

ment not only refusing to disband their sanatory corps, but increasing its numbers. The disaffected became more bold and resolute, in proportion as their hopes of success brightened; and it was not without reason surmised, that the price of corruption had found its way into the hands of the royal guards. An explosion was at hand—a crisis, which was more important in itself, and which led to more interesting results than any other that had occurred during the annals of the revolution.

Towards the end of June, a deputation of the cortes waited upon his majesty, to receive his commands relative to the close of the session; when it was finally arranged, that that ceremony should take place on Sunday, the 30th of June.

On the evening of Saturday, the 29th of June, when his majesty went out to his promenade, a militia-man, provoked, according to some, by the seditious cries of a woman, or, according to others, without any provocation at all, broke forth into most violent expressions, derogatory to the person of the king, which excited the displeasure of a private and a drummer of the royal guard, who gave him two blows. This occurrence, which, under any other circumstances, would have excited little attention, was bruited abroad in all parts of the capital, embellished and exaggerated in the most alarming terms. The prompt precautions taken by the authorities, however, prevented the public disturbers from giving effect to their criminal suggestions; but it seemed to excite between the body of the militia and the royal guard the most deadly animosity.

On the 30th, his majesty proceeded in state to the cortes, accompanied by the queen and infantas, to perform the august ceremony of terminating their legislative labours. When his majesty arrived at the hall, he was received by a deputation of that body, and delivered the following speech.—

“SENORS DEPUTIES,—In performing the solemn act of closing the cortes in the present legislature, I cannot omit to declare how grateful to me have been their endeavours to establish a becoming economy in the various branches of the public administration, and to supply to my govern-

ment the resources indispensable to the necessities of the state. The advantages which must result from the administrative system of the finances, in virtue of the recent division of the Spanish territory; the greater vigour in the collection of the revenue, which must follow from the decrees that have been passed; and the simplicity and uniformity with which the system of calculation and reason is to be established, to satisfy the people with the legitimate employment of their sacrifices;—afford me the hope, that a striking improvement is taking place in a branch as important to the prosperity of the nation, as necessary to give my government proper vigour and energy. The consolidation of the credit of a state depends upon the combination of so many causes, that it is not possible to determine beforehand the degrees of its rise or decay: but the cortes have passed important resolutions, which cannot fail to inspire into natives, as well as foreigners, security and confidence; preserving untouched, at all hazards, that character of probity and good faith which has been always a distinguishing feature of the nation, and entrusting to the individual interests of the creditors of the state themselves, vigilance over the funds destined to the pay and extinction of the national debt. The cortes have decreed the reform of the standing army, and acceded to my proposal for authorizing the government to employ beyond the bounds of their respective provinces a certain number of regiments of the national militia. Looking at this measure in all its relations, both political and economical, and desiring to alleviate as much as possible the charges of the public service, circumstances will successively determine the exercise of this authority, as necessity may dictate, or prudence advise. With not less temperance and economy, my government shall exercise the other powers with which the cortes have thought proper to widen, for a time, the sphere of its action; thus presenting a memorable example, on the one hand, of the great confidence of the deputies of the nation in the government, and, on the other, of a corresponding feeling in the government, to make a prudent and mild use of the authority with which it is entrusted. If such is my purpose respecting the powers which admit of a certain undefined latitude in their own

nature, and in favour of circumstances, it would be superfluous to declare to the cortes the steady and circumspect conduct with which my government will proceed in the exercise of its natural faculties, to avoid in any case a departure from the line of demarkation drawn by the laws. But, resolved at the same time to sustain their empire, and to prevent their violation under any motive or pretext whatsoever, I shall exercise the full measure of my constitutional authority to guarantee public tranquillity, and to secure to all Spaniards the peaceful enjoyment of their rights. It is to me supremely distressing, that the fire of insurrection has been kindled in the provinces which composed Old Catalonia; but notwithstanding the fact, that the poverty of some districts, and the simplicity of their inhabitants, have made them serve as the instruments and the victims of the most criminal seduction, the good spirit which reigns in all the capitals and industrious towns—the intrepidity of the regular army, the enthusiasm of the militia, and the disposition which in general the people display at seeing their liberty and their firesides endangered in one and the same struggle—all these circumstances inspire a just confidence that the plots of the disaffected will be frustrated, the deluded undeceived, and the stability of the constitutional regime confirmed by this new proof of its power. Desiring all to join their efforts for an end so important, I hope, Senors Deputies, that, on returning to your homes, after having fulfilled the august functions with which you were charged, you will persevere in contributing to the public good, enlightening the opinion of the people, endeavouring to produce conciliation, establishing by your persuasion and your influence that just confidence between the subject and the government, which increases respect for the laws, adds vigour to authority, and contributes to protect, under its beneficent shade, the rights of individuals.”

The president of the cortes replied in the following terms—

“It was the duty of the cortes to procure for their constituents the greatest sum of good, at the expense of the least public sacrifice; and they have heard, with much pleasure, that their labours have merited the acceptance of

your majesty. Agriculture being almost annihilated, industry disheartened, and trade paralyzed, it was necessary to pare down the public expenditure with the most severe economy; and although there is reason to apprehend that the measure has caused that kind of disgust which springs from offended private interest, it has furnished an opportunity to the Spaniards of presenting to the admiration of the world new proofs of their patriotism and their virtues. Such proofs they every day supply, of their love for liberty, of their respect for the constitutional throne, and of their hatred to every kind of foreign domination and dependence; but our political institutions, which excite the envy and emulation of foreigners, find likewise enemies among the Spaniards themselves, seduced by malignity, and that horrible fanaticism which so often has been fatal and destructive to the human race. The cortes could not but allow the necessity of conceding to the government of your majesty efficacious assistance and ample authority, to render its action prompt and vigorous. They do not renounce the glory of having anticipated, in some sense, the wishes of government, in order to give a testimony of their ardent zeal for the public good, and of the intimate union which reigns between the two first powers of the state. Let these means be deposited in the august hands of your majesty—strong and powerful instruments to make the Spanish name be pronounced every where with attachment and respect, to secure quickly the re-establishment of internal order, and to guarantee public tranquillity. Every thing may be hoped for from the paternal love of your majesty, and the vigilance of your enlightened government. The heroic Spanish nation entertains such a hope; and its expectations shall not be vain!"

The event of the 29th, in the arcade of the palace, which related to the militia-man who was pursued and wounded by two soldiers of the guard, gave a sad presage of the succeeding day. Accordingly, at the hour appointed for the departure of his majesty to meet the cortes, groups, composed of the enemies of the constitutional system, in whose countenances were observed joy and defiance, took their station at the foot of the principal staircase. His

majesty descended, and, at the moment of his entering his coach, these persons shouted repeatedly, and with enthusiasm, "*Viva el Rey neto!*" "God save the unadulterated, or absolute, King!" Some of the same gang introduced themselves into the ranks of the guards, and excited them to utter the same cry. At the same time, others cried out, "Long live the constitutional king!" One deluded person uttered, "*Viva el Rey absoluto!*" and was immediately arrested by the authorities. This had scarcely happened, when about eighteen or twenty soldiers of the guard approached the group who were shouting to the constitutional king, and, drawing their swords, threatened their unarmed fellow-citizens. While this was going forward, his majesty returned from the cortes, and entered his palace. The crowd was great, and the numbers who shouted "The constitutional king!" increased. A portion of grenadier guards attacked the multitude, and inflicted several wounds and bruises. The officers exerted themselves in vain to restrain their soldiers; their exertions deserve the highest praise: Casasola, one of them, was trampled upon and severely hurt, while exerting himself to maintain order. The captain-general, who was confined to his bed by indisposition, hearing what was going forward, rose, mounted his horse, and appeared at his post; and the political chief spared no fatigue to restore order. The excellent first-lieutenant of the guard, Don Mamerto Landaburu,* whose virtues and love of liberty were well known, was barbarously assassinated by some of his own soldiers, whom he was endeavouring to restrain.

* The assassination of this individual, perpetrated within the walls of the palace, created most violent murmurs among the inhabitants of the capital. From an address of the municipality of Madrid to the king, the following passage pretty strongly marks their sense of the transaction, and the view they entertained of the motive: "Sire, let what will be said of public excitement, thus far Spain has seen no blood flow but that of *Liberals*. The militia-man, hastily wounded yesterday, was a patriot; he who to-day received a mortal wound, as well as those who were sabred, were *Liberals*. The first-lieutenant of your royal guard, M. Landaburu, whose blood yet smokes in your palace, was massacred by these same soldiers. The virtues and civism of this unfortunate man rendered him one of the most worthy patriots in the nation. Can it be believed that such acts are the works of chance?"

On the 1st, there occurred nothing worthy of consideration; but, towards evening, there were observed, in the quarters of some battalions of the guard, symptoms of sedition and insubordination. The body of officers who had assembled in their respective quarters, could not restrain their troops. The constitutional junta had assembled likewise, and waited for the resolution of his majesty for an energetic representation, to repress the tumult. Three battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, of the national militia, were under arms, resolved to defend liberty, if it should be attacked. It was about eleven o'clock, when the guard of the militia announced that the two battalions of the guards, who were in the quarter of St. Isabel, were in movement. The militia remained within their quarters, determined to be passive, if no act of hostility took place on the other side. These two battalions proceeded to join other two, and having obtained an accession of various parties of the same corps, who abandoned their posts in the garrison, forced the gate of San Fernando, and proceeded to the parade of the guards. His excellency Don P. Morillo, commandant of the district, who displayed on this occasion a heroism worthy of Greek and Roman fame, sallied forth to meet the deluded men, and to dissuade them from their rash enterprise.—“The king,” they replied, “has fled to the Prado, and we wish to defend him.”—“That you may be convinced to the contrary,” said the general, “and may learn how much you are seduced and deceived, let four soldiers from each company come along with me, and they will see how his majesty remains secure in his royal palace, and how highly he disapproves of the conduct of the revolters.”—The troops agreed, and the general conducted the delegates even to the king's chamber, where his majesty told them, that he confided in the attachment which they manifested to his royal person, but that it was indispensable they should return to subordination, that they should obey the authorities, and re-establish order; concluding, that he wished they should return to their companions with these exhortations from him.—General Morillo mounted his horse, and returned to the battalion in the parade; where, upon being seen, he was immediately saluted with cries of “Long

live our general! Long live Morillo!" But as he heard, also, among these acclamations, voices calling out, "Long live the absolute king!" he replied, with remarkable firmness, "No, not so; the whole army, and all the nation, have sworn, for the good of his majesty himself, and the welfare of his people, to observe the Constitution; and I shall support it at all hazards, and in the face of every danger."—"Let your excellency place yourself at our head," they replied, "and you will give us one day of glory, by destroying that infamous race, (the *Descumisados*,) who have endeavoured to destroy your reputation. Read the *Imparcial* of this morning, and you will see the crimes of the whole Liberal faction, with their wicked intentions."—"In vain," replied Morillo, with great calmness, "in vain would you require me to stain my career by such an outrage on the Constitution which we have sworn to maintain. I can easily despise those pedants, who engage in writing more from hunger than from patriotism. What would be said, if I, who have grown old in battles, and have procured for my country some days of glory, should place myself at the head of mutinous troops, to attack a people who confide in our loyalty and honour. Finally, then, listen to the order of your chief, otherwise I must abandon you."—It appeared then, that some of them were proceeding to detain him; but his excellency, despising the risk which was indicated by certain seditious cries, turned the reins of his horse, and proceeded at a regular pace to the house where the king was: his majesty had there conferred upon him, *pro tempore*, the command of the two regiments of royal guards.

The junta had now taken measures, and had collected eight hundred muskets, which had been abandoned in the quarters of the guards, whence they had been stolen by the lowest of the people. In the mean time, all the garrison was under arms, and animated with the best spirit. On passing in front of the hall of the junta, the squadron of cavalry *del principe* cried out, "Long live the liberties of our country, and perish the perjured mutineers!" This cry spread like an electric spark among the troops: the disbanded officers, the ex-guards of St. Jeronino, and the greater part of the

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Places referred to
by the figures.

- 1 Puerta de S. Bernardino
- 2 Palais du Duc de Berwick
- 3 Puerta del conde Duque
- 4 Quartier des Gardes du Corps
- 5 Plz del Duq de Liria y Berwick
- 6 Plz de los Guardias de Corps
- 7 Plz de S. Juan de nueva
- 8 Plz De las Comendadores de Santiago
- 9 Plz de los afligidos
- 10 Plz de las Capuchinas
- 11 Plz de los Mostenses
- 12 Plz de Leganios
- 13 C.de Leganios
- 14 Puerta de Fuencarral
- 15 C.S. Bernardo
- 16 Puerta de los Pozos
- 17 C.de Fuencarral
- 18 Plz de S. Yldelfonso
- 19 Plz de armas del Quartel de Guardias de Infanteria Española
- 20 Plz de S^{ta} Barbara
- 21 Puerta de S^{ta} Barbara
- 22 Con y Sitio de las Monjas de S. Fran^{co} de Sales
- 23 C. de Orateza
- 24 Plz de la Salesas
- 25 Plz del Ducq de Frias
- 26 Puerta de Recoletos
- 27 Huertas de los Padres de Sⁿ Phelipe Neri
- 28 Huertas del Convento de Recoletos
- 29 Plz de Toros
- 30 Puerta de Alcalá y Registro
- 31 Estanque grande
- 32 Fabrica Real de la China
- 33 Plz de Chamberi
- 34 C. de Alcalá
- 35 Puerta del Sol
- 36 C. Mayor
- 37 Plaza Mayor

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Continuation of
Places referred to,

- 38 Plz de Guadalajara
- 39 Plz de S. Domingo
- 40 C. Ancha de S. Bernardo
- 41 Plz de S. Martin
- 42 C. de la montera red de S. Luis
- 43 C. de Atocha
- 44 Plz de Anton Martin
- 45 Puerta de Segovia
- 46 Herm^{ta} de N^{ra} S^{ra} de Puerto
- 47 Plazuela de la Costanilla de S. Andres
- 48 Puerta de S. Vicente
- 49 Barrio y Plz de las Visuillas
- 50 Barrio de S. Francisco
- 51 Plazuela de Armas
- 52 Puerta de Moros
- 53 Plz de la Cevada
- 54 Cerrillo del Rastro
- 55 Plz y Fuente de Lavapiés
- 56 Pl de S^{ta} Isabel
- 57 Puerta de Valencia
- 58 Puerta de Embaxadores
- 59 Hospital General
- 60 Puerto y Registro de Atocha
- 61 Paseo de las Delicias
- 62 Convento de N^{ra} S^{ra} de Atocha
- 63 Chemin du Prado M^{on} Royale

- A Gabinete de historia natural y Academia de Pittura
- B Aduana
- C Panaderia on se trouve L'Academia de la Historia
- D Jardin Botanic
- E Invernaculo
- F Buen Retiro
- G el Prado
- H Pont de Toled
- I Jardins du Palais qui ne sont encore que projets

D.
Places referred to by the figure

- 1 Puerta de S. Bernardo
- 2 Palais du Duc de
- 3 Puerta del conde
- 4 Quartier des Gar
- 5 Plz del Duq de
- 6 Plz de los Guar
- 7 Plz de S. Juan
- 8 Plz De las Con
Santiago
- 9 Plz de los adlig
- 10 Plz. de las Cap
- 11 Plz de los Most
- 12 Plz de Leganillo
- 13 C.de Leganillo
- 14 Puerta de Fuert
- 15 C. S. Bernardo
- 16 Puerta de los
- 17 C.de Fuencarr
- 18 Plz de S. Ylde
- 19 Plz de armas
Guardias de
- 20 Plz de S^{ta} Ba
- 21 Puerta de S^{ta}
- 22 Conv y Sitio
S. Fran^{co} de S
- 23 C. de Ortaleza
- 24 Plz de la Sal
- 25 Plz del Duq
- 26 Puerta de Re
- 27 Huertas de la
Phelipe Ner
- 28 Huertas del
- 29 Plz de Toro
- 30 Puerta de A
- 31 Estanque g
- 32 Fabrica Re
- 33 Plz de Cha
- 34 C. de Alcal
- 35 Puerta del
- 36 C. Mayor
- 37 Plaza May



**Continuation of
 Places referred to.**

- 38 Plz de Guadalajara
- 39 Plz de S. Domingo
- 40 C. Ancha de S. Bernardo
- 41 Plz de S. Martin
- 42 C. de la montera red de S. Luis
- 43 C. de Atocha
- 44 Plz de Anton Martin
- 45 Puerta de Segovia
- 46 Hermita de N^{ra} S^{ra} de Puerto
- 47 Plazuela de la Costanilla de
S. Andres
- 48 Puerta de S. Vicente
- 49 Barrio y Plz de las Vistillas
- 50 Barrio de S. Francisco
- 51 Plazuela de Armas
- 52 Puerta de Moros
- 53 Plz de la Cevada
- 54 Cerrillo del Rastro
- 55 Plz y Fuente de Lavapies
- 56 Pl de S^{ta} Isabel
- 57 Puerta de Valencia
- 58 Puerta de Embaxadores
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- 60 Puerto y Registro de Atocha
- 61 Paseo de las Delicias
- 62 Convento de N^{ra} S^{ra} de Atocha
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- A** Gabinete de historia naturale
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- G** el Prado
- H** Pont de Toledo
- I** Jardins du Palais qui ne sont
encore que projettes

officers on half-pay, presented themselves, and received the muskets from the junta. Many of the country people, and the *employes* of all classes, also armed themselves. Generals Ballasteros, Alva, and Zavas, Brigadier Don Juan Pallaria, and other chiefs, as much known for their bravery as their military skill and patriotism, hastened to encourage the authorities, and to give new proofs of the spirit with which they were animated. At eight o'clock, General Riego arrived in the capital; who, observing the danger which threatened liberty, came in haste to its defence, swearing to die for the laws, and proclaiming to his fellow-citizens his unalterable love for constitutional order.

The mutinous battalions remained for some hours on the parade, and then retired to the hill of the Prado.*

* Of this public place, chosen by the mutinous guards as the scene of their rebellion, Laborde gives the following description: "Madrid has several promenades, but, unluckily, they are all so situated, either without the walls, or on their last confines, that a considerable distance must be traversed, before they can be approached or enjoyed. The Prado is the most frequented promenade, and the only one within the city: it is the same Prado so celebrated in Spanish novels and romances, so often the busy scene of amorous plots and political stratagems, of oaths and treasons, ecstasy and despair, pleasures and assassinations; it may be questioned, whether it is not more indebted for its celebrity to these romantic adventures, than to its own natural attraction of beauty. Originally, its ground was unequal, without trees, ornaments, or decorations: the proximity of the court, then at Buen-Retiro, drew to it many visitors; the little prominences on its surface afforded facilities to the forming of a rendezvous; its extent secured the parties from observation; its distance from other places facilitated the execution of clandestine plots and intrigues. It was thus become a suspicious, and, in the case of politics, a dangerous spot, when Charles the Third caused the ground to be levelled, planted with trees, watered, and embellished; and the same process by which it was rendered one of the finest promenades in Europe, has converted a theatre of intrigue to a scene of tranquillity, and changed the haunt of despair to the shrine of pleasure. So completely is it changed, that, of its former character, it now retains only its gentler destination, that of being consecrated to the secrets of love. It commences at the convent of Atocha, passes before the gate of that name, and forms, on its return, a right angle. At a smaller distance it makes another curve, then lengthens to the gate of Alcala, from whence it extends to the Franciscan gate, and thus forms an enclosure of no inconsiderable part of the town. A broad avenue, planted with lofty trees, with two collateral alleys, extend from one extremity to