

with the ensigns of his order, and immediately takes his seat among the professors of the university.

From this class alone all vacant chairs are filled; and from the *opositors* are taken the correctors of the university pres. Whilst thus employed they receive a salary. When a chair is vacant, it is filled by opposition; that is, it is given to him among the competitors, who, upon a strict examination, is judged to be most worthy of it.

The salaries are moderate. The rector of the university has thirty pounds a year; the vice-rector, fifteen. The permanent professors have in general forty pounds a year, but the professors of chemistry receive sixty; the anatomist has fifty for salary, with ten for thirty dissections; and he who gives lectures on the practice of medicine is allowed seventy-five. The temporary professors, twenty-four in number, receive no more than fifteen pounds per annum.

This establishment being in a state of infancy, it has been thought expedient to offer premiums to the professors who excel. After twelve years unremitting application

plication to the duties of his office, if any one shall write usefully on the science of which he is professor, he is to receive an additional pension of ten pounds; and if, after twenty years, he shall produce any valuable work, he will be entitled to an additional pension of twenty pounds: but should he compose an improved system, such as may be usefully adopted in his class, he will be entitled to a pension for life of thirty pounds a year, in addition to the former, on condition that he resigns his property in that work to the community.

The profits of the university press are designed, in the first place, to compose a fund of three thousand pounds. Of the surplus produce, sixty pounds a year is to be reserved for purchasing books, after which the residue will be equally divided every fourth year between the rectors, professors, librarians, and correctors of the press.

Their library contains many thousand volumes, mostly modern and well chosen, all collected by D. Francisco Perez Bayer, and presented by him to this university. At his table at Madrid I had frequently met the rector, and was therefore happy in re-
newing

newing our acquaintance at Valencia. He did me the honour to conduct me through the library, and shewed me a valuable collection of pictures in his own apartments. They are principally the works of the best masters of Italy and Florence; but among them he has some capital performances of Juanes.

The rector is a man of profound learning, and very zealous for the advancement of science in his community. For this purpose he undertook a journey to Madrid, and to him must be ascribed all the recent regulations, with the incomparable plan of study laid down in the royal edict, to which I have referred. These do much credit to his understanding, and if carried into execution, will make this seminary one of the most respectable in Europe.

Beside the library of the university, four galleries in the archbishop's palace are devoted to the same purpose, and contain thirty-two thousand volumes, among which are many modern publications in every branch of literature. The rudiments of this collection, at the expulsion of the Jesuits, about the year 1759, consisted only
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of their spoils; but the worthy prelates, who have been honoured with the crozier in this city, have swelled the catalogue by the addition of not a few among the many valuable productions, which have appeared in Europe since the commencement of the present century,

Should literature revive in Spain, I am inclined to think it will be at Valencia. Men of genius are not wanting there; and whenever they shall take the pen, no press can do more justice to their works, than the one established in that city. Whoever has had an opportunity of seeing a valuable work of Francis Perez Bayer on the Hebræo-Samaritan coins, printed by *Montfort*, will agree with me in opinion, that no nation can boast of a superior work.

In traversing the city, to view whatever was most worthy of attention; considering its flourishing condition, and the opulence of the citizens, whether merchants, manufacturers, ecclesiastics, the military, or gentlemen of landed property, I was struck with the sight of poverty, of wretchedness, and of rags, in every street. The hospicio, or general workhouse, provides for two hundred

hundred and twenty men, one hundred and fifty boys, two hundred and eighty women, and ninety girls, who are all well fed, well clothed, well lodged; yet the city swarms with sturdy beggars. I suspected, however, what I found to be the case, that the ecclesiastics distribute money, and that the convents administer bread and broth every day at noon, to all who make application at their gates. This circumstance will sufficiently account for the multitude of miserable objects, who in Valencia, as in all places, bear exact proportion to the undistinguishing benevolence of wealth. When in health, the most lazy can never be in want of bread; and when ill, they have an hospita, always open to receive them. Should the indolent and vicious be inclined to abandon their offspring, the same hospital will provide for the helpless infant a cradle and a grave.

I took an account of the patients and foundlings of the preceding year, ending the 31st of December, 1786.

Of the peasants and common people, they received in the general hospital four thousand eight hundred. Of these, three thousand

thousand nine hundred and twenty-six went out, two hundred and thirty-five remained, and six hundred and thirty-nine died.

Of the military, eight hundred and ninety entered, seven hundred and eighty-two went out cured, eighty-one remained, and only twenty-seven died.

The foundlings were, three hundred and thirty-two, and of this number there died one hundred and fifty-nine.

Thus we see, that of the military, one out of thirty-three died in the hospital; but of the common people, nearly one in seven. The difference arises from this circumstance, that the lower classes are hurried away to the hospital, when near death, to save the expence of burial.

Of the foundlings, little less than half die within the year.

One establishment deserves the highest commendation; it is a *monte pio*, or bank, for the assistance of farmers, who are unable to purchase seed. For this loan they pay no interest, the funds being furnished as at Malaga from the *espolios y vacantes* of the church, that is, from the effects of metropolitans deceased, and from vacant benefices.

Such

Such an institution for the promotion of agriculture, and for the encouragement of industry, considering the poverty of farmers, and their universal want of capital, is certainly politic and wise. From the same funds in Galicia, fishermen are provided with boats and nets.

No city in Spain pays more attention to the arts than the city of Valencia. The public academy for painting, statuary, and architecture, is well attended, and many of the pupils seem to be rising up to eminence.

To have good designers is of the last importance to their manufactures of silk, of porcelain, and for painted tiles.

The silk manufacture is the most important, because the most natural to the soil and to the climate. A. D. 1718, they reckoned no more than eight hundred looms, but by taking off oppressive taxes, trade advanced, the manufacture flourished, and before the year 1740, the weavers amounted to two thousand. (v. Restablecimiento de las Fabricas por D. Bernardo de Ulloa.) In the year 1769, Don Antonio Ponz reckoned in the city no fewer than three thousand one hundred and ninety-five looms,

looms, including one hundred and seven stocking frames, and in the whole province, three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven; which required six hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds of silk. The trade is still increasing; and a gentleman engaged in it assured me, that they have now five thousand silk looms, and three hundred stocking frames. Their silk is thirty per cent. cheaper than it is in France, yet they are not able to meet their rivals fairly in the market.

At Alcora, in the neighbourhood of Valencia, a manufacture of porcelain has been successfully established by Count d'Aranda, and deserves encouragement. I was much pleased with their imitation of gilding. It is very natural; and the manager informed me, that after many years trial it was found to be durable.

I was most delighted with the manufacture of painted tiles. In Valencia, their best apartments are floored with these, and are remarkable for neatness, for coolness, and for elegance. They are stronger, and much more beautiful, than those we formerly received from Holland.

The

The commerce of Valencia is considerable. My much respected friend, the Abbè Cavanilles, states the produce of this fertile province, A. D. 1770, to have been sixty-five millions of livres, or £. 2,708,333. viz.

	Livres.
Dates	300,000
Figs, 60,000 quintals, a. 8	480,000
Flax, 30,000 ditto, a. 50	1,500,000
Hemp, 25,000 ditto, a. 40	1,000,000
Oil, 100,000 ditto, a. 45	4,500,000
Raisins, 60,000 ditto, a. 10	600,000
Rice, 140,000 load, a. 37	5,180,000
Silk, 2,000,000 pound, a. 15	30,000,000
Wood, 23,000 quintals, a. 40	920,000
Wine, 3,000,000 cantaros, a. 15 fols	2,250,000
Corn, such as wheat, oats, maize; oranges, lemons, al- monds, pot-ash, carobs, espar- to, salt, honey, fish, &c. &c.	18,270,000
	<hr/> 65,000,000 <hr/>

In this account I am inclined to think the brandy is omitted, as it is certainly too considerable to be included in one of the et ceteras. The quantity exported amounts commonly

commonly to seven or eight thousand pipes, most of which comes to us through Guernsey as French brandy.

The silk, according to Bernardo Ward, is little more than one million pounds.

The usual exports from Valencia are,
Esparto rush, three or four cargoes for Italy and France.

Figs, two cargoes.

Hemp, only to Carthagena for the fleet.

Raisins, fifteen ships loaded with two thousand quintals each.

Wine, three or four thousand pipes.

Wool, about thirty thousand arrobas for Languedoc and Genoa.

Silk goods for America, one million two hundred thousand pounds weight.

But raw silk is not at present allowed to be exported, lest the price should be advanced, to the detriment of the manufacturer at home. The consequence of this absurd prohibition is, that,

1st, Great quantities are carried out by the illicit trader, whenever silk is wanted either in France or Portugal.

2d, The French have greatly increased their plantations of mulberries in Languedoc.

doc. The Italians and Portuguese have done the same in their dominions. Even the king of Prussia, in Silesia, has lately introduced this branch of husbandry, and cherished it with such attention, that in the year 1783 the produce was eleven thousand pounds weight.

3d, The quantity produced in Spain is not only less, but the quality is worse, and the price to the manufacturer at home is higher than if the ports were open, and the trade were free. The maxim, on which the Spaniards have proceeded, was laid down by Colbert, when he put restraints upon the trade of corn, with a view to render provisions cheap, for the sake of manufactures. But experience has proved the folly of that expedient; for the English, by permitting the exportation of grain, increased the quantity, sunk the price, and brought the market nearer to a par. Previous to that period, wheat varied in its price between wide extremes, from sixteen guineas of our money to three shillings a quarter, or in old money, from a shilling to five pounds twelve. In proportion as liberty was granted to this commerce, the average price
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of corn was found to sink, and the markets have been more regular.

The marquis de la Ensenada, A. D. 1752, permitted wheat, barley, rye, and maize, to pass freely from one province to another; and in 1774, M. Turgot, whose name will be had in everlasting remembrance, granted the same liberty to France. The consequence was equally beneficial in both kingdoms. But notwithstanding their experience in the article of grain, all the nations of Europe, even the most enlightened, have had contracted views, and by their impolitic restrictions have done the greatest injury to agriculture, to manufactures, and to commerce. A sagacious writer on political œconomy has well observed, that modern states appear seldom to think of more than one class of their subjects at a time, and generally of the wrong class. For in prohibiting an export, *they think only of the buyers at home, whereas they ought then to think of the sellers there*; and in prohibiting an import, they think only of the seller at home and forget the buyers; the very reverse of which ought to happen; because, when the private sagacity of the subject has taught him that he can make a gain in any sale,

or a saving in any purchase, the state ought to facilitate his operations, which, in proportion to the extent of the concern, would produce a balance in favour of the country. It should always be remembered, that the demand creates the produce.

The immediate effects of permitting the free exportation of silk would be to raise the price; but then the increase of price would restrain the exportation, and by the encouragement thus given to the producer, tend to increase the quantity, and thereby ultimately to sink the price, till every thing had found its proper level. When the question is between the operations of agriculture and manufactures, Spain should never hesitate; but should by all means give the preference to the former, as most beneficial to the state.

No country, as far as positive injunctions can avail, has taken more pains to promote plantations of all kinds, but especially of mulberries, than Spain. By a royal edict, dated in the year 1567, commissioners were authorised, with their *alguazil* and *escrivano*, to make a progress through the country, and to compel, by penalties, corporations to plant, in a time limited,

mited, their mountains and their wastrells, and private people to make hedge-rows, appointing both the kind of trees and the distance at which they should be planted. But no provision being made for nurseries, for fencing, and for watering the tender plants, the country still continues destitute of trees. Indeed the national prejudice is so strong against them, as harbouring birds, and the vexations to which they subject the owners of the soil are so many, that few people are inclined to plant. Visitors are appointed to watch the proprietors, and no one is permitted to cut down, even a decayed mulberry-tree, without a special licence. Should he transgress, and take one for any domestic purpose, he must bribe and feast the visitors, or he will be subject to prosecution and a fine.

In the royal edict for the regulation of plantations, published A. D. 1748, are the subsequent provisions :

§ 2. Intendants, in their registers, shall specify the number of trees of all kinds in their several districts.

§ 5. They shall register the heads of families, and cause each to plant annually

three trees, yet widows, if poor, shall be excused.

§ 15. The minister of the marine shall visit personally the several districts, and examine the condition of these trees.

§ 20. No tree shall be cut down for fuel, without a certificate from the escrivano of the village that the tree is dead.

§ 23. Intendants shall regulate the price of wood for fuel.

§ 30. No proprietor shall presume to cut any of his trees for building or repairs, without permission from the intendants. The written petition for this end must specify the quantity required, and the purpose for which it is solicited.

§ 31. The petition being directed to the sub-delegate of the intendant, shall by him be forwarded to the *justicia*; and having received from the court a certificate that the allegations are true, and pointing out the most proper place for felling the number which is needful, the intendant or his deputy shall give permission for the same, on condition that the proprietor shall plant three for one.

Spanish silk, from its inequality, is not
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in such request as that of other kingdoms ; yet for some purposes it answers very well. For this reason our importation has commonly been trifling, and scarcely worthy of attention. In the year 1779, it amounted only to forty-four pounds and one-third, and the next year to sixty-five. But A. D. 1782 we took from Spain five hundred and forty-one pounds and one third, and the next year one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds ; after which, for three years, we received no more ; but in the year 1784, we supplied that country with six thousand three hundred and six pounds of raw silk ; and four years after, we sent five thousand seven hundred pounds of thrown silk, receiving in return three hundred and ninety-three pounds raw, and one hundred and forty-one thrown.

The quantity of wrought silks the Spaniards took from us, on the average of six years, from 1783 to 1788 inclusive, as it appears by our custom-house books, was, in piece goods, one hundred and sixty-six pounds, in hose five hundred and seventy-eight pounds, mixed with inkle three hundred and seventy-nine pounds, and with

worsted one thousand five hundred and six pounds. Their predilection is certainly in favour of the French, who, in point of taste, may with justice claim the preference. Formed on this model, by the assistance of their newly instituted school for painting, and with due encouragement from the Economical Society, the Valencian weavers must improve, and may be in time competitors with those of Lyons, who at present appear without a rival in the market.

If we may believe Bernardo Ward, time was, when Spain produced and employed in her own looms ten million pounds of silk; whereas at present she produces little more than one million, half of which is exported raw.

The *mulberry* of Valencia is the *white*, as being most suitable to a well-watered plain. In Granada they give the preference to the *black*, as thriving well in elevated stations, as more durable, more abundant in leaves, and yielding a much finer and more valuable silk. But then it does not begin bearing till it is about twenty years of age. In this province they reckon, that five trees should produce two pounds of silk.

I had

I had the curiosity to examine their method of feeding the silk-worms. These industrious spinners are spread upon wicker shelves, which are placed one above the other, all round, and likewise in the middle of, each apartment; so as to leave room only for the good woman to pass with their provisions. In one house I saw the produce of six ounces of seed, and was informed, that to every ounce, during their feeding season, they allow sixty arrobas of leaves, valued at two pounds five. Each ounce of seed is supposed to yield ten pounds of silk, at twelve ounces to the pound. March 28, the worms began to hatch; and, May 22, they went up to spin. On the eleventh day, from the time that they were hatched, they slept; and on the fourteenth, they awoke to eat again, receiving food twice a day till the twenty-second day. Having then slept a second time, without interruption, for three days; they were fed thrice a day: and thus alternately they continued eating eight days and sleeping three, till the forty-seventh day; after which they eat voraciously for ten days, and not being stinted, consumed sometimes from thirty to fifty arrobas in
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four and twenty hours. They then climbed up into rosemary bushes, fixed for that purpose between the shelves, and began to spin.

Upon examination, they appear evidently to draw out two threads by the same operation, and to glue these together, covering them with wax. This may be proved by spirit of wine, which will dissolve the wax, and leave the thread. Having exhausted her magazine, the worm changes her form, and becomes a nymph, till on the seventy-first day, from the time that the little animal was hatched, when she comes forth with plumage, and having found her mate, begins to lay her eggs. At the end of six days from this period of existence, having answered the end of their creation, they both lie down and die. This would be the natural progress; but, to preserve the silk, the animal is killed by heat, and the cones being thrown into boiling water, the women and children wind off the silk.

Silk-worms, in close rooms, are much subject to disease; but in the open air, as in China, they are not only more healthy and more hardy, but make better silk. It appears

to be precisely the same with them, as with the sick confined in hospitals, or foundlings shut up in work-houses. For this reason the ingenious Abbé Bertholon recommends procuring from China some of the wild silk-worms, and leaving them in the open air, protected only by a shed from rain. He is persuaded that the race might thus be made so hardy, in process of time, as to survive all the variations of the seasons.

In China, they have three kinds of silk-worm, two living on the leaves of the ash and of the oak; the third, thriving best on a species of the pepper-tree, called *fagara*, whose silk, remarkable for strength, washes like linen, and is not apt to be greased.

The progress of this article of luxury in Europe, after it had been introduced from Asia by two monks who brought worms to Constantinople, was very slow. There, and in Greece, it continued little noticed by the rest of Europe, from the year 551 of the christian æra, till Roger II, king of Sicily, pillaged Athens, A. D. 1130, and brought silk-worms to Palermo. From thence they were speedily conveyed to Italy and Spain; but, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, silk-stockings were unknown in England; and with respect to Scotland, there is in being a M S. letter from James VI. to the Earl of Mar, requesting the loan of a pair, in which the Earl had appeared at court, because he was going to give audience to the French ambassador.

Silk is certainly the most considerable article produced in the province of Valencia, being nearly equal to all the rest together, and, if properly encouraged, would yield inexhaustible treasures to this kingdom; for no one, who has seen the Spaniards on the sea-coast, can think them lazy, and as for soil, for climate, and for local advantages, few countries, if any, can be compared to this.

The land in this fertile valley never rests; for no sooner is one crop removed, than the farmer begins to prepare it for another. They plough with one horse, and never attempt any thing more than to pulverise the soil; for which purpose their implement is admirably calculated, considering that they move the earth eight or ten times a year. In this kind of husbandry they have neither occasion to turn the sod, nor
time

time to let it rot, and therefore could derive no advantage from the coulter, the fin, and the mouldboard of our ploughs. Whilst I was passing through the valley, and in my excursions round the city, I observed them earthing up their maize with hoes larger than our common spades. This instrument is well adapted to their soil, their culture, and their crops. In this operation they work hard, and make dispatch.

The beds, into which they divide the land, are very large and perfectly flat. The water covers the whole surface, stagnates for a few days, and is then discharged.

To shew the exceeding fertility of this vale, I shall subjoin a concise description of the crops, with respect to the time of sowing and of reaping, which will point out their succession, and I shall give the medium produce of wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and rice, in proportion to the feed.

Wheat is put into the ground the beginning of November, and is reaped the middle of June, when they obtain from twenty to forty for one.

Barley is sown in October, and in May they receive

receive from eighteen to twenty-four for one.

Oats are in the ground from the middle of October to the middle of June, and yield from twenty to thirty for one.

Maize follows the barley, as the second crop in the same year, and with a favourable season gives, at the end of October, a hundred for one.

Rice, commonly sown about the first of April, is transplanted in June; and in October rewards the farmer forty fold in proportion to his seed.

Garbanzos (the cicer of Linnæus) are drilled about the month of January, and come off the ground the latter end of June.

Guisantes (*pisum sativum*) occupy the land from September to April and May.

Beans may be put into the ground, either early in the autumn, or in the beginning of the year.

Hemp seed is scattered on the land in April, and is cleared about the middle of July.

The intermediate crops are, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, parsneps, French beans, leeks, garlick, onions, turnips, artichokes, tomatoes,

tomatos, lettuces, capficums, cucumbers, melons, four fpecies of the *calabaza* (cucurbita laginaria) and fandias (a fpecies likewife of cucurbita) with a variety of efculents, whofe names do not occur to me.

Thus, with a warm fun, plenty of water, and a rich choice of crops, fuited to every feafon of the year, the grateful earth repays the labour of the husbandman at leaft three times in the courfe of twelve or thirteen months.

The rock, wherever it appears in this vicinity, is calcareous. At Picacente, two leagues from the city, clean *chalk* abounds. Limestone and good marble are procured from all the mountains; and it is worthy to be noticed, that Mr. Bowles difcovered quickfilver in calcareous rock, both here and near to San Felipe. How far the connection holds between thefe fubftances in other countries I am not competent to fay; but in Spain, as I conceive, no inftance has been known of cinnabar, either in granite or in fchift.

The recommendation with which Count Florida Blanca was pleafed to honour me,

was

was to the Duke of Crillon, governor and captain general of the province. Under his protection I could not be otherwise than happy. I had access to him at all hours, dined with him almost every day; and when he was at leisure, I enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation; but when business called for his attention, he turned me over to the ladies. Here I met with the principal people of Valencia, who were either invited to his table in the middle of the day, or frequented the tertulia in the evening.

Among the remarkable characters I met with at the palace, the most singular was a little boy under training at a convent for the pulpit, who was sent for, that I might have an opportunity of seeing him. He was not more than twelve years of age; yet his judgment, memory, and imagination were so mature, that without any special preparation, he was able to expatiate with propriety on whatever subject was proposed to him; and such were his natural powers as an orator, that his periods were harmonious, his expression nervous, his delivery graceful, and his arguments

ments well chosen. Although the room was filled with genteel company, he was not abashed; nor did his attention appear to be distracted by the variety of objects and amusements in which they were engaged. Upon enquiry, I found that the fathers of his convent, perceiving him to be a boy of singular abilities, had taken infinite pains with his education.

The favourite amusement of the duke is whist; but as he had never more than one table, the visitors in general joined in conversation. This was much more agreeable than the custom of some Spanish families, to make all their company sit down at one long table to spend the whole evening at some game that gives no employment, either to the memory, the judgment, or to any one of the mental faculties. The game they usually adopt is lottery.

Whenever any remarkable person came to the tertulia, the duke had the goodness to present me to him. As an ecclesiastic, I wished to be introduced to the archbishop, but he was not in town: he lived retired in the country. My curiosity was excited strongly by the various and discor-

dant characters given me of this prelate by those to whom I had applied for information. Some described him as a good sort of man, but rather too severe; others represented him as a monk, secluded from the world, austere in the extreme, and perfectly a misanthrope.

No sooner had I mentioned to the duke my desire of being introduced by a letter to this prelate, than he obligingly engaged to do more than I requested; for he sent over, made an appointment to spend a day with him at his country seat, and conveyed me thither in his carriage.

In the way we passed through Burjafot, where the Romans had their subterranean granaries. Thirty-seven of these still remain, and are filled with corn for the use of the city.

When we arrived at the archbishop's homely habitation, he received us with politeness, and I was delighted to find in the good old man all that ease and affability, that mildness and gentleness of manner, which became his dignity and age. Far from being morose, he was cheerful and engaging in his conversation, uncommonly
 † sensible

sensible and well informed. Being fond of study, he avoided the interruptions inevitable in such a city as Valencia; and, as a man of uncommon piety, he courted solitude; yet he was attentive to all the duties of his office, and occasionally entertained his friends. In a word, he appeared to me precisely what a bishop ought to be.

As we returned, conversing with the duke on the satisfaction I had received from this short acquaintance with the archbishop, he confirmed my ideas of his character, and well accounted for his having been represented by some as uncommonly severe. This prelate, considering Valencia as a commercial city, had opposed the construction of a theatre, because he thought both the dissipation and the expence attendant on the diversions of the stage, unfriendly to the prosperity of trade. The duke himself seemed inclined to favour this opinion; at least he agreed to compromise the matter, and instead of being established in the city, he suffered the players to pitch their tents on the sea-side, at the village of the *Gras*, within a moderate distance from Valencia.

Thither the duke had the goodness to carry me, with his dutchefs and his amiable daughter. The theatre is a spacious edifice, constructed like a barn, but covered only with esparto mats, which, as they have no need to be afraid of rain, is fully sufficient for the purpose. The company was genteel, and the actors were by no means contemptible. They represented that afternoon the Deluge, in which the devil was the principal character. The piece itself was highly ludicrous; and when the curtain dropped, the devil, with a daughter-in-law of Noah, at the request of the dutchefs, concluded the whole by dancing a fandango.

Under such powerful protection as that of the duke of Crillon, who, in authority and stile of living, is little less than viceroy, I saw every thing to the greatest possible advantage. This was peculiarly serviceable, when the knights of the Royal Maestranza celebrated a festival in honour of the infant don Antonio. Of these knights, four companies, consisting of the principal nobility, are established in the four cities of Granada, Seville, Ronda, and Valencia, each distinguished by a peculiar uniform. Like
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the feudal barons, they are bound, with their vassals, to attend the king in person when he goes to war. Their military exercise is derived from remote antiquity. On this festival they assembled in a spacious area, inclosed for the occasion; at the upper end of which was the picture of the sovereign, behind a curtain. The knights, mounted on beautiful and high bred Andalusian horses, marched in order to the picture; the curtain was withdrawn; and instantly every sword was brandished in the air. Having thus paid their homage to the sovereign, they performed, with surprising regularity, their various evolutions, in the same manner and form as was done at Aranjuez. This being accomplished, they prepared themselves for other feats of activity and skill. For this purpose, an image of Minerva, placed near the gallery, in which the ladies were assembled, held one riband, whilst another, opposite to this, with a bunch of flowers, was suspended from the beak of an eagle. Things being thus arranged, each of the knights, clapping spurs to his horse, and forcing him to full speed, directed the point of his well

poised lance with such address, that few of them failed to pierce both ribands at their first attempts. After this achievement, twice performed by every knight, they again repeated their evolutions; saluted the picture of the king once more; the curtain was drawn; and all retired in the same order, in which they had arrived, with trumpets, kettle-drums, and martial music.

This being the festival of St *Anthony* of Padua; in honour of the day, and as a compliment to the infant don *Antonio*, who is *hermano mayor*, that is, grand master, or president of this military order, his lieutenant, don *Antonio Salabert*, gave a *refresco* in the evening.

The company consisted of six hundred, selected from the highest classes in Valencia. The gentlemen were assembled in one room; in the other the ladies sat arranged in order, like tulips in a garden. As I had the honour to attend the captain general, I partook of his peculiar privilege, and, with him, paid a visit to the ladies. It was a pleasing sight. They were all in *gala*, many of them elegantly dressed, and adorned in a splendid manner with pearls, with gold,
and

and with the most costly gems. When they had been for some time assembled, servants entered, first with a variety of ices; then, after considerable intervals, with cakes and chocolate; and finally, with cold water. The ladies were all first served, then the gentlemen partook of a similar refresco. By the time that these had finished their refreshment, it was more than midnight, although we had assembled early in the evening. The servants then retired, a band of music, vocal and instrumental, entered, and performed a little opera, written for the occasion, called Peace between Mars and Cupid.

Such refrescos are given by people of high fashion on their nuptial day; and such a one was given by the brother of count Florida Blanca, whilst I was at Madrid; but as I had not the honour to be present on that occasion, I felt the highest satisfaction in the sight of this.

After I had been some days at Valencia; at the earnest request of the duke, I visited a friend, for whom he had a particular esteem, in order to determine a dispute between the attending physician and a young chirurgeon, who occasionally saw him. As

the latter was under the immediate protection of the duke, it was partly with a view to save his credit, that I was desired to give my judgment on the case. The duke, therefore, conveyed me in his carriage to the habitation of his friend, and the young surgeon joined the party. The patient complained of a cough, accompanied with spitting; and the question to be determined was, whether the disease were phthisis, or merely a catarrh?

My enquiries were confined to the usual symptoms of a hectic; and not finding, from the account the patient gave me of himself, any one of these, I did not hesitate to pronounce him free from phthisis, to the satisfaction of the duke, and the no small triumph of the surgeon.

But when I returned, towards the close of day; I had reason, from the increase of fever, and from the characteristic flushing of his cheeks, to think that he had, to obtain a favourable opinion, concealed many of his symptoms. I requested, therefore, that I might have a conference with the physician, and was happy to find that he had expressed the same desire. When

we had the satisfaction of meeting the next day in the presence of his patient, he directed his discourse to me in Latin, and with the greatest fluency gave me the history of this disease, which began with pleurisy, and was in its progress attended with a remittent fever, night sweats, and the other characteristic symptoms of a hectic. It was then too clear, that the patient had deceived himself, and that the meek and too easily brow-beaten physician was well founded in his diagnosis. He thanked me with expressions of humility for giving him the meeting; but he evidently wanted spirit to enjoy his triumph. I found him modest, yet sensible, and for a Spanish physician, well informed; that is, acquainted with the works of Boerhaave, but not with modern publications.

I have observed in general, that the physicians, with whom I have had occasion to converse, are disciples of their favourite doctor Piquer, who denied, or at least doubted of, the circulation of the blood. Yet they begin to get acquainted with the names of Van Swieten, Hoffmann, Sauvage, Gaubius, de Haen, and Cullen. They
have

have indeed laboured under the greatest disadvantages in their education, and in the want of encouragement when they entered upon practice, receiving little money, and less honour, in the way of their profession. In their medical classes they had no dissections, no experiments in chemistry, and for botany they were unacquainted with Linnæus. These defects will now be remedied. But even in the present day, the fee of the physician is, two pence from the tradesman, ten pence from the man of fashion, and nothing from the poor. Some of the noble families agree with a physician by the year, paying him annually fourscore reals, that is, sixteen shillings, for his attendance on them and on their families.

They all acknowledge that the monks are more liberal than people of the first fashion, more especially if confidence and secrecy are needful.

In point of honour, no class of citizens meets with less respect than the physicians; but in proportion as the nation shall acquire wealth, they will rise up in consequence, and be regarded with esteem.

Of one thing, which in Spain is required

quired from chirurgeons and physicians, I have never been able to find any who could give me a satisfactory account. Before they enter into their profession, they are obliged to swear, that they will defend the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. This requisition is the more extraordinary, because that point is not universally agreed upon, even between catholics themselves; yet many centuries may pass before the medical tribe will be freed from this unreasonable imposition. To give due weight to the sanction of an oath, every country should purge away those, which are become obsolete, but more especially such as are universally regarded as absurd.

Conversing with several physicians in this part of Spain, who have made use of the cicuta with manifest advantage in cases of glandular obstructions, I was led to a conjecture, that the virtues of this plant depend much on the soil and climate in which it is produced. In England, as I imagine, the beneficial effects have not answered the expectations raised by the report of the adventurous physician, by whom it was first recommended to the notice of the world.

world. Something similar is found in Spain; for in the province of Valencia, the cicuta has been given successfully for tumors supposed to be cancerous; whereas about Madrid they have derived no advantage from its use: and it has been observed that in Castille, the cicuta is aromatic, sweet, and free from every nauseous quality; but in Valencia, and all along the eastern coast of Spain, it is fetid and loathsome, affects the head, and, in large doses, proves a powerful emetic. We may readily conceive that, where the sensible qualities are so various and discordant, the medical effects cannot perfectly agree. The physicians on this coast increase their dose from a few grains of the extract up to half an ounce.

The air and climate of Valencia would be highly beneficial to the English in a variety of cases, more especially for nervous, hysterical, and hypochondriac disorders, for shattered constitutions, and for those who suffer either by a redundancy, or a suppression of the bile. These would find the oranges and grapes most powerful detergents: and every article of food, whether
 animal

animal or vegetable, being light and easy of digestion; the most delicate stomach would never feel oppressed. In our island these patients suffer by humidity; but in Valencia, such is the dryness of the air, that sugar and salt may be constantly exposed without contracting the least sign of moisture.

As a winter's residence, and throughout the spring, no city can be more delightful than Valencia; and I believe few cities can boast of more agreeable society. Had I sought amusement, I might have had introductions to as many pleasant families as a stranger could wish to cultivate; but as information was the first object of my pursuit, I confined myself chiefly to the duke of Crillon's, where every distinguished character resorted, and to M. Thomas Vague's, from whom, as well as from his amiable nephew, don Joseph Boneli, I was certain of receiving the most accurate accounts of every thing relating to the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country. Had the count de Lumiaris been at leisure to bestow upon me more of his conversation, my happiness at Valencia would have been complete.

The

The government of Valencia is not distinguished from that of other provinces. The captain general presides in the civil, criminal, and military courts, and the intendant has the sole authority in matters of finance. The city is governed by its own corregidor, assisted by two *alcaldes mayores* and twenty-four regidores, with four deputies from the commons, and two *syndics*.

The court of the inquisition has three judges, with a *nuncio extraordinary*, and twenty-two *secretarios del secreto*, who are paid out of the confiscated effects of persons condemned by their tribunal.

The taxes are heavy in Valencia. Every thing entering the city, even cloths made at Madrid, and silk for the manufacturers, and all commodities without distinction, pay eight per cent. upon their value. But the province at large is free from some oppressive contributions, to which others continue subject, paying six hundred twelve thousand and twenty-eight pesos, or ninety-one thousand eight hundred and four pounds, as an equivalent for the provincial rents, purveyance, and forage for the army, with the royal monopolies of brandy and of salt.

salt. To this commutation may be in part attributed the prosperous condition of the whole kingdom of Valencia.

This city was formerly oppressed by the nobility; but after the rebellion of 1520, when all the nobles were expelled, and thirteen regidores were chosen from the commons to render impartial justice; although in this conflict the commons were ultimately subdued, and had the mortification to see all their leaders either slain in the field of battle, or by the hands of the executioner suffering cruel torments and an ignominious death; yet from that period their tyrants were impressed with terror, and became cautious how they should rekindle a flame, by which they themselves had nearly been consumed.

They have at present little more to ask than freedom to their commerce. With this, and with a certainty that the peace and protection they enjoy, shall not be subject to the caprices of a weak sovereign, or of a wicked minister, Valencia would soon be ranked among the most commercial cities of the continent.

The

The weights and measures of this province differ much from those received in other parts of Spain. The vara is longer than that of Castille; twelve of the former being equal to thirteen of the latter. Their celemines bear the same proportion.

In agriculture, nine palms make a *brazo*, and twenty brazos, equal to forty-one varas, make the cord with which they measure land. Two hundred square brazos make a fanega, and six fanegas, equal to about half an acre, make a cahizada. Six cahizadas make a yugada.

In corn measure, the cahiz contains twelve *barchillas*, or forty-eight *celemines*.

The *carga* of wine contains fifteen *arrobas*, or cantaros, and is equal to sixty *azumbres*; but the *carga* of oil is only twelve *arrobas*.

The pound consists of twelve, sixteen, eighteen, or thirty-six ounces, according to the article in question, whether bread, fresh fish, salt fish, or butcher's meat. In like manner, the arroba may be of thirty, of thirty-two, or thirty-six pounds, each pound being twelve ounces.

When

When I was about to leave Valencia, I enquired the price of provisions, which I found to be as undermentioned, the pound being of thirty-six ounces.

Beef, twenty quartos; veal, twenty-six.

Mutton and pork, thirty-six.

Bread, four quartos for sixteen ounces.

VALENCIA, BARCELONA.

WHEN I was making arrangements for my departure from Valencia, an amiable young friend, Don Joseph Bonelli, was so polite and attentive as to offer me his company, and a place in his carriage, as far as Barcelona. The offer I gladly accepted; yet I doubted, when I reached a city in which I had known the most agreeable society.

June 21, we set forward on our journey. In the way we examined a fine church called the convent of St. Mary, and the endowment by the last Duke of Aragon for his monument, and as a provision for the monks who are bound to say mass daily for the souls of the Duke and Duchess.

J O U R N E Y

F R O M

VALENCIA TO BARCELONA.

WHEN I was making arrangements for my departure from Valencia, an amiable young friend, Don Joseph Boneli, was so polite and attentive as to offer me his company, and a place in his carriage, as far as Morviedro. This offer I gladly accepted; yet I quitted, with much regret, a city in which I had enjoyed the most agreeable society.

June 21, we set forward on our journey. In the way we examined a stately edifice, called the convent *de los Reyes*, erected and endowed by the last Duke of Calabria for his monument, and as a provision for sixty monks, who are bound to say mass daily for the repose of his soul. For this service they

they have an ample recompense, enjoying a revenue, by their own confession, of twenty thousand pesos, equal to three thousand pounds, a year, but supposed to be considerably more.

Their convent is truly magnificent; the marble pillars are most beautiful; their pictures are many of them excellent, painted chiefly by Juanes, Ribalta, and Zariñena. The treasures of their church are far removed from mediocrity; but that which is most worthy of attention is a collection of manuscripts, transmitted to the founder from his remote progenitors, consisting of two hundred and fifty volumes in good preservation, and highly illuminated, like the best of the old Roman missals. They are chiefly the works of the fathers, with many of the classics, among which is an elegant copy of Livy, in five volumes folio; the two first in Latin, the others in Italian.

At the distance of about three leagues from the city is Puzol, where the archbishop has a celebrated garden. We turned aside to view it, but were much disappointed in our expectations. In the infancy of science, this humble attempt deserved com-

mendation; but in the present day it has little to attract attention.

All the way from Valencia to Morviedro, the lower lands are watered, and produce much filk, wheat, barley, maize, and alfalfa, with a variety of leguminous plants. The higher lands are shaded by the algarrobo, the olive, and the vine. The whole country is well inhabited, and scarcely can you travel half a league without passing through a village.

Morviedro is a considerable city, containing five thousand one hundred and twenty-six inhabitants, who are strangers to manufactures, and depend altogether for subsistence on the produce of the soil. The commerce of this city is chiefly in oil, raisins, wine, and brandy. The wine is delicate, and far from dear. Mr. Thomas Vague delivers it aboard at fifty-four pesos the ton, which is forty shillings and six pence the hoghead. To make one hoghead of brandy, they commonly distil four hogheads of ordinary wine, and when distilled to what is denominated Holland's proof, it is sold for exportation at two pounds seventeen shillings the hoghead.

The

The antiquities of Morviedro, formerly Saguntum, have been often and well described by others. They are in a stile of such magnificence, that even they who have no taste for antiquities, as such, must be pleased with these.

The theatre, vast in its dimensions, and capable of receiving near ten thousand people, is hewn out of the rock, and commands a most extensive prospect of the subjacent country, which is bounded by the sea.

Ascending to the summit of the mountain, and looking to the south, the eye is ravished with the sight of Valencia, standing like a queen surrounded by her subjects. The villages appear to be innumerable, and all the intermediate country is one continued garden.

June 22, in the morning, I took leave of my valuable friend Boneli, and proceeded on my journey in a calecine, attended only by the guide, to whom the little vehicle belonged, passing along the Huerta, with the sea on the right, and high lime-stone mountains on the left. From this Huerta, having crossed a mountain near the sea, we entered another, which is extensive, well

watered, and, like the former, bounded by distant mountains to the left. On the declivity of one of them stands Villa Vieja, with its elevated castle, famous for hot springs. The rocks are gypsum and limestone.

The vallies produce grain, figs, grapes, olives, and silk, in great abundance.

In the morning I passed through *Nules*, a city containing three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight souls. It is a marquisate now in abeyance, the title being disputed by seventeen claimants. Within the walls are two convents, two hermitages, and a parish church. One of the convents, although finished thirty years, is not yet inhabited, consequently the revenue is disposed of by the archbishop, and applied to pious uses.

The city is governed by two alcaldes, the one stiled mayor, the other menor, assisted by four regidores, who continue only for a year and then choose their successors, subject to the approbation of the marquis; or rather, they name six for the office of alcalde, and eight for regidores, out of which the marquis makes choice of the proper number.

number. In the royal boroughs, the magistrates, in like manner, nominate fit persons to succeed them, but then the royal audiencia, or supreme court of justice and civil government in Valencia, from this return select the persons best qualified, or most approved by government, to fill the vacant offices. To this city belong three dependant villages, whose inhabitants are *vicinos*, or citizens of Nules.

I observed here a number of caves, said to be five hundred, from eight to twelve feet diameter, and from twelve to twenty deep. They are sunk in the limestone rock, and were designed for granaries. That purpose they at present serve, and the collector of the tithes makes use of thirty for depositing his wheat. He informed me, that he rented the tithes of corn, wine, and oil; but he lamented, that he had no claim on either silk or garlic, these being free from tithe, which he the more severely felt, because the produce of garlic is nearly equal to half the value of the corn. He told me, that he was administrator for the bank of S. Charles in supplying the troops with

wheat and barley; and from him I find, that the bank has a profitable bargain.

The duke of Infantada has considerable possessions in this vicinity, all of them in administration, that is, cultivated on his account, but chiefly for the advantage of his stewards, who are the greatest gainers.

Soon after dinner we passed through *Villa Real*, a city of five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants. Proceeding on our way towards Castellon de la Plana, we crossed the Mijares, which supplies water to the justly celebrated aqueduct of Almasora.

Thus far the whole extent of road from Valencia is thirty feet wide, well formed, and in excellent condition. The soil is chiefly clay; the crops on the lower lands, wheat, barley, maize, leguminous plants, and melons, with mulberry trees in great abundance; the more elevated lands have olives; and the highest are abandoned to the algarrobo. Their plough is ill-suited to the soil, being the light one last described, drawn by one horse in shafts.

Castellon de la Plana reckons ten thousand seven

seven hundred and thirty-three inhabitants, with one parish church, and six convents. The chapel of la Sangre is light, elegant, and well proportioned, fitted up entirely by a young artist, who is indebted to himself alone for the refinement of his taste, because he had no instructor, nor one good model in the place, by which he might improve.

Few villages can boast a richer collection of pictures. The major part are by Francisco Ribalta, who was a native of Castellon, and among those, the most admired are, his Purgatory, at the altar of *las Animas*; his S. Eloy and S. Lucia, in the church of the Augustins; S. Roque, in the *Hermita* or chapel dedicated to him, in which that saint is represented sitting under a tree, looking up to heaven, and receiving a cake of bread, brought to him by a dog. Beside these, we find several others equally worthy of admiration in the church of the Dominicans.

In the chapel of la Sangre are preserved some good pictures of Bergara; and the Capuchins are much indebted to Zurbaran for some of his best works.

At

At the altar of the great church is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, by Carlo Maratti.

When I arrived at *Castellon*, I made inquiries about the aqueduct of Almasora, by which all this extensive plain receives water from the Mijares. They informed me, that I had crossed it soon after I passed the new bridge over that river, but as it is a tunnel almost the whole distance from S. Quiteria to Almasora, we crossed it without being sensible that we had done so. Considering that this tunnel is through a rock of limestone, and that it was executed in the year 1240, it deserves to be regarded as stupendous. In comparison with this, how contemptible is the *Montagne Percée*, in Languedoc, for which Lewis XIV. received the most fulsome adulation!

This useful aqueduct of Almasora has been attributed both to the Romans and to the Moors; but I am well informed that Jayme el Conquistador is alone entitled to the praise.

June 23. At five in the morning we left Castellon, and descending to a plain, we approached

proached the mountains and the sea, till we came to *las Casas de Venicase*. Here I stopped a few minutes to admire an elegant church lately built by my learned friend Don F. P. Bayer, designed, as I imagine, for the protection of his monument.

From Venicase we ascended between the mountains, on which I observed rosemary, thyme, lavender, the palmito, juniper, and algarrobo, with the beautiful nerium oleander in abundance. The American aloe in the vallies, every where in blossom, with its lofty pyramid of florets rising to the height of more than twenty feet, attracted particular attention.

At a little distance on the right we discovered Oropefa, with its castle, occupying the summit of a pointed rock. In this an alcaid is stationed with a garrison, and two pieces of cannon, to protect the country from the incursions of the Algerines.

Under this fortress extends a plain, covered every where with vines or grain. A few almonds, figs, and algarrobos, serve to shew what the country might produce; but unfortunately, the industry of the farmer is not properly encouraged, and the whole plain

plain continues destitute of water, although by norias it might be abundantly supplied.

At eleven in the forenoon we took refreshment in a *venta* belonging to the monks of S. Antonio of Valencia. Here the norias evidently prove that water may be easily procured, and that when procured it never fails producing the most luxuriant crops.

All the villages in this vicinity belong to the bishop of Tortosa, who claims and exercises a temporal dominion, appointing the magistrates, and receiving three thirty-sevenths of their wheat, barley, and oil, with three-fortieths of their wine. Beside these dues, the farmer pays one-thirty-seventh of his grain, and one in forty of his wine, to the curate of the parish. Some articles are free, as for instance, in one village nothing is paid for maize; in the district of another, the same immunity is claimed for pigs and algarrobos.

Here the travelling sheep of Arragon find pasture in the winter, and pay to the parish of Cavanés eighteen hundred pesos, or two hundred and seventy pounds a year, beside

beside making satisfaction for the injury they may do the wheat.

Many villages have been totally ruined by the depredations of the Moors, and the inhabitants have sought refuge in Cavanés, or in other places more easy of defence.

Torreblanca is going to decay, but *Alcala de Chivet*, or *Gisvert*, having received inhabitants from many deserted villages, now contains seven hundred families. The distance of this town from *Torreblanca* is called one league; but as we were more than two hours on the road, I reckon the league to be at least seven miles.

Alcala belongs to the military order of *Montesa*, and was given to the late infant *Don Louis*; but at his death it reverted to the crown. The beneficiary or military tenant receives the tithes, and nominates the magistrates. The tithes, as they are called, are not the same to all the inhabitants, because the farmers from many abandoned villages, having sought refuge and protection here, they continue to pay the same proportion as was exacted from them, previous to their removal. Hence, whilst some are acquitted for a tenth, others
are

are obliged to pay an eighth, a seventh, or even three-nineteenths.

I was much pleased with the parish church. The front is elegant, adorned with columns and numerous images, and the inside, consisting of three isles, and one great dome with eight lesser ones, is beautifully fitted up, and furnished with good pictures. Ample provision is made for the support of fourteen priests, who daily officiate at eleven altars.

The common lands are depastured by the sheep of Arragon, yet the market is not supplied with mutton, and as for beef it is rarely seen in Alcala. Bread is sold at four quartos for eleven ounces.

June 24, at four in the morning, we renewed our journey, and descending between two elevated chains of limestone mountains, came to *Benicarlo*, on the sea-coast, at the distance of four leagues from Alcala. The soil is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of the vine, and produces a generous wine, much used for enriching the poorer wines in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, for the purpose of making claret. Mr. Macdonell sells this wine at thirty-five

five pesos, or five guineas, the pipe; and a most elegant white wine, made by simple pressure, for thirty-four pesos the hog-head, or ten pounds four shillings the pipe. This delicate wine is all disposed of before Christmas. Brandy is sold for the same price as the red wine.

This city, containing three thousand and sixty-three inhabitants, belongs to the knights of Montesa, who nominate the magistrates and claim the tithes. Wine pays four thirty-fourths, but all other articles a tenth, excepting maize and algarrobos, which are free. Of the tithe of wine a canon of Tortosa takes one half, the military tenant and the curate each enjoy a quarter. In all this country the greatest variety is found in the proportion of the tithe, and in the exemptions enjoyed by different parishes. No two perfectly agree in one common rule.

From Benicarlo we traversed an extensive plain, with high mountains on our left, and on our right the sea. As we approached the confines, cultivation ceased; but no sooner had we entered Catalonia, than we
again

again admired a well watered country, and luxuriant crops. The rich vallies produce wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, figs, walnuts, silk; the higher lands, olives and wine. It is Sunday; yet the farmers are at work.

In the way we took notice of three monumental crosses, of which the most recent marked the spot where a traveller had been robbed and murdered the preceding year.

When we arrived at Uldecona I was not sorry to find that my guide intended to pass through it; for it is a most miserable village. Yet, miserable as it is, it is inclosed by walls, and maintains two convents. At the distance of seven hours from Benicarlo we took up our lodging at a venta.

All the mountains on our left, whilst we were travelling by the margin of the sea, and all those we traversed, when passing more inland, from the neighbourhood of Morviedro to Tortosa, are limestone. On these I noticed, as we approached the district of Tortosa, many monumental crosses; but not one of these was of a recent date.

The

The Huerta of Tortosa is most delightful. Far as the eye can reach, you look down upon a plain covered with vines, olives, figs, pomegranates, apricots, mulberries, and all kinds of grain; and through this fertile vale you trace the meanderings of the Ebro, which is here wide and navigable.

Tortosa, venerable for its antiquity, now contains ten thousand seven hundred and eight inhabitants, with ten convents, and five parish churches.

The cathedral is near the river, built under the protection of a castle. The front is Ionic, with massive pillars, some of which are of single stones, as are all those in the chapel of N. Señora de la Cinta. The whole edifice is void of taste, and the interior is loaded with preposterous ornaments.

In the cloister I took notice of a chapel, which carries marks of the most remote antiquity, with two little columns of porphyry, the one red, the other green, which look as if they had been made before the flood. The custodia of solid silver, weighing fourteen arrobas, although not so an-

cient, is more to be admired for age than for the beauty of its workmanship.

The bishop has a revenue of forty thousand ducats, or nearly four thousand four hundred pounds per annum. Twelve dignitaries have each from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds a year. Nineteen canons receive each a thousand pesos, or one hundred and fifty pounds. Beside these, for the service of the cathedral, they have thirty-four prebendaries and minor canons, and forty chaplains.

The *funda*, or hotel, furnished in a stile superior to what I had expected, and much beyond the *ventas* and *posadas* I had lately seen, appeared comfortable at least, if not to be admired for its elegance. The landlord, an Italian, had the air and manners of an inn-keeper in France. He furnished the dinner, and set the dishes on the table. First he brought in soup, then a bouilli of bull beef; after that a fricassée of garlic and liver, followed by what he called a *fricandeau*; then, by way of *rôti*, a shoulder of lamb, or rather the bones covered with a skin, for I could discover no flesh upon the bones. These dishes were followed by
fallad,

fallad, and a deffert of apricots and almonds. After I had tasted the fricaffee; when he introduced the fubfequent difhes, he exclaimed with an air of triumph, “ *Allons, courage, monsieur ;*” and after all, with a tone of the higheft fatisfaction, “ *Eb bien, avez vous bien diné ?*” I could not do lefs than answer, “ *Le mieux du monde.*”

The maid fervant, who waited at table, was no lefs remarkable than the mafter in her way. She was a *gitana*, or gipfy, pretty, and elegantly made, with black hair, black eyes, and much animation in her countenance. Exceedingly attentive and alert, fhe moved like the wind to bring plates, fupply wine and water, and, with a napkin, to keep off innumerable flies. The wine, to cool it, had been immerfed in water; but when the bottle was more than half exhausted, it began to float. Seeing this, the girl, with wonderful fimplicity, made repeated efforts to fink it in the water; and when fhe found it ftill perfifting to emerge, fhe betrayed ftrongly, difappointment and furprife.

Gipfies are very numerous on the fouth-ern and eaftern coafts of Spain; but I never

saw them strolling as with us in England. I learn from Count Campomanes, that they amounted to more than ten thousand, when, in the preceding reign, they were seized in one day, and confined to prisons. Government soon grew weary of maintaining such a multitude in idleness, and discharged them all. Yet their capture, with subsequent regulations, had this good effect, that they no longer wandered in companies as beggars, nor frequented, as usual, the deserted forests, to live by robbery and plunder.

At the time when they were taken into custody, many industrious families, by the abuse of the royal edict, and under pretence that they descended from parents who had been of the gipsy race, were plundered, and reduced to poverty, without redress.

When we left Tortosa, we proceeded for two leagues along the Huerta, then ascending through the gorges of the mountains, instead of a rich valley, highly cultivated, and productive of every thing useful to the human race, we saw nothing for nine long leagues but dreary mountains, desolate and waste, covered only with pal-
mito,

mito, coscoja, and a few other vegetables; all stunted in their growth.

The road is execrable ; but as the rock is mostly bare, I had, from time to time, occasion to observe some bivalve, or other extraneous fossil, in the limestone. Succeeding travellers will find a more comfortable route by a new road now making nearer to the sea, shorter by many miles, and almost level, as far as Tarragona.

Among the mountains, in one little cultivated spot, is a miserable village, called *Perello*, which was formerly a defended city. There we took up our lodging for the night. Looking down from thence, the country before us appeared to be a wide extended plain, surrounded by high mountains, excepting to the east, where it is open to the sea ; but as we descended, we discovered pointed hills innumerable, with deep ravines, and contracted vallies. At the distance of five leagues from *Perello*, having climbed a steep ascent, under the cannon of a strong fort, which is built on the summit of a rock, we descended to a venta near the sea, called *Hospitalet*.

The plough here differs from those I

have remarked in other parts of Spain: it has neither coulter, fin, nor mouldboard, nor yet wooden pins to supply that defect; but instead of these, the tail of the share is divided, so as to perform the same operation as the heel and ground wrist of our ploughs. The retch is divided to serve the purpose of a mortice, and receive the handle; and as the tillage is with one mule, the beam terminates in shafts.

At the distance of a league from Hospitalet we entered a rich plain, bounded to the left by mountains, but on the right open to the sea; and for many leagues we travelled through one continued garden, occupied by numerous villages, the lofty towers of whose churches, to the east of us, reflected the rays of the setting sun. This fertile vale, called Campo de Tarragona, produces in quick succession, wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, garvanzos, French-beans, leeks, onions, garlic, melons, cucumbers, and calabash, artichokes, olives, oil, wine, almonds, pomegranates, figs, apricots, algarrobos, flax, hemp, silk, alfalfa, and a variety of herbs, some for fodder, others for the service of the table.

Near

Near to Tarragona the olive trees were cut down to make room for vines, at a time when brandy happened to be in great request, and since the price of that commodity has fallen, the olive yards have not been as yet renewed.

Tarragona, of all the cities in Spain, would give the most agreeable employment to the antiquarian. Here he would admire the remains of an amphitheatre, of a theatre, of a circus, of the palace of Augustus, of temples, and of an extensive aqueduct, with fortifications, which, although of a more recent date, are ancient. The aqueduct brings water to the city from the distance of seven leagues, and crosses a deep ravin over a bridge which is seven hundred feet long, and more than one hundred high, with eleven arches below, and twenty-five above. It was repaired at the sole expence of the late archbishop.

The cathedral, a massive pile, was built A. D. 1117, and is therefore venerable for antiquity; but in the interior, one chapel only, dedicated to Santa Tecla, is worthy of attention. In this the dome and columns are most beautiful, and serve to shew what

valuable marbles are to be procured in this vicinity.

The archbishop enjoys a revenue of about four thousand pounds a year. Twelve dignitaries, twenty-four canons, as many minor canons, and forty chaplains, are well provided for at present, and will in future have increasing incomes; because the king means to reduce their number, as vacancies occur, and add considerably to the revenue of the survivors; improving at the same time, and in the same proportion, the royal third.

Nothing can be more politic than this measure; for thus quietly, and without clamour, the useless wealth of the cathedrals will be restored to the community, and gradually relieve the distresses of the state. Whenever the critical moment shall arrive, eleven convents at Tarragona will contribute their lands and treasures to the necessities of a sinking nation.

This city contains seven thousand five hundred souls at present; but whenever the canal of Arragon shall be navigable, the whole country will feel the influence of re-
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living commerce; and, among other cities, this may regain its ancient population.

Trade is now confined to wine and brandy; but for home consumption they carry on a considerable fishery.

To protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Moors, they have erected batteries. These are the more needful, because the ancient fortifications are gone to ruin, and the Algerines have committed frequent depredations on this coast. Spain, indeed, has lately concluded a treaty with Algiers, but no one can conjecture how long the peace will last.

Beef is sold for twenty-one quartos the double pound of thirty-six ounces, or about two pence halfpenny our pound.

Mutton is worth thirty-four, or about four pence farthing.

June 27, leaving Tarragona, we passed over an extensive beach, covered with fishermen and nets; then, quitting the sea-shore, we traversed a well cultivated plain, found refreshment at Figretta, beyond which the road goes under a Roman arch, and at night we took up our lodging at Monjus.

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In the way, I took notice that the land is chiefly tilled with cows, and admired every-where the patient and laborious peasant unremittingly employed in the cultivation of his land, even when exposed to the full stroke of the mid-day sun.

Near to the numerous villages, through which we passed, I was delighted to observe the rich abundance of corn, olives, vines, figs, almonds, mulberries, and complete hedges of pomegranate, now covered with its scarlet blossom.

As we proceeded, we discovered Montserrat, which at first appeared just rising up in the horizon, and almost lost in clouds; but as we advanced, we could more distinctly trace it stretching in the wide expanse, and bounding an extensive plain.

When we arrived at *Monjus*, the old man, who was master of the posada, was winnowing his wheat, after having trodden it on the area with his cattle. His first operation was to get out the straw by means of rakes; then he tossed the grain with a four pronged fork, in order to expose it to the wind. Having thus cleared

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it from the chaff, he sifted it, then shogged it in clofer sieves to separate the lighter seeds ; yet, after all his pains and labour, I observed among his wheat, barley, oats, vetches of various species, cockle (*agrostemma githaco*) with other ponderous seeds, small gravel, and little clods of earth, such as we always find in wheat imported from every part of Spain.

What a pity is it, that in most of our counties, and in every part of France and Spain, farmers should be unacquainted with the winnowing machine, which, imported first from Holland, is used all over Scotland, and countenanced by our respectable Society of Arts ! a drawing and description of this excellent machine, published by the Society in London, is highly worthy of attention, as being the only one by which any species of grain can be properly cleansed ; I will not merely say for seed, but even for the market.

About Monjus, I took notice that all the corn, for want of carts, of waggons, and of cars, was brought home, not as in Devonshire and Cornwall, in bundles,
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hanging against the horse's sides, but disposed on a square frame, and fastened on his back.

June 28. Having passed *Villa franca de Panades*, we had the satisfaction, once more, to travel on good roads, well formed and made, at a vast expence, through rocks, and over the deepest ravins, or the gorges of high mountains. Some of the bridges designed to form a junction between these, are most stupendous, and shew clearly the enterprising spirit of this laborious nation.

In many of their deepest cuts, through the interposing rock I took occasion to observe the strata. They are generally limestone, and incline towards the sea; but as I approached the Lobregat, I remarked, at a very considerable depth, thin strata of schist interposed between those of limestone.

The prospects in this part of Catalonia are most enchanting, and change at every step. Mountains are seen peeping over mountains, and the hills assume a pleasing variety of forms. Many are shaded with thick woods, many with luxuriant crops of
corn,

corn, and not a few lift up their rugged cliffs above the rest, and hide their heads among the clouds. Industry climbs among these rocks, and every spot where the plough can go, or the vine can fix its roots, is made productive; and abounds with either corn, or wine, or oil. In the vallies we see the peasants engaged in tillage, and with two strong oxen breaking up their fallows; where, by means of a coulter and a mould-board to a well constructed plough, they turn deep furrows, such as I had never before remarked in Spain.

As we approach Barcelona, all is in motion, and the whole road appears alive, with horses, mules, waggons, carts, and people, thronging to the market with their wares. No such activity, no such appearance of business is seen in any other of the provinces.

At six in the evening we arrived, and I had the happiness of meeting my valuable friend the consul in good health.

Between Valencia and Barcelona, the posadas are tolerably good, but dear, when compared with other parts of Spain, excepting

cepting only for the carriers. These pay twenty quartos, or less than six pence, for their supper, and have plenty of every thing, fish, butcher's meat, poultry, and good wine, with bread and garden stuff; but to a traveller every article is charged, and his bill seldom amounts to less than thirty reals.

RETURN TO BARCELONA.

IMMEDIATELY on my return to Barcelona, I paid my respects to the count of Aſalto, captain general of the province, and governor of the city, with a letter from count Florida Blanca, which alone was ſufficient to inſure me an agreeable reception. This gentleman, diſtinguiſhed for politeneſs, ſhewed me all poſſible attention, gave me the information I deſired, and readily granted the only requeſt I had occaſion to make.

Through him I had the honour of being introduced to the biſhop of the dioceſe, don Guvino de Valladares y Meſia. I was the more ſolicitous for this honour, becauſe the good prelate had been repreſented as a bigot, whoſe ſole employment was to count his beads, and his only paſſion to live ſecluded

cluded from the world. My friends had assured me, that, as a protestant, I had no chance of being well received, and that, if from attention to the count, he should be inclined to shew civility, I should be disgusted with his coldness. At all events I was resolved to see him, and I am happy that I did; for I not only found him easy of access, and more than commonly conversable, but so far removed from bigotry, that, before I quitted him, he pressed me to return, and to stay some days with him.

His residence is two leagues from Barcelona, a little to the westward of Mongat, on a gentle declivity, open to the meridian sun, and looking down upon the sea.

The party with me on this visit consisted of the grand vicar, and my friend don Nicolas Lasso the inquisitor. At the bishop's I had the happiness of meeting don Tomas de Lorenzana, who is brother to the archbishop of Toledo, and himself bishop of Gerona.

The meeting of two prelates is a phenomenon in Spain, because the moment a minister of the altar accepts a mitre, he devotes his life wholly to the duties of his

office, confines himself altogether to his diocese, and is lost both to his friends and to his family. On the present occasion, therefore, the visit of this prelate was neither in the way of ceremony nor of friendship, but to assist in the dedication of a temple.

I was much pleased with my visit, and flattered by the attention of these venerable men. They differ exceedingly in character, yet each appeared amiable in his way. The bishop of Gerona, although advanced in years, is lively and volatile, full of wit and humour. The bishop of Barcelona is placid and grave, yet pleasant and agreeable, and peculiarly distinguished for benevolence, fond of retirement, and much attached to books. He entertained us well, and seemed pleased with this little interruption to his studies. To me, his invitation to repeat my visit appeared so cordial, and his conversation so engaging, that I was mortified in not being able to prolong my stay. In the evening we returned, as we had come, in his coach and six to Barcelona.

Having now so good an opportunity to gain information, I made inquiries respect-

ing the population of Catalonia, the taxes imposed on the inhabitants, and the revenue derived to the community from this industrious province.

In the beginning of the present century they reckoned one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six houses, and only three hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and ninety inhabitants; but then, it must be remembered, that the province had been ravaged by civil war. The houses remained, but many of the inhabitants had vanished. In the year 1768, when the bishops gave an account of the population, each in his diocese, they made the subsequent return: men, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-two; women, one hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; boys, three hundred and thirteen thousand and seventy-nine; girls, three hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and sixteen; clergy, regular and secular, fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-five. In all, one million and thirty thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Since that period it is allowed that the population

population is not diminished ; yet, in the last returns to government, dated A. D. 1787, and published by authority, we find only eight hundred and one thousand six hundred and two inhabitants. Of these, six thousand nine hundred and eighty-three are under vows, and one thousand two hundred and sixty-six are knights. Now, the difference between these returns being more than two hundred and twenty-eight thousand in favour of the former, when no cause for such a deficiency in the latter can be assigned, evidently marks some error in one or both of them ; and, indeed, I have it from the best authority, that these accounts, notwithstanding the most watchful attention on the part of government, always come short, and very short, of the actual population, because it is the interest of every family, parish, and district, to conceal their numbers, in order to avoid the capitation tax.

Catalonia enjoys the privilege of exemption from the alcavala, cientos, and millones ; in lieu of which they pay ten per cent. on all rents, whether belonging to in-

dividuals or communities, such as, of houses, lands, tithes, mills, public houses, and public ovens, with ten per cent. on the supposed gains of merchants, and mechanics. Labourers pay eight and one-third per cent. supposing them to work a hundred days in the year, at three reals a day. Artists and manufacturers contribute in the same proportion annually for a hundred and eighty days. Oxen, cows and calves, horses, mules, sheep and lambs, with pigs, and other animals, if of the larger species, pay three reals each per annum; those of the middling size, one and an half; and the smallest, one-third of a real; always supposing the reals to be arditas, of which fourteen are equal to fifteen and two-thirty-fourth reals vellon.

The produce of these taxes amounted, A. D. 1721, as stated by Ustariz, to twelve million eight hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and seventy-four reals vellon, or one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling, and were as follows:

Reals Vellon.

The lands at ten per cent. making allowance for unfruitful years	- - - -	5,346,341
Tithes received by private people of the laity	- -	159,021
Houses, in proportion to the rent	- - - -	700,956
Emoluments of communities	-	256,706
Mills	- - - -	83,978
Quit rents	- - - -	308,608
Personal labour	- - - -	3,099,854
Cattle	- - - -	249,193
Commerce	- - - -	175,000

10,379,657

This falling short of what was expected, the same year was added in due proportion - 2,491,117

Total reals vellon - 12,870,774

Beside the above, Catalonia paid a composition in lieu of lodging, straw, light, wood, and utenfils for the troops - 4,500,000

Rent of tobacco, salt, the customs, posts, stamps, crusades, subsidy, and excusado - 30,000,000

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Royal patrimony	-	-	560,718
Rent of snow	-	-	35,420
Lottery	-	-	219,818
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Total reals vellon	-	-	48,186,730
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Thus the whole amount of the taxes collected in Catalonia was, A. D. 1721, four hundred and eighty - one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven pounds sterling. But as the revenue of Spain is more than doubled since that period, should we allow the same increase for Catalonia, we must state the revenue arising from this province at little less than a million sterling, which, according to the computed population, is twenty shillings annually for each person; whereas, taking the whole peninsula together, the Spaniards pay no more than ten shillings each per annum.

This contribution is relatively heavy; yet, considering the rapid circulation of money in this province, and the universal affluence, arising from that rapid circulation, with the peculiar advantages and resources of the Catalans, it is comparatively light; for being freed from the stagnating influence of the alcavala, cientos, and millones, they

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enjoy a decided superiority over provinces which have never claimed the same indulgence. Unfettered by these impolitic restraints, and permitted to set their own value on their commodities exposed to sale; their industry is free, whilst that of less-favoured provinces, harassed incessantly by the collectors of the revenue, and the interposition of the magistrate with his assize, is crippled in all its operations.

In addition to these immunities, as it has been well remarked, the great number of troops constantly quartered in Catalonia not only gives to the farmers and manufacturers a ready market for their commodities, but contributes much to maintain good order in the province. For near two centuries previous to the accession of the present family, Catalonia was infested with banditti, who, by robbing and plundering passengers, interrupted the safe and easy communication of the cities with each other, and prevented, in a great measure, the interior commerce of the country. But when Philip V. after a severe conflict, had obtained the sceptre; considering the strong attachment the Catalans discovered for his rival, to prevent insurrections, he stationed

a considerable detachment of his troops in this doubtful part of his dominions. The immediate consequence of this provision was the restoration of good order; the subsequent effect has been the revival of commerce, by a quick and certain demand for all the productions of their industry. (v. Campomanes *Industria Popular*, p. 72.)

It is peculiarly fortunate for Catalonia, that the popular prejudice is favourable to commerce; for here artists and manufacturers are as much honoured and respected as in other provinces they are despised and treated with contempt. In consequence of this their trade is brisk; the vessels employed to carry it on are more than one thousand; and government can always depend upon eighteen thousand seamen, who are registered and always ready to obey the summons in cases of emergency.

But that, which contributes most to the wealth and prosperity of Catalonia, is the power which gentlemen of landed property have over their estates, to grant a particular species of lease called *Establissement by Emfiteutic Contracts*. To that circumstance Count Campomanes pays particular attention, when he would account for the superior

superior cultivation and improvement of this industrious province; nor is he singular in his opinion. He not only observes, respecting Catalonia, *El usu del derecho emfiteutico mantiene alli al labrador sobre sus tierras y produce un sobrante de gentes para los oficios*; but to form the contrast he remarks; that Andalusia, although more fertile than either Catalonia or Galicia, yet is destitute of industry, because the land being occupied by few proprietors, the bulk of the people are day labourers, who only find occasional employment. Hence, clothed in rags and wretchedness, they crowd into cities, where they obtain a precarious livelihood through the bounty of rich ecclesiastics. (Camp. E. P. Ap. 3. p. cxlix. and I. P. 73.)

Not merely in Andalusia, but in other provinces, the great estates being strictly entailed, and administered on the proprietor's account, little land is to be rented by the farmer, less can be purchased by the monied man, and, for want of floating property, industry is left to languish. In Catalonia it is totally the reverse of this.

By the *emfiteutic contract*, the great proprietor, inheriting more land than he can cultivate

tivate to profit, has power to grant any given quantity for a term of years, either absolute or conditional, either for lives, or in perpetuity, always reserving a quit-rent, like our copyholds, with a relief on every succession, a fine on the alienation of the land, and other seignioral rights dependant on the custom of the district, such as tithes, mills, public-houses, the obligation to plough his land, to furnish him with teams, and to pay hearth-money, with other contributions, by way of commutation for ancient stipulated services.

One species of grant for uncultivated land, to be planted with vines, admitted formerly of much dispute. The tenant holding his land as long as the first planted vines should continue to bear fruit; in order to prolong this term, he was accustomed to train layers from the original stocks, and, by metaphysical distinctions between identity and diversity, to plead, that the first planted vines were not exhausted; claiming thus the inheritance in perpetuity. After various litigations and inconsistent decisions of the judges, it was finally determined, that this species of grant should convey a right
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to the possession for fifty years, unless the plantation itself should previously fail.

The lord of this allodial property may appoint any one as judge, with the assistance of an attorney, to hold court for him, provided he has previously obtained permission from the provincial court, or, supposing the district to be a barony, from the baron or his ordinary judge. Having constituted the tribunal, the lord, even whilst a cause is pending, may at pleasure remove the judge, and name another in his place, and the tenant has, at any period of the trial, a right to his challenge, without assigning reasons, other than his own suspicions. Each party may equally reject three advocates appointed for assessors.

The reserved rent is paid commonly in money; but often the agreement is for oil, wine, corn, or poultry.

Should the property thus granted in fee pass into mortmain, the lord of the soil may insist on its being sold, or he may increase the reserved rent in proportion to the value of the usual fine.

The tenant, whenever summoned, must produce in court his title, which he is bound to trace upward, till it arrives ultimately

timately at the royal grant; and when his term expires, on quitting, he must be paid for his improvements, before he can be legally ejected: but at the same time he may be compelled to indemnify his lord for all damages sustained by his neglect.

Should the tenant be desirous of quitting before the expiration of his term, he is at liberty to do it; but in that case he is precluded from all claims for his improvements.

The tenure in Catalonia is evidently feudal. All property in land is traced up to the king, and is held by knights service from the crown, subject to relief, to fines, and to escheat. Under the royal grant, the great lords claim, not merely tithes of all lands not being freehold, with quit rents and fines, mills, and public houses, as we have remarked above, but the right of appointing magistrates and receiving tolls on the passage of cattle over their estates.

To the power retained by them of making emfiteutic contracts, has with reason been attributed the cultivation of such waste lands as are most susceptible of tillage, and the consequent increase of population. Industry has been promoted, new families have been called into existence, and
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many, rescued from poverty and wretchedness, are now maintained in comfortable affluence. In the year 1738, one James Vilaplana purchased at a public auction, for two hundred livres Catalan, a tract of waste land, on which, in 1778, were found twenty families established, although he had reserved one third of this possession for himself; and the whole being planted with vines, for which the soil was best adapted, what had been originally purchased for two hundred livres became, in the space of forty years, worth many thousands.

Yet advantageous as this kind of establishment has been, both to individuals and to the community at large, some great proprietors are so inattentive, both to the general good and to their private benefit, that they leave their lands uncultivated. Even in Catalonia, according to the government returns, more than three hundred villages have been deserted.

On my return to Barcelona, recommended by the minister to the protection of the governor, feeling myself strong, I ventured to inquire more freely (than I had before thought prudent) into the conduct of the inquisition. In my former visit I had
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cultivated friendship with the inquisitors, yet I had always approached them with a degree of reverential awe; but now I questioned them without reserve or fear. The point at which I laboured was to converse with some who were confined, and understanding that Mr. Howard had visited their prisons, I pleaded for the same indulgence. To this request they answered, that I was certainly mistaken; for that no human being, unless in custody, or himself an officer of the inquisition, could be admitted to see the interior of their prisons; but they assured me in the most solemn manner, that the prisoners were not merely treated with humanity, but enjoyed every possible indulgence. The apartments, in which they are confined are spacious, airy, clean, and commodious. They are permitted to send for their own bed, with books, pen, ink, and paper. They have their own provisions, and if they are poor, they are well fed and comfortably lodged at the expence of the inquisitors. The alcalde waits upon them four times a day to receive their orders, and once a fortnight one of the inquisitors visits every apartment to see that all
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is in good condition, and to inquire if the prisoners are treated with humanity.

To provide funds for the expence of this tribunal, they confiscate the goods of all, who are condemned.

Neither their superior officers, nor yet their familiars, or lowest servants and messengers, are amenable before the civil courts, nor accountable for their crimes and offences to any but their own tribunal.

My friends, the inquisitors of Barcelona, felt exceedingly sore about the trial of the beggar at Madrid; and assured me, that the only reason why the king required the inquisition to take cognizance of so contemptible a wretch was out of tenderness to the many ladies of high fashion, whose names must have appeared, had the prosecution been conducted in the civil courts. They likewise gave me to understand, that as long as the priesthood should be debarred from marriage, and confessors continue liable to abuse the confidence reposed in them, the secrecy, the prudence, and, when needful, the severity of the inquisition, would be the only effectual restraint against licentiousness and the universal depravation of their morals.

When a prisoner is discharged, the in-
quisitors

quisitors exact an oath of secrecy, and should this be violated; the offender would have reason to repent his rashness; for, taken from his family in the middle of the night, he might never be released again.

The dread of this imposes silence on all who have been once confined. The Dutch consul now at Barcelona, through the long period of five and thirty years, has never been prevailed upon to give any account of his confinement, and appears to be much agitated whenever urged to relate in what manner he was treated. His fellow sufferer, M. Falconet, then a boy, turned grey during the short space of his confinement, and to the day of his death, although retired to Montpellier, observed the most tenacious silence on the subject. His sole offence had been destroying a picture of the blessed Virgin; and his friend, the Dutch consul, being present on that occasion, and not having turned accuser, was considered as a partner in his guilt.

For my own part, I am inclined to think, that in proportion as light has been diffused in Europe, even inquisitors have learnt humanity. But facts speaking so strongly for themselves, we must continue
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to lament that darkness should so far prevail as to leave the least vestige of inquisitorial power; for, wherever it exists, it must be liable to abuse, and clemency must be merely accidental.

During the whole week immediately preceding my final departure from the city, all the world was occupied with festivity on account of the beatification of two saints lately received into the calendar. Philip IV. and Philip V. had, for this purpose, exerted all their influence, promoting contributions to defray the expence of the process at the court of Rome, and urging the most powerful arguments with his holiness the Pope; but all their arguments were vain, till the general voice, and the more powerful interest of Charles III. prevailed.

The citizens, on this occasion, gave full scope to the expressions of their joy. In the convent of S. Francisco de Paula, to which order the new saints belong, they had service every evening, accompanied with a strong band of music, both vocal and instrumental. These reverend fathers, in the ardour of their zeal, had cut down