

With this contented, soothe thine anxious soul;
 Nor risk thine half by grasping at the whole.
 View foreign riches with indifferent eyes,
 Toil is the ways and means of rich supplies.

HESIOD'S WORKS AND DAYS.

As we returned from the caraca, on the causeway, a little above the level of the sea, and afterwards in the highest part of the city, I observed a porous kind of rock, composed of flinty gravel, and broken shells, united by a cement, such as was sufficient to connect, but not to fill up the interstices between them. This fact should be treasured in the memory, because it accords with many others, and points out a remarkable event in the history of the earth, subsequent to the grand revolution occasioned by the deluge.

As we returned to the city, I had the satisfaction of seeing a company of young gentlemen, who amused themselves in the foss of the ramparts, with their favourite diversion of the balloon. Their ball, about eight inches in diameter, is made of leather, strongly inflated by means of a machine, so as to be exceedingly elastic,

after which it is smeared with clay. This they smite very obliquely against a wall, with their right hand; and to give it a greater momentum, as well as to protect the fist, the hand is inclosed in a wooden case, in which are many wide and deep furrows, crossing at right angles, so as to leave a corresponding number of blunt points. The antagonists, at the distance of about fourscore yards, receive the balloon as it rebounds, and before it falls, one of them drives it back again, varying the angle within a given space, so as best to elude the attention of his opponents. This game, a species of fives, yet more elegant than ours, requires much strength and good address.

In the evening I went to see the theatre. It is large, elegant, and commodious; but as plays would not accord with the solemnity of Lent, they compromised the matter, and contented themselves with an exhibition of ropedancers, tumblers, pantomimes, and puppet shows, with some most whimsical dances, in all which they had excellent performers. The dancers were in the
stile

stile of lunatics, every one clothed in some antic dress, and the scene represented the court-yard of a madhouse. They began with country dances, then suddenly they changed to the cotillion, the allemand, the galligo, and the fandango, passing with quick transitions from one to the other, and concluding with a rich variety of figures.

As it was Lent I heard many sermons, but not one, which to me appeared interesting. The most polished orators confine themselves to churches; but as it is found useful to have some, who can adapt themselves to the understandings and feelings of the vulgar, many preachers are appointed to harangue the multitude assembled in the market place, and this they do with a vehemence of voice and gesture suited to their congregations. I observed often three or four of these engaged at the same time, yet keeping such a proper distance as not to interfere.

One Wednesday evening, I went to the Franciscans to hear a penitential sermon delivered by a father of that society, who was famous for his discourses. This being

finished, all the lights were extinguished, and instantly the scourges were applied. We could readily distinguish a difference in the sound, according as the part subjected to discipline was more or less covered with elastic muscles, and in proportion to the degree of energy with which it was applied; but moderation was the prevailing sentiment, and many scarcely let the left hand know what the right hand did. How much more fervent is the zeal of Catalans, who seem as if the scourge drew blood at every stroke! Here not a voice was to be heard; whereas at Barcelona the people uttered not only groans and howlings, but a mixture between both more horrible than either.

At times when the market place was not occupied by orators, the scribes took possession of it with their benches, at which they sat with pen, ink, and paper, to write and read letters of all sorts, and to execute every kind of deed. The common price of a letter is eight quartos, or two pence farthing; and although this sum is trifling in itself, yet, considering the

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number

number of illiterate people, who constantly employ them, they contrive to make out a comfortable maintenance.

Before I left Cadiz, I had the satisfaction of being witness to the ceremonies attending a funeral. After the physicians have turned their back upon a patient, nothing remains for him but confession, absolution, the eucharist, extreme unction, death; and no sooner is the last event announced, than all the friends of the deceased assemble, *dar la pesame*, that is, to condole with the afflicted widow, who, clothed in mourning, and stretched upon a bed, yet scarcely visible for want of light, receives their compliments, and in a low voice speaks to each of them. As it is supposed that no one in the family of the deceased can pay attention to the wants of nature, some friend takes care to send in a dinner ready dressed, with plenty of every thing the season can produce. When the visitors retire, the widow, son, father, brothers, uncles, cousins, and relations, each by name, unite in a message of invitation to all the friends of the deceased, requesting their

attendance when the body shall be carried, the day following, to the grave, and at the service to be performed the day after the interment for the repose of the departed soul.

In obedience to this summons, they assemble at the house of the deceased, and walk in procession to the church, where the corpse is placed during the service before the altar, with the face uncovered, and the hands uplifted, as represented on our ancient monuments, with this difference, that the deceased has a crucifix between his hands. After the funeral service, the nearest relatives assemble in the vestry, when all their acquaintance pay their respects, each by bowing to them, as he passes silently before them. This finished, they return in solemn procession to the house, where the salutation, with the same silence, is repeated.

If, as in the case of the gentleman whose obsequies I attended, the deceased was a person of condition, on the day succeeding the interment, the church is hung with mourning, all light is excluded, excepting that

that of numerous wax tapers, a funeral pile is erected, and all the relatives assemble round it to attend the service of the mass for the soul of the deceased. On the loss of a husband, the disconsolate widow is under obligation to abstain six months from all public amusements; but the widower is acquitted for a few days abstinence from these.

Few places are more healthy than Cadiz. Yet when the solano, or south wind, blows, which comes to them over the scorching plains of Africa having only the intervention of a strait, all the passions are inflamed, and during its prevalence, the inhabitants, who are most irritable, commit every species of excess.

For the pleasures of social intercourse, I did not meet with any city more agreeable than this. As all nations are here assembled within narrow limits, by their mutual intercourse they soften each others manners; and as, notwithstanding the late shock, commerce flourishes in a degree, with its never failing attendants, wealth and hospitality; a stranger may pass away his time with

with the highest satisfaction to himself. For my part, excepting the vice-consul Mr. Duff, and the imperial consul Count de Greppi, I chiefly associated with Spaniards. Among these the principal was Don Antonio Ulloa, the well known companion of D. George Juan, to whom I had been particularly recommended. I found him perfectly the philosopher, sensible and well informed, lively in his conversation, free and easy in his manners. Having observed at his door two soldiers mounting guard, I expected some pride of appearance, but I met with nothing like it. This great man, diminutive in stature, remarkably thin and bowed down with age, clad like a peasant, and surrounded by his numerous family of children, with the youngest about two years old, playing on his knee, was sitting to receive morning visitors, in a room, the dimensions and furniture of which, for a few moments, diverted my attention from himself, the chief object of veneration. The room was twenty feet long by fourteen wide, and less than eight feet high. In this I
saw

saw dispersed confusedly, chairs, tables, trunks, boxes, books, and papers, a bed, a press, umbrellas, clothes, carpenters tools, mathematical instruments, a barometer, a clock, guns, pictures, looking-glasses, fossils, minerals, and shells, his kettle, basons, broken jugs, American antiquities, money, and a curious mummy from the Canary islands, or at least its trunk with the head and arms, for having been the common play-thing of his children, they had amused themselves with drawing its teeth, and breaking off its limbs.

Among the extraneous fossils, he shewed me a variety of sea-shells, collected by himself near the summits of the highest mountains in America, some on the surface, but many bedded in the limestone rock. When I went to take my leave of him, on quitting Cadiz, he presented me with his Natural History of South America, a work highly deserving to be translated.

As usual, before I left the city, I inquired into the value of provisions, and found here, as in other cities, one contractor, who supplies the carcases at a stipulated price,
making

making his contract for twelve months. These the magistrates sell to the butchers, taking a profit for the city, and fixing the retail prices to the consumer. To avoid unusual fractions of a penny, I shall give these in Spanish *quartos*, of which eight are equal to two pence farthing.

Beef sells for fifteen *quartos* the pound of sixteen ounces; veal for sixteen; mutton twenty-one; hog's lard twenty-four; bread seven. Wheat is forty-seven reals the fanega, or five and ten pence nearly for a Winchester bushel.

The pay of a labourer is six reals, or something more than fourteen pence a day; but artificers require double. Merchants reckon one hundred and eight *varas* to be equal to one hundred yards; but in reality four hundred and five *varas* make three hundred and seventy-one yards. The feet and inches bear the same proportion.

Five fanegas of corn are reckoned in trade to correspond with eight Winchester bushels, but the proportion is sixteen to twenty five.

Eight

Eight arrobas of wine make twenty-five gallons.

One hundred and four Spanish pounds are equal to one hundred and twelve English, at least in the rough calculations of a merchant.

1881

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INDEX

I N D E X

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME.

A CORNS, the fort referred to by Horace	90	Amber, in the Asturias	56
Agrarian law wanted in Spain		American settlements destructive to population	245
- - -	236	Andujar - -	297
Agriculture of Salamanca	86	Angulo, at Madrid	136. 271
Alba, near Salamanca	91	Annats - -	169
Alba, the duke, his mansion - - -	155	Aposento, a tax	170
Alcavala	162. 178. 226	Aqueduct at Segovia	115
Alcavalas and millones operate against commerce	198	Aranda, count de	265
Alcazar at Seville	323	Aranjuez, inn at	280
Alcazar, of Segovia	115	Area of Spain -	218
Algerines, a treaty with	225	Affiento, with Spain	408
Almaden, quicksilver mine	412	Affize injurious to trade	36.
Almuradiel, la conception de - - -	288	- - -	221.
Alvarez, D. Juan, intendant of the mint at Seville	337	Avila - - -	97
Amadou - - -	45	Avilès - - -	31. 33
		Bailen - - -	296
		Balloon, a Spanish game	433
		Bank of S. Carlos	202.
		Banos	

I N D E X.

Baños	-	-	296	Canosa, porter to Count Florida Blanca	-	277
Bafquiña	-	-	143	Caraca, village and arsenals of Cadiz	-	422
Batida, at the Efcurlal			127	Caraccas Company	401.	404
Bayer, D. Frº. at Madrid	-		137. 275	Cards, a royal monopoly		171
Beatas	-	-	342	Carmona	-	310
Benavente	-	-	68	Carolina	-	290
Berwick, the duke, his mansion	-	-	155	Carpio, count del, at Madrid	-	141
Bishops, their virtue			150	Carrío	-	47
Borracho, for wine			65	Casa de Apofento		170
Botas, for wine	-		286	Celibacy of the clergy		151
Boulder stones	300.	304		Charles III. his character	-	264
Bowles, his widow, neglected in Spain	-		412	Charlotta	-	304
Brandy, a royal monopoly			170	Chocolate, methods of making	-	403
Brachati	-	-	68	Clavijo	-	272
Bruna, D. Francisco de			322	Coal, in the Asturias		25
Bull of the crusades			171	Còche de Colleras		131
Cabarrus, M.	-		202	Cogoludo, marquis de, his establishment		158
Cabinet of natural history	-	-	154	Coletto	-	93
Cacao fruit	-		403	Colonies, Spanish, oppressed	-	410
Catastro, of Catalonia			171	College, Irish, at Salamanca	-	75
Cadiz	-	-	368	Commerce of America		393
Calzada de Valdrunciel			72		-	to 421
Camera, effects of	-		173	Concordat	-	169. 173
Campomanes, in the Asturias	-	-	59	Confession obligatory		147
Campomanes, count, at Madrid	-		141. 268	Convents unfavourable to population	-	233
Camuñas	-	-	283	Cordova	-	300
Canal of Guzdarama			212	Corn		
Candace	-	-	50			

I N D E X.

Corn finds its level all over Europe - - -	36. 220	Excusado, a tax - - -	174
Corn-mills, with horizontal wheels - - -	60	Extraordinary effects, a tax	175
Corporations hurtful - - -	247	Fair at Aviles - - -	35
Cortejo - - -	142	Fernandez, the two brothers, at Madrid - - -	137
Corrales - - -	71	Festivals tend to depopulate a country - - -	234
Cortes - - -	257—263	Fever, putrid - - -	94
Crusades, a tax - - -	171	Feyjoo, father - - -	21
Curtis, Dr. president of the Irish college - - -	73. 76	Fiel medidor, a tax - - -	178
Cyder of the Asturias - - -	52	Finance of Spain - - -	160
Debts, national of Spain - - -	190	Fines of the camera - - -	175
Depopulation of Spain - - -	88. 218	Flagellants at Cadiz - - -	436
Del Carpio, a city - - -	298	Flail at Oviedo - - -	54
Dia de buyes - - -	47	Florida Blanca, count, at Madrid - - -	135. 264
Disputation of candidates for a vacant benefice - - -	339	Flotas trading to America - - -	397
Dress of the Asturian ladies - - -	44	Fossils - - -	25. 50. 57. 433. 441
Dress of peasants coming from Astorga - - -	68	Friction of wheels - - -	27
Drivers of mules, their agility - - -	131	Funerals in Spain - - -	437
Ecclesiastical months - - -	169	Galleons trading to Porto Bello - - -	398
Ecija - - -	305	Galvez, Don Joseph de, his history - - -	267
Efectos y sisas de Madrid - - -	179	Garden of S. Ildefonso - - -	111
Effects of the camera - - -	173	Gardening, reflections on - - -	113
Emigrations depopulated Spain - - -	221	Garvanzos - - -	3
Ensenada, marquis de la, 199. - - -	220. 399	Gazpacho - - -	290
Escorial - - -	119. 121, 122	Gijon - - -	49
Espolios y vacantes - - -	174	Giralda, of Seville - - -	315
		Glass manufacture at S. Ildefonso - - -	114
		Government, its change, advertisement - - -	verse

I N D E X.

verse to the population of Spain - - -	225	Izquierdo at Madrid	136. 270
Gremios of Madrid	174. 211.	King of Spain, his mode of life and diversions	123
- - -	247	Lances, a tax - -	175
Grit, theory of	89. 300	Lead, a royal monopoly	176
Grimaldi, marquis of, minister - - -	265	Lentiscus - - -	310
Grey whethers on the Wiltshire downs - -	89	Lerena, Don Pedro de	266
Gunpowder, a royal monopoly - - -	180	Liquorice used in porter	356
Guevara, abbé, at Madrid - - -	137	Longevity, instances of, in the Asturias - - -	15
Guadarrama - - -	109	Lorenzo, San, convent of	119
Guadaroman - - -	295	Luanjo - - -	41
Guadalquivir, a river	300. 363	Madrid - - -	134
Guadalajara - - -	270	Malpartido - - -	92
Hospicio, <i>v.</i> Workhouse.		Mal de Rosa, in the Asturias - - -	10
Houses, Spanish - - -	33	Manners of the age	134
Hunting, mode of, in Spain - - -	125	Mansions at Madrid	155
- - -	127	Mantilla - - -	143
Hunt, royal - - -	127	Manzanares - - -	285
Jesuits expelled - - -	265	Marine, <i>v.</i> Navy of Spain.	
Jet, in the Asturias - - -	56	Marriage settlements	48
Ildefonso, San - - -	109	Masterships of the military orders - - -	176
Indulgences, a tax	171	Medicine, at the lowest ebb in Spain - - -	37
Inquisition at Seville	341 to 355	Medias Annatas - - -	169
Italica, near Seville, its amphitheatre	355	Medina Cæli, his establishment at Madrid - -	157
Juros, or public debts	192. 197	Merino flock - - -	61. 307
Justice, not well administered in Spain - - -	419	Mieres - - -	59
		Millones	

I N D E X.

Millones	-	164.	178	Ortega, D. Cafimiro Gomez	-	-	137.	274
Ministers of state at Madrid	-	-	254	Organ, new construction of	-	-	-	-
Mines of Spain, their produce	-	-	413	one at Seville	-	-	-	318
Mint at Seville	-	-	337	Orry, president	-	-	-	166
Monopolies tend to depopulate	-	-	-	Oviedo, marquis de, at Ma-	-	-	-	137
a country	240.	401.	410	drid	-	-	-	-
Montanus, Arias	-	-	328	Oviedo	-	-	-	1
Moors, their expulsion	-	-	224	Oxen used for draught	30.	97	-	-
Moors, their depredations	-	-	224	Palmeo duty	-	397.	400	-
Mosquito settlement	-	-	425	Pantheon at the Escorial	-	-	-	122
Mules, their docility	-	-	131	Paper credit not suited to a	-	-	-	-
Muñoz, Juan Bautista, his	-	-	-	despotic government	-	-	-	196
commission	137.	275	-	Papin, Dr. his machine	-	-	-	55
Munster, peace of,	-	-	189	Pasture of the masterships	-	-	-	177
Murillo, his principal works	-	-	-	Pasture, its prevalence tends	-	-	-	-
at Seville	-	-	320	to depopulate a country	-	-	-	235
Navas del Marqués	-	-	107	Patrimonial rents	-	-	-	179
Naval Peral	-	-	107	Peñañel, marquis of	-	-	-	157
Navy of Spain	422	to	428	Peñañba, count de	-	-	-	4
Negroes in the Spanish set-	-	-	-	Peran	-	-	-	50
tlements	-	-	408	Persecution, a cause of depo-	-	-	-	-
Nitre, v. Saltpetre.	-	-	-	population	-	-	-	244
Nodin, colonel, his commif-	-	-	-	Petroleum	-	-	-	24
sion	-	-	273	Philippine Company	-	-	-	404
Notaries taxed	-	-	177	Pictures, representing the suf-	-	-	-	-
Nunneries injurious to health	-	-	-	ferings of the Redeemer, in	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	40	a convent at Seville	-	-	-	326
Ocaña	-	-	280	Pictures, private collections of,	-	-	-	-
Olavidè, D. Pablo de	290.	-	-	at Madrid	-	-	-	159
"	-	-	344	Piedrahita	-	-	-	95
O'Reilly, count	370.	419	-	Pilgrims going to San Jago	-	-	-	17.
"	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	33
"	-	-	-	Pilgrims, hospital for, at O-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	viedo	-	-	-	16
"	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
"	-	-	-		-	-	-	Plague

I N D E X.

Plague depopulated Spain	219	Relacion de los meritos	340
Playhouses at Madrid	154	Rents, general	178
Ploughs of Leon	66	Rents of Madrid	179
Ploughs at Oviedo	25	Rent of the priory of S. Juan	179
— of Salamanca	86	Rentas de arrendamiento	179
Population of Spain	213	Revenue of Spain	160
— of the Sierra Morena	291. 292	Revenue, American	175. 181
—, principles of	293.	Rivera de Abajo	23
- -	385 to 391	Roads in Spain	31. 107
See also Depopulation.		Rodriguez Ignacio, the beggar	345
Porter brewers use liquorice	356	Royal manufactures tend to depopulate a country	240
Port Royal, near Cadiz	423	Royal thirds	163. 178
Posts and couriers	177	Saffron, growing wild	105.
Provincial rents	178	- -	107
— prejudices against trade	240	Salamanca	73
Processions at Oviedo	5	Saltpetre, a royal monopoly	180
Propios and Arbitrios	177	— manufacture	282
Provisions, price of,	31. 36.	Salt works, a royal monopoly	179
- 46. 69. 71. 278. 282. 289.		San Benito, or Saco Bendito	351
- 299. 302. 304. 361. 442.		Sanctissimo Sudario, at Oviedo	21
Pudding stone	304	Santa Cruz	288
Puerto de Fuenfria	109	Sangrado, a common character in Spain	38
Puerto de Santa Maria	366	Santa Elena	289
Puerto Lapicbe, Las Ventas de	283	Santa Oveña	69
Quemadero	341	Sarna in the Asturias	11
Quicksilver mines and contract	412	Scribes	
Rappee made at Seville	330		
Regrators	231		

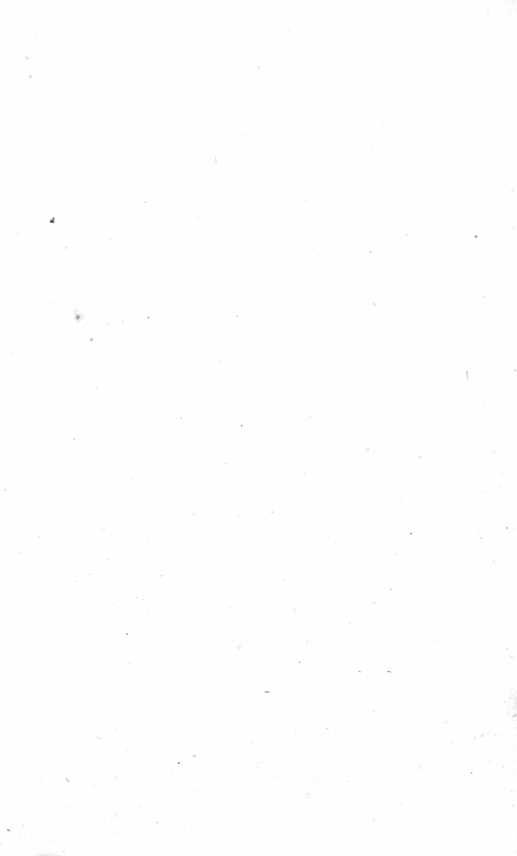
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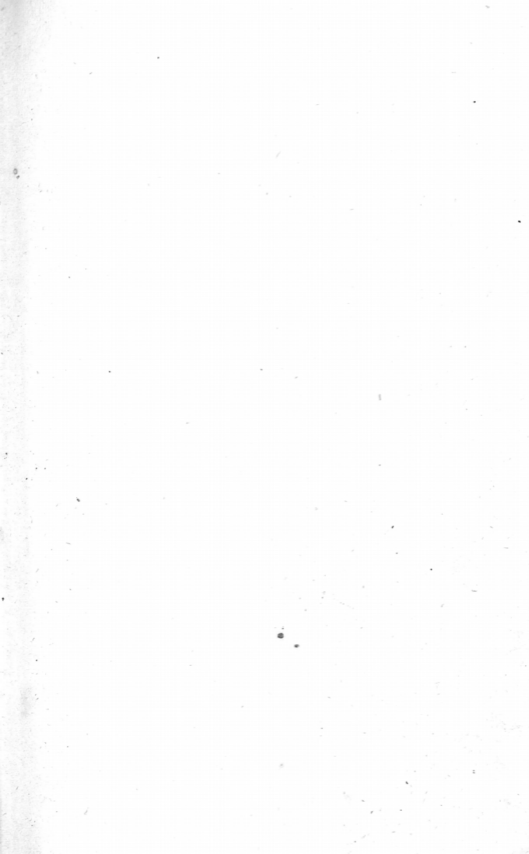
Scribes in the market place at	Stations, sacred, in a convent
Cadiz - - - 436	of Seville - - - 326
Segovia - - - 115	Subsidy, a tax - - 180
Sequaca - - - 296	Sulphur, a royal monopoly 180
Sequidilla, a dance and song	
- - - 364	Tanning, at Seville 335
Serena pasture - - 177	Tape, weaving machine 85
Servicio y montazgo 181	Taxes farmed 166, 167. 228
Service, ordinary and extra-	Tembleque - - - 282
ordinary - - - 179	Tenantry laws - - 50
Seville - - - 312	Tenantry, wanted in Spain
Shearing sheep - - 63	105. 239.
Sierra Morena 288. 292	Terefa, S. life of - 100
Silk manufacture at Seville	Tertullas - - - 4. 139
- - - 332	Threshing at Oviedo 54
Sirones, in the Asturias 13	Tirana, a Spanish song 364
Slaves in the Spanish settle-	Toleration, advantageous to
ments - - - 408	population - - 245
Smoking in the Asturias 45	Toral - - - 67
Smugglers at Ecija 306	Trashu'mantes, or travelling
----- severity of their	flocks - - - 61
punishment - - 426	Travelling, expence of 118
----- underfold the go-	----- method of, in Spain
vernment in snuff 330	- - - 303
Snuff manufacture at Seville	Tupacamaro, casique of Are-
- - - 328	quipa - - - 411
Solano, Don Antonio 154. 275	
Solano wind 360. 439	Valdemoro - - - 279
Sowing, Hampshire method	Valdepeñas, famous for wine
- - - 86	- - - 287
Specie, duty on its exportation	Valdes, D. Antonio, his cha-
- - - 204	racter - - - 268
Squillace, marquis of 199	Vanguions, Duke de la, at
Stamp duties - - 180	Madrid - - - 136
	Vellon

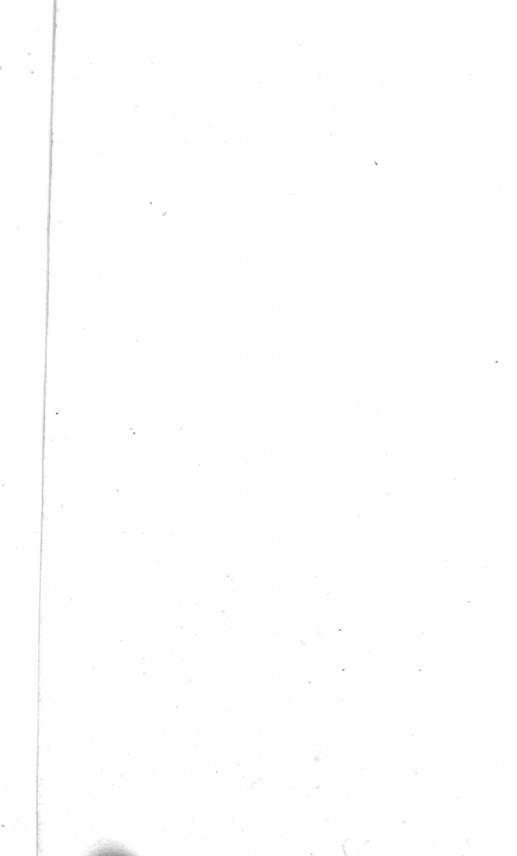
I N D E X.

Vellon	Wine of Valdepeñas
Vifits, in Spain	Wool
Ulloa, Don Antonio, at Cadiz	Woollen manufacture of Segovia
University of Salamanca	Workhouse at Cadiz
University of Seville	Workhouse at Oviedo
War, destructive to the population of Spain	Workhouse of Salamanca
Weights and measures at Cadiz	Worm fever
Wheat, price of, in Seville	Yeomanry, wanted in Spain
Winnowing at Oviedo	Yriartes, two brothers
Wines of Cadiz	Zamora
Wine of Manzanares	Zoguega
END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.	













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