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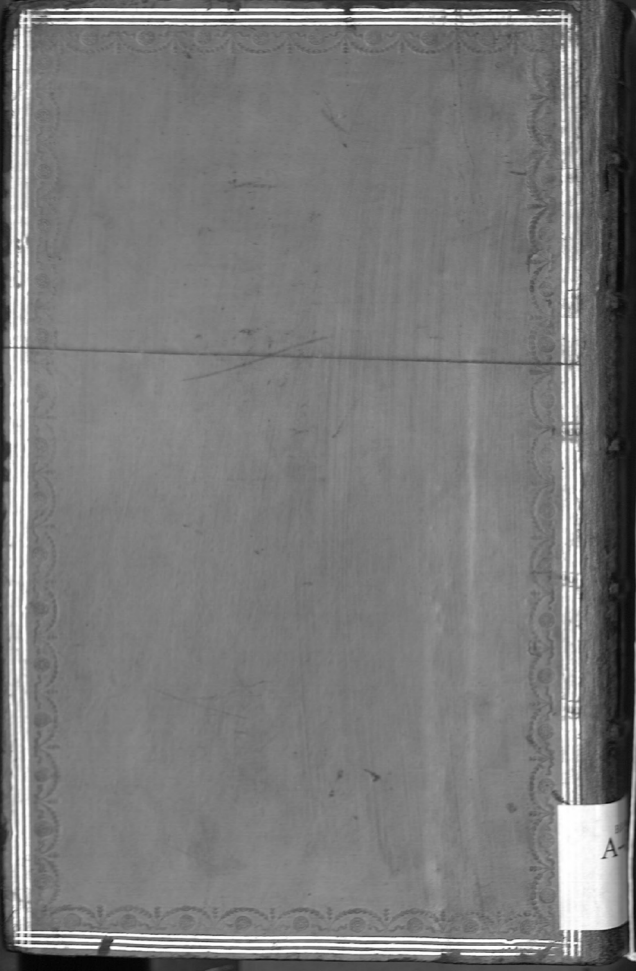
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J O U R N E Y
THROUGH
S P A I N

IN THE YEARS 1786 AND 1787;

WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION
TO THE
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE,
POPULATION, TAXES, AND REVENUE
O F T H A T C O U N T R Y ;

A N D
R E M A R K S
IN PASSING THROUGH
A P A R T O F F R A N C E ,

BY JOSEPH TOWNSEND, A. M.
RECTOR OF PEWSEY, WILTS;
AND LATE OF CLARE-HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

IN THREE VOLUMES. — VOL. III.

THE SECOND EDITION, with ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

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PRINTED FOR C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
M.DCC.XCII.

Y U R N E Y

M P M

IN THE YEAR 1850

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY

REPORT OF

BY JOHN B. HUNTER

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

AND A. B. CLARK, CLERK

IN SENATE

ALBANY

1851

PRINTED BY

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V O Y A G E

F R O M

C A D I Z T O M A L A G A.

ON Friday, 23d of March, at eight in the morning, I went on board a little brig, which came from Yarmouth, and was bound for Malaga; but as it was an hour too late for the tide when we got under way, we had the mortification to see other vessels make good their passage, whilst we, after beating about the bay six hours, were reduced to the necessity of coming to an anchor. For my consolation, I had thus an opportunity of dining once more with my amiable friend count de Greppi, and of lodging again under the hospitable roof of Mr. Duff.

VOL. III.

B

Early

Early the next morning we set sail with a pleasant breeze, and before night, entering the straits of Gibraltar, had the satisfaction to view the proud rock, at the sight of which every British heart should triumph in the recollection, not so much of the courage of its brave defender, as of his generous compassion for his besiegers in the hour of their distress. As we had the advantage of the current, we slackened sail, that we might be certain of not passing Malaga before the morning. But, by the time that we had entered the bay, and began to see the city at a distance, the wind died away, and for two hours we found ourselves becalmed. However, as the day advanced, the sea breeze got up, and soon carried us to the place of our destination.

We have here two phenomena, universally noticed, but never sufficiently accounted for: the constant influx into the Mediterranean, and the sea breeze. Both have occupied the attention of philosophers; and their solutions, however satisfactory to themselves, have not, as I conceive, removed the difficulties involved in these subjects.

Doct^r Halley, in his experiments to ascertain the quantity evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea, placing a vessel of salt-water over burning coals, brought it to the temperament of the air in our hottest summer; and at the end of two hours, having found the evaporation and the proportion of the surfaces to each other, from these he formed his calculation. He then attempted to discover the quantity of water annually poured into the Mediterranean by all its rivers, making his calculation by the produce of the Thames; and finding this unequal to the evaporation, he concluded, that he had assigned a sufficient cause for the constant influx. How inaccurate the premises! how hasty the conclusion! Not to mention his comparing the discharge from rapid streams, borne with impetuosity into the Mediterranean, and retaining their freshness at the distance of many leagues from shore, with the more humble produce of the Thames, creeping almost imperceptibly along, and lost as soon as it has reached the sea; not to mention the impropriety of this comparison, it may be sufficient to remark, that the whole quantity of water

contained in his vessel was brought to the temperature of the air in our hottest summer. No wonder then, that he should make the evaporation from the surface of the Mediterranean amount to two hundred and eighty millions of tons per day. But that surface is seldom, and but for very transient moments, of the same degree of heat with the incumbent atmosphere, because every breeze must make a considerable variation in its temperature, by commixing the waters from a considerable depth with those that are superficial. In a most interesting voyage among the Alps, by M. de Saussure, we find some experiments conducted by himself on the lake of Geneva, by which it appears, that on the 6th of August, 1774, the thermometer of Reaumur at the depth of three hundred and twelve feet, stood at eight degrees and an half, when near the surface it was fifteen degrees, and, in the air, twenty degrees.

Here we find five degrees of difference between the heat of the atmosphere and the surface of the water in calm weather; but how much greater would have been the variation, had the lake been ruffled by a storm,

storm, more especially had the waters been troubled to the depth of six hundred and twenty feet, where, as it seems, the thermometer sunk down to four degrees threewentieths !

Hence it appears, that the calculations of Dr. Halley are ill grounded. That his conclusion is erroneous, will be evident, if we reflect, that supposing the evaporation to exceed the annual supply from rivers, the Mediterranean Sea would be constantly growing more briny than the ocean, till, in process of time, it would become one solid mass of salt.

This being the case, some other cause must be assigned for this interesting phenomenon. Supposing the fact to be well established, that the influx at the straits of Gibraltar does really exist, without any corresponding efflux by the same channel, there must be some invisible communication between the Mediterranean and the ocean ; and this, considering the strong convulsion our globe has at some period suffered, is by no means improbable.

The other phenomenon, not sufficiently accounted for, is the sea breeze. It has

been supposed to arise merely from the accumulation of heat on the earth by day; as the land breeze is conceived to originate from the diminution of that heat by night. But we might enquire, whether the surface of the earth, by night, becomes colder than the surface of the water? if not, should not the sea breeze continue all the night? but this would be contrary to fact. That accurate observer, Dampier, has given a good description of these alternate changes in the direction of the wind on the coast, and at a few leagues distance from the land. He says, "The sea breeze begins about nine
 " in the morning, so gently, as if it were
 " afraid to approach the shore; and then,
 " as if unwilling to offend, it makes a halt,
 " and seems ready to retire. It increases
 " till noon, and dies away about five in the
 " evening."

From the result of some experiments confirmed by my own observation, I am induced to believe that the sea breeze originates in the ascent of vapour from the sea, and the land breeze from the condensation of that vapour.

That one cubic foot of water may be
 con-

converted into sixteen thousand feet of steam, in the medium pressure of our atmosphere, we learn from Mr. Watt; and although vapour formed by the sun is not so rare as steam arising from the surface of boiling water, yet we know that the space it occupies, and the force of its expansion, are considerable. To ascertain this matter, I took a twelve ounce phial, half filled with water, in which I placed a tube, two feet long, and nearly one-quarter of an inch diameter in its bore. This tube I cemented so perfectly, that no air could pass between it and the mouth of the phial. Thus prepared, I exposed my apparatus to the sun, when instantly a vapour began to form, of a force sufficient to overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, and by degrees to make the water rise up four-and-twenty inches in my tube. But whilst even the thinnest cloud was passing before the sun, the water sunk in the tube with great rapidity, rising again slowly after the gleam returned. At sun-set, when the whole of the vapour was condensed, and a dew collected on the internal surface of the phial, the water sunk

down again till it had found its level. At the closing of the day, the dew collected on that side of the phial which was turned from the sun; but in the night it was again taken up, and the whole before the morning was deposited on the other side nearest to the window, being always condensed on the side which was relatively cold.

How often do we observe the sun dissipating a thick fog, and converting it into that species of vapour, which, when the thermometer is above fifty-five degrees, is invisible. M. de Saussure remarked upon Col Ferret, a mountain of the Alps, bounding the Allée blanche, one thousand one hundred and ninety-five toises, or about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, that whenever the sun shone strongly upon the valley, it dissolved the clouds as soon as they entered it. But this never happened opposite the glaciers; for there, as if attracted by the ice, they descended rapidly, and seemed, as he observes, to spread themselves upon it. § 865. But in reality the rapid condensation caused this rapid

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motion

motion of the vapour towards the cold expanse.

From some of the highest rocks he often saw the vapours, after sun-set, gradually depressed, and concentrating themselves in the bottom of the vallies. § 1126.

Agreeable to these remarks mariners observe, that wind is generated by a single cloud.

During the time, therefore, that vapour is produced, the wind blows from the sea; but whilst the condensation lasts, it comes off the land.

We availed ourselves of a gentle sea breeze; and, traversing the bay, we came into the harbour,

MALAGA.

M A L A G A .

IN sailing up the Mediterranean, when first you open Malaga, you see it deeply embayed, and on the land side surrounded by high and rugged mountains, which seem to be destitute of soil, and, therefore, not susceptible of cultivation; but, as you approach, the prospect every way improves, the vineyards are distinctly seen on the declivities, hanging towards the sun, and all the lower lands appear to be exceedingly productive.

As soon as we had dropt our anchor, an officer appeared, to whom I communicated my desire of going immediately on shore, to deliver a letter to the marquis of Vallehermoso, captain-general of the province.

Having

Having looked at the direction, after due examination respecting health, he gave us Pratique, to the no small satisfaction of our master, who feared that we might have been obliged to wait for it two days, as often happens, arising either from the perverseness or neglect of the officer on duty.

Malaga is situated in a valley of no great extent, on the side of a deep ravin, which in summer contains no water, but in winter affords a bed to a considerable river. The houses are high; the streets are contracted, many of them not more than eight feet wide, others not so wide; all badly paved, and dirty to a proverb. It is divided into six parishes, and contains forty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-two souls; of which by far the greatest proportion is of females; because, of those who arrive at the age of maturity, and go out to labour, here are found six women to one man. They have twenty-five convents; fifteen for monks, and ten for nuns; with nine hospitals, and one beaterio.

Of the buildings, whether public or private, the only one, in the least worthy of attention, is the cathedral, an edifice begun

A. D.

A. D. 1528, and not yet finished. It is indeed two hundred years since it was so far brought to a conclusion as to be fitted for the performance of divine service; but notwithstanding new taxes are granted for its completion, and have been collected for near seventy years, it remains with one single tower out of six contained in the original design. The dimensions are three hundred and sixty feet by one hundred and eighty, with one hundred and thirty-five in height. It is a noble pile; but the part which most rivets the attention, is the choir, admirable for the perfection of its carved works, representing in very bold relief the twelve apostles and the most distinguished of the saints.

This bishopric is worth a hundred and fifty thousand ducats, or £.16,479. 9s. 10d. But then, one-third of this revenue is disposed of by the king. The whole chapter consists of the bishop, with eight dignitaries, twelve canons, twelve minor canons, and the same number of prebendaries. Of the former, the dean receives six hundred pounds a year; but the other dignitaries only four hundred and fifty pounds.

The

The convents, though numerous, are few of them remarkable, either for architecture, or for any monuments of art. Of the friars, the Franciscans seem to take the lead, and to be most the objects of veneration among the common people. They have four orders, but I am not acquainted with their distinctive characters. A gentleman, who is no friend to the monastic institutions, was so obliging as to give me the subsequent description, but this relates only to externals :

Barb sans poux, et poux sans barb :
Barb et poux : ni poux ni barb.

Among these, the Capuchins appear to be the only useful members of society, giving themselves up to the service of the poor ; yet even they might be dispensed with, and their place supplied with more advantage to the public, by the fathers of the oratory, or congregation of S. Philip Neri ; who, although not bound by vows, are more laborious and more extensively useful, than all the regulars of the monastic tribes.

As

As one of my friends was retired, with other young people, to this congregation for a few days, to be engaged in reading, prayer, and meditation, previous to their receiving the eucharist at Easter; I went to visit him in his retreat, and was much pleased with the attention paid by the fathers in preparing their minds for this solemnity.

In the evening I returned to hear the penitential sermon and the miserere. When, as usual, the lights were extinguished, and the flagellation, accompanied by the miserere, was begun; it became evident, by the fervor of their devotion and the vehemence of their discipline, more than commonly protracted, that the penitents, either deeply impressed with a sense of guilt, were more than commonly solicitous to placate an offended deity; or that, mistaking his nature, they earnestly desired to please him by their voluntary sufferings. It is much to be lamented, that the fathers of the oratory, so highly to be respected for their good intentions, should not hold up the idea of reformation to their penitents, rather than flatter

ter and deceive them with the vain hope of thus making an atonement for their crimes.

These fathers use the discipline on Wednesdays and Fridays, about seven in the evening, because at that time, immediately after the vespers, they rehearse their matins; but all the religious orders, who rise at midnight to this service, perform their flagellation in its proper season; and many of them do it with such violence, that in the morning, the places where they stood, are found sprinkled with their blood. The bishop of Malaga, although distinguished for his benevolence and piety, and, in the opinion of mankind, free from every stain, yet is said to practise secret discipline with more severity than the most zealous of the monks.

This good bishop, not satisfied with giving thus his body to the scourge, gives more than half his goods to feed the poor, who assemble every morning at his doors to receive each a little bit of money, and from thence disperse themselves among the convents, where they never fail to get some bread and broth.

Beside

Beside these general benefactors, many of the merchants are exceedingly liberal in their donations to the poor; and among them, no one is more distinguished than D. Joseph Martinis, a gentleman equally celebrated for the extent of his information, the hospitality of his table, and the bountiful assistance, which he never fails to give to objects of distress. The poor are at all times welcome to his doors, where money is daily distributed, and for them every day his caldron boils. His most intimate friend assured me, that, with his own hands, he gave them more than eight hundred pounds a year. About eleven in the morning they begin to swarm about his habitation, young and old, the feeble and the robust, men, women, and children, clothed in rags, and half devoured by vermin; where, seated on the ground, they employ themselves in the most disgusting occupation, till the hour of distributing the meat and broth arrives; after which, they either lie down to sleep, or disperse themselves about the streets to beg, varying, as it may be readily conceived,

ceived, their plan, according to the variation of the season.

With such encouragement for beggars, no wonder that they should abound in Malaga, where the lazy can have no inducement to employ themselves in labour, and where the profligate, when they shall have wasted their substance, may know for a certainty that they shall never be in want of bread. Hence it comes to pass, that in the city, few traces of industry are seen, whilst filth and nastiness, immorality and vice, wretchedness and poverty, the inevitable consequences of undistinguishing benevolence, prevail. How evident is it from hence, that he, who finds employment for the poor, is their greatest friend; whilst he, who indiscriminately feeds them, should be ranked among their enemies.

Multitudes of beggars, infesting every street, mark a bad police; and certainly few cities have more cause than Malaga to complain of this. For some time I could not conceive the reason, why, wherever I had supped, I was constantly attended to my lodging by a servant with a light; but observing upon some occasion, that such at-

tendance would be needless, because the stars shone bright, and the distance was inconsiderable; I was informed, that the servant and the light were not merely for comfort, but for safety, because robberies and murders were frequent in the night. Indeed when I was there, an officer, returning unattended to his lodging, was assaulted in the street by thieves, and, upon making resistance, was stabbed in the back by one, whilst another robbed him. In the last sixteen months they reckoned seventy murders; for which, not one criminal had been brought to justice; and in one year, as I am credibly informed, a hundred and five persons fell in the same manner. Similar to this had been the consequence of gross neglect and mistaken lenity at Cadiz, till count O'Reilly became its governor. Whenever such a man shall be named to the government of Malaga, the same Herculean labour will be undertaken here, and probably with the same good effect.

Their form of municipal government is excellent, but the defect is in its mal-administration.

At the head of this department stands
the

the governor, representing majesty, and himself, when absent, represented by the *corregidor* with his *alcalde mayor*, the former resembling the mayor of our corporations, the latter performing the office of recorder. Both these are in the nomination of the crown. The *alcalde* goes his rounds in the beginning of the night, attended by an *escrivano*.

Of the *regidores*, or aldermen, two in rotation preside monthly. These have the privilege of selling their places, or of naming a successor; but should they neglect, whilst living, to dispose of their office, it goes by succession to the heir, either son or brother, being *hijos de la ciudad*, or free citizens. Should they have purchased, they may easily contrive to reimburse themselves.

The *alcaldes de barrio*, or petty constables, are twelve; of which six are named by the *regidores*, the other six are chosen by the people. They have staves, and walk the streets, two hours each, every night. They have the power to arrest till morning, and may command the assistance of the military.

The *alguazil mayor*, chosen by the regidores from among themselves, is like our constable of the hundred, endued with more extensive authority than the *alcaldes de barrio*; having the power of arrest over a whole district, yet subject always to the *alcalde mayor*, and obliged to give him an account of every thing he has done.

The *escrivanos*, or public notaries and scribes, are twenty-four, to examine witnesses, and make minutes. No deposition can be taken but by them, nor any judgment pronounced but on their report.

The *syndicos* are two, chosen annually by the people, to watch both for them and for the king, that neither they may be oppressed, nor the revenue be defrauded. Of these, one is subjected to the approbation of the crown, whilst his associate is altogether independent of the court. This officer, called *personero del comun*, is by the patent of creation, dated 5th May, 1766, like a Roman tribune, armed with his *veto* in the assembly of the regidores, among whom he sits, and may communicate at all times with the king, either in person, when
it

it suits him to demand an audience, or by letter. Without his consent, the regidores cannot regulate the price of provisions, and, when regulated, he inspects the quality.

The present alcalde mayor, little respected for his personal appearance, less admired for the endowments of his mind, and not proof himself against corruption, seems to have neither inclination nor abilities to curb the rapacity of the *escribanos* or notaries, who, taking bribes to the right and to the left, pervert justice, by drawing up false reports; always prepared to skreen for money the vilest offenders. Hence the adage,

O bien ; O mal ; tiena al escribano.

Murders and assassinations, with every species of excess and violence, must, without the strenuous exertions of the magistrate and the strict execution of the laws, be frequent in a country, where, whenever the wind blows over land, all the passions are inflamed, and in some persons almost to frenzy. Yet here, justice, when most awakened, pursues offenders with a tardy

step, slow in its approach, uncertain in its vengeance. Innumerable instances are cited of criminals, who have died forgotten in the prisons; and of some who, whilst under sentence of death, having married and produced a numerous offspring, have been brought forth to execution, when all recollection of their crimes had been long since obliterated. A friend of mine in Malaga informed me, that he saw a woman, after nine years confinement, hanged, for having poisoned two husbands, and one mother-in-law.

The usual pretext for this neglect, is the desire, by repeated examinations of the criminal at distant periods, and by the enquiries consequent on his confessions, to get a knowledge of his accomplices; but the misfortune is, that by this delay, the purposes of justice are defeated.

In summer the inhabitants of these sultry regions, excluding as much as possible the sun, confine themselves to their habitations throughout the day; but when the overwhelming heat is succeeded by the refreshing coolness of the evening, they wander abroad, and when the light is gone,
 *
 all

all the young people bathe for hours in the sea. The sexes, however, do not bathe promiscuously, but separate, and at a convenient distance from each other. At such seasons, to prevent intrusion, the spot where the ladies are, is guarded by sentinels with their loaded muskets; and should a gentleman be so indiscreet as to swim round to them, it must be at the hazard of his life. Whenever, therefore, a young person is determined to intrude, he goes in disguise, as the female attendant of some easy fair one, and in that character passes unobserved.

This practice of bathing every night, is not designed so much for pleasure as for health, being meant to obviate every inconvenience experienced from the heat. Yet notwithstanding all precautions, the diseases of a relaxed fibre are most prevalent; for, not to mention those which arise from irritability of nerves as the consequence of debility, tertians and putrid fevers rage with such violence, that more than three thousand died last year in the hospital of S. Juan de Dios, beside multitudes in the city and its environs.

I happened to be at Malaga in the holy week, and although the ceremonies are not equal to those of Barcelona, yet they are conducted with some degree of solemnity, and afford much amusement to the vulgar.

On Thursday morning the consecrated host was deposited in a mausoleum, erected for the purpose at a great expence; and of three keys, one was tied round the bishop's neck, who leaving some of the canons to keep watch and ward, which they did through the night, retired himself to dine with thirteen poor men, after which he washed their feet.

In the evening they sang the miserere, accompanied by soft music, and with such expression that scarcely any one, endued with sensibility, could refrain from tears.

On Friday, by seven in the morning, nearly ten thousand people were assembled in the great square to view processions; but just as a crucifix was seen entering at one corner of the square, whilst the beloved disciple, with the blessed Virgin, made their appearance at the other, a sudden shower compelled the multitude to disperse
for

for shelter. Thus unfortunately, the meeting of the son and mother was prevented; otherwise these, and a variety of images, were to have acted their several parts. John was to have expressed his sorrow by lifting up his hand, the blessed Virgin would have fainted, and all the people would have been dissolved in tears.

In the evening every one resorted to the cathedral, the sacred lights were extinguished, and the miserere was again repeated, after the host had been removed from the sepulchre to the high altar. This, to a good catholic, should be a most desirable moment, because he may gain one thousand and sixty days indulgence, every time he repeats "praised be the holy hearts of Christ and of the Virgin."

On Saturday morning, the resurrection was announced with all the usual tokens of exulting joy, and every one prepared to keep the feast. For this purpose more than a thousand lambs had been brought into the market the preceding night, and after the example of the Israelites, every family, which could afford to purchase one, was zealous to keep up the remembrance of the

the

the christian passover. Light was re-kindled, and consecrated; and to represent the bright luminary of the church, a wax candle, twelve feet high, and twelve inches in diameter, pierced by five awls, was placed near the altar. Attendance on this ceremony procures for the penitent fourscore days indulgence, the value of which may be estimated, either by money or by corporal severities; because as Mr. Gibbon, who in this case is a competent witness, informs us, four pounds for the rich, and nine shillings for the poor, or three thousand lashes, are equal to one year's penance.

In the evening I observed hundreds of lambs decorated with coloured ribbons, led by the boys about the streets. The market for these continued the three days of Easter, during which they enter free of every duty; whereas at other seasons, although calves and lambs entering the city are discharged from the millones, there is paid for them an alcavala of four per cent. on the value.

The country round Malaga appears wild and broken. The mountains are high, rugged;

rugged, pointed, and at their summits destitute of soil, yet cultivated wherever a vine can be fixed. The rock under the broken fragments of schist is limestone and marble. The fruit trees are the algar-robo, figs, almonds, vines, oranges, and lemons, with the aloes, producing here the prickly pear in such abundance, that the tithe of them is let for thirty thousand reals, or three hundred pounds a year.

The chief dependance of this country is on the vines. These are cultivated with much labour, and at a great expence; for beside the common pruning twice a year, and the collecting of the fruit, all the earth near each plant must be twice moved. Previous to the winter it is collected round the stem, that the roots may be kept dry and healthy during the wet season; and before the great heats of summer, it is formed into a dish to retain the water, that the vine may not droop for want of moisture.

When it is considered, that these vineyards are always on the declivity of hills, inclined towards the scorching sun, it may be readily conceived, that the labour is
severe;

severe; and that the people, who with unremitting application perform this task, can never deserve the character of drones. The peasants of no country upon earth are more patient of heat, of hunger, and of thirst, or capable of greater exertions, than this very people, who have been accused of indolence. For my part, from what I have observed, and have been able to collect, I am satisfied, that if the Spaniards of the interior provinces are unemployed, it is to be attributed neither to the climate, nor to their constitutions; but either to the neglects of government, or to other accidental causes already noticed and explained.

The expence attending the cultivation of a vineyard is so considerable, being equal to three-quarters of the produce, that none but the lands unfit for corn are converted to this use, and many which formerly yielded wine in great abundance are now neglected. According to the statement of Osorio, who wrote towards the close of the last century, three and $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of wine, the produce of twice that quantity of grapes, as it came from the press, cost one shilling and two-pence for the labour, being

ing the very price at which it was sold in the villages, when the grape was plentiful. Notwithstanding the diminution in the quantity of land allotted to the vine, there are, in the district of Malaga, fourteen thousand vine-presses, chiefly employed in making the rich wines, which, if white, from the nature of the country, is called mountain; if red, from the colour, *vino tinto*, known to us by the name of tent.

For the purpose of making these wines fuller in the body, and sweeter than they would naturally be, the grapes are left to be very ripe; then, being cut, they are exposed to the sun to evaporate their moisture; after which, they are pressed and put into vessels, with a due proportion of inspissated vinous syrop. Some late experiments of M. John Murphy, prove that the mountains of Malaga can produce a light and pleasant white wine, equal in quality to the best sherry. To obtain this, when he has gathered his fruit, he combs off the grapes from the stem, before he commits them to the press. I have tasted the produce both in England, and at his table, and think it already superior to the sherry, commonly to

be met with, and have no doubt that he will improve it every year, till he has brought it to be equal to the best.

This wine he sells for sixteen pounds the butt, of one hundred and thirty-five gallons, delivered on board the ship; whereas sherry sells for twenty-four, and is frequently spoiled with brandy.

Good mountain is sold from thirteen to sixteen pounds the butt, according to quality and age.

It is reckoned, that from eight hundred to a thousand vessels enter this port every year, of which about one-tenth are Spanish; and the exports in wine, fruit, oil, and fish, are computed at about three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds per annum; but there have been times when it has been considerably more. M. Martinis alone one year exported five thousand butts of wine, and other merchants in the same proportion to their usual sales. Their fish are anchovies, of which, in years of great abundance, they have sold ten thousand *baricas* of two quintals each.

In my little excursions round the city, I visited the *Victoria*, a convent built in the valley

valley between the old Moorish fortrefs, and the hill, on which Ferdinand erected his battery. My guide, a good old monk, endeavoured to amufe me with a legendary tale refpecting this fpot, and the reason of its having been thus honoured; but my attention was otherwife engaged, for I was taking notice of fome people bufily employed in pulling up oats from a fine crop of wheat. From their mode of winnowing their grain, after the mares have trodden it with their feet, their feed corn muft be very foul; whereas, with the fimple machine I have referred to, the drum and principle of which was firft defcribed by Papin, they might fave the expence of pulling up the oats, and keep their land much cleaner than at prefent.

How wonderful is it, that this beautiful machine is not better known, and that it fhould not yet have been univerfally adopted. Dr. Papin invented it in 1689, merely for the purpofes of raifing water, and of fupplying deep mines with air; but, in Holland, it was adapted to the ufe of husbandmen, for winnowing their corn. This great philofopher publifhed his difcovery to the world

world in a valuable work called *Recueil de diverses Pieces touchant quelques nouvelles Machines*, printed at Cassel, in 1695. He called this machine *Rotatilis Suëtor et Pressor*.

I have been the more particular on this subject, because a tallow-chandler in London has lately assumed the invention to himself and taken out a patent, although, as it thus appears, neither the machine itself, nor the purposes to which he would apply it, have any claim to novelty.

Near the convent of Victoria I took notice of some blue marly clay, of which are made the earthen jugs, called *bucaros* and *alcarrazas*, used in this part of Spain for cooling water. It is remarkable, that when the scorching *terral* wind prevails, liquids exposed to it in these jugs, become as cold as if buried in the snow; but, if subjected to the influence of the east wind, they soon grow warm. To explain this, we must observe that the *bucaros* being porous, suffer the water to transude, and to cover, as with dew, the external surface of the vessel; in consequence of which, being exposed to the dry land wind, the evaporation is carried

ried on with rapidity, and, in proportion to the evaporation is the cold thereby produced; whilst the east wind, sweeping along the surface of the sea, becomes saturated with moisture, and therefore not only is itself incapable of carrying on the process of evaporation, and of increasing cold, but, operating as warm vapour, it has an opposite effect.

The effect of evaporation no where appears more striking than in the East Indies, where, for the purpose of procuring ice, they make large pits in wide extended plains, and nearly filling them with canes, they place on these, very shallow pans, unglazed and porous, and filled with boiling water. Thus exposed during the night to the influence of the land breeze, a pellicle of ice is formed before the morning on the surface of the water, always thicker if the wind has been warmer than usual.

When I was returned from the *Victoria*, the young count de Villalcazar, to whom, as well as to his father, I was under the highest obligations for their polite attentions, invited me to take a ride with him to see his country-house called the *Retiro*.

It is indeed a beautiful retreat, situated on a declivity at the feet of the mountains, and not far distant from the sea; both which, with Malaga, contribute to enrich its prospects. It is a very ancient habitation, in the form of a castle; but as it was never strong, it must have been designed only to prevent surprise from the nocturnal visits of the Moorish pirates. The numerous fountains in the garden are pretty, and well supplied with water. The fruit trees are luxuriant. Here oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, olives, vines, apricots, figs, and almonds, mix together in beautiful confusion. Could I have prolonged my stay at Malaga, I should frequently have visited this enchanting spot.

This little excursion prepared me for one to a greater distance from the city.

Whilst I was attending the solemnities of Easter in the cathedral, I became acquainted with a person, who happened to stand near to me, and who, after answering my inquiries, and explaining to me such ceremonies, as most excited my attention, had the goodness to invite me to his house. Struck with the frankness of his manner,

I accepted the invitation and went home with him, where I had the happiness of finding, in the person of his father, one of the most sensible and most intelligent of those, who honoured me with their friendship and esteem.

After I became more intimate in the family, this gentleman, called don Felix Solís, pressed me to spend a few days with him at his country-seat. On the eve of my departure my time was precious; yet, such was the cordiality of his invitation, that I determined to comply with it.

On Thursday, 12th April, we left the city, and, travelling westward, in a few hours we arrived at S. Carlos, near to *Aroya de la Miel*, in the vicinity of which the snow continued still unmelted on the mountains. Here don Felix has just finished a spacious mansion, with an extensive garden; the latter well planted with every thing the soil and climate can admit of; the former, though vast, yet inelegant, and destitute of taste. Utility being every where consulted, without the least attention to appearance, the poultry-yard and pig-sties are in the front of the house; and in the whole pile

there is not one good room, nor the least regard to symmetry, but all the apartments are scattered and void of order, as if built without a plan. At his table appears the greatest affluence, and nothing but plate is to be seen; yet the same want of symmetry prevails, and the same deficiency of refinement, as if he had previously determined to have nothing modern. His eldest son, my first acquaintance, seems here to be unemployed; whilst the second, an active youth, overlooks the labourers, and occasionally works among them.

The estate they cultivate, is more than two leagues in length, and one in breadth, by the sea side, and hanging to the sun. Much of the land is good, the rest only fit for sheep; and the whole quantity, as near as I could calculate, is about twelve thousand acres; for the fee-simple of which he gave twenty thousand hard dollars, or four thousand pounds sterling.

It is but two years since he made the purchase, and in that short space of time he has planted two hundred thousand vines, five thousand olives, one hundred and twenty thousand mulberries, five hundred and
eighty

eighty figs, three hundred pomegranates, seven hundred lemons, and as many orange trees, beside a great number of fugar canes. He has added to his works a tan-yard, and a paper-mill, each upon an extensive scale.

To conduct all these operations, he has engaged one hundred and twelve men, the labourers at five reals (one shilling) a day, the masons at nine. Last year he constantly employed between seven and eight hundred.

His present stock upon his farm consists of fifty-six oxen, twelve hundred sheep, four hundred goats, and one hundred and fifty-eight pigs; but all these will be increased.

The shepherds sleep near their flocks; and every night a watchman, well armed, rides round the whole estate, to see that all is safe. Were it not for this precaution, the thieves by profession, and the smugglers, when distressed, would commit frequent depredations.

In the midst of the estate, a vast quarry has been opened, and will be enlarged for the united purposes of procuring stone, and of giving vent to springs, which are here so copious, that from the mouth of the

quarry there issues a considerable river, discharging itself with great rapidity, and watering as it flows more than a thousand acres of his richest land.

The highest rocks upon these premises consist of white marble, the lower ones of limestone, and nearer to the level of the sea, there is *tuf*; which is a kind of petrification, by incrustation of calcareous matter, inclosing the branches and leaves of trees, with other vegetable and animal productions, not marine, but similar to those of the adjacent lands. Descending lower still, near to the sea, we find the surface covered with fragments of schist, and of white quartz.

In this part of his estate, adjoining to the sea, and near to the *Aroyo de la Miel*, he pointed out to me two Roman baths, joined by a Mosaic pavement, and as it appears, formerly covered by the same roof; the one twenty feet long, the other fourteen, each twelve feet wide; the lesser furnished with a stove, and both readily supplied with water, either from the sea, or from the rivulet. The steps to each are twelve feet long, one foot wide, and nine
I inches

inches deep. Nearer to the beach appear some vaults, with other fragments of Mosaic pavement.

This enterprising man, a Genoese by birth, is a card-maker, and has an advantageous contract with the government; but happily, being a man of spirit, he employs all his gains in these improvements: and, should he continue to meet with protection from the court; in him it will be seen, that the man, although a stranger, who gives activity to wealth, and calls forth the resources of a country, far from being the object of jealousy and envy, deserves every possible encouragement, and should, as long as it suits him to reside in it, be enrolled among the citizens, and partake of all their privileges.

In his card manufactory, which, in honour of the marquis of Sonora, was established at the place of his nativity, are employed two hundred people, to fulfil his engagements with the minister, because he is bound to supply a given quantity for the service of the colonies. These he delivers at two reals the pack; and government sells them in America for twenty, that is, for a dollar, or four

shillings sterling; although better might be had for less than two pence halfpenny, or one real. In consequence of this extortion, the demand falls so short, that there remain undisposed of four thousand boxes, each containing four thousand packs; yet the contractor continues to deliver the same quantity as usual, receiving monthly on account, through Martinis of Malaga, one hundred and fifteen thousand reals, or eleven hundred and fifty pounds.

There is at Malaga a benevolent institution, well suited to the condition of a country whose husbandmen are destitute of capitals. It is called *Monte pio*, and is in fact a provincial bank, established for the purpose of lending money, without interest, to farmers, to employ it in the cultivation of their lands. These funds arise from vacant benefices, called *Espolios y Vacantes*.

The antiquities of this city, with its adjacent country, must to those who have a taste for such pursuits, be highly interesting. It was built by the Phœnicians, and passed successively under the dominion of the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Moors. The first sovereign who swayed
the

the sceptre there, making it the seat of empire, was Haly Abenhamith. When this monarch had established his power over the kingdoms of Granada and of Murcia, he marched at the head of his victorious troops to Cordova, where, having slain with his own hand the usurper Zuleman, he took possession of the vacant throne, and left the united empire to his posterity.

It was not till the year 1487, that Ferdinand and Isabella, after an obstinate resistance, recovered Malaga from the dominion of the Moors. At that period it must have been a place of considerable strength, and two strong towers, the upper one called Gebalfaro, the other Alcaçava, with their communicating walls, must have been the chief dependance of the besieged. But its antiquities I leave to men better qualified than myself to treat of.

Before I quitted Malaga, I enquired into the prices of provisions. The pound there is of two-and-thirty ounces; but, reduced to sixteen ounces, the prices were as follow:

Beef, twelve quartos, or something under three pence halfpenny.

Mutton,

Mutton, fourteen ditto, or nearly four pence.

Bread, five ditto, or not quite three half-pence.

Anchovies, three ditto, These have been sold for one quarto the double pound, but since there has been a demand for them in Naples, the price has risen,

J O U R N E Y

F R O M

M A L A G A T O G R A N A D A.

ON Sunday evening, April 15th, I prepared, with regret, to turn my back upon a city, with which, upon my first entrance, I was so disgusted, that I determined to leave it the succeeding day. Yet after a three weeks residence, delighted with the manners of the inhabitants, in leaving it I lamented the shortness of my stay. Having then bid adieu to all my friends, and paid the last visit, where it was more especially due, to the marquis of Valhermoso ; recommended by his excellency to the care and attention of my guide, I set forwards on my journey.

The

The way, for the space of about three leagues, passes along a bottom, shut in by mountains to the left, but, on the right-hand open to the sea. The whole of this valley is covered with luxuriant crops of corn, as are the adjacent hills with vines. As we advance towards Velez Malaga, the country appears more broken and occupied by innumerable pointed hills, all rich and cultivated to their very summits with the vine. The rock in general is schist, with some limestone, and one hill of gypsum. With such a rich variety of views, it would not be easy to find a more delightful ride than this. At the distance of five leagues we arrived at Velez.

This city occupies a declivity, and is exposed to the influence of the mid-day sun. It is commanded by a castle placed on the summit of the hill, which, as no longer needful for its defence, is suffered to decay. Here are two parish churches, six convents, and, according to the government returns, eight thousand five hundred and twenty-nine souls; but they are supposed to be nearer to twelve thousand.

Much trade is carried on from hence, chiefly

chiefly for lemons, raisins, figs, almonds, oil, and olives, with some wine.

The government is in a *corregidor*, and thirteen regidores, assisted by the *alcalde*, *alguazil*, and thirteen *escrivanos*.

As to the accommodations for a traveller, I can say little, because I was happy in being received under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Blake, the sister of my banker, Mr. Joyes. Yet from a view of the *posada*, I thought myself doubly fortunate in having secured such good quarters, and such agreeable society.

On Monday, 16th April, at seven in the morning, we proceeded on our journey, passing along the *alameda*, so called from *alamo*, a poplar, this being the tree, with which most frequently the public walks are planted. Here, in a cool and refreshing shade, where through the whole year the nightingale sings, and lemon trees diffuse their fragrance, the inhabitants of Velez assemble every evening.

It was with reluctance that I quitted this cultivated spot, where all nature seemed to wear a smile. Here the peasants at every step call for some blessing upon all who pass.

Their

Their manner is soft, their salutation is benevolent, yet peculiar; for they do not, as in other parts of Spain, address the traveller with *vayausted con Dios*, that is, "God be with you," but *vayausted con la Virgen*, "May you be under the protection of the virgin."

When we had left this pleasant, this fertile valley, and began to climb the hills, the abundance of goats shewed clearly the nature of the country, that it was rough, arid, and uncultivated. Such we found it, rugged in the extreme; and if our mules had not been nimble and alert, dauntless and persevering, if they had not resembled in some measure the goats, in clambering among the rocks, we should never have been able to proceed.

The scene itself was sufficiently terrific, but it was rendered more so by the frequent view of monumental crosses. Of these the most remarkable was one raised on the spot, where the marquis S. Antonio and his servant met their fate. The situation was convenient for the purpose, with a steep ascent, and roads almost impassable to engage his whole attention; whilst scattered trees served

ferred to screen the villains, and enabled them unobserved to fire, at the same instant, on the master and the man.

We had, however, little reason to be afraid, because we had insensibly joined with others in the valley to form a powerful caravan for the passage of these mountains, the usual refuge of smugglers and of thieves. We had a troop of fifty, either horses, mules, or asses; and could have mustered twenty men well armed. Of our company two were equipped more completely than any of the rest; each of these had two guns slung by his side, one very long, the other short; two pair of horse pistols, and two lesser pistols in a girdle, beside a dagger for close quarters, when they should have exhausted their ammunition. These were two officers of the revenue, employed to watch the motions of the smugglers.

One of them, a young man, I found communicative and well informed. He told me, that since the tobacco has been raised from thirty to forty reals, that is, to eight shillings a pound, the smugglers have increased to such a degree, that they have
now

now twenty where they before had one, although the officers wholly employed in collecting the duty on tobacco, are more than eighteen thousand, beside the soldiery, who are often called in to their assistance. He complained most feelingly of the hardships endured by the officers of the revenue, and of the absolute impossibility of living on their pay. This appeared, when he informed me, that for the maintenance of himself and horse, government allowed no more than eleven reals, or two shillings and two pence a day, with an obligation to find his own horse; and, should any misfortune happen, to replace it at his own expence. This speaks for itself, and evidently proves, that the most faithful of them all, must have some other dependance beside his pay.

When we had travelled four leagues in about six hours, we arrived at the *puerta*, or summit of these mountains, which were then covered with snow, and after another league, we began descending towards *Alabama*; where, hungry and fatigued, we arrived at four in the evening.

On the heights we had seen only the
cork

cork tree and the ilex ; but, in the valley, if with such a rich variety of hills it may be called a valley, we found luxuriant crops of corn.

Alabama is remarkable for situation; being almost surrounded by a precipice, from which you look down upon a river, at least two hundred feet below you. In this it is beautiful to see and hear numerous cascades, assuming various forms, all foaming among the rocks ; and when they have spent their fury, gliding almost imperceptibly along in one continued stream. Thus situated, the city is accessible only from the west, where a castle, formerly reputed strong, but now going to decay, commands the entrance.

These rocks are worthy of our observation. The upper stratum is pudding stone. Under this comes silicious grit or sand stone, including broken shells in great abundance ; and near the water's edge, at the depth of two hundred feet, there appears a stratum of shingle or rounded gravel. Near to the river are springs, productive of much salt.

Whilst I was considering this singular situation, and contemplating some fragments

of the rock replete with shells, an old monk joined me, and, upon looking at my small collection, assured me, as a recent discovery, that what I so much admired was not the production of the sea, but a mere *lufus naturæ*. I thanked him for his politeness, and turned my inquiries towards objects, on which he could give me better information. From him I learnt, that the city contained fifteen hundred families, and had three convents, but no kind of manufacture: that mutton sold for two reals, or nearly five pence a pound of sixteen ounces; bread for five farthings; and that as for beef, they seldom if ever tasted it; that the government was in twenty-four regidores, and that the number of *escrivanos* was fortunately confined to four for the service of the city and of three dependant villages.

As I was walking through some corn fields, I observed the peasants weeding their wheat crops. This operation they performed with very narrow hoes, and a remarkable quick motion. I admired their dexterity, and think their method preferable to our own, as being much more expeditious than that of our English farmers, who,
after

after their spring harrowing, make use of paddles. Were they to employ the same implement among their turnips, they would make no dispatch; and should they exchange it for the hoe among their wheat, they would soon learn to handle it with ease, with expedition, and with safety to their crop.

When I returned to the *posada*, I found a good supper, civil treatment, and a comfortable bed; that is, comfortable, when compared with what I had expected; and in the morning I was equally surpris'd to find their charges moderate.

Whilst our caravan was assembling and preparing to depart, a venerable monk appeared, with a little image richly dressed, to beg our charitable donations for the *Queen of Heaven*; when, instantly every one was eager to express the warmth of his devotion, by kissing her feet, and by giving money to her treasurer. This work of piety accomplished, we began to mount our mules; but we were again delayed for a few minutes, to contemplate an object, which excited horror—the corpse of a poor traveller, who, the preceding night, had

been robbed and murdered in the mountains, over which we were about to pass. As we advanced upon the mountains, we took notice of many monumental crosses, almost the only objects to be seen upon these unprofitable heights. The intermediate vallies are rich, and many of them well cultivated.

On these *sierras* the smugglers traverse the country, travelling well armed, and in companies of two or three hundred men, with a little field-piece loaded with slugs, and fixed on the saddle of the leading horse. Thus prepared, they have been known to pass unmolested in the presence of the military, when in point of numbers they were by no means equal to a contest.

In this elevated region wolves abound, for which reason shepherds with large dogs keep watch over their sheep by night, and seldom venture to fix their tents at any considerable distance from the fold.

The rock is mostly gypseous, including strata of crystallised selenite.

How striking is the contrast, when, after having traversed these almost barren mountains, the rich and extensive valley of Granada

nada opens on your view. Here, without the assistance of the Noria, the land is plentifully watered, and loaded with luxuriant crops, such as wheat, maize, barley, beans, pease, hemp, and flax, with vines, mulberries, and olives in abundance.

The construction of their plough is remarkable for its simplicity. The handle, sheet, and share, are of one piece. This, with a beam mortised into it and strengthened by a *retch*, with two pins to form the furrow, is the whole implement. Both the handle and the beam are lengthened out by pieces when such assistance is required.

From a comparison of all the ploughs to be found in the interior provinces of Spain, I am inclined to think, that the first idea of this now complicated implement originated in the use of a crooked stick, pushed forwards by a man, to form a furrow in loose soil. When afterwards he called for the help of oxen, it became necessary to contrive a beam, in order to regulate the line of draft, according to the stiffness or looseness of the soil, and the depth to which he wished to move the earth. For this purpose, it was needful that the beam

should be of sufficient length to reach the yoke, that there he might have his point of support to be elevated or depressed, as occasion might require. In process of time he found it convenient to have two pins, to be placed in such a direction on the share as to remove the earth to the right and to the left, and thus to form a wider furrow than the share alone could trace.

Here then we have the plough, commonly used for tillage in the kingdom of *Granada*. As for the fin to the share, the coulter, the fore-sheet, and hind-sheet, the mould-board, the ground-wrist, the drock, the bridle or cat-head, with the foot and wheel or wheels, they are evidently modern, and not yet introduced in this sequestered valley. As for harrows I saw none.

Oxen appear to be the chief dependance of the farmer, both for tillage and for draft. They have no barns either for housing or thrashing out their grain, because when they have reaped their corn, they immediately tread it on areas in the open fields with cattle, and having freed it from chaff by the assistance of the wind, they lodge the corn thus cleansed in granaries.

For

For an excellent mule to carry me seventeen leagues from Malaga to Granada, I paid eighty reals, or sixteen shillings, wanting a small fraction.

G R A N A D A.

GRANADA occupies the banks of two little rivers, the Xenil and the Daro, at the extremity of a vale, the circumference of which is about five and twenty or thirty miles. The valley itself is bounded by high hills, and beyond these to the south is the *sierra nevada*, a chain of mountains, so called because they are covered with an eternal snow. From this circumstance, the south wind is cooled in its passage, and comes refreshing to Granada.

According to the government returns, the city contains fifty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-five souls; but upon good authority, I may venture to say eighty thousand. It is divided into twenty-three parishes, with forty convents, three *beaterios*, seventeen *hermitas* or chapels, nine hospitals, and eight colleges,

Immediately on my arrival, I presented my letters to the archbishop, who gave me a polite reception; and, during my stay, was so obliging as to make me dine constantly with him, excepting when I was invited by D. Juan Marino de la Barrera, president of the court of chancery.

This metropolitan has an income of two millions and a half of reals, or twenty-five thousand pounds a year, with which he lives in some degree of splendor, maintains great hospitality, and distributes largely to objects of distress.

He is well lodged, has good equipages, and is served, like other prelates, chiefly by ecclesiastics, being constantly attended by his confessor, chaplains, secretaries, and pages. The latter are commonly either children of the nobility recommended to his protection, or they claim his favour as being nearly related to the ministers of state. In this capacity he has had the nephews of count Florida Blanca, and of the marquis of Sonora.

These pages, when he goes out, attend him to his carriage. When he is at home, they commonly wait in his antichamber, to receive

receive and to communicate his orders, or at table stand behind his chair. Yet they have time allotted them for study, that when their service is accomplished, they may be prepared for the altar, and qualified to occupy the highest stations in the church.

The confessor, chaplains, and secretaries dine with the archbishop. He is served on plate, has adopted the French cookery, and does well the honours of his table.

His bounty to the poor is such, that we can scarcely conceive his income to equal his expenditure. Beside private pensions to families, and occasional relief in seasons of distress, he provides nurses in the country for 440 orphans and deserted children; he sends poor patients to the hot baths at the distance of eight leagues from Granada, where he actually maintains fourscore; and he daily distributes bread to all the poor, who assemble at his doors. Once, as he did me the honour to inform me, he had himself the curiosity to count the number of these miserable creatures, and found the men two thousand, the women on that day three thousand and twenty-four; but at another
time

time the women were four thousand. In this bounty he is imitated by forty convents, at which are distributed bread and broth, without discrimination, to all who present themselves. The Carthusians alone give annually sixty thousand reals.

These beggars are certainly objects of distress; but the question is, are they proper objects of compassion, and should they be sure to meet with indiscriminate relief? Without it they must perish. With it they propagate the race. Without it they would have no existence. With it they increase and multiply the objects of distress. Surely then charity ceases to deserve that name, when it extends the bounds of human misery. Were it possible to banish poverty and wretchedness by any other means, than by industry and unremitting application, benevolence might safely be permitted to stretch forth the hand, and without distinction to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, and furnish habitations for the desolate. But the misfortune is, that undistinguishing benevolence offers a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice. These principles
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can never be too deeply impressed upon the mind. Yet they are so little understood, that, not merely in Spain, but in more enlightened countries, they are overlooked or violated, and no where more so than with us.

In the conduct of our archbishop, who is distinguished thus by the goodness of his heart, and no less admired for his understanding, I was struck with one instance of mistaken benevolence, not however uncommon amongst men, as arising from our being liable to act under the influence of general principles, without adverting to the reasons upon which those principles were built. Pleased and perfectly satisfied with his principal cook, who is likewise his confectioner, he was determined to part with this man, rather than advance his wages to something more than five reals, or 2 shilling a day; and this upon a principle of œconomy, that he might have the more to give in charity. Yet this faithful servant had a wife and five small children.

One article of his expenditure deserves the highest commendation. It is for free schools established in every part of the diocese,

cese, and to these he pays particular attention at his annual visitations.

In one of my visits to the palace, I found him absent, but he had left word for me to follow him. I did so. It was to a jail, where I saw him waiting on the prisoners, and with his own hands serving them, whilst they were seated at a table plentifully furnished. This example of charity he exhibits annually in each of the prisons.

I have observed already, that in compliance with a general invitation, I commonly partook of his hospitality at noon. Besides this visit, few evenings passed without my being present at his *tertulla*, when his friends assembled round him for conversation. Here some of the more ancient amused themselves at cards.

At one of these evening assemblies, I met with a young nobleman, an officer, who had the good fortune to be escorted, in a journey of six days over the mountains, by a party of smugglers, and to find a protector in the very person who had murdered the marquis San Antonio. This man, the captain of a band, was not a robber by profession,

feffion, nor did he allow of violence, except in cafes of neceffity; never permitting his comrades to plunder travellers, unlefs diftreffed either for arms, for horfes, or for money, after they themfelves had been plundered by fome officer of the revenue; nor did he fuffer them to murder any one, but out of refentment, or for felf-defence.

At parting, the young officer would have given money to *Pedilla*, for that was the leader's name, but the generous chief refufed it, faying, "When we had the mif-
 " fortune to kill the marquis San Antonio,
 " it was under a miftake. If you can pro-
 " cure our pardon, we will quit a pro-
 " feffion, of which we have been long
 " fince weary."

This gentleman affured me, that thieves often rob under the difguife of fmugglers, in order to prevent a fearch, and thereby bring unmerited odium on the illicit trader.

Soon after my arrival, I vifited the *alham-
 bra*, or ancient palace of the Moorifh fove-
 reigns; and as long as I continued in Gra-
 nada, I feldom paffed a day without re-
 turning to contemplate an edifice, fo per-
 fectly

fectly different in its stile of architecture from every thing I had seen before.

You enter first into an oblong court of a hundred and fifty feet by ninety, with a bason of water in the midst, of one hundred feet in length, encompassed by a flower-border. At each end is a colonade. From hence you pass into the court of the lions, so called because the fountain in the middle is supported by thirteen lions. It is adorned with a colonade of one hundred and forty marble pillars. Of this I made a drawing, but had I previously seen the beautiful representation of it by Mr. Swinburn, I should have saved myself that trouble: yet as we have given different points of view, my labour, I trust, will not be lost. The royal bedchamber has two alcoves adorned with columns, and a fountain between them in the middle of the room. Adjoining to this are two hot baths. The great hall is about forty feet square, and sixty in height, with eight windows and two doors, all in deep recesses. Between this and the oblong court, is a gallery of ninety feet by sixteen. All these lower apartments

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have

have fountains, and are paved either with tiles or marble in checkers. The idea of the cielings is evidently taken from *stalactites*, or drop stones found in the roofs of natural caverns. The ornaments of the friezes are arabesque, and perfectly accord with the Arabic inscriptions, which are here suited to the purpose, for which each apartment was designed. Thus, for instance, over the entrance to the hall of judgment, is the following sentence:

Enter, fear not, seek justice, and justice thou shalt find.

A handsome stair-case leads you to a suite of apartments intended for the winter.

This elegant pile was finished, A. D. 1336.

The *alhambra* has a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, with an *alcalde*, *alguazil*, *escrivano*, prison, gibbet, and a *cuchillo* for the purpose of decapitation.

Adjoining to this residence of the Moorish sovereigns, and communicating with it, is the palace of Charles V. built by Alonzo Berrugete in a superior stile. It has two principal fronts, each of two hundred and twenty feet, by about sixty in height; and the orders are Doric and Ionic, with

with a rustic basement. The chief entrance is from the west under a portal, which has three gates, a large one supported by two smaller, with intermediate columns and pilastres, and battle pieces in bas-relief. Passing through a spacious hall, you enter a circus of one hundred and twenty-six feet diameter, and of a singular construction; for it is a cupola, with a peristyle of two and thirty Doric pillars appearing to support it, but in reality placed there for beauty, because being a cupola it needs no such assistance. Above this you have a gallery of about twenty feet in depth, with two and thirty Ionic pillars to support the roof; this forms the communication with the principal apartments.

Near to the alhambra is the mansion of the governor, with some good rooms, but little worthy of attention. And not far from this, on the declivity of the hill, looking to the west, and commanding a prospect of the city, is the ancient castle, with its hanging gardens, furnished with numerous fountains, and enjoying a delightful shade.

To the east of the alhambra, on the opposite declivity, is the old palace of Xenalarife,

larife, which, with its gardens and fountains, may amuse an idle hour, if feen before its more beauteous rival has captivated the whole attention. It is the property of the Conde de Campotejar, a defcendant of the Moorifh kings.

The afcent towards the alhambra is through a fhady and well-watered grove of elms, abounding with nightingales, whose melodious warbling is not confined to the midnight hour : here, inceffant, it is equally the delight of noon.

Whenever the heat was too intente to admit of wandering abroad, I took the opportunity to vifit churches, and to amufe myfelf with pictures.

The cathedral, venerable both for antiquity and magnitude, is divided into five ailes, and adorned with Ionic columns. It is four hundred and twenty-five feet long, by two hundred and forty-nine wide ; and the great dome is one hundred and fixty feet high, by eighty in diameter. In this church are fome good modern chapels ; and among thefe the moft diftinguifhed is that of *nuestra Señora del Pilar*, of Zaragoza, fitted up at the expence of the archbifhop, a native of that city, to be at once the faithful monument of his

liberality and taste, and the secure depository of his person and his image. The marble is rich, the sculpture excellent; both are from Italy. To secure the attention of succeeding generations, the materials, and the workmanship, are sufficient of themselves; but to call forth their devotion, the worthy prelate has obtained from Rome peculiar indulgences for those, who shall pray before this altar.

Beside this, a chapel behind the great altar, now fitting up, will be in point of elegant simplicity, a model for all succeeding ones.

Among the best paintings in the cathedral may be reckoned those of Don Pedro de Athanasia, a native of Granada. Of him we admire S. Bernard, a crucifix, the flagellation, the portraits of Ferdinand and of Isabella, with S. Ramon and the blessed Virgin; but above all the famous picture of S. Pedro de Narasco, whose history, if authenticated, would deserve to be recorded. It happened, that when the midnight bell called the fathers of his convent to rehearse their mattins, they were all so sound asleep, that not one but himself awoke. As he hastened towards the chapel, he heard melodious sounds; and when he entered it, he found the vacant seats occupied by angels,

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and saw the blessed Virgin in his own, chanting the mattins with more than human fervour.

In the representation of this marvellous event, the painter has exerted his utmost abilities, and called forth all the powers of his art.

Beside these, we find four incomparable pictures by Españoletto, two good ones by Rifucño, and one excellent by John of Seville.

Here likewise is the famous sculpture of Charity; and here is deposited the image of the Virgin, carried by Ferdinand and Isabella in all their wars, as the pledge of victory.

In the *Cartuxa*, or convent of the Carthusian friars, every thing is valuable. The pictures are numerous, and executed by the best masters, such as Pedro Perugino, Alonso Cano, Palomino, Giuseppe Ribera, called el Españoletto, Athanasia, who subscribes himself Athasi, Cottan, a father of this convent, Titian, and the divine Morales. The most striking pictures are, for beauty, *Paul*, the first hermit, fed by a raven; and, for the marvellous, S. Hugo, holding the sacramental cup, in which the wine appears to be changed into a little boy. The

marbles, in great variety, and highly wrought, are from the vicinity, and appear to be well chosen. Their wine is excellent.

In the church of *nuestra Señora de las Angustias*, is a profusion of fine marble, with which the mountains in this vicinity abound; but no church in Granada shews more want of taste. The Corinthian pillars, had they been simple, would have been admired; but they are deformed by needless and most unmeaning ornaments.

The other convents, remarkable for good pictures, are Los Angeles, the Capuchins, and S. Domingo. In the cloisters of the last, are represented in fresco all the miracles of this saint, particularly his restoring to life, by the virtue of his rosary, a man who had been two years buried.

San Juan de Dios has a beautiful church, to be admired for its proportions, but to be execrated for absurdity and want of taste in all its ornaments. Here the treasures are inestimable. The urn, in which are deposited the ashes of the saint, is five feet high, surrounded by thirteen images of the apostles, each of about fifteen inches, and covered by a dome, which is supported by eight columns
of

of about seven feet high ; the whole of massive silver, and exquisitely wrought.

From the convents I turned my attention to the *hospicio*, or general hospital ; and, according to the accounts with which I was favoured by the president of the court of chancery, who appears to have paid much attention to this institution, the whole number of men, women, and children was six hundred and fifty-five. Of these the majority were under the age of fourteen, and the rest chiefly idiots, and people who were become decrepit with old age : yet they are stated to have earned by labour seventy-five thousand reals, or one pound two shillings and eight-pence each upon the average ; whilst their food cost only ninety-two thousand five hundred and twenty-two reals, and their clothing forty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-five ; the former being equal to one pound eight shillings, and the latter to fifteen shillings, that is together only two pounds three shillings each. If there is no mistake in this account, the greatness of their gains, and the smallness of their expenditure, must be equally surprising. It is dated April 21, 1787. This *hospicio* is the more interesting as having

been, perhaps, the first institution of the kind in Europe. It was established by the archbishop of Granada, in the reign of Philip II. much about the time that our Elizabeth was engaged in making a provision for the poor.

Here is an academy, as in all the great towns of Spain, for the three noble arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, conducted at the king's expence, and free for all; but this institution is yet in a state of infancy.

As for the manufactures, they are going to decay, and feel more than the common infirmities of age, receiving at best little encouragement from local situation, and being depressed and ruined by want of political wisdom in the government of this once thriving city. In the year 1552, about threescore years after the conquest of Granada, many regulations were published, and afterwards, A. D. 1672, confirmed, laying restraints on manufacturers, subjecting them to burthensome formalities, and to vexatious fines, stating the exact width, the number of threads, and weight of each piece of silk which should be wrought in Spain, whilst foreign productions were free from these restrictions,

restrictions, and fixing the price, at which their manufactures should be sold. As a compensation, the price of cattle, corn, and provisions of every kind was likewise unalterably fixed; but as the latter tended to hurt the market, and to depress the farmer, so the operation of the former was to debase the quality of goods, and to bring slow yet certain ruin on the manufacturer, under the absurd idea of favouring the consumer.

The want of political wisdom has been here equally fatal to agriculture, as to manufactures, and to commerce.

At the beginning of the last century, the university of Toledo represented to Philip III. the various grievances, by which the nation had been reduced both as to population and to wealth; stating among these the heavy duties collected in Granada on raw silk, amounting at that time to sixteen reals, or three shillings and two-pence farthing a pound. Don Barnardo de Ulloa, A. D. 1740, makes these amount to nearly seventeen reals and a half, under the various appellations of *alcabala*, *cientos*, *diezmos*, *arbitrio*, *tartil*, *torres*, and *xeliz*, terms to be hereafter explained; whereas raw silk was

then selling at forty-two reals, so that the tax amounted to more than forty-one per cent.

When Count Campomanes wrote his incomparable work, called *Educacion Popular*, the rate, according to the pound, was considerably higher; but the proportion to the value was diminished. He states the duties thus. The royal tithe, upon a supposed valuation, is three reals; the ecclesiastical tithe, collected in kind, now worth six reals; tartil, seventeen maravedis, or half a real; and the alcavala, $11\frac{3}{4}$ reals; or, in the whole twenty-one reals, fifteen maravedis, equal to four shillings and three-pence farthing per pound of sixteen ounces: whereas, before the conquest, the Moors paid no more than three reals and a half, or eight pence three-farthings nearly, for eighteen ounces.

This four shillings and three-pence farthing was upon the raw materials; but the *alcabala* and *cientos* follow the manufacturer and merchant in all subsequent transfers of property, till it comes into the hands of the consumer.

The *alcabala* and *cientos* have been explained already. *Diezmos* are the tithes; *arbitrio*

arbitrio is a tax levied by corporation or municipal government, for provincial purposes; *tartil* was paid to the magistrate, who took charge of, weighed, and sealed the silk in the public magazines; *xelixa* was paid to the auctioneer who sold it, and who kept the register; *torres de la costa* is a species of ship-money, for guarding the coasts from the depredations of the Algerines.

It is not possible to think of manufactures in Granada, without calling to mind the expulsion of the Moors, and pausing to examine the policy of that strong measure.

It is universally acknowledged, that they were numerous; and that, in consequence of their industry, attended by frugality, they had acquired opulence and power. As to their numbers, we are informed, that of a hundred thousand condemned by the inquisition for apostatizing from the Christian faith, four thousand had been burnt without any good effect. Philip III. in the year 1609, banished to Africa one hundred and forty thousand out of the kingdom of Valencia; and in the three years following,

ing, six hundred thousand from Seville, Murcia, and Granada. If to these we add the multitudes who perished by famine, and by sword, we shall be inclined to state the loss to Spain, at least if not with Count Campomanes at four hundred thousand families, yet at one million of its most active subjects.

This loss, added to what the country had sustained by the previous expulsion of eight hundred thousand Jews, with all their wealth, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, was, under such a government as that of Spain, irreparable.

The Moors are acknowledged, by the best Spanish writers, to have excelled in agriculture, particularly in watering their lands, in the cultivation of mulberry-trees, the sugar-cane, rice, and cotton, all introduced by them; in their peculiar breed of horses: and in the manufactures of silk, of paper, and of gunpowder, first brought into Europe by them.

How then was it consistent with sound policy to subject a country to such a loss? and upon what principles could the sovereign justify his conduct?

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Their numbers, their industry, their frugality, with their consequent opulence and power, were circumstances, if taken in connection with some others, which led to their ruin and destruction: because, when government considered the obstinate adherence of the Moors to their own religion, their invincible hatred of Christianity, their unity among themselves in point of customs, of language, and of creed, and their constant correspondence with the enemies of Spain in Africa; nay, when government regarded them as enemies never to be reconciled, and situated in a part of the peninsula naturally not only strong, but most accessible by a foreign power; their numbers and their wealth were the very circumstances, which made them formidable, and tended to create alarm.

Gentle methods had been tried, more rigorous had been adopted; and, from the time that cardinal *Ximenes* burnt their Alcorans, and baptized their children, they had been subject to all the horrors of inquisitorial power, yet in vain; for their constancy was never to be shaken; their adherence to the impostor Mahomet could
not