

instance, she went on corrupting the priesthood; and, either from passion or from vanity, extended daily, over the servants of the altar, the dominion of her charms; till, either by pride, or by remorse of conscience, she lost her understanding, and foolishly imagined that she was acting under a divine authority. Some say, that she vindicated her conduct upon the principle, that both parties were free from obligation; but others, and more justly, say, that she pretended to have seen an angel. This being a crime within the cognizance of the inquisitors, she was brought to trial, was convicted, and was burnt.

Excited by this narration, I had the curiosity to visit the court of the inquisition. It was formerly a convent of the Jesuits, and is so light and elegant, that I could scarcely conceive it to contain the dreadful tribunal and gloomy dungeons. I went into the chapel, and the hall of judgment, and ventured to ask some questions; but could obtain no answer: silence and solitude seemed to have established their dominion there.

The inquisition is certainly less formidable now, since light is every where diffused,

than it was in darker ages, when superstition reigned; and the inquisitors of the present day, if not more humane, are at least more humble, than their predecessors in remoter periods. Yet we must confess, that, whilst their authority remains, it will be ever subject to abuse. Every one knows the history and the fate of Don Pablo Olavidé. The real cause of his disgrace, was neither his impiety nor his immorality, but his hatred of the monks; who, in return, became his implacable enemies, and never ceased to persecute him, till they had banished him from Spain. They never could forget, that in the Sierra Morena he had built his house precisely on the spot where had stood a convent, a convent which served as an asylum for the robbers, with whom the venerable fathers had been accustomed to divide their plunder. Nor could they forgive his having made it a fundamental law of his new settlements, that they should have no monks. Unfortunately, he had married a rich woman, who was neither young nor handsome, and, by her means, the monks became acquainted with such circumstances as might have otherwise

otherwise escaped them, and were enabled to treasure up against him every unguarded expression, which at any time escaped his lips. This valuable citizen was taken out of his bed, the 14th of November, 1776, and, after being shut up twelve months in the prison of the inquisition, his sentence was publicly read; all his effects were confiscated for the use of the inquisitors his judges, and he was condemned to eight years confinement in a convent.

It must be confessed, that in the person of Olavidé, the inquisitors flew at noble game; but, a few years after this, they resembled the eagle, when she stoops to feed on carrion. The history of this transaction is worthy to be recorded. I shall, therefore, give it from the relation of one who was present at the Auto de Fé, celebrated in the conventual church of S. Domingo, in Madrid, the 9th of May, 1784, when the whole process was publicly read.

The principal actor in this farce was Ignacio Rodriguez, a beggar. The first profession of this man was arms; but of his conduct in that line little has transpired.

pired. It is certain, that he was with count O'Reilly in the unfortunate expedition against Algiers, where he was wounded in the leg. In consequence of this he was discharged as an invalid, and had an offer of the usual pension; but he chose rather to cast himself on the public, and to enjoy his liberty, than to be lost in obscurity with his companions. For this purpose, he was careful to keep his wound from healing; and, such was his address, that he procured a comfortable living, or rather, as it appeared, fared sumptuously every day.

After some years, he was so unfortunate as to attract the attention of D. Bernardo Cantero, the intendant general of the police, who, seeing him from day to day, inquired for what reason he kept his wound open, and ordered him to have it healed. Rodriguez, not knowing to whom he spoke, replied with insolence, "I ask alms, and not advice." This ill-timed answer proved his ruin.

The intendant, struck with his appearance, and offended with his insolence, watched him, and having observed something uncommon in a long conversation
between

between him and a female, called Juliana Lopez, caused her to be followed, and arrested. This woman, although artful, being taken by surprise, was confused, and soon confessed, that the paper she had delivered to the beggar contained some materials for making love powder. On this evidence Rodriguez was taken into custody, with a female named Angela Barrios, who, being a woman of inferior talents, acted under them, and was employed only in commissions of no great importance. All three being committed to the common jail, were frequently questioned, and the result of their examination was laid before the king, who, by the advice of his confessor, referred the matter to the inquisitors. In consequence of this the prisoners were removed, and confined in the prison of the inquisition.

No tribunal has such advantages in tracing out the truth, nor can any other investigate a dark transaction with such a certainty of success as this court. Unfettered by forms, and not limited for time, they are at liberty to bring whom they please before them, to take them from their beds in
the

the middle of the night, to examine them by surprize, to terrify their imaginations, to torment their bodies, to stretch them on the rack, and to cross examine them at distant periods. With these advantages, the impostor was made to confess the whole of his practices, with all the most minute particulars, and the names of the parties to whom he had sold his powder. He explained, in his confession, the materials of which he had composed it; but these, to a modest ear, should never have been mentioned; and he acknowledged, that every female, after taking it, had been obliged to grant him whatever he chose to ask, without which the charm was to have no effect. Whenever he administered it, he muttered some necromantic formula, that he might give an air of mystery to the transaction, and inspire the mind with confidence in its success.

Juliana Lopez, his associate, served him as an emissary and a panegyrist; and that she might in all respects lend herself to his views and to his wishes, she hired a convenient garden, to which he might retire at all seasons, whenever it suited his convenience.

Angela

Angela Barrios acted as a servant to the others, and being of a weak understanding, was never admitted to their confidence. Fidelity and silence on her part were sometimes however requisite, and in these she never failed.

The process, according to custom, contained the most minute particulars. Their crimes were proved by a multitude of testimonies, and their guilt was confirmed by their own confessions. From these it appeared, that his powder was administered to persons of all ranks; and one of the inquisitors has since informed me, that many ladies of high fashion in Madrid were duped by him, although out of tenderness their names had been concealed.

When the process was gone through, the judges resolved to celebrate an Auto de Fé publicly in the church of the Padres del Salvador, but the king would not consent, that the nuns of S. Domingo should lose their privilege of having the Auto in their church. The inquisitors gave way, but sent a request, that the nuns might not be admitted to the grate, lest their ears should be offended, and the purity of their
 imagina-

imaginations should be defiled. This message had the effect, which might have been expected. Their curiosity was the more excited, and of all the nuns four only were absent from the grate.

On the day appointed, at six in the morning, the people began to assemble in the street of the inquisition, and the troops took their station to preserve good order. About eight the beggar left his dungeon, leaning on his crutches, and attended by a capuchin friar of no respectable appearance, named Father Cardenas. As soon as he appeared in court, he fell upon his knees before one of the inquisitors, who with the greatest mildness and gentleness addressed him thus: " My son, you are going to
 " hear the relation of your crimes, and the
 " sentence pronounced for the expiation
 " of your guilt. Our lenity is great, be-
 " cause our holy tribunal, always most in-
 " dulent, seeks rather to reform than
 " punish. Let your sorrow flow from
 " your consciousness of guilt, and not from
 " a sense of the disgrace you suffer."

This exhortation ended, which is the same, even when the criminal is committed

to

to the flames, they proceeded to throw over the shoulders of the beggar his *fan benito*, or more properly his *saco bendito*, being the sackcloth with S. Andrew's cross, anciently worn by penitents. On his head they placed the cap with serpents, lizards, and blackbeetles, a green candle in his hand, and round his neck a halter. To Juliana Lopez the same speech was made, and when she had been clothed in similar attire, she stood, although not with equal confidence, near to her companion.

Last of all came forth Angela Barrios, who, trembling and bathed in tears, fell down upon her knees, and begged the inquisitors to spare her life. She was answered, that the holy tribunal was not accustomed to put any one to death; that they would do her no harm; and that as her offence was not equal to that of her companions, they had not even provided for her a *fan benito*, the disgraceful badge, by which all, who have worn it, are rendered, with their families, infamous for ever.

When every thing was thus arranged, the procession began to move. In front marched soldiers to clear the way; then appeared

peared the standard of the holy office, supported by alguazils, and followed by familiars, with the learned doctors of the inquisition; next advanced the beggar, supported by his crutches, and attended by two secretaries, who carried the whole process in a box lined with velvet; and the little capuchin, as confessor, with the Marquis of Cogolludo, son to the Duke of Medina Cœli, of the blood royal, and the first nobleman in Spain, as alguazil mayor, brought up the rear.

No sooner had the pageant entered the church than mass began; after which they read the process in the hearing of the whole assembly, which consisted of the principal nobility, with all the ladies of the court, who had been invited by la Marquesa de Cogolludo, and sat with her on a stage raised for this occasion.

The secretaries were frequently interrupted in reading by loud bursts of laughter, in which the beggar joined. The mirth was, however, in some breasts, attended with a degree of trepidation, when in the process circumstances were related, in which ladies who were present, had been concerned,

concerned, and who expected every moment to be named.

After the whole of the process had been read, the chief inquisitor rang a little bell, and the prisoners drew nigh to hear their sentence. That of Ignacio Rodriguez was, to be whipped through the streets of Madrid, to be instructed and fortified in the mysteries of the catholic faith by a spiritual guide appointed by the court, with whom he was to go through holy exercises for one month, fasting on the Fridays on bread and water; and at the end of this period he was to make a general confession. He was to be five years shut up in the penitentiary house of Toledo, and afterwards to be banished for ever from Madrid and from the royal mansions, with an obligation to inform the holy office wherever he should happen to reside. The sentence of the other was not so severe.

The whole ceremony ended about three in the afternoon.

The day following, the beggar, naked down to his waist, was mounted on an ass, attended by the Marquis of Cogolludo. Thus accompanied, the impostor was con-

ducted through the streets, but without receiving any stripes; and as he proceeded, he was frequently refreshed by his friends with biscuits and wine; whilst many, who knew not the nature of his offence, thinking him a heretic, cried out, *viva la Virgen, viva Maria purissima*, to which he replied, *por mi que viva*.

This ceremony ended, the Marchioness of Cogolludo gave a grand entertainment to the judges and officers of the inquisition.

Had it been the intention of the king to make the inquisition, preparatory to its abolition, contemptible in the eyes of the whole nation, he could not have taken any step more effectual for the purpose, than he did, when he called upon that tribunal to examine into offences, which should have been infinitely below its notice, and to appear in the procession with a wretch, who should have been punished in secret by the vilest minister of justice.

Others have given the history of this execrable tribunal, both as to its origin and progress, together with the form of its proceedings, and cruel treatment of its prisoners.

soners. Upon these particulars I shall be silent; but I must observe that the original inquisition, armed with dreadful powers, under the appellation of the Spiritual Court, still exists in England; where, as in Spain, the poor suffer most by the abuse of its authority. The serpent with us appears to have lost its venom: it is torpid, but not dead, and should, at any future period, our government be changed; it may revive, and be as destructive to our children as it has already been to our progenitors.

In the vicinity of Seville is a curious monument of antiquity, the amphitheatre of Italica, highly worthy the attention of all, who are fond of such remains, but to me they were little interesting. It is an oval of two hundred and ninety-one feet by two hundred and four. If we may judge of Italica by the extent of its ruins, it was a considerable city, and although so little now is to be seen above the surface of the soil, yet we know that formerly it was a bishop's see, and prior to that period, it gave birth to Trajan, to Adrian, and to Theodosius.

The country round the city to a confi-

derable distance lies so low, that it is frequently overflowed, and upon some occasions the water has been eight feet high, even in their habitations. The soil is rich, and being at the same time very deep, its fertility is inexhaustible. The produce is corn, leguminous plants, hemp, flax, lemons, oranges and liquorice. The quantity of this exported from Spain is said to be annually not less than four thousand quintals, or nearly two hundred tons, a considerable part of which is supposed to be purchased by the porter-brewers in London. Could they be prevailed upon to omit the *coccus indicus*, they might be permitted to use the liquorice without restraint.

I had the curiosity to make inquiries at the custom-house in London, where I found that the principal marts for this produce were formerly Italy and French Flanders, but that of late the importation from Spain has rapidly increased, and that from being only two tons seventeen hundred weight three quarters and sixteen pounds, in the year 1785, it became fifty-eight tons three hundred weight one quarter and fourteen

teen pounds, in the year 1788. The whole quantity imported, I found to be as follows :

		Tons.	Cwt.	Q ^r .	lb.
1785, into London and the					
out-ports	—	109	14	3	18
1786, ditto	—	150	2	3	14
1787, ditto	—	128	19	0	16
1788, ditto	—	183	1	0	17

In this period the proportion of the out-ports has increased from twenty-four tons eleven hundred weight two quarters and twenty-five pounds, to fifty-five tons fourteen hundred weight two quarters and fifteen pounds. From which circumstance we may collect, that London has taught the country brewers the use of this innocent and pleasant drug in making porter.

In consequence of vapours and miasmata, occasioned by stagnant water, and by frequent floods, the inhabitants of Seville and its neighbourhood are subject to tertians, to putrid fevers, and to hysterical disorders. The pre-disposition to such diseases may be likewise sought for in the quantity of cucumbers and melons consumed by them all the year, in consequence of which they are

likewise infested with worms, accompanied with epilepsies, especially in the more youthful subjects. This connection I have frequently had occasion to observe; and, from this circumstance, I comprehend the principle on which an able physician is mentioned, in the *London Practice of Physic*, to have ordered the powder of tin, in a case of epilepsy. Yet, I must acknowledge a suspicion, that the compiler of that valuable work, who appears to have been some old apothecary in extensive practice, did not discover, at the time when he made a memorandum of the case, that the physician was then prescribing to the occasional cause, and not to the disease. The skill of a practitioner is discerned, not merely by his readiness in distinguishing diseases, but by his attention to their pre-disposing causes. The empiric, often satisfied with prescribing to the symptom, is liable to be fatally mistaken in his distinctions, and never attempts to investigate the cause. Hence it is, that the publication of formulæ, such as those to which I have referred, will never be useful to him, or indeed to any one, who has not been regularly

bred to the profession. The science of physic is not so easily acquired as some have imagined, and have been taught to think by physicians, who, with the appearance of disinterestedness and candour, have published their systems of domestic medicine. To distinguish diseases, and to investigate their cause, requires much knowledge, deep reflection, and a natural sagacity, to be improved by reading, and by extensive practice. Even the most skilful and attentive are sometimes mistaken; and at this we shall not be surpris'd, if we consider the vast variety of diseases, to which the human frame is subject. The bare inspection of any system of nosology will be sufficient to convince a reasonable man that the science is abstruse. In the *Nosologia Methodica* of Sauvage, we find ten classes, forty-three orders, and more than three hundred genera, in many of which are from ten to twenty species, each distinguished from the other, and denominated by its occasional cause. Dr. Cullen has indeed reduced the number both of genera and species, by considering many of them as symptomatic of other diseases, and not as idiopathic;

thic; yet even this distinction shews more clearly the abstruseness of the science, and how liable they must be, who are not perfectly instructed, to make mistakes. I have dwelt upon this subject, from a firm persuasion, that "systems of domestic medicine" have done much mischief to mankind, and that the most dangerous idea, which can be impressed upon the mind is, that "every man may be his own physician." In a country like Spain, a person not bred to the profession may be reduced to the necessity of prescribing to his neighbours; but in England, this practice, unless in the clearest cases, is much to be condemned.

I have mentioned the diseases incident to the inhabitants of Seville, arising from humidity; but others there are which originate in heat. Whenever they have the Solano wind, that is, whenever the wind blows from Africa, they become liable to pleurifies; but what is chiefly complained of, both by physicians and by magistrates, is an irritability of nerves, influencing the morals in a variety of ways.

Before I quitted Seville, according to my usual practice, I enquired into the price of labour

labour and provisions. They are as follow:

Day labourers, four reals and an half, or about $10\frac{1}{2}d.$

Carpenters, from seven to eleven reals a day.

Joiners, if good workmen, twenty-four reals, or $4s. 9d.$

Weavers, with diligence, will earn fifteen reals, or $3s.$

Bread, from sixteen to twenty-eight quartos, or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{7}{8}d.$ for three pounds of sixteen ounces.

Beef, thirty quartos for thirty-two ounces, or about $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound of sixteen ounces.

Mutton, thirty-eight quartos ditto, or $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ditto.

Kid, twenty-four quartos ditto, or $3\frac{2}{3}d.$ ditto.

Pork, thirty-six to forty-two quartos ditto, or $5\frac{1}{8}d.$ to $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ ditto.

A. D. 1731, the whole consumption of flesh in Seville was one million seven hundred ninety-two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine pounds; of which the ecclesiastics had eight hundred eleven thousand

and ninety-one pounds, free from taxes; the pounds being here of thirty-two ounces, or two pounds each avoirdupois.

The price of wheat, at different periods, and at different seasons of the year, has been so remarkable, that I shall subjoin a table.

Price of the Fanega of Wheat at Seville.

A. D.	Months.	Reals.	A. D.	Months.	Reals.
1652.	April	80 to 120	1752.	April	38.
	July	42 to 45		July	25 to 33
1655.	April	14 to 20	1755.	April	16 to 22
	July	13 to 17		July	13 to 18
1657.	April	11 to 18	1757.	April	25 to 29
	July	16 to 23		July	18 to 27
1660.	April	45 to 53	1760.	April	29 to 36
	July	22 to 27		July	30 to 37
1661.	April	17 to 22	1761.	April	30 to 37
	July	21 to 28		July	24 to 32

If we reckon the fanega at one hundred and nine pounds and an half, and the bushel at seventy, then the highest price, A. D. 1652, will be equal to 15*s.* 3½*d.* the bushel, and the lowest price, A. D. 1657, to 1*s.* 4½*d.*

bushel

In

In the corresponding periods, as taken from Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, the highest price is 7*s.* 6*d.* and the lowest 3*s.* 9*d.* Had the commerce of corn been unrestrained, the price in Spain could never have varied in such wide extremes, to the destruction of manufactures.

When I had satisfied my curiosity at Seville, and had resolved next to visit Cadiz, I sent and hired the cabin of a passage-boat, which was to leave the city in the evening, and falling down the Guadalquivir, was to arrive in about six and thirty hours at S. Lucar.

The common price for every passenger is eight reals, or about 1*s.* 7*d.* but for the whole cabin I paid twenty reals, or a hard dollar, being a small fraction under four shillings sterling. In this I had no great bargain, because my apartment was not more than six feet by five, and about three feet high. My only comfort was, that I could stretch myself at night upon a bear skin, and saw myself by day separated from a multitude, some of whom were not remarkable for cleanliness.

Among the rabble, I observed a young
Franciscan

Franciscan friar, and a genteel - French merchant, who by no means seemed to be satisfied with their situation. At the closing of the day, the whole assembly joined in the Ave Maria, our young friar taking the lead, and distinguishing himself by the strength and melody of his voice; after which he entertained the company with some good *sequidillas*, *tiranas*, and other Spanish songs. I was so well satisfied with his voice and manner, that in the morning I invited him to my cabin, and was delighted to find in him a pleasant and conversable companion.

The wind was favourable, the sky was clear, and the course being nearly in one straight line, little attention was required to the helm. In such circumstances it was not to be wondered at, that our Palinurus, who had been watching all the night, should be inclined to nod by day. But whilst sleep had taken possession of his eye-lids, his attention seemed to be awake, for when at any time, by the shifting of the wind, either the direction or degree of pressure of the helm was varied, he instantly moved his hand, and even before he opened his eyes,

he put the vessel right. Thus it is respecting sounds. No noise, however violent, rouses those who are accustomed to hear it; but, if it be unusual, or if it be such as would call them to action when awake, although moderate, it makes them start: thus it seems as if the soul was capable of exercising judgment during sleep.

The country all the way, for the space of twenty leagues between Seville and S. Lucar, is flat, the soil is deep, and the pastures are covered with a perpetual verdure.

In this little voyage I was so well pleased with my young friar, that I bore his expences, agreed to take him for my companion and my guide as far as Cadiz; and, such was the confidence I reposed in him, that when we had landed on the beach, and taken horses to S. Lucar, I committed my baggage to his care, whilst I hastened to pay my compliments to our consul; but, to my astonishment, on my return, I found that I had been cherishing a thief. He would have made an apology; but, as I wanted no explanation, when I had ocular demonstration, I took my leave, without reproaching

reproaching his ingratitude; and hiring horses, I made the best of my way towards Cadiz.

The country is hilly, the soil at a lower level, and near the sea, is sand; but all the intermediate space is a stiff clay, and the road is abominably bad. The distance is six leagues.

About mid-way I counted twenty teams of oxen tilling one piece of land. The plough is by no means suited to the soil, having no fin to the share, no coulter, nor any mould-board; but, instead of the latter, two wooden pins. This, in light sand, may answer very well, but is certainly little calculated to subdue a stubborn clay. The highest of the hills, exposed to the meridian sun, have vines, and the scene is often beautifully varied by extensive plantations of the olive.

As soon as I arrived at Puerto de Santa *Maria*, I enquired for the passage-boat to Cadiz. They informed me at the posada, that no wherry would pass that day. I, however, pressed forward to the beach, where I was soon surrounded by a number of watermen, who all assured me, that I

was

was come too late for the common passage-boat, but that for two hard dollars I might have a vessel to myself. Unwilling to be detained all day, I agreed, and was conducted to a boat half filled with passengers, and, after waiting near an hour for the full complement, we set sail. As the wind was fair, we soon made our passage; and, on quitting the boat, I had the mortification to see each person pay two reals, or four pence halfpenny, instead of two hard dollars, or eight shillings; but it was to no purpose to complain.

C A D I Z.

THE city of Cadiz occupies a promontory at the extremity of a peninsula, and is joined to the isle of Leon only by a causeway. It is washed to the eastward by the gentle waves of a well protected road; but, to the westward, it is open and exposed to the fury of the ocean.

The streets are narrow, yet well paved and clean. The most beautiful part of the city looks towards the *Puerto de Santa Maria*, where the houses are lofty, built of white free-stone, and ornamented with painted balconies. They have in front a wide parade, well gravelled, planted with trees, and communicating with the sea-road, where the merchantmen and ships of war find shelter.

Two considerable squares, one for the market, the other called *Plaza de San Antonio*, with the *Calle Ancha* joining to it by way of mall, contribute both to beauty and to health; and the whole city being nearly surrounded by a rampart, this forms an elevated, airy, and delightful walk, much frequented in the evenings.

The most advantageous view of Cadiz and its environs may be had from the signal tower: from whence you look immediately down upon the houses, whose flat roofs, covered with a white cement, have a singular yet most pleasing appearance. To the westward, you command the ocean, with numerous vessels, some stretching away, others entering the harbour; and, on the land side, you discover the four interesting sea-port towns of Rota, Santa Maria, Port Royal, and Caraca, with the isle of Leon, and the connecting causeway, whilst a rich country, hanging towards the setting sun, bounds the distant prospect.

They reckon now in Cadiz, not more than sixty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven souls; but, about ten years since, it is said to have contained eighty-

five thousand, beside about twenty thousand people who entered daily from the sea, and from the adjacent country.

For their pavements, for the cleanliness of their streets, for a well regulated police, for some of their best edifices, and for many wise institutions, they have been indebted to their late governor, Count O'Reilly. Previous to his appointment, this city was remarkable for filth and nastiness; and from the mistaken clemency of Bucarelli, the former governor, robberies were frequently committed, murders were not uncommon, and such was the insolence of thieves, that they gave public warning to the inhabitants, not to make a noise when they should be stopped.

The most distinguished buildings are the two cathedrals, one ancient, the other not yet finished. The former is chiefly remarkable for some good pictures, and for its treasures, consisting of jems, silver candlesticks and lamps, both numerous and bulky; three custodias, one of which, constructed of the finest silver, weighs fifty-one arrobas, or more than half a ton; another is mostly of solid gold.

The

The new cathedral is a vast pile, with large and lofty domes, and many well proportioned pillars; yet the whole appears heavy and disgusting. The effect is owing to the single circumstance of its being loaded with a very projecting cornice, such as would not be void of elegance in a rotunda of vast dimensions, but by no means suitable to an edifice, which abounds with angles. All who view this building are struck with the absurdity of these preposterous ornaments, yet the architect wants resolution to retract them. It is not, however, impossible, that the waves may wipe away this disgrace to taste, because they have begun their devastations on that side, and not more than ten feet are interposed between the building and the sea.

Near to the cathedral is the *Plaza de Toros*, for the bull-feasts, built intirely with wood, making externally a mean appearance; but within, it is both pretty and commodious. I had been solicitous to see the dexterity of the most famous matador in Spain, named Romero, but at this season the bull-feasts are prohibited.

Not far from hence is the observatory,

in a most advantageous situation; but unfortunately the instruments, although the best that our English artists of the day could furnish, are neglected, and will soon be ruined.

The academy for the three noble arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, is at present, as a building, scarcely worthy of attention. It will, however, be removed into the centre of the city, when a sufficient fund can be provided for that purpose.

In the convents are a few good pictures; more especially in the cloister of the Augustin friars; and in that of the capuchins we find some most worthy of attention, by Murillo. In the garden of the Franciscans is the dragon's-blood-tree, mentioned by Quer, in his Botany of Spain.

Of the three hospitals, two are most remarkable for neatness; the third deserves reproach for filth and nastiness; yet this perhaps is the best conducted for general utility. It is called the Royal or Military Hospital, because designed for soldiers, and has fourscore students, who are maintained and educated at the king's expence. It has a good botanical garden, and a theatre
for

for dissections furnished with subjects from among the patients. One of the two distinguished for neatness is set apart for women; the other, dedicated to *San Juan de Dios*, and designed for men, is elegant. All the wards are paved with marble in checkers of black and white; and instead of white walls, of wainscoting, or of stucco, the sides are covered with Dutch tiles.

In this hospital, the beds having no curtains, I saw death in all its stages, from its distant approach to its closing scene; from ordinary disease to the last and feeblest struggles, to the pale visage, and the trembling lips of expiring nature. My attention was directed towards each dying object by a cross at the bed's head, which indicated, that he had received the sacraments of the eucharist, and of extreme unction. To one, who had formerly walked an hospital; to one, whose office leads him to attend the dying and the dead, death must naturally have lost much of its terror; but the view of so many objects of distress, sinking under the pressure of disease, I must confess, spread a gloom over my mind, such as no one should subject him-

self to, unless he is either called to it in the way of duty, or is blessed with peculiar fortitude of nerves.

They have commonly in this hospital more than six thousand patients, and out of these they annually lose one tenth; but at different seasons the proportion varies.

Beside these hospitals for the sick, there is a retreat for widows, founded by Juan Fragela, a Turkey merchant, born at Damascus, and settled at Cadiz, who died A. D. 1756, aged one hundred and four. In this hospital forty-seven widows have each two good rooms, with a weekly allowance of six reals. They appear to find in it a comfortable refuge.

The most interesting establishment in Cadiz, and the best conducted of its kind in Spain, is the hospicio, or general work-house. This building is large and lofty, handsome and commodious. In it are received the poor of every nation, who are unable to maintain themselves, and in the first place, orphans, deserted children, and the aged, who are passed the capability for labour, the blind, the lame, idiots, and mad people, but especially priests, when

aged and reduced to poverty. Even strangers passing through the city, with permission of the governor, may be entertained two days.

Neatness universally prevails, and all, who are here received, are clean, well clothed, and have plenty of the best provisions. Care is taken to instruct them in the christian doctrines, and every six months the young people are publicly examined. Their education is to read, to write, to cast accounts; and such as manifest abilities, are not only instructed in the principles of geometry, but, if they are so inclined, are taught to draw. The boys are trained to weaving, and to various crafts; the girls spin wool, flax, and cotton; they knit, make lace, or are employed in plain work.

Of the eight hundred and thirty-four paupers provided for at the time of my visiting this establishment, the 21st of March, 1787, the old men were one hundred and nine, the aged women one hundred and thirty-one, the boys two hundred and thirty-five, the girls one hundred and seventy-one, married people eighteen, idiots and mad people, thirty-four; under cor-

rection, men fifty-nine, women thirty-eight; as servants thirty-nine. The number indeed is perpetually varying; but in the whole of the preceding year, the rations of provision were three hundred twelve thousand four hundred and nine, which number, divided by three hundred and sixty-five, points out the average to have been eight hundred and fifty-five persons maintained daily in this house. Forty-five looms, and sixteen stocking frames are provided for their service, with a sufficient number of spinning-wheels, working benches, tools for carpenters, turners, shoemakers, and tailors, a twisting mill, a spinning jenny, and a machine for carding cotton.

To encourage industry, an account is kept for each individual, wherein he is made debtor to the house at the rate of three reals, or about seven-pence a day, and has credit given him for all the work he does; and should the balance be, as often happens, in his favour, it is paid to him, whenever he can make it appear, to the satisfaction of the directors, that he is able to establish himself without their future aid. I examined the accounts of
 many,

many, who cleared for themselves more than half a crown a week; and were looking out for settlements, that they might marry, and gather the fruits of their own industry.

Adjoining to the house is a spacious shop for the accommodation of all, who are willing to work, wherein are provided proper implements, and raw materials; and the moment any one has completed his work, he receives the price of his labour, without any deduction; being at liberty not only to lodge, where he pleases, but to spend his gains according to his fancy. Here I counted more than seventy young people at their wheels.

But because many, who would work, are indispensably confined at home, where, from poverty, they are unable to procure either wheels or wool; the governors provide both, and pay them, without any deduction, for their work. By these means, when I was there, of three hundred and forty-eight families, more than five hundred souls, were trained to industry. The directors informed me of three children, the eldest nine years of age, who by spinning gained six reals, that is more than
fourteen

fourteen pence a day, and maintained a paralytic father.

Not satisfied with these exertions, they have established schools in the distant quarters of the city, on the same plan; and, providing the best masters in every branch of business, which they wish to cultivate, they admit freely all, who are desirous of being taught.

It is their intention to pick out from the brightest of their boys the best draftsmen, and having instructed them in the various languages of Europe, to make them travel for the acquisition of knowledge, and the advancement of manufactures.

As the surrounding parishes may not find it convenient to adopt similar institutions on a smaller scale, therefore they receive the infants, the aged, and the infirm, from any of them, on condition of being paid in due proportion for their board.

The management is vested in twelve directors, who are presided over by the governor of the city for the time being, with power to fill up* of themselves any vacancy, which may happen in their body. Of these, six take the general oversight of the various departments; the other six
have

have each a separate charge, that every one may enjoy, without another to share it with him, the applause which his zeal deserves. One is accomptant general; another is treasurer; a third is steward, to collect the rents, and to manage the revenue; a fourth has the oversight of manufactures; the fifth takes the charge of the provisions; and the sixth provides the raiment.

All their accounts are clear, distinct, and kept with most minute exactness.

The sources of their revenue are from voluntary contributions; legacies; a tax of one real a fanega on all the wheat brought into the city; and from the produce of labour in the house. The whole expence, in the year 1786, was one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand reals, viz.

	Reals vellon.
Provisions - -	541,640
Clothes - - -	58,409
Salaries - - -	66,590
Sundries - - -	718,361
	<hr/>
	1,385,000 reals vellon.

Which,

Which, dividing by one hundred, that is by cutting off two figures from the right, leaves thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

The preceding year the clothing was nearly three times as much ; but the other expences differed little from the year now under examination. If we take the average at eight hundred and fifty persons, we shall find the food for each amounting to six hundred and thirty-seven reals, or six pounds seven shilling and four pence, and the clothes to thirteen shillings and eight-pence. But in order to find out the whole expence on account of each individual, we must consider, that during the three years since the hospicio was first opened, the goods unfold in the magazines amount to four hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and fifty-one reals, which being divided by three, gives one hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen for the proportion of one year. Now this being deducted from one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand, leaves one million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and

and eighty-three as the expence of the public for the year 1786, and this, divided by eight hundred and fifty, gives one thousand four hundred and forty-three reals, or fourteen pounds eight shillings and seven pence for the expence of each, not including the produce of his labour.

This accumulation of goods in their magazines arises from the want of a market. Public bodies being deficient in watchfulness, activity, and zeal, labour under this disadvantage, and will never find a vent for their commodities, unless at a price greatly inferior to what private manufacturers will be able to obtain. From hence arises one argument against such establishments; but although strong, it is by no means the strongest, because universally people in confinement, and deprived of liberty, eat too much, and work too little. This beyond a question is the case at Cadiz, in the hospicio, in which they have ninety-two holidays allowed them, and in which the expence of food and raiment is double what it should be.

In the conduct of this establishment we find many things highly to be commended,
and

and in the first place we must admire the activity and zeal of the directors. That gentlemen of distinguished talents, and men of business, should be animated with such zeal for the public good, as to devote a considerable portion of their time to it, and assemble every evening to superintend this work, can never be sufficiently applauded. In the detail of this business we discover not only zeal, but zeal well directed for the best of purposes. Nothing can be more worthy of imitation than the public work-shop, with the practice of providing wheels and wool for those who are confined at home; nor can any thing more effectually excite the ingenuous mind to industry than the idea, that he shall be rewarded for his pains, and in the issue reap the fruits of his own exertions. But inasmuch as many among the lower classes are destitute of generous sentiments, and as most of them have, by their supineness, reduced themselves to distress and poverty; the regulation introduced into one of our workhouses at Bradford, in Wiltshire, by a most ingenious manager, may perhaps, and, I apprehend, undoubtedly will, be found preferable

preferable for general utility. He calculates what every one is capable of earning, without oppression, and accordingly appoints the morning and the evening task, which must be performed before they either eat or drink. When this task is accomplished; whatever more they earn, they immediately receive. From this conduct of the manager, the poor feel constantly the two-fold incentive of hope and fear, which certainly is much better for them than to be under the influence of one motive only, and that more remote. His plan is to receive and to relieve the poor in the hour of distress; but at the same time to teach them industry, and to get rid of them as soon as possible.

In certain circumstances it may be wise to take children from their parents, and to educate them in public seminaries; but then it should be remembered, that thus trained they are seldom hardy, and that they have never been found to make good domestics; nor are they qualified to rear a family, like those, who have been bred up in cottages, and have, from their infancy, been

been taught to turn their hands to every kind of work.

To take old people from their families, and, under pretence of providing better for their wants, to rob them of those endearments, and that tender care, which they would have received from their nearest relatives and friends, is cruel in the extreme; and to leave empty a wretched cottage, or a miserable bed, for the reception of fresh wretchedness and misery, is so far from being either politic or wise, that no conduct can be more remote from wisdom and sound policy. If, the moment you had provided for the object of distress, you were to pull down the habitation, and set fire to the bed; if you were to destroy the nest, which nothing but wretchedness can occupy; the case would then be different. The principle on which is built this observation, being little understood, and less attended to, I shall endeavour to explain it.

Navigators make mention of an island in the South Seas, which, from the first discoverer, is called *Juan Fernandez*. In this sequestered spot he placed a colony of goats, consisting

consisting of one male attended by his female. This happy couple, finding pasture in abundance, could readily obey the first command, to increase and multiply, till in process of time they had replenished their little island. Dampier, vol. i. p. 88. In advancing to this period they were strangers to misery and want, and seemed to glory in their numbers: but from this unhappy moment they began to suffer hunger; yet continuing for a time to increase their numbers, had they been endued with reason, they must have apprehended the extremity of famine. In this situation the weakest first gave way, and plenty was again restored. Thus they fluctuated between happiness and misery, and either suffered want or rejoiced in abundance, according as their numbers were diminished or increased; never at a stay, yet nearly balancing at all times their quantity of food. This degree of equipoise was from time to time destroyed, either by epidemical diseases, or by the arrival of some vessel in distress. On such occasions their numbers were considerably reduced; but to compensate for this alarm, and to comfort them for the loss of

their companions, the survivors never failed immediately to meet returning plenty: they were no longer in fear of famine; they ceased to regard each other with an evil eye; all had abundance; all were contented; all were happy. Thus, what might have been considered as misfortunes, proved a source of comfort; and, to them at least, partial evil was universal good.

When the Spaniards found that the English privateers resorted to this island for provisions, they resolved on the total extirpation of the goats, and for this purpose they put on shore a greyhound dog and bitch. Ulloa, b. 2. c. 4. These in their turn increased and multiplied, in proportion to the quantity of food they met with; but in consequence, as the Spaniards had foreseen, the breed of goats diminished. Had they been totally destroyed, the dogs likewise must have perished. But as many of the goats retired to the craggy rocks, where the dogs could never follow them, descending only for short intervals to feed, with fear and circumspection, in the vallies, few of these, besides the careless and the rash, became a prey; and none but the most watchful,

watchful, strong, and active of the dogs could get a sufficiency of food. Thus a new kind of balance was established. The weakest of both species were among the first to pay the debt of nature; the most active and vigorous preserved their lives. It is the quantity of food which regulates the number of the human species.

If we suppose, in a good climate, with plenty of food and healthy habitations, the number of children in each family on the average to be four, and the mean age to which they shall arrive to be fifty years; if the men should marry at the age of twenty-one, and the women at nineteen, then one couple, at the end of thirty-three years, will leave twelve descendants. In fifty-nine years there will be twenty-four persons; and at the end of one hundred and twenty-nine years, they will be one hundred and eighty-eight, or ninety-four times their first number.

Father Feyjoo relates, that, A. D. 1590, one man and four women, who had escaped from shipwreck, landed in the isle of Pines, near Madagascar, where, finding plenty of good fruit, they became, when discovered by

the Dutch, twelve thousand. Should any one conceive either this fact, as it very probably is, to be mistated, or my supposition to go much beyond the mark, he is welcome to reduce the number as low as he pleases, provided he leaves me in possession of this principle, that in certain circumstances and in given periods, men will multiply in proportion to their food.

We are informed, that the Israelites, when they came into Egypt, were seventy souls; that they remained in the land of Goshen four hundred and thirty years, and that when they departed, omitting the Levites, the amount of all, that were able to go out to war, was six hundred and three thousand five hundred and fifty *males*, of twenty years old and upwards. From these data we may conclude, that the Israelites doubled their numbers every twenty-seven years, or nearly within that term.

The population in North-America doubles every five and twenty years; but in some provinces every fifteen years. In modern Europe it requires, according to Dr. Smith, five hundred years to double the number of its inhabitants. The reason
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of this becomes obvious, if we call to mind the principles on which depend the propagation of the species, and the causes by which its progress may be retarded, or altogether limited. These are,

1st, Want of food, as on the highlands of Scotland, where a woman will bring twenty children, and rear only two; or in the woods among the hunting tribes; or even in the most highly cultivated country, when the population is advanced to the utmost ability of the soil to nourish, like as in China, where numbers are exposed, and perish in their infancy, for want of food, and where many are deterred from marriage by the fear of wanting bread.

2d, Diseases, either peculiar to the climate as at Senegal and at Batavia; or induced, as at Constantinople, and even in London, by infection, foul air, confinement, and bad nursing: diseases not confined to woods, not ravaging the savage tribes alone, but spreading with more fatal virulence in great, in rich, and in luxurious cities.

3d, Want of commerce for the promotion of industry, and of a market for the surplus of its produce.

4th, War in all its forms, whether carried on by uncultivated or by polished nations, either for plunder, for conquest, or for the extension of commerce.

5th, Superstitious vows imposed on the monastic orders, and celibacy enjoined the priesthood.

6th, Emigration of the breeding stock, and transference of capitals, arising either from a bad police, or from a vicious form of government, and the want of that security of person and of property which can be enjoyed only where freedom reigns; that is, where men are sure of being protected from the oppression of arbitrary power, and are subject to none but wise and equitable laws.

7th, Want of land, or the opportunity of acquiring it by industry.

8th, Want of habitations.

Now in proportion as you remove these obstacles, your population will advance. When, therefore, it is your object to increase the number of your people; the way to accomplish this will be obvious, and the task in Spain, under a wise government, would be easy; but when the question is, how to banish

banish poverty and wretchedness, *hoc opus, hic labor est*. Yet in the investigation of this question we have one general principle to guide us: increase the quantity of food, or where that is limited, prescribe bounds to population. In a fully peopled country, to say, that no one shall suffer want is absurd. Could you supply their wants, you would soon double their numbers, and advance your population *ad infinitum*, which is contrary to the supposition. It is indeed possible to banish hunger, and to supply that want at the expence of another; but then you must determine the proportion that shall marry, because you will have no other way to limit the number of your people. No human efforts will get rid of this dilemma; nor will men ever find a method, either more natural, or better in any respect, than to leave one appetite to regulate another.

Having already enlarged upon this subject, I shall here only refer to such rules, as may enable us to form a proper judgment of the workhouse in Cadiz.

To institute public shops, where the industrious may at all times find employ-

ment, is benevolent and wise: to supply them at home with implements and raw materials is politic; but to expect a profit from the labour of people in confinement is absurd.

To supply the indigent with food and raiment, provided you thereby do not offer a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice, is salutary.

To correct the lazy and the spendthrift, to shut them up in houses of confinement till they have acquired habits of sobriety and industry, is both just and prudent; but in such establishments, to feed, to clothe, to lodge them better than the sober and the diligent are lodged, are clothed, are fed, is not agreeable to any principles of equity, and is inconsistent with sound policy.

Upon the grounds already stated, I may venture to predict, that notwithstanding the zeal and efforts of the gentlemen, who superintend the general workhouse at Cadiz, and in spite of all their wise regulations, unless the people in it are compelled to work more, and have less to eat; in a course of years the city will be nearly as full

full of beggars as before the foundation of this house was laid. For whilst all the habitations, now recently emptied, remain to receive new tenants in similar distress with those who quitted them, and whilst such a comfortable refuge is at hand for them; indolence, prodigality, and vice will have nothing to fear, but every thing to hope; and the most improvident will not hesitate to contract those bands, on which the propagation of their race depends.

I cannot quit the hospicio, without taking notice of the kitchen, on account of its singular structure. The chimney is an octagon, in the middle of the room, surrounded by sixteen stoves, eight of them large, and contiguous to it, and as many small, communicating by means of flues. The larger stoves are three feet diameter, by three and an half in depth. Under the kitchen is a cellar to receive the ashes.

The merchants of this city, ever since the commerce of Peru and Mexico was transported here from Seville, have risen in consideration; but, in the present moment, they have received a severe shock by the removal of the barrier, which had secured
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that monopoly to them. The consequence has been, a glutted market in the Trans-atlantic colonies, many failures in Cadiz, and not a few in those cities, which have eagerly engaged in new and flattering enterprises, without sufficient capitals to stand the shock of competition and the heavy losses inevitable upon the first laying open of an extensive commerce.

The Spanish government has never yet acquired any liberal ideas respecting trade, and even at the present moment, some of their best political writers resemble lag hounds hunting the stale scent, whilst the fleetest are already in possession of the game. Instead of throwing down every obstacle to commerce, they labour to contract its limits, under the vain hope of establishing a monopoly, without considering either their own want of capital, of industry, and of an enterprising spirit, or the utter impossibility of preventing smuggling, whilst other nations, with greater advantages for trade, can undersell them in the market. Until they shall be more enlightened, until they shall have banished their inquisitors, and until the happy period shall arrive,

arrive, when, under the protection of a free government, they shall have restored public credit, and placed it on a firm foundation; all their prohibitions, all their severities exercised on the property and persons of the illicit traders, all their commercial treaties, and all their commercial wars, into which ambition may betray them, will be frivolous and vain; because no efforts will ever prevail against the united interests of their own subjects, and of all surrounding nations.

Even at home, the watchfulness and energy of government have never been able to enforce its prohibitions; for, notwithstanding these, when I was travelling through Spain, all the men appeared in Manchester cotton goods, and no woman was seen without her muslin veil. In Spain, as throughout Europe, it is found, that when the price of insurance is less than the duties imposed on the commodity, no laws are sufficient to controul the operations of illicit traders.

Previous to the year 1720, the commerce of America was confined to Seville, not intentionally, but by a regulation of Charles V. in the year 1529, who, with a view of laying

laying that commerce open for all his subjects of Castille, permitted merchants to freight their ships from the ports of Biscay, the Asturias, Galicia, Malaga and Carthagena, provided they returned to *Seville*; under penalty of death, and confiscation of their cargoes, in case of non-compliance with that absurd injunction. As for the cities belonging to the crown of Arragon, they were wholly excluded from the commerce of America, and could reap no advantage from the newly discovered continent. In consequence of these regulations, and the heavy duties of twenty per cent. imposed on all goods exported to America, or imported from it, beside the duty of tonnage on the vessels; the contraband trade became so lucrative, and of course so extensive in its operations, that little could be carried on to advantage under the sanction of the laws. And the manufacturers of Spain, who A. D. 1545, had such a demand for goods, that merchants were happy to engage with them six years before hand, contracting to take from them all that they could possibly produce; these same manufacturers lived to see the market lost, and were reduced from

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the height of commercial affluence, to penury and want.

A. D. 1720, the emporium was changed, and the commerce, which for two centuries had proved a source of wealth to Seville, was translated to Cadiz. At the same time the duties were lowered, and, instead of twenty per cent. on exports, rated according to their value, all bale goods and boxes paid a settled tonnage of five reals and an half of plate for the cubic palm, without examination, or any consideration, either of the nature or of the quality of the articles contained in them. The tonnage varied according to a table comprehending the sixteen ports of Spanish America, being different in each. The inexpediency of these regulations is too obvious to escape unnoticed by the reader.

These were not, however, the only mistakes made by the Spanish government in its commerce with the colonies; for, instead of dispatching small vessels frequently, as the market might require; previous to the year 1748, the whole trade was carried on by twenty-seven galleons, and flotas to the number of about twenty-three; the former sailing

sailing annually to Porto Bello, the latter, once in three years, to Vera Cruz; the former for the commerce of Peru, the latter for that of Mexico; the smallest vessel being about five hundred and fifty tons, the others from eight hundred to one thousand.

The galleons first touched at Carthagena for the convenience of the merchants of Popayan and Santa Fé, who brought gold and bezoar stones, carrying back with them, in exchange, provisions and European goods. But the principal mart was Porto Bello, a town situated in such a barren country, and subject to such noxious vapours, that, except during the annual fair, which lasted forty days, it was deserted. Hither the merchants brought their gold and silver, with Peruvian bark, and Vicuña wool; and beyond this the Spanish trader could not send his goods, nor could the Peruvians dispose of theirs, upon their own account, in Spain.

The English, by an article in the peace of Utrecht, had the privilege of sending annually a ship of five hundred tons to Porto Bello, loaded with all kinds of merchandise;

dise; but under covert of this indulgence they commonly freighted one of twice that burthen, accompanied by tenders from Jamaica, with which, when near the port, they exchanged provisions for piece goods; and by that contrivance, usually carried more articles of commerce than five or six of the Spanish fleet. From A. D. 1737, the fair, and, together with it, Panama and Porto Bello, have declined. (*V. Dampier's and Ulloa's Voyages.*)

As long as the court confined the trade of Peru to galleons, it gradually decreased, insomuch that instead of employing fifteen thousand tons, it was sunk, in the year 1740, to less than two thousand. (*V. Campomanes Educacion popular.*) But no sooner had the marquis de la Ensenada substituted register ships in the place of galleons, to proceed directly by Cape Horn to the place of their destination, than the trade revived; and when, in the year 1765, the barriers were in part removed, and all Spain, the provinces of Biscay alone excepted, was permitted to send its productions to Jucatan and the windward islands of Margarita and Trinidad; and when, instead of the duties

of the tonelada and palmeo, only six per cent. was laid upon all goods exported; the commerce, which had been like the summer's brook, soon resembled a great river, and enriched all the countries through which it flowed.

In consequence of the benefits which merchants, manufacturers, planters, and the revenue received by the partial removal of these impediments to commerce, government, although reluctantly, at last (A. D. 1778) agreeable to the remonstrances of Count Campomanes, consented to lay open the trade of America to all its subjects, those alone excepted, who, not being bound by the general laws of the peninsula, could not safely be admitted to the enjoyment of this privilege. The inhabitants of Biscay have, however, no reason to complain, because they possess an ample compensation for their loss in the peculiar immunities, which they inherit from their fathers, and more especially in the freedom of their ports.

Such have been the general regulations. But Spain, like England, and other nations of Europe, has granted, from time to time, exclusive

exclusive privileges to chartered companies, not only to the injury of its citizens at large, and of its manufacturers in particular, but to the oppression of those provinces, which have been subjected to a monopoly. If a country could be found uncivilized, yet free, and abounding with capitals unemployed in trade; or if large sums were required for hazardous undertakings, more than could be raised on the credit of a private company, in such a case, the grant of a monopoly, with peculiar privileges, might be endured; but that a trade, once open, should be confined for the benefit of a few, to the disadvantage of the many, is inconsistent with every principle of equity, and of commercial policy.

A. D. 1728, Philip V. granted by charter to a company, taking the name of Guipuzcoa, the exclusive trade of Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, with the privilege of reshipping, by smaller vessels, all its surplus commodities for Cumana and Guayana, with Trinidad and Margarita, two islands at the mouth of the Orinoco, that this company might exchange European goods for gold, silver, hides, cacao, sugar,

and such other fruits as these countries produced; but in the event, cacao became their staple commodity. A. D. 1752, the province of Maracaybo was added to their grant.

This company at first employed twelve vessels to carry on its trade, with nineteen to guard the coast from smugglers, varying these numbers as suited their convenience; and for both these purposes they engaged two thousand five hundred seamen. Such an expence, with the heavy charge of management by directors, supercargoes, factors, agents, clerks, &c. &c. required considerable profits, beyond what the private adventurer would have been happy to receive, had the trade been free; and therefore, as was most natural, produced exaction operating against the colonist, a contracted commerce checking the manufacturer at home, and severities exercised in vain to restrain the operations of the illicit trader. (*Vide* Campomanes Educ. pop.)

The ports they used in Spain were S. Sebastian and Cadiz, into which, in five years, from 1770 to 1774, they imported
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one hundred seventy nine thousand one hundred and fifty - six fanegas of cacao, each fanega being one hundred and ten Castillian pounds; and by this large importation sunk the price of chocolate in Spain to one-half of what it had been before.

The cacao is the fruit of the *Theobroma foliis integerrimis*, one of the Polyadelphia, Pentandria, and flourishes in America between the tropics, but more especially in the province of Venezuela. The fruit grows on the trunk and on the branches, and never fails at any season of the year. In Spain they mix six pounds of the nut with three pounds or three and an half of sugar, seven pods of vanillas, one pound and an half of Indian corn, and half a pound of cinnamon, six cloves, one drachm of capficum, some roucou nut, to improve the colour, and a small portion of musk, or ambergris, to give it a pleasant scent. Some people, however, use only the nut, with sugar and cinnamon. The Indians, to one pound of the nut put half a pound of Indian corn, with an equal quantity of sugar, and some rose-water.

The vanillas are pods filled with minute seeds, from a parasitical climbing plant, described under the name of *Epidendrum Vanillia*, Sp. Pl. 1347, belonging to the Gynandrous class, (*v.* Pulteney's View of the Writings of Linnæus.)

A. D. 1780, the Carraccas company received the severest shock in the capture of a rich convoy by Lord Rodney, valued at more than two hundred thousand pounds; and a few years after, their capital was absorbed in a new establishment, called the Company of the Philippines.

This company, instituted agreeably to the ideas suggested by the Abbé Raynal, in his view of the European settlements, took its rise in the year 1785, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand pounds, and with valuable privileges granted to it for a term of twenty-five years. Previous to this establishment, two ships sailed annually, one from Acapulco, a sea-port of Mexico, and crossing the Pacific Ocean, carried the treasures of America to the Philippines; the other, returning by the same course from Manilla, the capital of Luconia, came to Acapulco, where it was met

met by vessels from Lima, loaded with cacao, quicksilver, and hard dollars; in barter for which the merchants sent back china ware, spices, perfumes, silk, calicoes, muslins, and printed linens, the produce of the East.

When the Philippine company began its operations, this traffic ceased; and now, under the specious idea of saving time, with freight and insurance, required in conveying the gold and silver, but chiefly silver, of Peru and Mexico, by Europe to the east, these precious metals are sent directly westward to the place of their final destination, whilst the more bulky and perishable produce of the East, to the same amount in value, is diverted from its former course, and made to describe, in the opposite direction, that segment of the circle, which had anciently been traced by the silver and the gold.

The Philippine islands, almost innumerable, and cast up by volcanos, are healthy, fertile, and, beside all the grains of Europe, produce gold, copper, iron, ship-timber, hemp, alum, salt-petre, cattle, hides, sago, rice, raisins, cacao, sugar, tobacco, wax, fish, and couries, which are the money of

Indoſtan. Theſe, with the ſilver, indigo, and cochineal of America, the company barter with the merchants of Aſia for muſlins, cottons, ſilks, ſpices, tea, quickſilver, and china ware, which, with the ſuperabundant produce of the iſlands, are now brought by the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, and are admitted under eaſy duties into Spain with a drawback of one-third on their exportation.

Nothing could be more flattering to the hopes of the miniſter, than a plan apparently ſo well contrived, and carried on under the auſpices of a moſt able and enterpriſing foreigner, who had already ſignalized himſelf by the formation of the bank. Yet pleaſing as the proſpect was, all his hopes, and all the expectations of the nation are upon the point of vaniſhing. With heavy charges of adminiſtration, with every diſadvantage in the purchaſe of commodities, the chief articles of trade are either ſpoiling for want of a market, or ſold to a conſiderable loſs. As for tea they never uſe it; china ware is little in requeſt, and even with us will ſcarcely pay the freight; the ſilks, the muſlins, and the cotton goods, whiſt they could find purchaſers, had a tendency to
deſtroy

destroy their favourite manufactures; and now, since these latter articles must abide the issue of a fair competition with the English, the company may be said to have received its mortal wound.

In a country subject to despotic power, if the minister of the day will purchase confidence, he must bid high for it; if he will have trading companies incorporated, with commanding capitals, he must grant them monopolies, with exclusive privileges, inconsistent with the general good. Yet after all, such companies will hold these privileges by a most uncertain tenure, and when they come to balance their accounts, may find, that whilst they flattered themselves with the hope of gaining more than just and reasonable interest for their money, they have lost the capital itself.

Should this be the event with the Philippine company, the nation will have reason to rejoice, and the private merchant may triumph in its fall, not on account of its ostensibly exclusive privileges, but because the whole of America and of Africa being open to its speculations, no limited capitals can stand a competition with it in

the market. Had they met with the support they had reason to expect, they must have swallowed up the whole trade of Spain and in the issue have been the ruin of that country.

They have already extended their operations to Vera Cruz, to Buenos Ayres, and to most sea-ports of America, and at the present moment they are purchasing slaves on the coast of Africa. These formerly were supplied by the English, agreeably to an article in the peace of Utrecht, known by the name of the *Assiento*. Since the expiration of this grant, various contracts have been made, and among others, one recently with Dawson and Baker, of Liverpool, who have agreed to furnish three thousand annually to the Spanish islands, and upon this contract have received three hundred thousand pounds for those they have supplied already.

The treatment of the negroes in the Spanish settlements is so humane, so wise, so just, and so perfectly agreeable to the principles of political œconomy, that I rejoice in the opportunity of giving to their government the praise, which is so peculiarly

liarily its due. The slave, both in his person and his property, is under the protection of the laws, and retains the right of redemption upon equitable terms. These are settled by arbitrators, the slave having the privilege of choosing one, and the master having the nomination of the other; and in case of their disagreement, the judge fixes upon a third.

As to acquisition of property, it is rendered easy to the slave, if he has either industry, or any desire to be free; because he may claim the numerous festivals, beside two hours in the middle of the day, to cultivate his garden, to feed his poultry and his pigs, and to carry his commodities to market. But supposing him to be a good servant, oppressed by a cruel master, and not to have acquired sufficient property for his own redemption, it is not uncommon for another planter, being a witness of his fidelity, to lend him money for the purchase of his freedom, and thus the generous master gains a valuable servant, whilst the slave becomes happy in a master, to whom he can feel himself attached. From the apprehension of this, many planters, distinguished

guished for severity, are said to be gentle to those slaves, who by their amiable disposition, or by more than common excellence, have merited attention.

Is not this regulation more beneficial to the whole community, than if all the slaves indiscriminately were restored to freedom? In the Spanish islands its good effects have been experienced to such a degree, that most of the artificers, the tradesmen, and mechanics, are negroes, who by their industry and frugality, or by their singular fidelity, have obtained their freedom; and to the credit of this institution it has been observed, that two of the best battalions at the Havannah are composed of blacks, who have been slaves.

It were much to be wished that we might be warranted, with equal justice, to bestow commendations on the Spanish court for liberality of conduct towards the colonies; but unfortunately, the same spirit of monopoly prevails in that, as in the other courts of Europe, the same narrow policy, the same contracted views; producing both at home and abroad languishing manufactures, a crippled trade, with poverty

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and want of population, and in the colonies, discontents, tending towards dismemberment of empire.

In consequence of oppressive regulations attempted in Peru, that rich province was well nigh lost to Spain, if its political separation may be considered as a loss. For the Marquis de Sonora, to whose memory is due much encomium for his removal of impediments to trade, and for many regulations highly beneficial to the commerce of his country, when he attempted to establish in Peru a royal monopoly of tobacco, with some taxes odious to the people, he kindled the flames of civil war; (A. D. 1781) and had it not been for the indiscretion of the rebellious chief, the event would have been the same which England experienced upon a similar occasion. The leader of this revolt was Tupacamaro, casique of Arequipa, who, pretending to derive his origin from the sacred line and to be descended from the sun, called himself the Ynca. He had met with friendship and protection from the corregidor; yet he began his revolt by causing this man to be hanged; and such were the numerous instances

stances of his cruelty and devastations committed on the persons and the property of both foes and friends, that many of the Indians joined with government against him. He was at last taken prisoner, and hanged; and by his death a period was put to the civil war, yet not till more than two hundred thousand persons had perished in the conflict.

The minister of the Indies rendered essential service to the mines, by lowering the price of quicksilver from eighty hard dollars to forty-one, that is, to eight pounds four shillings the quintal or hundred weight. The mines of Spain, chiefly that of Almaden, formerly produced a sufficient quantity of this semi-metal for the colonies. They were at that time under the direction of the famous Bowles, an Irishman of singular abilities, and of such integrity, that after having gained millions for the king, his widow has been left to spend the residue of her days in poverty. At present, Spain can furnish only sixteen thousand quintals, and therefore, to supply the deficiency, a contract has been made with the count de Greppi, the imperial consul at Cadiz, for
twelve

twelve thousand quintals annually, for which government agrees to give fifty-three hard dollars, selling it again at sixty-three. There was indeed a good mine of quicksilver at *Quancavelica*, in Peru; but by covetousness and bad management, it fell in, and was lost. Even after this, Ulloa might have re-established it, had he not been so indiscreet as to detect and to oppose the mal-administration of some men who were in power.

In consequence of thus reducing the price of quicksilver, and lowering the tribute of gold to one in twenty, and of silver to one in ten, instead of taking, as formerly, twenty per cent on each, the produce of both increased, and in Mexico, A. D. 1776, double the usual quantity of silver was coined, amounting to more than two millions and a half of sterling money.

The whole produce of the Spanish mines in America amounted, in the year 1776, to thirty millions of dollars, or, in sterling, four millions and a half; but in the space of six years it rose considerably, and is now stated at five millions four hundred thousand pounds.

On the first discovery of America, this treasure centered in Spain; and, as far as laws could operate, was confined to the peninsula. The consequence of this was, the ruin of their manufactures at home; for, as the cortes justly complained to the emperor Charles V. the quantity of gold and silver in stagnation there, raised the price of labour. (*v. Campomanes Educ. popular, part iv. page 112, note 98.*) Yet, in process of time, the secret was developed, that no human power can stop the natural progress of these precious metals; and Spain, exhausted of its silver, was overwhelmed with base copper money, poured into it from surrounding nations. (*v. Campomanes, E. P. part iv. p. 272.*)

The fact itself is notorious, that the country is destitute of specie, at least relatively so; and count Campomanes, with great propriety, points out the real causes which have produced this effect. As such, he states the expensive wars carried on in the support of foreign dominion; and, in consequence of their having lost their manufactures, the sums expended to purchase
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from their more industrious neighbours the most common articles of clothing.

In the year 1784, the value of exports to America was as follow, being reduced to pounds sterling:

	Spanish produce.	Foreign produce.	Total produce.
Cadiz	1,438,912	2,182,531	3,621,443
Malaga	196,379	14,301	210,680
Seville	62,713	30,543	93,256
Barcelona	122,631	21,240	143,871
Coruña	64,575	39,962	104,537
Santander	36,715	90,173	126,888
Tortofa	7,669	289	7,958
Canaries	24,974	—	24,974
Gijon	4,281	10,190	14,471
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£.1,958,849	£.2,389,229	£.4,348,078

The duties upon these produced one hundred seventy thousand and eight hundred pounds.

The value of imports from America was as follow, being reduced to sterling.

	In money and jewels.	In merchandise.
Cadiz	- 8,297,164	2,990,757
Malaga	—	18,605
Barcelona	- 102,140	91,233
Corunna	- 741,283	90,001
Santander	- 40,843	100,974
Canaries	- 109,807	52,366
	<hr/> £.9,291,237	<hr/> £.3,343,936

The whole import was £.12,635,173, being more than double what was stated by the abbé Raynal; and the duty upon this amounted to five hundred twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-three pounds.

The various prices of commodities coming from America were, A. D. 1775, in Cadiz, *viz.*

Cochineal, the best, from ninety-seven to one hundred and four ducats of eleven reals of plate the arroba, or about sixteen shillings the pound.

Indigo, from twenty-one to thirty-four reals of plate the pound, the real of plate being four pence halfpenny.

Cacao, from twenty-six to forty-one dollars the fanega, but mostly at forty. As, therefore,

therefore, sixteen fanegas are equal at Cadiz to twenty-five Winchester bushels, it may be reckoned at £. 3. 16s. 9d. the bushel.

Sugar, moderately white, twenty-five reals of plate the arroba, or about four pence halfpenny a pound.

Hides, from Buenos Ayres, Caraccas, and Orinoco, about five pence a pound, or eighteen shillings the hide when raw; but from the Havannah considerably less.

Vicuña Wool, from Peru, about two pence halfpenny a pound; and from Buenos Ayres, at two pence nearly: but the best sheeps wool, when washed, may be purchased there for less than two and three pence the arroba of twenty-eight pounds.

Cotton, clean, about three shillings a pound; but as the island of Cuba is found to produce it in vast abundance, the price must fall considerably.

Copper, from Mexico and Peru, twenty-four dollars the quintal, or about eight pence a pound, on a supposition that one hundred and four pounds Spanish equal one hundred and twelve English. From Chili it is twenty-five per cent. cheaper.

Tin, from America, was twenty dollars the quintal, whilst that from England sold for twenty-five; the former being something more than six pence halfpenny per pound. (*v. Campomanes, Apend. a la Ed. pop. p. 144.*)

Tallow might be brought from Buenos Ayres, where it sells for two and six pence the barrel of twelve arrobas, or ten pence the hundred weight: but heavy duties check this branch of commerce. (*Camp. E. P. p. 333.*)

A gentleman from Peru gave me samples of wool which came from two animals each resembling the *Vicuña*, one called *Alpaca*, the other *Llacma*; the latter coarse, but the former very fine and excellent for hats. It is to be lamented that these have not yet found their way into the market.

The whole trade of Cadiz engages about one thousand vessels, of which nearly one-tenth are Spanish.

The wines most remarkable in Cadiz are Sherry and Pacaretti, both from Xeres and its vicinity. The former is sold for forty-eight pounds a ton, the latter for fifty-six; and these, when they come to England,

England, in the out-ports, pay, customs, sixteen guineas; excise, eleven pounds eighteen shillings the ton, being four hogheads or two pipes; in London £. 2. 16 s. more.

Merchants are liable to peculiar disadvantages in Spain, not only from the nature of the government, which is perfectly despotic, and from the ignorance, misinformation, or inattention, too often to be lamented in the best of ministers; not only by absurd prohibitions, by monopolies, and by oppressive duties, but by the misconduct of the provincial governors, who frequently are influenced by mercenary views, in the judgment they pronounce between contending parties.

A late military governor, much favoured by the king, being supreme in all civil and fiscal causes, when he was new in office, refused taking bribes, and ruled his rapacious officers with a rod of iron; but long before he was disgraced, he became infected with the love of money, and received it upon the most infamous occasions without a blush. Under his protection, merchants defrauded the revenue, and bankrupts found shelter

from their creditors. This was notorious; yet, when he was recalled, such had been his predecessors, and such were they likely to be, who should be appointed to succeed him, that he retired lamented, and carried with him certificates of his good conduct, signed however, chiefly by the monks, whom, previous to his departure, he had much cared for.

On his retreat, his power was divided, and the civil government was administered by the alcaldes mayores of the city, each alternately holding it a week. One of these having, for the trifling consideration of twenty dollars, granted an order to a creditor in Spain to seize, for his own private benefit, the effects of a bankrupt; the agent of other creditors in England, taking the alcalde by the hand, with forty dollars, readily procured a reversal of the order, and thus purchased substantial justice for his employers.

Another alcalde having promised, for one hundred dollars, not to grant an attachment to a person, who had pretensions to some property, yet granted it, and being reproached for his conduct, replied with
coolness,

coolness, "How could I avoid it, when
 "he gave me forty dollars? but be not un-
 "easy, for to-morrow I will take off the
 "attachment."

Obnoxious to such abuses, how can
 commerce flourish?

The province of Andalusia, watered
 throughout its whole extent by the Gua-
 dalquivir, if properly cultivated, should
 produce corn sufficient, not only for its
 own consumption, but for exportation. Yet
 the wheat annually imported is little less
 than one million and an half of fanegas;
 the fanega being commonly one hundred
 weight, but at Cadiz, about three pounds
 less. Nearly one half this quantity, in the
 year 1787, came from Africa; eighty-five
 thousand fanegas were imported from Ame-
 rica, and the remainder was furnished by
 Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia; the whole
 amount that year being one million four
 hundred and forty-eight thousand fanegas.

It is remarkable, that though they have
 an opportunity of constructing tide-mills,
 yet, for want of these, they grind their corn
 with mules, which costs them ten reals, or

two shillings nearly, per quintal or fanega.

To prevent a scarcity of corn, and to make a profit by the sale of it, the city has established a public granary, from which the bakers are supplied at a given price; and, according to that, the magistrates regulate the assize of bread. I visited this vast repository, and was much surprised to see the heaps of wheat full of all kinds of trumpery, not only barley, but vetches of various kinds, and a variety of noxious feeds. Had the grain been winnowed by the machine now in common use all over Scotland, it would have been more beautiful to the eye, and much more wholesome for their food.

When I had satisfied my curiosity in viewing and contemplating the articles of commerce, under the protection of a friend, with whom I had spent much time at Madrid, I made a little excursion to see the arsenals at the Caraca. Cadiz itself is strongly fortified towards the sea by rocks, and, on the land side, by works erected at a vast expence. Beyond these are market gardens on the strand, watered by norias; and

and here begins the narrow causeway leading to the ile of Leon, which is an extensive flat, uncultivated, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Although barren, it produces considerable profit by the numerous salt-pools, which require very little trouble or expence; because the sun and air quickly occasion the water to evaporate, leaving the salt crystallized.

The village of Port Royal, through which we passed, is one long street, well paved, and very pretty. Here my curiosity prompted me to visit M. de Langara, who gave me a polite reception. Pleased with his countenance and manner, I most sincerely pitied his misfortunes.

Ever since the war, the exertions of Spain have been incessant to render her marine respectable; but more especially at the time when I was there, all was in motion, and the minister of the marine was making the most strenuous efforts to equip a formidable fleet. This was done to vindicate their claims upon the Mosquito shore, although that territory was never subject to the crown of Spain, and the independent princes, who have dominion there,

had been for ages in alliance with the English nation.

When I returned to England, I examined the nature and extent of the settlement which caused so much uneasiness to Spain. It consisted of no more than five hundred and sixty-nine freemen, including the women and their children, with one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three black slaves, and two hundred and four head of cattle. The uneasiness arose, therefore, not from the number of the settlers, but from their contraband trade; from their communication with the Mosquitos, who, in time of war, had been used to molest the Spaniards; and from the apprehension that, by their means, the English, in some future war, might establish themselves in force on the lake of Nicaragua.

This settlement was certainly valuable to England as the connecting medium between Jamaica and the Spanish Main for the exchange of our manufactures with Guatimala against indigo, cochineal, silver, and hard dollars. Indeed the indigo, growing wild on all that coast, yields the best commodity, and no country produces finer

sugar-canes. The infant colony made about a hundred and fifty hogheads in one year; but being obliged to pay the foreign duty in England, the mills were suffered to decay. Mahogany was a principal article of their commerce; and of this the annual export was about three million feet. Beside these articles, they sent to England four tons of turtle-shells, paying a duty of one shilling a pound, with a hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight of sarsaparilla, the duty of which, at seven pence a pound, was three thousand five hundred pounds; a sum more than sufficient to discharge all the expences of this new settlement.

Such was the value of our possessions on the Mosquito Shore, that neither the minister who signed the preliminaries of peace at the close of a disastrous war, nor his immediate successor in office, who ratified that peace, would agree to their relinquishment; yet, in the year 1787, the settlement was evacuated, and our most faithful allies were abandoned to the mercy of their inveterate enemies.

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The magazines at the Caraca, all well arranged, are full of stores, and new docks have been constructed at a vast expence, for, being sunk in a bed of soft clay and loam, they are consequently difficult to construct, and require unremitted labour to keep them dry. For this purpose they use chain pumps, to the number of sixteen, each worked by eight men, who alternately pump four hours, and rest eight. These are criminals, mostly smugglers, condemned to this painful service, some for three, others for seven, and not a few for fourteen years. The smugglers are, however, distinguished from the thieves by a single chain, whilst the latter carry two. In this dock-yard alone are a thousand of those miserable creatures. I observed here a practice worthy of imitation. To preserve their store masts from the worms, from the wind, and from the sun, they are buried in sand, and by this simple method are preserved for many years.

In order to shew how much their naval power has advanced in the space of a few years, I shall subjoin a statement of their

marine as it stood in the years 1776 and 1788.

Force.	A. D. 1776.		A. D. 1788.	
	Number of ships.		Number of ships.	
112	—	1	—	10
94	—	—	—	3
80	—	5	—	3
74	—	—	—	42
70	—	41	—	—
68	—	—	—	5
64	—	4	—	5
60	—	6	—	—
58	—	—	—	4
54	—	—	—	1
40	—	—	—	2
34	—	—	—	40

I take no notice of the smaller frigates, they being of trifling importance.

By this statement it is evident, that in twelve years the naval force of Spain has been nearly doubled, considering merely the guns; but when we take into consideration the number of their leading ships; in point of respectability, it will appear to be much more than doubled; and if we pay attention either to the views of government, or to the peculiar taste and disposition of the new sovereign, we may conclude that no expence

pence will be spared, nor the most watchful attention wanting, to render their navy still more formidable. In the summer of 1790 their fleet of observation consisted of twenty-eight ships of the line, among which were four ships of 112: beside these, they had six of the line stationed in the Mediterranean, and a strong fleet in America.

It is a question worthy of discussion, whether Spain ought to aim at being distinguished as a naval power; or whether the sums annually expended with that view would not be more profitably employed in exciting industry, by opening communications, promoting agriculture, cherishing manufactures, encouraging trade, and by adopting every plan, followed by the most enlightened nations, to facilitate commercial intercourse. Should she adhere to the colonising system, a powerful navy will be needful to protect her commerce, and to secure her monopolies; but then it should be inquired, will the proportion of trade obtained, beyond what she would enjoy, if she had lost her authority over these distant provinces, or if their trade was free,

pay

pay the expence of arming thus in times of peace, and of employing such a multitude of revenue officers to guard extensive coasts? but more especially, will it indemnify her for all the commercial wars, in which she may be engaged to support her trade?

These are questions proper to be resolved; and her best politicians think, that she would be richer and more powerful without colonies. If their opinion is well-founded, it is absurd to expend so much upon their navy.

No country can boast greater advantages for trade than Spain; and even without a single ship she might be powerful and rich. Her wine, brandy, raisins, figs, almonds, oranges, and nuts; her olives, oil, soap-ashes and soap; her silks, linens and cottons, were they properly encouraged, with the finest wool, not omitting the *esparto*, so valuable for cables, &c. her iron, superior in quality to that of other countries, with tin, lead, and copper in abundance; to which might be added her surplus corn, were the land in proper tillage; all these productions of the soil, with
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the manufactures, which, under a good government, must naturally find establishment in Spain, would be such a never-failing source of wealth, that should any of the surrounding nations wish to disturb her peace, she could have no cause to fear, because upon a well-peopled, compact, and united empire, no lasting impression can be made. But supposing Spain, with such advantages of soil and climate, producing such a rich variety of articles for trade, without exhausting colonies, armed for self-defence, but not inspiring either jealousy or fear, should confine her views wholly to domestic industry; which of all her neighbours could feel any inclination to molest her? In such circumstances must not every one of them rejoice in her prosperity?

War, among the rude inhabitants of infant countries, has only plunder for its object. This kind of depredation a well-disciplined people have no need to dread; and among the civilized it has been long since forgotten. But the flames of war have been too often kindled among polished nations, with a view to conquest; and projects of ambition

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tion have seldom failed to spring from wealth and power. Yet the more enlightened begin to see the folly of such pursuits; and all, who are skilled in political arithmetic, are able to demonstrate their inexpediency. Not to mention the expence of conquests, both in men and money, it is found by experience, that an empire, not merely when possessing distant provinces, but as it extends its limits beyond certain bounds, becomes proportionably weak. Whenever this truth shall be universally acknowledged, only one source of devastation will remain.

At present, the greatest danger to the prosperity of Europe is from commercial wars. But when the colonies, still subjugated to the European powers, shall cast off the yoke, and the commercial nations, better acquainted with their true interest, shall duly cultivate the arts of peace, this source of contention will be dried up, and the only surviving contest will be that of industry; or, in the language of the east, men will beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.

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The benefits arising to mankind from this species of contention, are described by Hesiod, with such beautiful simplicity, that I shall take the liberty to quote him.

A twofold envy, kindling twofold strife,
 Marks the vicissitudes of human life.
 On widely different principles they move;
 Who hates the one, the other must approve.
 Parent the one, of fierce protracted jars,
 To man, predestined source of endless wars.
 Night, sable goddess, gave the better birth,
 By Saturn wooed in lonely caves of earth.
 This spurs the lazy on to noble deeds,
 While the bright flame just emulation feeds.
 The idle neighbour of the growing great
 Envy's that source of wealth, which forms his state.
 Who plants, who sows, with him in both to vie,
 Shall find some mimic mortal ever nigh.
 Pregnant with good this mild contention lives;
 By her each meager artist eats and thrives:
 Beggar on brother beggars keeps his eye,
 And learns from them his humble suit to ply.
 E'en poets, kindling at another's name,
 Subdue their hunger by pursuit of fame.
Perseus, these precepts, which my lines impart,
 Grave on the living tablet of thine heart.
 Nor let that worse ambition fire thy mind,
 To join the mad pursuits of mad mankind:
 To whom enough from Ceres golden store
 Earth yields for present day, but yields not more.

With