

their orange grove to make room for a model of Monjuich. Not far from thence, one of the faints, S. Bono, was represented as a soldier, with a company of horse, climbing a steep ascent, and ready to tumble over a wall into a well, whilst San Francisco was attending to deliver him. After this miraculous escape, the soldier became a faint, and embraced the order of his patron. The only miracles ascribed to him, whilst living, were his detecting a boy, who was stealing artichokes from the garden of his convent, and a friar, who was tempted by some fish to incur the guilt of sacrilege. But now, after the lapse of two hundred and thirty years, he is become the patron of women in child-birth, and his relics are said to cure all diseases.

The streets in the vicinity of the convent, and nearly over one quarter of the city, were illuminated every night; the houses were covered with white linen; and the balconies, adorned with looking-glasses, reflected light from innumerable tapers. The shops, fitted up like sacred grottos, had each its altar, and many elegant chapels were constructed in the middle of the streets.

All the narrow lanes, dressed with green branches so as to resemble groves, were hung with festoons of flowers, intermixed with coloured lamps. Many of the principal inhabitants had music in their houses; and every evening, till near midnight, thousands were crowding through the streets to hear and see the united efforts of all ranks to honour the memory of their countrymen, now received among the faints.

During my residence at Barcelona, I had the happiness of cultivating an acquaintance with two very ingenious physicians, Don Francisco Sanponte, and Don Francisco Salva. I found them well acquainted with the writings of the best nosologists, and expert in the improvements of modern chemistry. With one of their experiments, then new to me, I was peculiarly delighted. I had seen Dr. Priestley produce dephlogisticated air from manganese in great abundance, and more sparingly from vegetables exposed to the meridian sun; but these gentlemen, by a similar process, obtained, in the space of a few hours, from a small portion of American aloe (*agave Americana*) half a pint of vital, or dephlogisticated air; and at the

same time assured me, that from no vegetable substance had they ever been able to procure an equal quantity in proportion to the surface exposed to the solar rays. Having extracted and transferred this to a phial, in it they immersed a twisted iron wire, with a small portion of amadou at the end, which having kindled into flame they had previously extinguished. Instantly this smoking tinder blazed, and the iron burned, like nitre, with a most vivid flame, casting off little stars of light, and leaving at last a number of small shot, perfectly round, which were nothing but the scoria of the iron. A similar portion of the leaf, when the day was cloudy, produced fixed air, which speedily extinguished flame; but the quantity obtained in the space of a few hours was not considerable. For these beautiful experiments they are indebted to Dr. Ingen-Houfz.

Of threescore physicians settled at Barcelona, these two are the most distinguished, and have the most extensive practice. One of them favoured me with a sight of his list. He had visited more than forty patients in the morning, and he was to see

as many before he went to bed. Among these were many merchants, manufacturers, and officers; yet he did not expect to receive a hundred reals, that is twenty shillings, for the whole practice of the day.

Although not rich, they had occasion, a few years since, to shew a high and independent spirit, for which they deserve the highest commendation. When General O'Neill was governor, (A. D. 1784,) the putrid fever, already mentioned more than once, raged in Catalonia, as in Arragon and other provinces of Spain. The physicians, summoned by the governor, like those of Carthagena, were required to engage, that from thenceforth they would prescribe no medicine beside the famous opiate recommended by Dr. Masdevall. Not satisfied with this, the governor had prepared a certificate, similar to the one produced at Carthagena, for them to sign. The doctors Salva and Sanponts, in the name of all the rest, remonstrated; but could obtain no other answer, than that the king would have it so, and that the prison doors stood open to receive them. Our chieftains, however, not to be intimidated, continuing

firm to their resolution, and being well supported by their corps, at last came off triumphant, and were permitted to prescribe whatever medicines they thought proper. The general, although as a soldier he had been accustomed to obedience, yet being gentle and discreet, he chose rather to report the matter to the court, than at once to carry his threats into execution. Here the matter rested.

Dr. Masdevall, in his publication, claims the invention of this opiate, and represents it not merely as a specific in putrid fevers, but as a panacea, infallible in all kinds of fever, and a sovereign remedy in every disease incident to the human frame. But as the physicians of Barcelona were by no means satisfied of this, they resisted his pretensions; and as some of them had noticed this famous opiate in the *Journal de Medicine*, so far back as A. D. 1769, they denied him the merit of invention. In reality, this formula was known and described under the appellation of Boucher's opiate, and the nature of the decomposition taking place on the admixture of the

various articles was well described in the Journal of 1778.

The mixture of tartar emetic with the Peruvian bark has been a favourite medicine in France. In the year 1779, the Royal Medical Society at Paris, in their Memoirs, p. 249, recommended highly a drachm of the former, with an ounce of the latter, to be used in putrid fevers; and at Barcelona they were already in the habit of combining tartar emetic, cremor tartari, and Peruvian bark, before ever they received the royal mandate.

In conversing with these physicians, I was struck with the number of lunatics under confinement in the several provinces of Spain; and when I returned to England, I compared their account of Catalonia with the government returns. By these it appears, that in Arragon the number is two hundred and forty-four; in Catalonia, one hundred and fourteen; in Valencia, one hundred and twenty-one; in Andalusia, ninety-nine; in Granada, forty-one; in Toledo, forty-two; in the province of Leon, two; and in Avila, one. In the other interior provinces no mention is made of any.

Thus stands the fact; but as for the foundation of this difference between the maritime and the inland provinces in this respect, neither they nor any one, with whom I have conversed on the subject, could suggest any thing worthy of remark. I have, therefore, been contented simply to state the fact, and leave it as I found it.

Before I quitted Catalonia, I wished to have visited some of the numerous mines among the mountains; but could never find a convenient opportunity. I was, however, favoured with a copy of the schedule, containing a minute account of all the mines discovered in the province, drawn up for the use of government by the servants of the crown.

From this it appears, that although minerals have yielded hitherto little to the revenue, and not much to individuals, they have numerous mines of antimony, iron, lead, copper, silver, with one of gold, and many of coal. Some of these are too remote from water carriage, others cannot be worked to profit for want of timber. But that which is most remarkable is, that two private adventurers, Don Joseph Solanell,
of

of Ripoll, and one Canadell, a merchant of Berga, having obtained a grant from the crown, undertook to work fourteen coal mines in various and distant parishes; when, to open any one effectually, would require not merely skilful miners, but a weight of capital, such as few individuals in Spain can be supposed to command. Coals are chiefly found in the district of *Villa-franca*; silver and copper abound in the *valle de Aràn*; but coal, silver, and gold, have all been discovered in the vicinity of Lerida.

It is certainly for the happiness of this principality, that the mines are not made more productive. In mining countries, the gains are exceedingly uncertain; a gambling spirit is encouraged; agriculture is neglected; and poverty prevails. If the mineral is raised on the adventurers account; unless they discover uncommon treasures, they will be inevitably ruined. If the working miners become sub-adventurers; they either gain too little, and are wretched; or they get too much, and soon contract strong habits of indolence, prodigality, and vice.

Of this truth we have a melancholy
proof

proof at home. Let any one pass through the county, which most abounds with mines, and in the mining parishes he will be struck, every moment, with the sight of poverty and wretchedness. Seeing multitudes lost to the community, as to all useful purposes, and abandoned to misery, he will inquire, if no provision has been made to relieve the distresses of the poor? The result of his inquiries will be simply this; that in circumstances similar to theirs, no laws, either human or divine, restrain the uncultivated mind from vice; and that the most liberal contributions of the rich only tend to increase the wants and the distresses of the poor. He will hear, to his astonishment, that in some places the whole landed property is absorbed and lost in the vain attempt of relieving poverty; and that they, among the poor, whose gains have been the greatest, are universally the most distressed. In the districts where mines have not been ever heard of, and where all are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, he will admire the prevalence of industry, sobriety, and virtue; he will be charmed with simplicity of manners; he will find
fewer

fewer objects of distress; and, upon inquiry he will learn, that little is required from the hand of charity to relieve the poor.

Some individuals have gained wealth by mines, but not the community, because the blanks are more in number than the prizes. However, therefore, the hope of gain may influence the individual to such bold and hazardous adventures; a prudent sovereign will rather encourage his subjects to prefer the more slow and certain, the moderate, yet regular and healthful gains of agriculture. The spirit of mining should be the last to meet encouragement; yet in Spain it appears to be among the first. If agriculture were carried to the utmost possible extent; if the lands now desolate and waste were reduced to tillage; if all the vallies, susceptible of that improvement, were supplied with water; if the projected canals and the high roads were finished; if neither agriculture, manufactures, nor commerce could find employment for their people and their capitals; it might then, and not till then, become a question, whether the surplus of their population should find vent in emigrations, or whether

ther they should look for antimony, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, lead, copper, silver, and gold, at home.

Before I quitted Barcelona I had a curious paper put into my hands, which made me wish for the one corresponding to it. This was a schedule, with inquiries directed, A. D. 1575, to all the prelates and corregidores, by Philip II; but I could not learn what answers had been returned, or what steps taken in consequence of these inquiries.

Among the fifty-seven heads, on which the corregidores were to make report, the major part related to geography, and the local situation of each village; to natural and civil history; to remarkable characters, both ancient and modern; to heraldry; to the municipal government, and state of defence; to agriculture, and the productions of each district; to mineralogy, with a special reference to gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, mercury, or other metals, but without any mention of coal, of which they appear not to have had the least idea.

Of the remaining queries the subsequent are the most remarkable :

1st, What is the present number of houses and families? Were they formerly more numerous? If so, To what cause must be attributed the subsequent diminution?

2d, Are all the inhabitants employed in useful labour? How many are knights, and what immunities do these enjoy?

3d, What entailed estates are there?

4th, Are the people prosperous and flourishing? What manufactures do they carry on? In what do they excel?

5th, What waste lands and commons have they? What is the value of these to the community? What do they collect for the passage of goods and of cattle through their territories?

6th, What privileges and immunities do they enjoy, and what special customs do they plead? For what reasons were these granted?

7th, Supposing the town to be under the jurisdiction of a lord, what emoluments, privileges, or pre-eminence, does he, or any other person, derive from it?

8th, What is the value of the tithes, and to whom do they belong?

9th,

9th, In cities and collegiate churches, what is the value of the various benefices ?

10th, What is the value of the bishopric, and of all the livings in the diocese ?

11th, What convents for monks, for nuns, and for beatas, are in your district ? What are the numbers under vows ? Who were the founders of these religious houses ? and, What is the value of their rents ?

12th, What hospitals have you, and what is their revenue ?

13th, How many public houses are in the district ? To whom do they belong, and what are they worth ?

14th, What depopulated villages are in your district, and what was the cause of their decay ?

15th, Does your town claim a vote in cortes ? if not, How, and by what city, is it represented there ?

16th, What festivals are observed, beside those appointed by the church ?

17th, What remarkable relics are in your churches, and what miracles have been performed by them ?

It is evident from the general scope of these

these inquiries, that the design of Philip II. was to gain a perfect knowledge of his kingdom, with a view to political economy; but in order to dazzle the eyes of his subjects, he intermixed queries which had no reference to that subject.

Were we now in possession of the answers to these most interesting queries, we should be able to judge how far the country has been depopulated in two centuries, since the change of government, and since the discovery of America; but for want of these authentic documents, we can only know in general that the nation has suffered much, without being able to state precisely the loss which has been sustained by these unfortunate events.

Should either the present, or any succeeding monarch, gradually extend the bounds of freedom, agreeable to the principles now prevalent in Europe; should he shake off the colonies, and contract the limits of his unwieldy empire; should he banish his inquisitors, and invite foreigners of all descriptions to settle in his country; and should he bend his whole attention to cultivate the arts of peace; this most fertile
kingdom

kingdom would speedily recover, without dangerous convulsions, from her wounds; would regain her former population, strength, and consequence in Europe; and, establishing her public credit on a firm foundation, would surpass, by a rapid progress, all her ancient splendor.

When the time arrived for my departure and return to England, I made an agreeable party with the consul of Barcelona, to take the rout of Switzerland, than which, for a naturalist, no country can be more interesting. In the way I paid particular attention to the strata, and to every appearance of extraneous fossils. Of this tour, should health permit, I may hereafter give a particular account, and endeavour to establish facts, such as will convince the most incredulous, that the Mosaic account of the universal deluge is strictly and literally true.

From Barcelona to Bellegarde we returned by the same way which I have described at my entrance into Spain. Arriving here at the summit of the Pyrenees, I cast one longing lingering look behind, and quitted with regret a country, where, independent of multiplied civilities and personal
attentions,

attentions, for which I felt myself deeply indebted to my friends, I had been led so often to admire the boundless generosity of the inhabitants. To express all that I feel, on the recollection of their goodness, would appear like adulation; but I may venture at least to say, that simplicity, sincerity, generosity, a high sense of dignity, and strong principles of honour, are the most prominent and striking features of the Spanish character. In a word, whatever in them I have been accustomed to admire, I attribute to themselves, and to their intrinsic excellence; whatever I have blamed, must be ascribed to the accidental corruptions of their government.

Considering the similarity of character between the two nations, the Spanish and the English, with the strong predilection of the former in favour of the latter, the peculiar wants of each, and their mutual ability to supply those wants, I cannot but lament sincerely that a better understanding should not subsist between them, leading in the first instance, if not to a new family compact, at least to a family connection, and issuing finally in a commercial

intercourse equally beneficial to both nations.

These are the earnest wishes of the Spaniards, as appears by their well known adage :

Con todo el mundo guerra
Y paz con Ynglaterra.

“Peace with England, and war with all the world.” From one end of the kingdom to the other this sentiment prevails ; and such a strong desire for the union of their most amiable prince the infant don Antonio, with one of our princesses, that their wishes constantly kindle into hope. During my abode in Spain, when at any time, as often happened, a rumour spread that this event would speedily take place, being readily and universally believed, every eye was seen to sparkle with the joyful expectation.

In the present circumstances of the royal families, both in Spain and Portugal, such a connection would promise peculiar advantages to the princess, who should visit Spain, because it is more than possible she might give a sovereign to them both, under whose

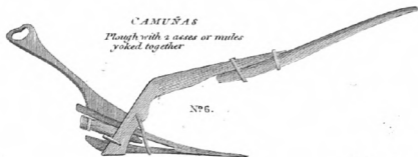
sceptre those kingdoms would for ever be united.

From such a connection no inconveniencies could arise to England, because catholics are by law excluded from our throne, and the whole system of their religion, with astonishing rapidity, is mouldering away. The papal authority is no longer to be feared. The French never owned allegiance to the see of Rome, and at the present moment, superstition in that vast empire lies prostrate in the dust, without the most distant hope of rising into power. Germany, under the dominion of Joseph and of Leopold, is become in a manner protestant, whilst catholics themselves, protesting, have made a new religious æra in our island.

Knowledge in the present day is not, as formerly, confined within the walls of Rome. Science universally prevails, and the sovereigns of Europe will never more consult the college of cardinals to settle their disputes. The times are changed, and, without pretending to more than common sagacity, we may venture to affirm, that the papal authority has received its

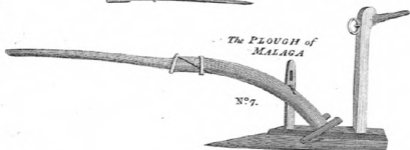
mortal wound, and to predict, that superstition will never more revive. In these circumstances, the national religion has little to fear by accepting the offers, should such be made by any catholic court, of intermarriage with our princesses, whose character, it may be said without suspicion of adulation, throughout Europe stands so high as to attract the attention of every crowned family, and whose liberal education and habits must make them eminently prove a blessing to the country where they go, tending to promote universal peace and a free commercial intercourse in Europe.

CAMUÑAS
*Plough with 2 axes or mules
yoked together*



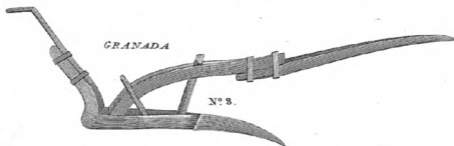
Nº 6.

*The PLOUGH of
MALAGA*



Nº 7.

GRANADA



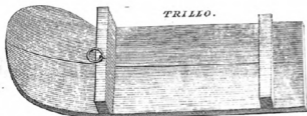
Nº 8.

PENILLA PLOUGH



Nº 9.

TRILLO.

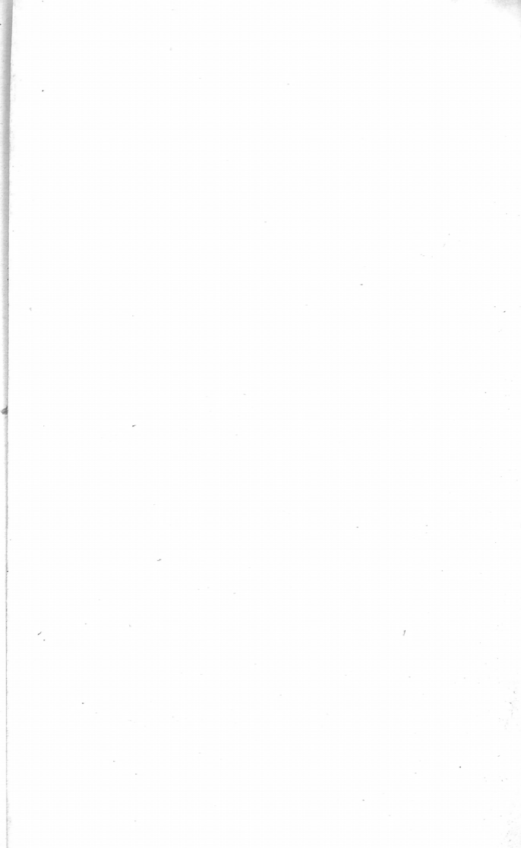


This Trillo } *is 5 F^t long
2.3 wide
2 in. thick*

**LAYAS
OR
BISCAYAN SPADES**



*In the under surface are driven 200 rough gun
flints. This the horse draws over the floor on
which of corn is spread and the driver rides upon it.*

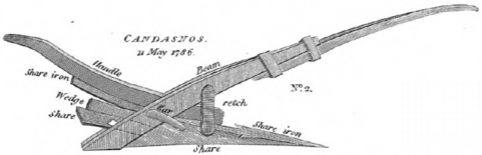


BARCELONA.



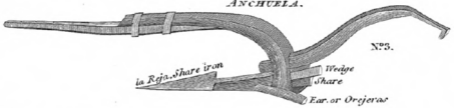
Nº 1.

CANDASNOS.
21 May 1786.



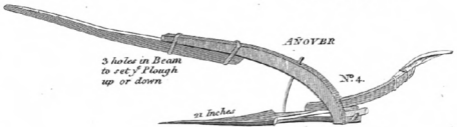
Nº 2.

ANCHUELA.



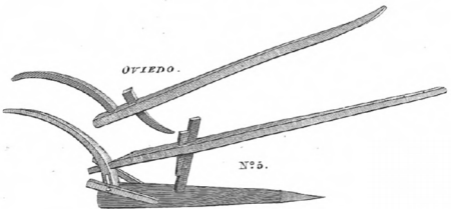
Nº 3.

ANOVER



Nº 4.

OVIEDO.

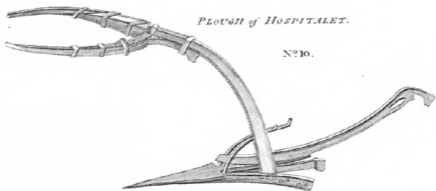


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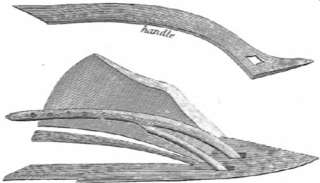
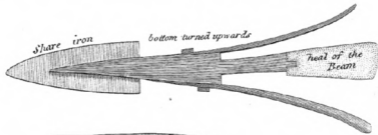


Plough of Hospitalet.

Nº 10.



Nº 11. BARCELONA PLOUGH.



A Mouldboard to put on with a Coulter for strong Land



A P P E N D I X.

CASTILLIAN MONEY.

					Penny.
1	Maravedis is equal to		—		$\frac{8}{128}$
2	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{9}{64}$
3	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{27}{128}$
4	ditto	— ditto a Quarto, or			$\frac{9}{32}$
5	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{45}{128}$
6	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{27}{64}$
7	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{63}{128}$
8	ditto	— ditto two Quartos, or			$\frac{9}{16}$
9	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{91}{128}$
10	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{45}{64}$
11	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{99}{128}$
12	ditto	— ditto three Quartos			$\frac{27}{32}$
13	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{117}{128}$
14	ditto	— ditto	—		$\frac{63}{64}$
		A 2 3		15 Maravedis	

A P P E N D I X.

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15	Maravedis is equal to	—		1	$\frac{7}{25}$
16	ditto	— ditto four Quartos		1	$\frac{1}{8}$
17	ditto	— ditto	—	1	$\frac{25}{125}$
32	ditto	— ditto eight Quartos		2	$\frac{1}{2}$
34	ditto	— ditto 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quartos		2	$\frac{5}{64}$
64	ditto a Real of Plate equal to			4	$\frac{1}{2}$
136	ditto a Peceta ditto	—		9	$\frac{9}{100}$
1,000	ditto	— ditto	5	10	$\frac{5}{100}$
10,000	ditto	— ditto	2 18	7	$\frac{1}{8}$

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	Real Vellon is equal to	—		0	2 $\frac{25}{64}$
2	ditto	— ditto	—	0	4 $\frac{25}{32}$
3	ditto	— ditto	—	0	7 $\frac{11}{64}$
4	ditto, a Peceta, ditto	—	—	0	9 $\frac{9}{100}$
5	ditto	— ditto	—	0	11 $\frac{61}{64}$
6	ditto	— ditto	—	1	2 $\frac{11}{32}$
7	ditto	— ditto	—	1	4 $\frac{47}{64}$
8	ditto	— ditto	—	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
9	ditto	— ditto	—	1	9 $\frac{33}{64}$
10	ditto, an Escudo,	—	—	1	11 $\frac{58}{64}$
11	ditto	— ditto	—	2	2 $\frac{19}{64}$
11	$\frac{1}{34}$ ditto, a Ducado, ditto	—	—	2	2 $\frac{47}{128}$
12	ditto Real de a Ocho	—	—	2	4 $\frac{11}{128}$
				13	Reals

A P P E N D I X.

	£.	s.	d.
13 Reals Vellon equal to	0	2	$7\frac{5}{64}$
14 ditto — ditto —	0	2	$9\frac{1}{32}$
15 ditto — ditto —	0	2	$11\frac{5}{64}$
15 $\frac{1}{17}$ ditto make a Peso, or current Dollar, equal to	—	0	3 0
16 ditto — ditto —	—	0	3 $2\frac{1}{4}$
17 ditto — ditto —	—	0	3 $4\frac{1}{8}$
18 ditto — ditto —	—	0	3 $7\frac{1}{16}$
19 ditto — ditto —	—	0	3 $9\frac{3}{16}$
20 make a Peso Duro, or hard Dollar, ditto	—	0	3 $11\frac{5}{16}$
40 make an Escudo de Oro	—	0	7 $11\frac{5}{8}$
60 make a current Pistole	—	0	11 $11\frac{7}{16}$
75 make a gold Pistole	—	0	15 0
100 ditto — ditto —	—	0	19 $11\frac{1}{16}$
320 make the Uncia de Oro	3	3	9
1,000 ditto — ditto	9	19	$2\frac{2}{7}$

Ecclesiastical revenues being reckoned by *Ducats*, I have subjoined the following table:

			s. d.
1 Ducat is equal to	—	—	2 $2\frac{4}{128}$
2 ditto	—	—	4 $4\frac{8}{128}$
3 ditto	—	—	6 $7\frac{12}{128}$
4 ditto	—	—	8 $9\frac{16}{128}$
5 ditto	—	—	10 $11\frac{20}{128}$
	—	—	6 Ducats

A P P E N D I X.

			£.	s.	d.
6 Ducats are equal to	—	—	0	13	<u>2²⁶</u>
7 ditto	—	—	0	15	<u>4⁷³</u>
8 ditto	—	—	0	17	<u>6¹²⁰</u>
9 ditto	—	—	0	19	<u>9³⁹</u>
10 ditto	—	—	1	1	<u>11⁸⁶</u>
11 ditto	—	—	1	4	<u>2⁵</u>
12 ditto	—	—	1	6	<u>4⁵²</u>
13 ditto	—	—	1	8	<u>6⁹⁹</u>
14 ditto	—	—	1	10	<u>9¹⁸</u>
15 ditto	—	—	1	12	<u>11⁶⁵</u>
16 ditto	—	—	1	15	<u>1¹¹²</u>
17 ditto	—	—	1	17	<u>4³¹</u>
18 ditto	—	—	1	19	<u>6⁷⁸</u>
19 ditto	—	—	2	1	<u>8¹²⁵</u>
20 ditto	—	—	2	3	<u>11⁴⁴</u>
30 ditto	—	—	3	5	<u>11²</u>
50 ditto	—	—	5	9	<u>10⁴⁶</u>
100 ditto	—	—	10	19	<u>8²²</u> <u>3²</u>
500 ditto	—	—	54	18	<u>7¹⁹</u> <u>3²</u>
600 ditto	—	—	65	18	<u>4³</u> <u>1⁶</u>
1,000 ditto	—	—	109	17	<u>3³</u> <u>1⁶</u>
2,000 ditto	—	—	219	14	<u>6¹</u> <u>1⁸</u>
3,000 ditto	—	—	329	11	<u>9⁹</u> <u>1⁶</u>
4,000 ditto	—	—	439	9	<u>0²</u> <u>4</u>
5,000 ditto	—	—	549	6	<u>3¹⁵</u> <u>1⁶</u>
6,000 ditto	—	—	659	3	<u>7¹</u> <u>1⁸</u>
8,000 ditto	—	—	878	18	<u>1²</u> <u>2</u>
					10,000

A P P E N D I X.

		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10,000 Ducats are equal to		1,098	12	$7\frac{7}{8}$
16,000 ditto	—	1,757	16	3
20,000 ditto	—	2,197	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
30,000 ditto	—	3,295	17	$11\frac{5}{8}$
40,000 ditto	—	4,394	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
60,000 ditto	—	6,591	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$
80,000 ditto	—	8,789	1	3
100,000 ditto	—	10,986	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$
150,000 ditto	—	16,479	9	10
1,000,000 ditto	—	109,863	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,000,000 ditto	—	219,726	11	3
4,000,000 ditto	—	439,453	2	6
8,000,000 ditto	—	878,906	5	9

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