded. It was probable that in time these environs of the land-gate would form a kind of suburb ; and at the distance of a full quarter of a league from the city, a church had already been erected for those who resided in that neighbourhood.

But this creation of O'Reilly did not long survive the government of its author. The sand has partly resumed its empire in a tract, the possession of which had been thus disputed with it. Still, however, there exist traces of the revolution, undertaken by O'Reilly, and the sandy desert which before his time disgraced the approaches to Cadiz, has receded to the distance of half a league from the landgate.

But nothing does more honour to the understanding and humanity of O'Reilly than the hospital, which owed to him, if not its first establishment, at least the admirable arrangements which were introduced previous to the year 1785. In one and the same edifice was afforded relief to persons of all classes who require either the succour or the superintendance of government; to the aged of both sexes, to incurables, to vagrants, to prostitutes, to the

insane, and to children of either sex whose parents were unable to maintain them. Each of these classes was placed in spacious and airy apartments; and every person was furnished with food and employment suitable to his age and condition. In this institution indigent families found an asylum, and yet the number of its inmates alarmed not the beneficence of the administration. To prevent abuses, however, the commissary of each quarter was obliged to deliver every week to the governor, a list of all the persons of both sexes in his jurisdiction who stood in need of relief. The governor examined the list, and wrote his directions in the margin. In 1785, out of the seventeen quarters of which Cadiz is composed, there were fourteen, in which was not to be found a single individual unable to earn a subsistence, or destitute of that succour which might at least render life supportable; and before the disgrace of O'Reilly, the benefits of this establishment were extended to the whole city.

The good order which prevailed in this institution was chiefly owing to his continual attention. His views were zealously promoted by many citizens of distinction, who, either from motives of humanity, or to ingratiate themselves with him, had undertaken the direction of the different wards. Their presence seemed to inspire only confidence and respect; their visits restored serenity, hope and joy.

Prostitutes and lunatics were the only persons confined; those of all the other classes had liberty to go out in companies at certain hours. None were exempted from work but those who were absolutely disabled by age or infirmity. The rest were chiefly employed in carding, spinning and weaving the cotton imported from the American colonies. In the month of September 1785, there were more looms set up, than hands to keep them at work; and the surplus of the stuffs thus manufactured, above the quantity consumed by the inhabitants of the house, was sold to augment the funds of the institution. To those which it possessed before M. O'Reilly undertook the management, he had added the produce arising from the sale of certain pieces of ground belonging to the city. Lastly, the charity of the citizens increased them with ample contributions. Soon after the removal of O'Reilly, this institution degenerated a little. Some beggars again made their appearance in the streets. But more recently, and especially during the active and vigilant administration of the present governor, the Marquis de Solano,\* the hospital of Cadiz has again become what it was in the time of count O'Reilly, a pattern for charitable institutions.

\* The same who a few months since so miserably fell a victim to his attachment to the French. (*Translator.*)