

Shenua's crisis -

English
41

March

IBERIA'S CRISIS,

A

FRAGMENT

OF

AN EPIC POEM,

IN THREE PARTS.

Sisfaja Rajah. 1827

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IN THREE PARTS.

FIRST PART,
USURPATION'S CORRUPT AGENTS, FOUL STRATAGEMS,
AND DIABOLICAL PROGRESS.

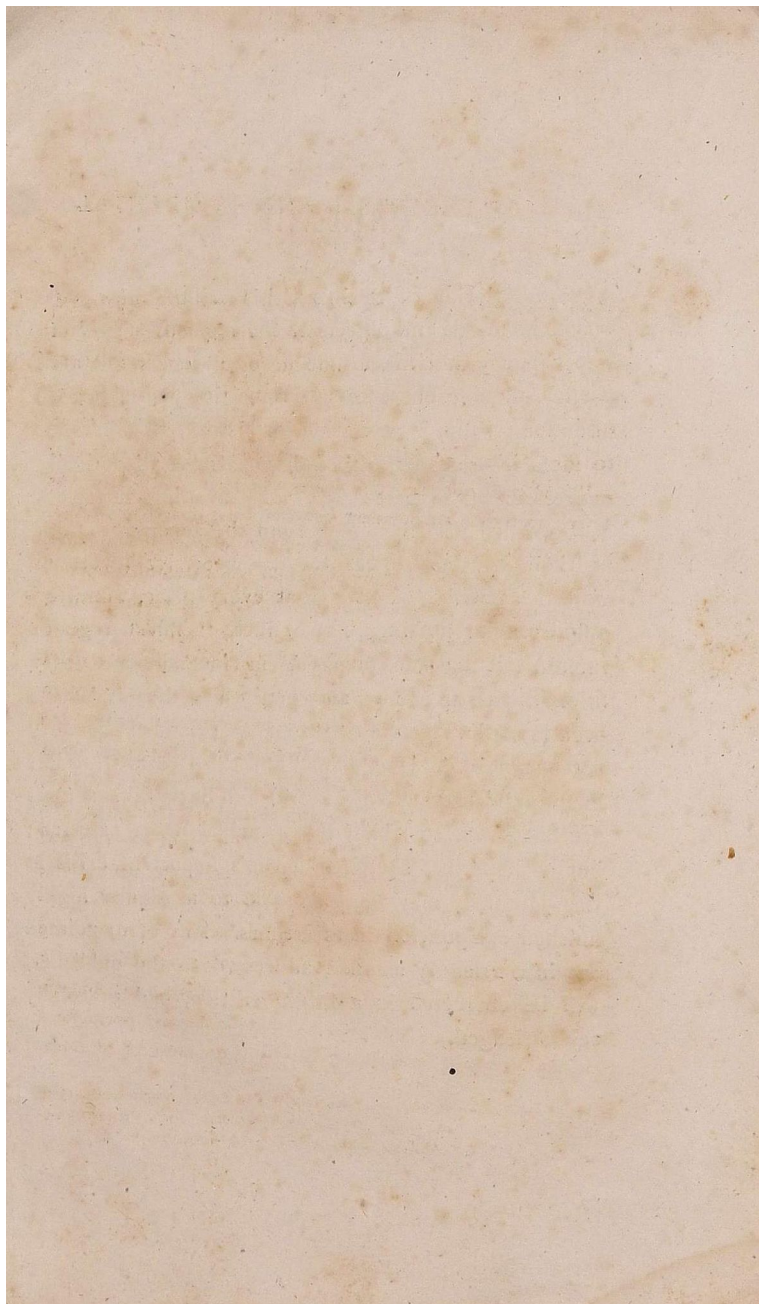
SECOND PART,
THE DISCOMFITURE OF USURPATION FROM THE VALOUR
OF PATRIOTISM.

THIRD PART,
THE BASE TEMPORARY EXULTATION OF USURPATION.

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PREFACE.

THIS description of Spain's Crisis assumes the style which the means and objects at the moment suggested. The rapidity and magnitude of occurrences, dictated poetic and epic characters without the poetic licence of fiction. From a veneration for history, an adherence to facts is professed, although sometimes allegorically expressed. The best modes of travelling in Spain, accompanied with Spaniards; and the accommodations at their houses, subject to the successive levees of visitors excited by curiosity at every place, admitted only irregular details. These lines, " 'midst rage of tumult, toil, and war compos'd," in traversing a country infested with an enemy, and in a besieged capital, have been revised with a view to correctness, and explanatory notes subjoined. The second and third parts were left in an unfinished state at Madrid, and but a few extracts are put down, to which the principal notes referred; but an imperfect sketch of Spain's important crisis at this juncture, may be preferable to a regular highly finished composition in aftertimes. Any error pointed out in a friendly manner, addressed to the publisher, will be corrected in a future edition, and gratefully acknowledged.



PLAN OF THE POEM, AND INCIDENTAL REMARKS.

AFTER the introductory lines, History is allegorically represented recording to surrounding and successive states, the progress of Iberia's Crisis, from her treaty with the Hydra at Fontainbleau, October 27th, 1807, till her capital was betrayed, December 5th, 1808. The moral is, to avoid the weakness and wickedness of an unguarded, timid, and ill-swayed realm; and the fatal evils that result from being allured by the snares of foreign usurpation. As vice and oppression are prevalent between states and communities, they are proper objects to be painted odious, vicious, and ruinous; that they may not only be shunned, but the opposite virtues adopted, to render states the most flourishing and prosperous, on the securest basis of self-defence. Homer's moral in the *Iliad*, was to guard against division and misunderstanding between confederate states and princes, engaged in a war against a powerful monarch; and to inculcate discipline in armies, allegiance to their several leaders, and to the commander in chief of the allied powers. The Greek states profited by this moral, when Xerxes, the mighty Persian monarch, advanced to overwhelm them, the fifth century before our æra; and they rose at that time to the zenith of their glory in every art and science.^a This was to Greece more than the Augustan age to Italy; or the fifteenth century to Europe in general, the third great enlightened age of the world. Milton painted the origin of evil, and the hateful triumph of sin: and Dryden considers Satan the hero in the fall of man, although Johnson substitutes Adam; and Addison would have it, that, if the reader will look in an epic poem for a hero, the Redeemer in Milton's *Paradise Lost* must be so consi-

^a The age of Thucydides, Herodotus, Xenophon, Lysias, Pindar, Anacreon, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Hippocrates, Democritus, Zeno, Protagoras, Isocrates, Crito, Æschines, Euclid, Aristides, Pausanias, Alcibiades, Pericles, &c.

dered. Epic poems are generally written in heroic verse; and English heroic verse is considered as consisting of ten syllables, or five feet of Iambic measure, with the accent falling on every second syllable. Milton's verse perpetually avoids this monotony, by varying the accent. Others have been advised by Addison not to deviate, although so great a poet as Milton might, from the strict rule beyond the two first syllables. Aristotle positively excludes Iambic measure from heroic verse. And in Latin prosody, heroic or hexameter verse, is defined to consist of six feet, composed of dactyls and spondees. Alexandrine verse is nearer the length of Greek and Latin heroic, as it consists of six feet (though the measure be chiefly Iambic), being twelve syllables, and the Greek and Latin hexameter averages fifteen syllables. Yet Alexandrine verse, not so long as hexameter by two or three syllables, is considered too long to be tolerated by English critics.

ERRATA.

P. 12. note. l. 1 & 2, after "Anjou" insert brackets [grandson of Louis XIV. of France, son of Louis XIII. (son of Henry IV.) who married Anne, daughter of Philip III] being, &c."

P. 12. note l. 6. after "Both were," insert "maternally."

17. l. 3. for "fietso," read "fiesto."

34. l. 26. for *εἰ μῶστες*, read *σημῶστες*;

36. l. 14. for "furness," read "furnace."

IBERIA'S CRISIS.

PART I.

RECORD, historic Muse! what ills impend
 A realm, unguarded, timid, and ill sway'd;
 Content to purchase peace at any cost:
 Through blind credulity and leaders brib'd;
 Of an usurper, foreign, vain and base:
 Who brib'ry, perfidy, and art unites,
 With feign'd protection under friendship's guise,
 Death and extermination to inflict,
 And quits good faith, a nation to intral.^a

Misguided bigots say, "Heav'n sends the lot;"
 So boasts th' usurper:—"God gives me with pow'r,
 "The will, all obstacles I may surmount."^b

^a The crisis of Spain and Portugal may be dated from their disunited, unguarded state; the corruptness of their councils, and the timidity of their sovereigns. And the empires must be equally blind that do not perceive, or culpable that do not combine against such ambition, perfidy, bribery, and other arts as those of Napoleon, tending to subjugate each nation by forces levied from others.

^b Napoleon's proclamation, addressed to the Spaniards December the 7th, 1808, concludes with these expressions: "Should you not merit my confidence, nothing will remain for me but to treat you as conquered provinces, and to place my brother on another throne! I shall then place the crown of Spain on my own head, and cause it to be respected by the guilty. For God has given me power and inclination to surmount all obstacles!"

Satanic arts, let fortitude resist,
 For Providence performs no ill for good :
 Evil has punishment, which could not be
 Dispens'd with equal scale by source of ill.

Hist'ry, surrounding and successive states,
 Tells sequels, Gallic falsehood may deny.
 " Such cause dread crisis to España brought,^c
 By compacts, contributions, terms of peace,^d
 And secret treaty form'd at Fontainbleau :
 When trait'rous Godoy and Napoleon's arts,

^c " Such cause."—Such unguarded weakness and wickedness in stooping to feigned protection and insidious usurpation occasioned this national degradation.

The Spanish manner of spelling names is adhered to, as *Espana*, *Romaña*, &c. where a mark over a letter implies that it is to be pronounced liquid, as if *y* followed; and in *Aranjuez*, *Badajos*, *junta*, &c. *j* is pronounced as *h*.

^d It was an unfortunate day for Spain, after a succession of prosperous reigns of sovereigns of the Austrian line, Charles I. of Spain, and afterward, V. of Austria; Philip II. III. and IV., Charles II. of Spain dying without issue, he was influenced by French partisans, and cardinal Portocarrero, to bequeath the kingdom to Philip duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; contrary to his secret preference of archduke Charles of Austria, the descendant from the Austrian branch of the reigning family, whose claims England strongly supported. The ambitious French monarch succeeded at length in establishing him on the Spanish throne, by the title of Philip V. at nearly the ruin of his own, and entailed the evils that have befallen Spain. Under the Bourbons, Spain unguardedly, weakly, and wickedly crouched to France for a series of years; acceded to the oppressive family compact, by which the Bourbons of Spain paid the Bourbons of France 12,000 pisets daily, during peace as well as war. Subsequently Spain paid to France contribution after contribution, far exceeding the amount of the family compact, to preserve pacific terms and protection. Ruinous terms of peace were signed at Basle, 1796, from which Godoy obtained of Charles IV. of Spain, the title of Prince of the Peace. Infamous terms of amity were formed by Godoy's private orders at Fontainbleau, October 27th, 1807, signed for France, on the part of Napoleon, by Duroc, and by Isquierdo, on the part of Godoy, for Spain.

Lulling the weaken'd realm to lethargy,
 Drain'd in that lethargy the patient state,
 Of infantry, wealth, cavalry, and arms.
 In Denmark sixteen thousand troops must aid
 The Hydra: twenty-seven in Portugal.^e
 He will'd, and so the Prince of Peace comply'd,
 España's bane. The sov'reign unconcern'd,
 But slept, or vainly wak'd for forest sports;
 His councils with an opiate spell benumb'd.^f
 The hydra's force must pass to Portugal
 Through Spain: three thousand horse and twenty foot,
 And he with Godoy thus divide the land.
 South of the Tagus Godoy's, Algarve's prince:
 Etruria's king, north Lusitania's doom'd.
 All Portugal besides the Hydra holds
 As neutral ground, to north Braganza's bounds.
 At Bayonne forty thousand in reserve,
 Must awe Britannia checking this career.
 The plot complete, the train laid to be fir'd,
 España's goodly realms the Hydra view'd
 With fascination serpentine:^g her plains

^e Part of the terms agreed on in the last mentioned treaty are here described.

^f Charles IV. of Spain, only amused himself, in the midst of his country's ruin, with having game driven before him where he sat on benches in the royal forests, that he might shoot at the stags, hares, &c. as they passed; and the ministers of state were lost in torpor, or bought with French gold.

^g Under the Austrian line Spain had been made a goodly realm, and greatly flourished; and the country naturally possesses great advantages of fertility, and extent of coasts on the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

365
 12000
 4300000 Rialtas

Fertile in golden grain, olives, and vines;^h
 Her hills and vales teeming with luscious fruits:ⁱ
 A country rich in herds and fleecy flocks.^k

As Guadarama's heights, th' Escorial vast
 View miniature whence 'Spana's lion sleeps:^l

^h Spain produces with so little cultivation, that the plough and harrow, drawn by a pair of little oxen or cows, are merely a hoe and a rake. It abounds with wheat, barley, and maize [Indian corn], olive trees are in many parts interplanted among the vines, which produce sherry, Malaga, [Mountain and Tent], Valdepenas, and other valuable wines.

ⁱ Among the abundant fruits are grapes, pine-apples, melons, peaches, figs, apples, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, almonds, custard-apples, pomegranates, olives.

^k Herds of cattle, and those of goats and hogs, are very numerous. There is about an equal mixture of black and white sheep in the flocks. They are removed to distant parts of the country for variety of pasturage, at different seasons. Forty thousand shepherds are said to attend them; who live in the open air, or occasionally in earth huts, and tents. Their dogs, somewhat resembling wolves, are extremely fierce to strangers. The peculiar fineness of the wool of the Merino sheep is every where known.

^l On the heights of Guadarama, twenty miles north of Madrid, there is a colossal statue of the lion of Spain in a sleeping posture, on a lofty massy pedestal, by the side of the royal road [camina real], leading from Corunna to the capital. From thence the grand scene here described presents itself. On leaving the wild romantic parts of Old Castille, resembling Craven, in Yorkshire, for the Alpine frontiers of New Castille, those majestic approaches to the royal palace and convent of the Escorial, resemble most the Grampian mountains, in being crowned with snow, and the Peaks of Derbyshire, in romantic appearance. But they are planted with pines to the loftiest summits, interspersed with furze and fern, which speckle the rocky grounds thinly below, mixed with brush-wood in the finest wild forest style suitable for royal sports [called El Vadahso del Rey]. Independently of this extensive domain on the right, the royal forests and parks, stretching out on the left to Madrid, extend thirty miles in every direction. [They are called El Pardo, La Sarsuela, and Casa del Campo]. If Windsor Forest, Weybridge, Richmond Park, Hampton Court, Kew, and Hyde Park, were a continuity of royal forests and parks, without private property or

New Castille's palaces, and parks, and plains;
 An undulating rich expanse, outstretch'd
 To golden Tagus, Aranguez, Toledo;
 With Spain's metropolis its centre crown'd;
 A view unmatched, that captivates man's heart:^m
 So envy's demon tempted th' Hydra of Gaul,
 With fair España that bent his lustful mind
 To chain her sleeping insuspicious lion.ⁿ
 Deceit was ready to complete the plan.
 The Hydra's arts fill'd the base Godoy's mind
 With dreams of greatness 'midst Iberia's ruin,
 And all she did that will'd this Prince of Peace,
 Who, more than Falstaff, look'd to princely fame.^o
 For queenly smiles to wealth and pow'r had rais'd
 This quondam soldier of the body-guards;
 Whose groveling mind, untutor'd, base, and vain,
 First sought that post from tending herds of swine,
 And in Luisa pliant patr'ness found,

habitations intervening, they would be somewhat similar in situation and extent. A truly princely domain for the unprincipled Corsican's usurpation. He and his dependants have ideas as Agrarian as Tom Paine had, for practising the Roman plunderer's system of dividing among themselves the properties of others.

^m The Tagus flows by the palace of Aranjuez, makes a circuit half round the mouldering walls of the ancient city of Toledo; and the centre object of this extensive varied prospect is Madrid. See the Appendix, concisely describing the palaces of Escorial, Aranjuez, and Madrid; and Spain in general.

ⁿ The sleeping insuspicious lion, allegorically implies the ancient courage of Spain, dormant under the Bourbons: a lion rampant in the armorial bearings of Spain, represents Leon; and a triple turreted castle, represents Castille.

^o Falstaff.—“ I look to be either earl or duke, I can assure you.” Shakespeare's Henry IV. Part I. Act 5, Scene 4.

Princess of Charles;^p of dissoluteness queen.
 What baneful principles Italia boasts
 She added to España's Bourbon house,
 As princess and as queen, Iberia's woe;
 Who deeply sighs this fatal dear-bought truth,
 "Of Parma's princesses no good has come
 "Allied to Iberia's Bourbon line."
 Yet pride and violence of Philip's queen^q
 Were lost in infamies of Charles the fourth's.
 To guards de corps less faithless than to him,
 Less rival of each wife than of Godoy's.^r
 Unnat'ral less to all than her own son,^s
 To all less fatal than Fernando's bride.^t
 Whate'er is lovely in the softer form,
 Whate'er angelic innocence is found,
 Whate'er simplicity of truth and love
 Sway the pure female heart were lost to her
 Whose influence malign Spain's crisis brought.
 Princess and queen, base Godoy was her God,
 Whom step by step she rais'd to power's height.

^p Christian names are used in Spain with the greatest respect, and applied to the highest ranks, as those of Charles and Luisa to the king and queen: and for some time after marriage they were prince and princess of Asturias, and Godoy was her favourite *cortejo* before she became queen. He had a mistress, madame Tudo.

^q Among the queen's favourites were reckoned the Prince of Peace, Otiz, de Mallo, and others of the guards de corps.

^r Godoy married the princess, daughter of Don Luis, the brother of Charles III. She was consequently cousin to Charles IV.

^s In leaguings with Godoy to keep Fernando from a knowledge of the world, and in her fatal conduct towards his princess, she was most unnatural towards her son.

^t Fernando's bride was princess of Naples, daughter of king Ferdinand IV. and his queen, Maria Theresa.

He, not unmindful of sinister arts,
Sought with four stately Andalusian steeds
The Prince's smiles.—“ Time, he reply'd, may come
Yourself will find for coursers swift great need.”

Stirr'd by his Jezebel, when at a feast,
The king to Godoy drank as “ Prince of Peace.”
Fernando rose, bow'd rev'rently, and said,
“ My father, 'Spaña's laws have but one prince,”
When Charles once to the heir-apparent said,
For such your needs go to the Prince of Peace;
Asturia's prince with def'rence so reply'd.”

“ The succession of the reigning families was as follows: 1500, Charles, son of Philip, archduke of Austria, son of the Austrian emperor Maximilian, was born at Ghent. His mother, Joanna, was second daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castille and Arragon. Joanna's brother and sister having died young, she became presumptive heiress to the realm, and was invited with her husband, Philip, to Spain from the Low Countries. They repaired in 1502, for a time, to Spain, with their son, that he might be considered as a Spaniard; but 1504, they returned to Brussels, where he was educated. On the death of Ferdinand, this son became Charles I. of Spain, at the age of fifteen; and not being in Spain, Ferdinand had appointed cardinal Xemenes (archbishop of Toledo), to be his representative till of age. Charles nominated Adrian of Utrecht, who had been but a few months in Spain. He acted in concert with the cardinal, who persuaded Charles, in 1517, to visit his Spanish dominions, and died when on the road to receive the king on landing. Maximilian died 1519, and Francis I. of France, contended with Charles for the imperial crown; but about half a year after he obtained the election, and was crowned with the crown of Charlemagne, by the title of Charles V. of Austria, in addition to his other dominions. At the age of fifty-six he retired to the monastery of St. Justus, near Placentia, in Estremadura, to end his days a hermit. He was succeeded in Spain, 1558, by his son, Philip II. He, 1598, by Philip III. He, 1621, by Philip IV. And he, 1665, by Charles II. who dying 1700, without issue, there was a failure of the Austrian line in Spain; and under the influence of French partizans, and cardinal Portocarrero, as regent, he reluctantly bequeathed the kingdom to

But Godoy and Napoleon prevail'd,
And form'd decoys to work the nation's woe.

Philip duke of Anjou, [grandson of Louis XIV. of France, son of Louis XIII. (son of Henry IV.) who married Anne, daughter of Philip III.] being prevailed on, in opposition to his secret preference of the archduke Charles of Austria, son of Leopold. England supported the Austrian claim, which nearly ruined the ambitious French monarch. Both Leopold and Louis stood in the same degree of consanguinity. Both were grandsons of Philip III. and both had married daughters of Philip IV. The claim of Bourbon had priority of birth; but Louis had renounced at the treaty of Pyrenees every benefit from his marriage with the Infanta. Thus Philip V. was the first Bourbon who governed all Spain. The Bourbons had reigned in the small kingdom of Navarre. With the assassination of Henry III. of France, 1589, the line of Valois ended; and Henry, king of Navarre, on the Pyrenean frontier of France and Spain, head of the house of Bourbon, and his next heir by the salic law, obtained the French crown, and became Henry IV. of France. Philip V. married, 1714, the ambitious and violent Elizabeth, princess of Parma. He retired to St. Ildefonso 1724, and resigned the throne to his son Luis, on whose death the following year, he resumed the government. He obtained for his son Charles, born 1716, the duchy of Parma, 1733; and forcibly put him in possession of the kingdom of Naples, 1736. On Philip's death, 1746, his first queen's son became Fernando VI., the loss of whose queen hastened his death, 1759, and his half-brother succeeded from Parma and Naples, to be Charles III. The circumstances of the time of his reign plunged Spain deep in wars. On his abdicating the two Sicilies, and succeeding to Spain, his eldest son, Philip, born 1747, having been found, on examination and declaration of physicians, incapable of reigning, his second son, Charles, born 1748, being in consequence heir-apparent of the Spanish monarchy, he resigned the crown of Naples to his third son, born 1751, who thus became Ferdinand IV. of Naples. He married, 1768, the archduchess of Austria. Charles III. died the oldest sovereign in Europe, leaving the heir-apparent before-mentioned to become Charles IV. of Spain. Charles had married, 1765, Maria Luisa, the princess of Parma, born 1751, and succeeded to be Charles IV. of Spain, 1788. He transferred the kingdom, the 19th of March, 1808, to his eldest son, Fernando VII. born October 14th, 1784. Fernando married, while prince of Asturias, the princess of Naples, daughter of Ferdinand IV. king (and Maria Theresa, queen), of Naples, the brother of Charles IV. of Spain, and uncle of Fernando. He was consequently first

The fav'rite will'd to name Fernando's bride,
 Beauharnois the ambassador of Napoleon,
 Press'd marr'age with his niece and Josephine's.^u
 Terms to preserve with Gaul the prince assents,
 With def'rence to his parent's sov'reign wills.
 Fame feign'd dissension in the royal house,
 Of son, Asturia's prince, against the King.
 Godoy confin'd him in th' Escorial vast,
 Confessions, contritions, fabricated,

cousin to his princess, who died by poison. The queen's apothecary confessed on his death-bed, that by her orders he had administered it to the princess.

The branches of the royal family of Spain are:

The Infanta, Carlota-Joaquina, born April 25th, 1775.

Maria Luisa . . . July 6th, 1782.

Prince of Asturias, Fernando . . . October 14th, 1784.

The Infanto don Francisco, . . . March 10th, 1794.

Note. Francis, son of the king of Naples, married Isabella, sister of Fernando. The prince of Parma's son . . . married Eleanor Catron, another sister. He died and left a son, now with his mother in France. The archbishop of Toledo has the title of *el Infantado*, i. e. his highness.

[Eejo de el Infantado Don Louis, i. e.] son of his royal highness Don Luis, late brother of Charles III. [His titles are Em. y Ex. S^r Conde de Chincon.]

Gabriel, the fourth brother of Charles IV. married the Princess of Portugal, and both died of the small-pox at the Escorial. They left a son, Don Pedro, who accompanied the prince of Brazil, regent of Portugal, to South America. The prince regent's daughter is said to be his intended bride.

The fifth brother was Don Antonio, and the youngest the Infanta.

The archduke Charles of Austria, is nephew to Charles III. of Spain.

The duke de Medina Celi is descended from ancient kings of Spain.

^u A communication was said to be conveyed from Bonaparte to the prince by Beauharnois, proposing a niece of the latter, and of Josephine's, for his second marriage. The duke del Infantado, the count de Mournos, and the marquis de Ayerve, were arrested and tried, as being concerned in this secret correspondence, but acquitted.

And forg'd decrees from Charles to Castille's council.^x
 The nation saw the treachery and arts
 Of subsequent feign'd letters; son abas'd,
 Then free'd and pardon'd by mock sov'reign grace.
 España's hope was on Fernando plac'd:
 Charles found imbecile, and base Godoy spurn'd.
 The watchful hydra these proceedings knew,
 And havock doom'd for 'Spaña's Bourbon house.
 The fav'rite, trembling in his Algarve hopes,
 Induc'd Spain's sovereign to humbly sue
 Th' alliance base, alleged cause of strifes.
 The Hydra's answers to the king and prince,
 That liars should remember, fully proves:^y
 But the unprincipled, ends view, not means.

The feigned friends advanced tow'rds Madrid,
 In Saint Sebastian leaving garrisons,
 Pamp'lona, Figueras, Barcelona,^z
 When half the mask for deep intent was stript.

By trait'rous Godoy Charles must then be told^a

^x These state papers were published by the council of Castille, the 8th of April, 1808.

^y See the exposition of Cevallos, secretary of state to Ferdinand VII. concerning Napoleon's answers to the letters of Charles IV. "Assuring his majesty, that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son, the prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from his royal highness." These were in direct contradiction to his previous letter to the prince, dated April 16th, 1808, as stated in page 23.

^z San Sebastian fortress, on the Bay of Biscay; Pampeluna, in Navarre; Figueras, near Rosas Bay, in Catalonia; and Barcelona, on the Mediterranean.

^a Isquierdo returned to Spain secretly commissioned from Napoleon to Charles IV. and the Prince of Peace.

Of dangers fatal to his royal house,
 And only emigration now remain'd.
 Charles bent to Godoy's will, and he to France.
 Prepar'd at Aranjuez to flee the palace;
 Relays of horses at each post to Cadiz;
 Ships bound for Mexico,—the royal freight
 Was prompt to leave the realm Napoleon's prey;
 While Godoy dreamt to Algarve quick return,
 Trusting the maxim, "honour among thieves."

The Hydra hop'd the sov'reign's fam'ly gone,
 And Spain alarm'd imploring Gallic aid.

Godoy rais'd hate; the constitution love.^b

^b The Godoy's were natives of Badajos, the provincial town of Estremadura, where their father was said to have practised as an attorney of the lowest order. The eldest, Lewis, made himself interest to get elected one of the [guardias de corps, or] body guards of cavalry attendant on the king. This led to the second son, Manuel, obtaining a commission also in the same corps. And Diego, the youngest, afterwards had a commission procured in the [guardias Walonas, or] royal foot guards.

Lewis rose to be a lieutenant-general, and died about the year 1800. Diego rose in the Waloon guards to be [capitan general, or] commander in chief. He was created a nobleman to hold this high post, as is customary in Spain, by the title of duke of Alina Dova del Campo, and a grandee of Spain. Manuel had completed his fortieth year at the time of the crisis in Spain, and was two years older than Napoleon; proverbially illiterate, obstinate, and stupid in his looks.

To be elected of the guards de corps, where there are no private soldiers, and every one was considered a gentleman, the candidate made allegation, that he had an independent income of a certain daily amount, and produced papers of a noble pedigree. The Godoy's devised means of surmounting both of these difficulties; and assumed the title of Don, as allied to nobility. On being raised to a colonelcy, Manuel became entitled to nobility. In a few years he married, contrary to the wishes of Charles III. and the grandees of Spain, and the Spanish constitution, by an act of parliament made thirty years before, which prohibited marriage between persons of

Iberia's patriot sons their fears display'd,
With features of dismay throughout all ranks,

different ranks, in consequence of the brother of Charles III. Don Luis, after being a cardinal and bishop, marrying an Arragonese girl of low origin. Their daughter was Godoy's bride, a Spanish princess, the cousin of Charles IV. who, on his succession to the throne, conferred on Godoy the rank of general, and the royal domains of Alcadia, with the high title of duke of Alcadia, to the great mortification of all Spain; and he influenced every measure of government. Charles III. had advised his son, Charles IV. not to lose the services of count Florida Blanca. Godoy was favoured by the queen, got raised to every high post, and worked nearly the ruin of Spain; which he effected by every means in his power, by oppression and extortion towards Spain for a series of years, and bribed servility towards France.

The duchess of Alcadia mourned in secret the illicit attachment between him and the queen, under whom she held the honour of being one of the noble dames. This order was a high female rank, which the queen had established in Spain, called the Royal Order of Noble Dames to the Queen. Among other titles and appointments of Godoy were the following:

Cavalier of the order of the grand cross, 1791, instituted by Charles III. 1771, and of the Golden Fleece, 1792.

(Note. These two, with that of noble dames, were the only three orders continued in Spain.) Governor of hospitals, protector of the royal academy, protector of another royal academy, president of the board of works, director of economical societies at Terraga (in Catalonia), Valencia, Looria, Lucar, Cantabria, &c.

Godoy also made himself generalissimo of the army; and lord high admiral of the navy, which gave him the title of his highness [serenissimo], with great emoluments. Immediately after he had woven this web for himself, he published a pamphlet on "Cheapness of living, recommended to the People." To this last new rank and office in Spain which he conferred on himself, is to be added the other, of [Príncipe de la Paz], Prince of the Peace. In his career he laid every restraint on the prince of Asturias, under preceptors that might keep him from society, or obtaining a knowledge of the world. He kept all Spain in fear and trembling; and made the people afraid of speaking their sentiments, lest they should be betrayed and banished. A thousand arbitrary acts of his might be adduced. He prohibited evening parties [Tertullas] of the ladies, as well as every other associating of the people of Madrid; and the queen discontinued her parties, and her drawing rooms at the court. Both those who gave, and

Sufficient to induce the king of Spain
To sacred pledge he would not leave the realm.

those who attended assemblies, incurred the punishment of exile. He banished, among others, the marquis and marchioness de St. Jago, to their country house, many leagues from Madrid. In prohibiting the [Fietso de Toros], bull-baits, he assigned the immorality of this amusement as his motive: though his brother's exploit against a mad bull at this amphitheatre, is said to have first brought him to the queen's notice, as she was a spectator in the royal box, which led to the promotion of all the Godoys. Many thousands usually assemble to pass away two or three leisure hours on a holiday, in witnessing the bull fights, and fire-works that follow. Godoy's own box adjoins on the right to the royal box, at this coliseum. The great produce from the admission of so many thousands was appropriated to the support of an hospital. Godoy was too stupid to reflect, that oppositions may be formed against wicked ministers more effectually by private communications, than in places of the most public resort. He banished the count de Montejo from Madrid, to Andalusia, in consequence of a litigation with his mother, in which Godoy was interested by her. The count wrote a spirited remonstrance on the subject; and afterwards it will be seen how this young nobleman resented these arbitrary measures of the Prince of Peace. The guards de corps had consisted of four companies of cavalry in constant attendance on the court, where every one was considered a gentleman, and wore the court uniform, and a belt of honour [called the bandilero.]

1. The Spanish company, whose belt was white silk and silver, with
red squares.
2. The Italian green squares.
3. The Flemish yellow squares.
4. The Austrian purple squares.

Godoy abolished the Flemish company, and prohibited Austrians, and other foreigners, from serving in any of the companies of the guards de corps. He amassed great wealth, and extensive domains; numerous villages, 80,000 Merino sheep, besides horses and other cattle, on his extensive ill-gained territories. Besides his wealth in Spain, he had large sums in the English and other foreign funds, in the names of different agents. He had a residence at Aranjuez; another near the state palace in the north-east quarter of Madrid, formerly lent by government to count Florida Blanca, and afterwards given to Godoy, on which were lavished every expense and profusion of finish and furniture: and he had two houses at the

The elephant by India's tiger rous'd,
 Crushes with castle's weight his treach'rous foe,
 Who 'gainst his feet and tusks can nought avail;
 So España's resistless arm was rais'd
 T' arrest this trait'rous monster's mad career!
 Wrath's rage was turn'd against Spain's greatest scourge;
 The people sack'd his house at Aranjuez;^d
 Two days of search no Godoy could be found:
 At length in floor-mat of his garret wrapp'd,
 They found the haughty, humbled Prince of Peace.^e
 A noble in the crowd disguis'd, he'd wrong'd,
 Would fain have made the viper bite the dust.^f
 Fernando interposing sav'd his head
 From the incensed crowd.—“ My friends, he cry'd,
 I'm most aggriev'd; but spare the traitor's life:
 Deep stratagems and plots he may reveal

west end of Madrid, entering the Prado, or park. In one of them he resided occasionally while his alterations were going on at the other, a perfect palace on the opposite side of the street, over which he caused an arch to be built as a temporary communication. He bought this immense pile of building of the duchess of Alva: it surrounds a court yard, and is five stories high, with seventeen windows in each row in the front, and nearly as many in each row of the other sides. It stands commanding a view over the Prado, the St. James's Park of Madrid, and has a considerable area in front, towards the street [Calle] Alcalla, the finest entrance to the capital. This palace was only saved from destruction of the populace, by the royal arms being placed over the door, and an advertisement, that it was property confiscated to the government.

^d Godoy's house, near the palace at Aranjuez, was laid in ruins.

^e On the 17th of March, Godoy concealed himself, and was not found till after a search of thirty-six hours.

^f The count of Montejo was said to be in the crowd, actively exerting himself to seize Godoy, and to revenge himself for the treatment he had experienced.

For good protection of our ancient realm:

I pledge the state tribunal for his trial."

His house despoil'd, wealth, lands confiscated,
His Madrid palace sav'd by royal seal,
Nothing was left him but his body's length.^c

Diego wounded;—alike ignoble pair,
His city house and costly goods destroy'd.

Godoy, self-prison'd in his garret dark,
Was next confin'd within the guards de corps,
Scene of his early, vain, inglorious rise:

Thus the prediction of the prince prov'd true.

Meanwhile the king his tott'ring throne resign'd,^d
He'd oft propos'd to quit for country ease.

The realm proclaim'd the prince with loud applause.

Godoy, to Pinto sent, midway Madrid,ⁱ
Might view that seat of all his glory vain,
Domes, turrets, palaces, crown'd with gold globes.

Within Aranjuez palace, dead of night,
The queen, disturb'd by vision of Godoy,
Wild starting from her stately couch, rush'd forth
Cross Tagus' floating bridge, him to demand,^k
And sentries back escort the pallid queen.

Godoy by marquis Castellar was mov'd

^c See the speech of Richard earl of Warwick, called the King-maker.
Shakespear's Henry VI. Part III. Act 5.

^d March 18th, 1808, Charles resigned the throne, and had declared a determination to do so, three weeks before, in the presence of all the state ministers.

ⁱ Pinto is a small village and castle near the great road from Aranjuez to Madrid, nine miles from each.

^k The bridge of boats over a branch of the Tagus, near the palace at Aranjuez.

Five leagues to Viciosa, west Madrid,¹
Between Aranjuez and Escorial.

España's guardian lion slept too long,^m
And waking found her confidence misplac'd
In Spain's feign'd friends, and of imbecile Charles.
From Godoy's fall, e'er three swift days elaps'd,
The Grecian horse Spain saw within her Troy,ⁿ
Led by Murat, 'yclep'd grand Duke de Berg,
Full of deceit and art in deep disguise.^o
His officers were quarter'd with grandees,
And prov'd themselves but too familiar guests;
For rape and plunder were the spoils they lov'd.^p
False friends still feign smooth aspects and soft words.
Demeanor such they bore, when the next morn
Fernando made state entry in Madrid,
'Midst acclamations of España's sons.
Few fleeting days he in the palace staid,
Ere minion Savary announc'd approach

¹ Villa Viciosa.

^m By the lion of Spain, is meant the rampant lion borne for the kingdom of Leon on the national arms of Spain, and may also more strongly figuratively allude to the ancient spirit of Spain, which had latterly lain dormant.

ⁿ See Homer's *Odyssey*, Book VIII. ver. 487, &c.

^o The entry of Murat, deputed general of this unprincipled stratagem, was about the 21st of March, under pretence of marching to Portugal. Moncey was second in command, and Dupont also his junior.

^p The French made themselves guest of the first nobility. Marquis de Villa Hermosa would not remain in his house with the French general Grouchy, but left him in his grand and superbly furnished mansion in the street [Calle] San Geronimo, and removed to another. Their excesses are on record not only in Spain but in Portugal. At Elvas, the report was current of Kellerman's familiarity towards the marchioness Fortunata at that town being repaid with a broken head which she gave him with her chair.

Of his grand emperor Napoleon,
Intent to canvass great affairs of states,^a

The royal palace, at Fernando's word,
Wide op'd its gates and pictur'd marble halls;
And forth Don Carlos went to meet the guest,
Preceded by three chief grandees of Spain.^r
Then Savary his lord's delay proclaim'd,
Whose counsel with Beaulharnois and Murat
Induc'd the youthful king to meet their lord:
So low was 'Span'a brought by Godoy's arts,
And now so needful terms of peace with Gaul,
Fernando quitted state for 'Span'a's good;
And leaving regent of a junta form'd,
His uncle, th' Infanto Don Antonio,^s
To Burgos went—but no Napoleon found.^t
Sav'ry urg'd progress to Vittoria;
Napoleon was not there:—Sav'ry went on,
To bear glad tidings of the king's approach.

The just spurn fear, knaves dread their due deserts.
Napoleon's doubts to trust himself in Spain,
Conscious of crime, kept him in guilty court.
Yet thence he message sent, he should be pleas'd

^a Murat had given out several days Napoleon's approach; and general Savary arrived to repeat the same intelligence; and declared himself authorised to say, Napoleon's object was to treat with Fernando as acknowledged king of Spain and the Indies.

^r The three grandees were, the duke del Infantado, duke San Carlos, and Don Juan Escoiquiz.

^s The 29th of March.

^t Fernando was accompanied by Don Pedro Cevallo's, his first secretary of state; Don Joseph Palafox, second in command to marquis Castellar, captain-general of Madrid

Presented with Gaul's first king Francis' sword
Espana's Austrian Charles at Pavia won.^u

Who in faint types can potent objects see
Would augur meanings from this small request,
Compl'd with by Fernando's strict command,
That to Murat it be with pomp convey'd.
The Hydra posts for Bayonne, joy'd with news,
And Sav'ry faith and safety's pledge brought back,
With an epistle full of art and guile.*
" Brother!—Great int'rest tow'rs you I have had,
Spain to reform, and Godoy to remove.
A princess he has married of your house,^y
And govern'd long the realm:—him don't expose.
Friends he has lost—as you might in disgrace.
Vassals retort for homage we require.
Who wounds his feelings, your own parents wounds,
And brings result destructive to your crown,
Which, brother! to the queen alone you owe!

^u Murat intimated to Cevallos, that Napoleon would be pleased in the possession of the sword of Francis I. kept in the armoury at Madrid. Wars had subsisted between Charles I. of Spain (V. of Austria), and Francis I. of France, who in his adventurous expedition into Italy, was taken prisoner by the former at Pavia, 1525, and submitted to the most degrading captivity. He was carried to Madrid, where his sword had been kept ever since, among other trophies, in the royal armoury. Fernando gave orders for it to be delivered; and it was intrusted to the marquis de Astorga (groom-major of his majesty), who conveyed it to Murat the beginning of April, 1808, attended with great ceremony and pomp. His dagger was remaining in November. Napoleon, among the innumerable instances of his vanity, compelled Canover, the most eminent statuary of the present day at Rome, to represent him trampling on the world.

* The letter, of which this is a close paraphrase, was dated Bayonne, April 16th, 1808.

^y Godoy married, contrary to the constitutional laws of Spain, a princess, the daughter of the Infante Don Luis, brother to king Charles III.

What stains her honour abrogates your rights.
 I wish'd Godoy's retreat, and urg'd it not
 From purest friendship for the weak king Charles.
 Oh! frail humanity, of error full,
 Such is our lot; but this may be redress'd:
 The Prince of Peace asylum here shall find.
 Then of your father's abdication,
 If voluntary, I your highness hail
 Spain's king, and wish for conference on this point.
 If your throne prove uneasy I'm your friend,
 And screen'd Escorial frays October last!
 Your treating for a princess of my house²
 Was wrong; yet needful I such marriage deem.
 Your royal highness knows my inmost thoughts!
 And will experience my willing mind.
 Of my esteem you will have many proofs.
 That God in holy keeping you protect!
 Prays your imperial brother—Napoleon.”
 Fernando instant for Bayonne prepar'd,
 Surrounded by an escort of French troops.
 Crowds interposing, cut the carriage trace,
 Foreboding ill their sov'reign quitting Spain.
 Then Sav'ry his head and honour pledg'd,^a

² Mademoiselle Beauharnois, of the family of Josephine.

^a “ I pledge my head, that within a quarter of an hour after your majesty arrives at Bayonne, the emperor will recognise you king of Spain and the Indies. To support his own consistency, he may first address you as Highness, but in five minutes he will give you the title of Majesty, and in three days every thing will be adjusted, and your majesty may return to Spain immediately.” See the Expose of Don Pedro Cevallo's, who was present at these scenes.

Napoleon would greet him 'Spana's king.
 Castillian honour, honour pays to all;
 Nor doubts the pledge of unsuspected knaves.
 My friends! he cri'd, I go to serve the realm;
 And hast'ning for Bayonne met his grandees,
 Pensive and sad from all they'd heard and seen;
 Ill auguring this interview's event:
 But fascination still the prince led on.
 Napoleon him receiv'd with close embrace,
 Honour'd him at his banquet—hail'd him king.
 What picture of simplicity and fraud!

Enfolded thus, the fascinated fawn,
 In Boa's volumes, India's monstrous snake;
 Its prey:—so he of Gallia's Hydra.

Shewn a vile lodging for the night's repose,
 Instantly lying Sav'ry brought these truths.

“ Etruria's crown Napoleon you decrees!^b
 No Bourbon race shall fill Espana's throne,
 But sov'reigns of Napoleon's deathless stem.”

Fernando answer'd, “ Spain admits but me,
 Or me resigning; of Iberia's choice.”

Availing nought, Cevallo's then resign'd,^c
 Succeeded by the senior Labrador;

^b Napoleon had extinguished a duke of Tuscany, and substituted a king of Etruria of his own creation. On the mock king's death, he had banished the queen of Etruria, and the young king her son, during his visit to Italy, previous to this meeting at Bayonne.

^c Napoleon demanded a more accommodating negociator than Cevallos; after the following vain expostulation: “ J'ai ma politique a moi: vous devez adopter des idées plus liberales; être moins sensible sur le point d'honneur; et ne sacrifier la prospérité d'Espagne a l'interêt de la famille de Bourbon. See the Expose.

Who asking Champagni, Gaul's minister,
 " If Spain's Fernando state of freedom held ?"
 Was answer'd, — " Who could doubt so nice a point ?"
 The minister repli'd, " He then can go
 " Back to arrange important state affairs,
 " And tranquillize the realm." — Champagni said,
 " First with Napoleon he must confer."

The Hydra, to complete his base designs,
 Enjoin'd Charles and Luisa to be sent
 From Aranjuez, by Murat, to Bayonne ;
 Each urging that the fav'rite should precede.
 Meanwhile Murat, Madrid's weak junta press'd,
 Against Fernando's will,^d to render up
 The traitor Godoy to repair to France,
 For crimes against Napoleon to be try'd !
 Who letters to Murat had sent to state,
 " Fernando now consign'd him to his will."
 Murat with these the junta urg'd, and join'd,
 " Such mandates not arriving nought avail'd ;
 " For Charles was now again acknowledg'd king !"
 And adding threats, substantiated his claim.
 Thus menaced, marquis Castellar^e was bid
 Deliver up the traitor to Murat.
 With escort he, — Charles and Luisa next,
 Were night and day urg'd rapid to Bayonne.

^d Fernando's decree, addressed to the supreme council of Castille from Vittoria, was dated April 22d, and referred to in one subsequently dated from Bayonne, April 26th, 1808.

^e There is a published letter of the marquis Castellar, expressing his reluctance at delivering up his prisoner, April 1808.

There none could know Luisa's haggard looks ;
 Dishevell'd hair, like dread Medusa's snakes.
 No art disguis'd her fallen, alter'd form,
 Turn'd shrivell'd, wither'd at untimely age :
 From strength and vigour chang'd to loath'd disease.
 Th' effects of dissoluteness and of guilt !
 How diff'rent modesty's fair perfect mould !
 From sweet simplicity how far remov'd !
 And all that in the sex is of true worth !

Now view the group train'd to Napoleon's will.
 Charles in degrading terms address'd his son,
 Prompted to words too vile here to repeat.
 " The realm I gave, he added, to resume."^h
 " Father," Fernando said, " return and reign :
 Or me hold regent, and enjoy your ease."
 Charles answer'd, " I no more return nor reign,
 Yet bid you cede pretensions to the throne."
 Again deceits were practis'd ; letters forg'd
 From Charles, by Godoy to Fernando sent,
 Demanding peremptorily the crown,
 Or he and his, usurpers should be deem'd,
 'Span'a's late queen, made more unnatural,
 Was feign'd to call him illegitimate !
 But calumny so monstrous had its source
 From letters of the base-born Corsican.

^f Αἰδώς καὶ Νέμεσις. Modesty and justice.

Hesiod's Works and Days, B. I. V. 198.

At last fair modesty and justice fly,

Rob'd their pure limbs in white, and gain the sky.

^g May 1st, 1808.

^h See also the letter of Charles to Fernando, dated Bayonne, May 2d, 1808.

This leader of the group, fierce springing forth,
 Exclaim'd, " On cession, prince, decide, or death!"ⁱ
 Compell'd, Fernando sign'd away his throne,
 But such extorted promise could not bind.
 Th' Infantes Carlos and Francisco next,
 All opposition vain, resign'd their claims.
 Charles and Luisa flatter; abdicate,
 (Pris'ners or free but at Napoleon's will)
 To the usurper of the Bourbon thrones,
 The origin of all Europa's ills,
 Fomenter chief of war throughout the world,
 Of emigrations forc'd, the plotter deep,
 Urging man's int'rest 'gainst his fellow man.
 " Asylum we have sought from Gaul's great prince;
 In his embrace found refuge and redress;
 To him we, and the Prince of Peace owe life;
 On this great emperor our all depends."

España's Bourbon house were pris'ners made.
 Decoy'd Fernando, shut in durance vile,
 Wail'd to Iberia's sons his cruel lot.^k
 " Surrounded, and a victim of base guile,
 Noble compatriots! of you no crown I ask,
 But unity and energy entreat,

ⁱ Principe, dexémonos de explicaciones; elegir entre la muerte y la renuncia.—Vide Manifiesto Imparcial escrito en Madrid, 1808.

^k " Brave Asturians,

Bayonne, May 8th, 1808.

I am surrounded, and a victim of the most cruel perfidy. You once saved Spain in worse circumstances. At present, a prisoner, I do not ask of you the crown, but entreat of you to form a regular plan, with the neighbouring provinces, for the expulsion of a foreign yoke, and the redemption of your liberties, by destroying the treacherous foe, who deprives of his rights your unfortunate prince,

FERNANDO.

To break Gaul's yoke, and liberty regain
From foes, depriving of his rights—your prince.”

The regent Don Antonio last was sent
From Aranjuez to Bayonne, by Murat,
To render up hereditary rights,
Self-titled—“Lugar teniente del Rey,”¹
Popular ferment raising to its height.^m
Then feigning of his pers'nal safety fears,
Decrees he issu'd, none should arms retain,
Nor wear the cloak, fav'rite costume of Spain.ⁿ
His gen'als, Guillot, Grouch, and Doubrin,
Ransack'd the houses of Madrid for arms.^o
Scissars and razors caus'd their owner's death;
The surgeon's lancet, and the peasant's needle
Which binds the latchets of his sandals on,
Or knife with which he cuts his sparing meal:^p

¹ i. e. Locum-tenens, or holding the place of king; vice-roy.

^m Occasioning great tumult in Toledo, Aranjuez, Madrid, and throughout Spain.

ⁿ Cardinal Squillaci, Italian prime minister to Charles III. of Spain, attempted to make the Spaniards leave off their ancient costume of the [capa] cloak, and the round Spanish hat, the edge of which turned up for the triangular chapeau; thereby exposing them to the weather and the sun. The populace demolished his house, demanded an audience of the king, and obliged him to dismiss all his Italian ministers, and revoke the edict. On this occasion it was, that meeting the English ambassador in his coach, they desired him to put on his cloak and beaver, and exclaimed; “No foreign fashions; peace with England, and war with all the rest of the world.” Annual Register, 1766, p. 14.

^o May 2d.

^p There were instances of persons of all these descriptions being massacred. Some were shot for having sheers, with which they trim the mules. A surgeon for carrying instruments to dress a lady's wounded hand. The

By musket shot in Prado, 'gainst the wall
Of duke Medina Celi, heir of Spain;^a
Or in the central square,—Puertal del Sol:
So call'd as thence the streets like rays diverge.¹

Timid and temporizers then were seen
Plunge down the current, swimming with the stream.

husband repaired to the French general, who promised to pardon him; but before the message arrived in the Prado, the principal place of those murders, the surgeon had been shot. Peasants were put to death for having the packing needle [ouja], which they wear often in their hats, and use for threading the lachets of their sandals; similar to those of the ancients.

^a Marks of the balls remain on the walls of the duke de Medina Celi's premises, and the graves of the numbers shot are a few hundred paces distant, nearly opposite; below the artillery ground, close to the old palace of Buen Retiro, in the Prado.

The duke de Medina Celi is the claimant of the Spanish crown, of the ancient Spanish line. At the coronations of the Bourbon successors, it was usual for the existing dukes, when signing assent, to put in their own plea; which they waved, for the crown. Charles III. had a gallows placed in the duke's premises, as a caution against his holding up his extraction as a claim for the crown of Spain, in opposition to the house of Bourbon.

¹ The Puertal del Sol was the other principal place of massacre in Madrid, a large area, and place of the greatest concourse in the capital. Cannon were pointed, and parties of soldiers were stationed in different parts of the streets, to prevent any assembling of the people, at the peril of being shot, along with those who, on search, were found to carry any thing that could be called an offensive weapon.

May 3d, 1808, the barracks at Aranjuez, occupied by the French, were burnt down; and the same day, those occupied by them at the Escorial, together with another long building occupied by their officers, close to that royal palace and convent. The situation and appearance somewhat resembled the Queen's Lodge at Windsor Castle, and was as near to the palace.

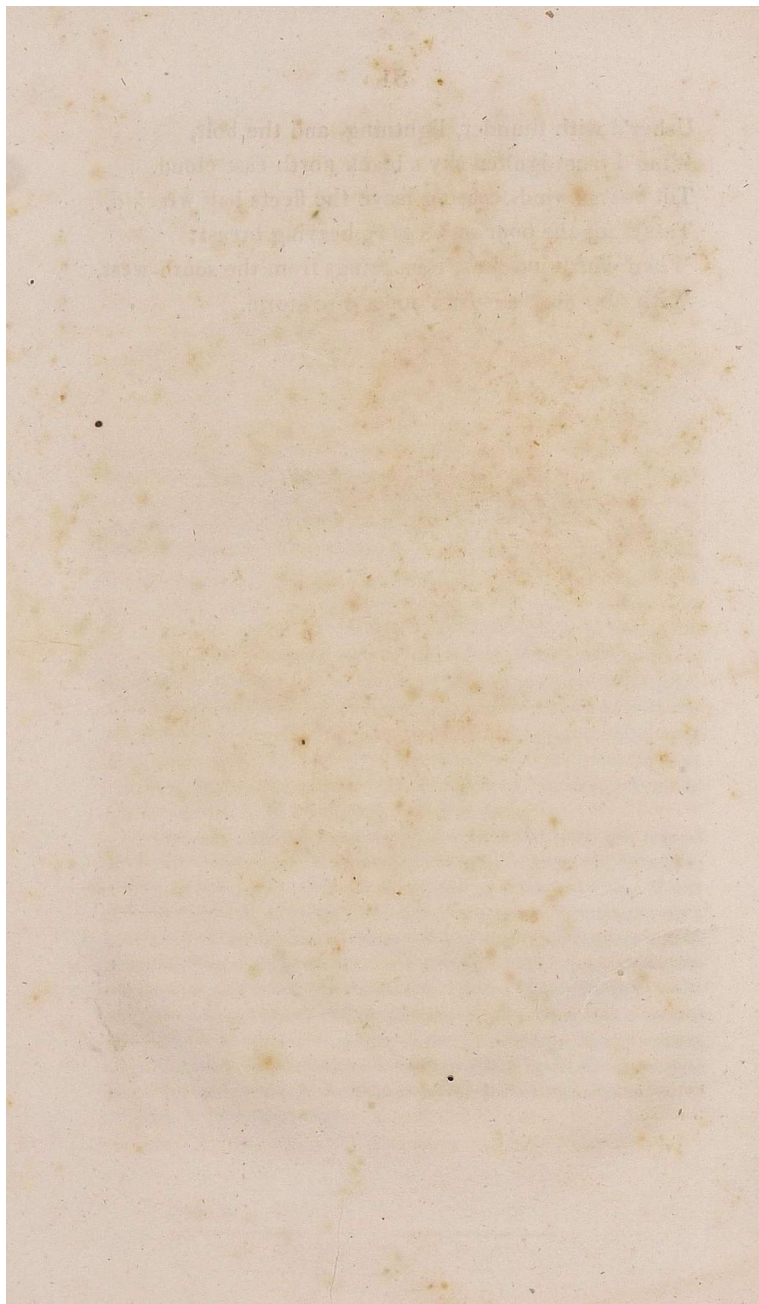
It can hardly be supposed that these numerous circumstances could happen accidentally on the same day. They rather appear to have been planned, and a principal object might be, that the French might require quarters in private houses.

Such times tempt traitors to their nation's woe,
 And try'd, as touchstone, 'Spana's patriot sons.
 This posture of affairs in France and Spain
 Caus'd through Iberia a transient pause,
 Like awful hour of calm in China's seas,
 Between tremendous counter storms Tifoon,*

* The Ti-foon is the Chinese term for a hurricane; derived from ti, great; and foon, wind. Tifoons prevail in the months of July, August, and September, in the Chinese sea. They happen generally at the full or change of the moon; and are always preceded by clear weather, with gentle and mild breezes. Contrary to the wind common at the season, which is south-west, there is a change to the north-east. Before the whirlwind comes on, a large cloud appears in that quarter, very black near the horizon, but a deep reddish hue towards the upper part. A little higher it is more vivid; and thence to its extremities, a pale and whitish colour, which dazzles the eyes. This cloud is frightful to look at; and sometimes is seen twelve hours before the whirlwind begins. When it is seen to move on with rapidity, the wind is sure to follow immediately. It rises impetuously, and blows with amazing fury from the north-east for twelve hours, more or less violently. It is accompanied with frequent and awful lightnings, claps of thunder, and a violent deluge of rain. When the storm begins to abate, at the same time the wind ceases, leaving a tremendous swell in the calm. This tumbling in the calm lasts for an hour; when the wind turning to the south-west, blows with as much fury, and as long from the opposite quarter. See Sayer's Oriental Navigator.

An Indiaman, in which I was passenger to visit China, narrowly escaped one of these tremendous Tifoons, September 27th, 1799, in the China Sea, latitude 18. 19. north. The black appearance of the north-east in the morning, had every aspect of the change of monsoon. Two snipes, and a turtle-dove lit on board, supposed to be driven from the Philippine Islands [Manilla, &c.], the nearest land. The three top-gallant masts were taken down, on the appearance of an immediate Tifoon. Four Indiamen, which followed, under convoy of the Trident man of war, L'Imperieuse frigate, and Providence schooner, sustained considerable damage; loss of rudders, sails, and masts. Many wrecks of Chinese vessels lay on the water some time after; and several of the Chinese sailors on them were picked up by the boats of the English ships.

Usher'd with thunder, lightning, and the bolt,
Wing'd from ignited sky's black north-east cloud.
Till hoarse winds ceasing leave the fleets half wreck'd,
Toss'd for the hour on Ocean's heaving breast;
When whirlwind boist'rous brings from the south-west,
With fury double, storm oppos'd to storm.



IBERIA'S CRISIS.

PART II.

THE chivalry Spain's crisis now reviv'd,^a
 Her sleeping lion to rampant posture rous'd,
 That repell'd th' insidious Hydra of Gaul,
 Availing of her insuspicion weak
 With serpent's arts, should be personified
 In imagery such as of old display'd
 Milton's inspir'd genius, or de Vega's,^b

^a In traversing Spain from north to south, and east to west, every where a patriotic spirit was manifested; and a settled hatred of the French treachery, which, under the mask of friendship, sought the nation's ruin. Unanimity prevailed universally; and the Spaniards seemed determined to extirpate every enemy in the country, or to perish in its defence. Multitudes in all parts volunteered to join the army, and a great portion of others were initiated, by garrisoning towns, and regularly attending drill. People of every description wore the royal cockade and many had ribbons with patriotic and loyal mottos, inscribed "Viva España; Viva Fernando Septimo." Rich monasteries and convents contributed large sums and quantities of clothing for the army. They also received troops on their march, and answered the purpose of spacious barracks. The bishops of Santander and Leon headed bodies of Spaniards armed *en masse*; and many monks offered their personal services in the army. The patriotic and loyal unanimity of the Spaniards, afforded a pattern worthy to be held up for the imitation of every nation whose rights are invaded by foreign despotism.

^b Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, the greatest dramatic genius of Spain, was

Rehears'd in harmony of Handel's notes.
 Spain and her sons display Salvator's style
 Disturb'd irregular;^c and so these lines,
 'Midst rage of tumult, toil, and war compos'd.^d

Europa's ev'ry interest stood intent,
 Spania's development of ancient fame,^e
 If a declined empire fallen low,
 Might prove a nation's second glorious rise
 In prosp'rous union with Britannia's Isles.

a native of Madrid, 1562, and died 1635, contemporary with Shakespeare. More than 500 of his plays are yet extant, beside other more admirable poems of his, which alone form 20 volumes in Sancha's edition published at Madrid.

^c The pictures of Salvator Rosa, that represent wild and agitated landscapes, romantic groups, and polished figures, and features animated and disturbed, give the most adequate idea of the general aspect of Spain, and of the character and costume of Spaniards. Every one admires Salvator's style, but it is requisite to become a Salvator to describe the peculiar distinguishing traits of Spaniards and Spain. And all who are acquainted with them know, that the nice finish of Claude Lorrain's style is little adapted to their characters.

^d This circumstance is described in the preface.

^e The mouldering castles and walls of the ancient cities, which on inquiring their age, the people commonly say, they believe to have existed "in tiempo de Nuestro Signor" (in our Lord's time), display much ancient grandeur, and their ruinous dilapidation, the very "Το ἔδελυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως." St. Matt. xxiv. 15.

The following letters of reference are merely to keep the subsequent notes distinct, which are a few relating to the remainder of the fragments of Parts II. and III. left in an unfinished state at Madrid; in which the metaphors continued to be taken from Oriental subjects, and phenomena of southern climates.

^f In winter shelter, and in summer shade.

To make range for the shot of cannon, fired from the walls and gates of cities and fortified towns, the avenues were cut down which flanked the roads and walks.

^c The French were on the walls of Valencia the 28th of June. They never got into the town; and in three days were completely beat off. General Moncey was said to march against Valencia with 14,000, and to get back only with 4000, to Madrid. Two pieces of ordnance were placed in the principal street, directed through the great gate-way, which caused much havock among the French; and small detached parties were every where harassed, and cut off in the retreat; whose bones, and those of their horses, lay scattered every where on the plains near the roads through the country. The governor, Larveera, accused of being a traitor, was put to death before the French approached the place; and more than 300 mechanics, and others; many of them unjustly. Barthelmy Calvo, canon of San Isidore al Real, at Madrid, aspiring to a bishopric from Bonaparte, repaired to Valencia, and gained the confidence of many as an enemy to the French, till he afterwards began to pretend the necessity of compliance. He laid a plan for the French to be let into the city by his adherents. Barthelmy then stood displayed as a traitor, and suffered the death of the *dyntay*; in which execution the culprit sits on a chair, hand-cuffed, and a rope round his neck, tied to a post behind, strangles him.

^h At Alicante, in the same kingdom, the inhabitants laid trunks of trees across the streets, cut down the avenues approaching the town, and made every preparation for an expected attack.

ⁱ At Gerona, in the principality of Catalonia, north of Barcelona, the defence of the inhabitants was very spirited against the French, commanded by general Matey.

^k All these patriotic exploits were subjects of dramatic representations, national songs, and ecclesiastical oratory, throughout Spain.

^l The veteran Spanish general Cuesta's defence against Bessieres, at Medina del Rio Seco, was fought the 14th of July, 1808. The bones that lay scattered on the hills the beginning of November, were so bleached with the heat of the climate, that the engagements could hardly be supposed so recent. The experienced generalship of Cuesta was universally praised; but his army, destitute of cavalry, could not resist that of the enemy. The retreat was ably managed; and the troops were afterwards encamped at Manzanal, under general Blake. It is a narrow pass among the defiles of the Alpine heights of Leon, north-west of the city of Astorga, where the roads from Corunna, Ferrol, and Vigo, join those to Leon and Madrid. The patriots defied Bessieres' French cavalry and infantry, from the 19th of July till the 30th of August, 1808; when the reinforcements of patriots that flocked in, made the French retreat beyond the Ebro. It was through this pass that Sir John Moore afterwards made his unfortunately too rapid retreat. At Astorga, different circumstances were related,

of the inhabitants firing from the walls, and preventing the approach of out-posts of the enemy. The citizens were regularly attending drill on a fine plain without the gates. At Astorga and Villalpendo, accounts were prevalent of contributions levied by the French at places sacked, and of nunneries that they had violated. At Villalpendo, there were in November 500 inhabitants, and 120 effective men had joined the army. The other towns were similar in this respect. At the hospital of Benevente, a Spanish grenadier, wounded in the leg by a shot at Medina, said the French in general were much weaker soldiers than the Spaniards.

At Alvacete, in Murcia, on the road from Madrid to Carthagena, and several other places, the accounts were current of the French taking coaches, horses and mules, for their lady attendants, who gave themselves many airs. Mention was made in most parts, of the French seizing horses, carts, plate, and raising contributions, and adding insult to injury, by ill-treatment of the owners.

^m Baylen and Andujar, furnace of Spain :
In torrid time the signal vict'ries gain'd,
Bright promise gave of prosperous affairs:

Baylen and Andujar, called the frying-pan of Spain, are the hottest parts of the kingdom of Cordova, the hottest province of Spain; and these immortal victories were gained in the height of the hottest season, 18th and 19th July.

General Don Fra^o. de Castaños had the chief command, but was several miles from the scene of action, where Theodore Reding, lieutenant-general, brother of the Swiss patriot, Aloys Reding, with Coopigney and Peña, had the great merit of the victory over the French general, Dupont, with Bedel, his lieutenant-general, who were afterwards sent with the remains of the French army to Cadiz, to be conveyed by transports to Rochfort. There was great want of surgical aid after the battle, and the soldiers of both armies lay exposed to the scorching rays of the sun without sustenance or tents. A colonel of one of the Spanish regiments said, he was three days without tasting almost any thing.

The Spanish officers who conquered at Baylen, wore medals presented by the government, and the private soldiers, a shield embroidered on the left sleeve; each with laurel branches, and a motto.

ⁿ Saragossa, anciently Caragoga, the Cæsarea Augusta of the Romans, is equally immortalized, and Palafox, the hero of its defence. The three brothers, Palafox, were, the marquis de la Saxe, Don Francisco, one of the thirty-four members of the supreme junta, and Don Joseph, di Palafox. They were all of the guard de corps; from which Don Joseph had been selected on the accession of Fernando to the throne, by the [capitan gene-

ral], commander in chief of Madrid, marquis Castellar, and appointed his second in command. He accompanied Fernando to Bayonne, and escaped imprisonment in the dress of a peasant. He repaired to the defence of his besieged native place, Saragossa, the capital of Arragon. The governor, Guiliamah, had been impeached and imprisoned, and the inhabitants risen en masse, May 25th; and he became captain general of that provincial kingdom. The hero of Saragossa was thirty-four years of age, and of small stature. Lefebvre commenced his attack the middle of June, and was joined by Vernier the beginning of July. Palafox defended the place in the most extraordinary manner, under almost a privation of ammunition, provisions, and every requisite; and repeatedly overcame the besiegers, obtained supplies, and caused ammunition to be manufactured by means that excited the greatest surprise. The awnings of windows were formed as sacks, filled with sand, and laid in heaps to protect the defenders of the gates, and the breaches in the weak walls, against the enemy's cannon and musket balls. The balconies, which are at every story of Spanish houses, were loosened, to precipitate down on the invaders, together with heaps of paving stones stowed in the upper stories. Ropes were extended across the streets, and poles, as impediments to trip up any making incursions. Communications were formed from house to house, and trap doors in the floors, supported by props, moveable, to cut off the communication, and entrap the enemy. The countess of Burita enrolled herself, with 300 females, to assist with ammunition and provisions those who worked on the batteries, among whom, a patriotic peasant of twenty-two, Augustina Saragossa, proved herself a second Maid of Orleans. Padre St. Jago, curate of Saragossa, did wonders by personal exertion and inspiring enthusiasm; and he was appointed both captain in the army, and chaplain to the commander in chief. See also Vaughan's Account of the Siege.

The 14th of August, Palafox gained the most signal of his victories over the French, who continually received fresh reinforcements for the siege.

° The 21st of July Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Madrid. Instead of illuminations, except at a few public offices in the hands of the French, houses of traitors, and a few wretched hirelings, the inhabitants shut up their windows, and mourned their betrayed condition. Joseph made the king's apartments in the state palace the place of his residence. He never ventured out but once; when a strong guard escorted him to view some works thrown up by the French at the Buen Retiro, where artillery was planted to awe the metropolis from a rising ground at the porcelain manufactory near the unfinished observatory.

° The 25th of July, Joseph was proclaimed king of Spain and the Indies, on a five foot scaffold, erected in front of the state palace, and in the Plaza

The nine days wonder, three of mimic reign.'

Thus fled Madrid this fallen motley group,
Deceivers and deceiv'd, that to pourtray
Their conscious feelings, disappointed looks,
Velasquez's pencil needs, Cervantes' pen,*

Major, and Discalsa rales. It was the unthankful office of count Altamira (better known by his second title, marquis of Astorga), to have proclaimed him, but he got out of the way; and the proclamation was read by the duke de Freceas and Nagrette, son to count de Campo Alanza, captain-general of the royal province of New Castille. Some money was thrown among the few people who approached to hear the proclamation; but the very children would not touch it, which remained to be picked up by starving beggars; and "some ten voices cried long live king" Joseph. Shakespeare's Richard III. Act III. Scene 7.

He was described and caricatured as Joseph Botellias, or the Toper.

* One of the first things the French wished at Madrid, was to have been able to convey to Paris the grand colossal equestrian bronze statue of Philip IV. of Spain; which stands in a wonderfully fine rearing posture in the garden of Buen Retiro palace, exceeding that of the Czar at St. Petersburg.

† See Don Quixotte, Book IV. Chap. 3. "Here then, my lord duke and lady duchess, is your governor, Sancho Pança, who during the ten days of his administration, has gained nothing but so much knowledge, that he would not give a farthing to be governor, not only of Barrataria, but even of the whole world; and in this opinion, kissing your grace's feet, and imitating the game of boys, who cry, "Leap and away," I take a leap from the government into the service of my master, Don Quixotte."

* Velasquez, the eminent Spanish painter in Philip II.'s reign, was as wonderful for the breadth and depth of colouring in pictures of high life, as Murillo, Còello, [pronounced Quellio], and Ribero [Spanoletto], were eminent in their several departments.

Miguel de Cervantes, author of the unrivalled romance of Don Quixotte, was a Castillian, born at Madrid, 1549. He was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva in Rome, and afterwards served in the army under Marco Antonio Colona, general of the ecclesiastical forces against the Turks. They embarked in the fleet commanded by Don John of Austria, who obtained over the Turks the glorious naval victory of Lepanto, where Cervantes lost his left hand. 1574, he was taken and sold into slavery at Algiers. After

Th' usurpers with but little plunder stor'd,^t
 The traitors' hopes of gain turn'd to despair.^u

A gloomy cloud pursu'd the flying host,
 O'er 'Span'a shone a genial sun benign,

obtaining his liberty, he raised the Spanish stage from nothing; and published fifty dramas, represented at Madrid. So that he may justly be deemed the father of the Spanish drama, for Lope de Vega himself did not appear till after he had left off writing for the stage. The latter part of his life was spent in imprisonment for debt; where he wrote his immortal romance of the adventures of Don Quixotte: A spurious second part was published by one Avelbanada, of Tordesillãs, before the publication of that of Cervantes, who is said to have died of hunger through want 1617.

^t The victories of Baylen and Andujar, with reports of the triumphant army's approach, caused the panic-struck enemy to flee from the Prado at Madrid. Friday, the 29th of July, all was hush; Saturday, there was a rumour of alarm and withdrawing of some of the French; Sunday, they continued to depart: and Monday, the 1st of August, Joseph, Murat, and all the French, with the leading traitors, were gone. The departure of the French was very sudden, and unprepared; yet they plundered of the pictures, and other valuables, the Buen Retiro palace situated in the Prado of Madrid, somewhat similar to the Buckingham-house in St. James's Park, but not of late inhabited by the royal family. Some valuables from the Royal Museum, which exceeded every thing in the world. Seven cabinet pictures were taken from the state palace where Joseph resided; but two of them were only copies from Corregio.

The government diamonds had been taken before at a pretended valuation: the regalia, but there is no crown, as the inauguration of the kings of Spain is by the delivery of a sword.

At Lisbon, December 1808, I was surprised to find that, notwithstanding the prohibitory article of the Cintra convention, the French retained plate and jewels of palaces, churches, and convents, which they had plundered. The pictures were rolled up to be sent off from the prince regent's palace at Belem; and the valuables at the museum of natural history, were packed for carrying off. These cumbrous articles were preserved by the explanation of an article of the convention which Kellerman, under Junot, made with the British victors. The plate and jewels, more easily and secretly removed, were privately sent to France, and never recovered.

^u Names of some of the traitors who fled with the French,

And with a double glory on Madrid.
 But transient storms disturb the brightest day
 With forked lightning, thunder, and the bolt,
 Which strikes aspiring objects most expos'd;
 So rose a sudden tumult through the realm.
 Quick pierc'd the poniard most suspected hearts,
 Of Cadiz, and Valencia, governors,
 Corunna, and some more provincial towns.^w
 At the metropolis least ferment rag'd.
 Th' attendant Mamaluke in Joseph's train,
 And trait'rous minister, Vigury, fell,
 Tool of Godoy; his house in ruins laid,
 Besides, from frays, some three unheard-of names.
 Pale fear with sudden flight wing'd swift the foe,
 Far as the snowy mountains of the north.

General O'Farrel, minister of war.

Mequel de Azanza, minister of finance, formerly viceroy of Mexico.

Count Campo Alanza, commander in chief of New Castille, possessed of great wealth, and 80,000 Merino sheep.

Don de Negrete, son of the last.

Admiral marshal Don Mazarredo, who had mercantile connections at Bilbao.

Don Luis de Urquijo, whom Joseph appointed one of his ministers at Bayonne.

Marquis Sifuentes, Marquis Seleno, a successful Italian gambler, who could hardly shew his face at any European court, and Solere, who took refuge at the Escorial, but his house at the Calle Alcala was burnt by the populace.

^w Among provincial governors put to death, were marquis Solano, governor of Cadiz, May 28th, 1808; count Fresno, governor of Badajos; and Laveera, governor of Valencia. Spite or revenge caused some deaths; as of Fillangierre (or Villancherry), governor of Corunna, killed by a surgeon five leagues from the field of battle of Valencia, on his return to Corunna: the surgeon was tried by a court-martial, and executed. A Mamaluke spy of Bonaparte's, attendant on Joseph, was stabbed by many,

on his horse, at the Puertal del Sol. Vigury had formerly been governor of Havanna.

Two soldiers quarrelled at a brandy shop [*casa d'aqua d'ardiente*]; one called the other a Mamaluke, and he was immediately massacred. The porters and lowest orders [*mancoels*], were the most active citizens in dispatching Spanish traitors, and French usurpers.

* Provincial juntas, or petty governments, were formed in every chief town; the liberty of the press was proclaimed, its freedom exercised, and inquisitorial inspection laid aside. Newspapers were published in many provincial towns, patriotic orations delivered in the churches, and in the streets, by order of the juntas. Patriotic dramatic pieces almost only performed at the theatres, with scenes representing the king of Spain united hand in hand with his Britannic Majesty. Patriotic songs were every where sung; and others against Joseph, nicknamed *Botellias* (topee), but more against Napoleon.

† The victories of the English over the French in Portugal, were on the 17th of August, at Roleia, and the 21st at Vimiera, near Lisbon. The capitulation, or convention, was signed at Cintra the 30th; and the French that had possession of Elvas, the Portuguese frontier town, towards Badajos, the Spanish frontier in Estremadura, were marched to Lisbon, and sent with the force there to France.

‡ *Spain's sports and pastimes then return'd.*"

The amusements which Godoy had prohibited were then again restored. The ancient tournaments, and other chivalrous exercises. The fiestas de toros, or bull-fights, accompanied with fire-works. The national music meetings, with the peculiar dances, bolero, in a lively manner, with castanets to animating tunes; and the fandango, in which two persons also dance with castanets as in the other, but with less activity, and to slower time. The allemande, vals, cotillon, and other dances at balls [*bailes*.] The comedies, with songs [*canchon, seguidillas, and tiranas*], the national airs and castanet dances. The operas at the amphitheatre [*coliseo del baile de mascara*]; and the conversation and card parties at the evening assemblies [*called tertullās*.]

IBERIA'S CRISIS.

PART III.

THE many-headed Hydra's myriads
 Driv'n by Españ'a's loyal patriot sons
 Beyond the banks of Ebro, stood entrench'd,
 With legions vast, from states deceiv'd, enslav'd.
 Such, of usurpers the crook'd policy,
 Plunderers occupy the homes betray'd,
 While the deluded, forc'd to foreign climes,
 Must glut the despot's rage for tainted laurels,
 With spoils fresh pluck'd from new insulted realms.

A chosen band of Britons, foot and horse,
 Debark'd at fair Corunn'a's winding port,^a
 March'd forth to join Españ'a's sons in arms,

^a Corunn'a is situated in a fine sheltered bay, on the coast of Galicia; with a strong ancient fortress crowning the town, on an eminence of granite rocks. The heights, where the British troops afterwards repelled the attacks of the French army, 16th of January, 1808, on the road from Madrid, command a noble view of the citadel, light-house on the Hercules tower beyond, and the bay, Corunn'a river and shipping in the harbour. The sea is seen beyond the promontory of Corunn'a, and land stretching out towards Cape Finisterra southward, and two forts at the entrance of the royal port of Ferrol northward; of strength and consequence second only in Spain to Cadiz. The Galicians consider Corunn'a the Paradise of Spain, and say, "After Corunn'a, only Heaven."

With those emancipated Funen's isle,^b
 And Portugal, whence move victorious
 Britons, that country freed Gaul's iron yoke.^c

Iberia's past'ral swains had much achiev'd,
 Untrain'd, in curbing thus a leagued foe
 Expert at treachery and stratagem,
 And su'd for British aid to vindicate
 Their violated rights.^d

^b A colonel of the marquis de Romana's cazadores [cavalry], told me, that a Spanish officer, disgusted at serving with the French in Denmark, escaped on board the English squadron in the Baltic. He there learned the successes of the Spanish patriots, and the eminent service he might do his country, by returning with the intelligence to the marquis de Romana. On arriving at the head-quarters, he was told the penalty his desertion had incurred; when he declared the motive of his voluntary return, and produced letters with which he had been commissioned. These suggested the plan by which 10,000 of the Spanish troops were emancipated from the island of Funen, by means of the British squadron under admiral Keats, and the transports he supplied. They were conveyed to the north of Spain, and landed in October at Bilboa, to join the patriot army. In another part, 4000 were marched to imprisonment in Denmark by the French.

^c There had been 10,000 Spanish troops imprisoned by the French on board ships in the Tagus, at Lisbon. These were released when the French career ceased in that country, by the victories of the British, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the French at Roleia, the 17th, and Vimiera, the 21st of August, 1808.

^d The Spanish patriots who repaired as deputies from their country to the English government, intreating for British aid against the oppressors of their nation, were, viscount Materosa, admiral Apodoca, and general Jacome. They arrived in London June 8th, 1808. October 1808, a junta central, or supreme government, was formed, consisting of thirty-four members; two from each of the seventeen provinces; whoever had the greatest interest, or whom the juntas of the provinces chose to elect and return as their representatives. From some of these the different departments of the state were chiefly filled.

The Names of the Members of the Supreme Junta.

	Count Florida Blanca, President.
Arragon.	{ Don Francisco Robelledo de Palafox, y Melci. { D. Lorenzo Calva.
Asturias.	{ D. Gasper Melchor de Jovellanosa. { Marquis de Campo Sagrado.
Catalonia.	{ Marquis de Vilhel. { Baron de Sabosana.
Old Castille.	{ D. Francisco Xavier Caro. { D. Lorenzo Bonifaz, y Quintano.
Cordova.	{ Marquis de la Puebla. { D. Juan de Dios Rabe.
Estremadura.	{ D. Martin de Garay. { D. Felix Ovalle.
Galicia.	{ Count de Gimonde. { D. Manuel Maria Avalle.
Granada.	{ D. Rodrigo Riquelme. { D. Luis Funes, y Salido.
Jaen.	{ D. Francisco Castanedo. { D. Sebastian de Jocano.
Leon.	{ D. Baylio Fr. Antonio Valdes. { Viscount de Quintanilla.
Mallorca.	{ D. Thomas de Veri. { Count de Ayamans.
Navarre.	{ D. Carlos Amatria. { D. Miguel Balanza.
Seville.	{ Arzobispo de Sevilla. { Count de Tilly.
Toledo.	{ D. Pedro Rivero. { D. Josef Garcia de la Torre.
Valencia.	{ Count de Contamina. { Marquis de la Roman'a.
Madrid.	{ Count Altamira, Marquis de Astorga, Vice-President. {
Murcia.	{ Marquis de Villar. {
	D. Martin de Garay, Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Don Pasqual Genaro Rodenas.

D. Josef Costa, y Galli.

D. Pio Agustin de Landa.

D. Josef Victor Cevallos.

Sections into which the Junta is divided.

State Department.

Vice President, Count Altamira.

D. Pedro Rivero.

Baylio Fr. Antonio Valdes.

Count de Contamina.

Marquis de Villar.

Marquis de Vilhel.

Law Department.

Arzoibispo de Sevilla.

D. Francisco Xaver Caro.

D. Rodrigo Riquelme.

D. Gasper Melchor.

War Department.

Marquis de Campo Sagrado.

D. Thomas de Veri.

D. Fr. Robellido de Palafox, y Melci.

D. Josef Garcia de la Torre.

Count de Tilly.

D. Juan de Dias Rabe.

Naval Department.

Baron de Sabosana.

Marquis de la Puebla.

Count de Ayamans.

D. Lorenzo Bonifaz y Quintana.

Count de Gimonde.

D. Carlos Amatria.

^e "Again unguarded, timid, and ill-sway'd:" in having armies without a head, and several commanders of foreign extraction, open to Napoleon's bribes, or influenced by the traitorous connections at Bayonne, with whom they held correspondence: in not being sufficiently decisive and persevering in good measures. The liberty of the press was again restrained, inquisition re-established, and recourse had to a number of ill-advised measures that checked the patriotism of the country.

^f The Jesuits were recalled. Don Cruz, secretary to the junta, and judge of Seville, gave me an account of this order, the expulsion of which father Lavalata had been the cause, from having interfered in government affairs at Marseilles. He stated, that out of the many thousands banished in 1768, by the Pope's Bull, there were now only about 400 surviving.

^g The lawyers were ordered to raise four millions of rials within the year 1808. They are always at variance with the church; and, generally speaking, the least well-affected to government. Their reply was, let that additional sum be raised with the contributions levied on the church:—we cannot raise it.

^h Sir John Moore, commander in chief of the British forces, had discretionary power to proceed to the north of Spain from Lisbon, either by

transports, or a march; and he made choice of the land expedition. He did not leave Lisbon till the 14th of September, and the march to Salamanca occupied the troops till the 14th of October. The halt at Salamanca was another month. It afterwards appeared that the artillery might have taken the same route, but from ignorance of the country, and want of information in the commander in chief. Sir John Hope had advanced, by his orders, a different route with the artillery from Portugal, to the Escorial, near Madrid, the middle of November, in consequence of the former decision of a land expedition to the north of Spain, where the forces under marquis Romana and Sir David Baird, had been landed in October. After waiting some time, Sir John Hope proceeded to Villa Castrin, forty-five miles from Madrid, the 28th, and Arevola, the 29th of November, on a march to join the commander in chief.

Sir David Baird, with the British force from Coruña, had, at the same time, marched to Astorga; also waiting for the three divisions to form a junction with the commander in chief, whose harassing march was recommenced the 13th of November, and was continued, including the retreat, and embarkation at Coruña, till the middle of January 1809.

The Spanish forces had long kept the French in check on the Ebro; but being unable to expel them, latterly suffered much in the different engagements, and greatly wanted the promised British aid, the three great armies of Cuesta, Castanos, and Blake, being completely cut off.

The French reinforcements, brought all the way from the Vistula, arrived in the north of Spain the latter end of November, to the number, it was said, of 60,000; and marshal Soult's French force in the north of Spain had been estimated at 30,000.

Junot, with the force sent from Portugal to France, was said to have entered Spain the beginning of December, with 8,000. In November, the Spaniards suffered much from the superiority and stratagems of the French. On the 6th, marshals Soult, Victor, and Lefebvre, had attacked the Galician and Asturian army under Blake, near Burgos, forming the left of the Spanish army. He continued to fall back, and sustain repeated losses till the 10th, when being much dispersed and cut to pieces, he took refuge with his remains among the Asturian mountains. The left of the French army was watching the Estremadura army under Cuesta, forming the centre of the Spanish army, which was also cut to pieces and dispersed at Aspernosa.

November the 23d, the French cavalry under Lefebvre, with the force under Monecy and Lashes, overcame marquis Castaños, commanding 43,000 Spanish forces, at Tudela, on the river Ebro, two hundred miles north of Madrid, forming the right of the Spanish army.

When the Spanish forces had been thus destroyed, November 23d, Napoleon arrived at Bayonne, and proceeded the 24th by Burgos.

On the 25th, a loyal address was published at Madrid by the council of Castille, and a proclamation by the junta, inviting the inhabitants to arm under Don Thomas Morla, the duke of Castel-franca, and the marquis Castellar, captain general of Madrid, as head of the Madrid junta. The French were represented to be advanced within twenty-five leagues (ninety miles), of Madrid, about Samosierra.

The 29th, Napoleon's head quarters were at Bozequilla.

The 30th, Victor, with the French cavalry, had advanced within eight leagues, thirty miles of Madrid, where general Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, forced the pass of Samosierra, defended by general St. Juan.

The 1st of December, Napoleon's head quarters were at St. Augustin.

The preparations at Madrid had been energetic but for a few days. Trenches had been formed, mounds or redoubts thrown up without the gates, and cannon planted. There were few regular troops; but the inhabitants took up arms *en masse*. Women and children broke up the pavement of several parts of the streets, and carried loads of large stones into the upper stories of their houses.

December the 1st, marquis Perales was executed at Madrid, charged with traitorous correspondence with the enemy; and with causing [carbon], pounded charcoal to be delivered out instead of powder. The intended execution was a subject of conversation the preceding day, at the house of the marchioness d' O'Reilly, sister to general Castaños, and other places where I happened to be.

Early in the morning, he was led by the populace from his house amidst the buffets of a crowd, to the Puertal del Sol, bayoneted, and carried away for interment. Fresh ammunition was delivered out to the armed inhabitants in the Prado. Some of the friars bore arms, from which the women were prevented by an edict of prohibition.

December the 1st, early in the morning, the junta central moved their sittings from Aranjuez (twenty miles south of Madrid), where a strong military force would have been requisite, and proceeded for the south of Spain, remote from the seat of war.

Before the French cavalry were known to be bearing down for Madrid, and before they forced the pass of Samosierra, the 30th of November, after my return from Alicante, I had purposed proceeding from Madrid the 1st of December for England, and was the only English visitor in the capital. On the first, when the French were known to have forced the pass, every Spanish inhabitant of Madrid had armed *en masse*, with such

cool determination to defend the capital, that I decided to witness the first day's resistance.

The duke del Infantado, the marquis de Castellar, and the count de Montajo, were among the inhabitants at the various gates of Madrid the whole of the night of the first of December, expecting the arrival of the enemy; which did not take place till the following morning. Cannoning began at Madrid about nine in the morning of the 2d of December. Bessieres, with the French cavalry, attempted the Fuencarral and Segovia gates, with great loss. He summoned the city to surrender, and was categorically answered by marquis Castellar, "not while one stone remained upon another."

Napoleon took up his quarters at Chamartin, a country seat five or six miles distant from Madrid. The infantry were so far behind, that they could not arrive till the 3d.

I did not leave Madrid till late on the second; and had not my appointments required my departure, I should have remained in the utmost security, that Madrid would have proved more than a Saragossa under a second Palafox.

On arriving at Aranjuez the night of the second, I found that the government had departed early the preceding day; and had embargoed so many horses, mules, coaches, and carros, that with difficulty at length a sort of chaise with three mules were obtained for me. A foreign military officer (count Charmilly) arrived, and being importunate in his solicitations, was put into the chaise with me, and early the third of December we got to Toledo.

An official advertisement (aviso public) of the junta of Madrid was posted in the streets of Toledo, stating, that the Spaniards had made a brave defence on the second, and only forty had fallen; whereas those of the French were estimated at 3000. Proceeding by the route which the government had taken, the road lay across the ancient bridge over the Tagus, through the ruins of the Roman amphitheatre, by the Toledo sword manufactory to Troajas. There I supped with some of the members of government, and officers of the Walloon guards; and proceeded to Ce-
vola, where I was with Lord Walpole, and the Hon. Charles Stuart. The following morning (the 4th), proceeding by the Tagus, through the plains since immortalized by the victory of the British and Spaniards on the 27th and 28th July, 1809, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley and Cuesta, over a double French force, I joined the British minister and suite, with the supreme junta, at Talavera de la Reina, where the junta central assembled in the town-hall; count Florida Blanca, Cevallos, and the other leading members were present.

December 5th, we proceeded for the south of Spain through a wide valley (Vaga], by the Tagus, in a rich country of vines, olives, corn, and pasture. The horizons on the right and left were bounded by distant hills. The coaches, carros, horses, and mules, for the members of government, their families, friends, attendants, and valuables, were very numerous. In the cavalcade with count Florida Blanca, was the archbishop of Toledo, brother of Charles IV. and an attendant body of royal guards. Seven mules drew each coach; and their caparisons were in the Moorish style, with silk fringes of red, blue, white, and yellow, with many bells.

I have seen no cavalcades surpass this, except the Moorish grandeur of litters in India; where the nabobs have not indeed coaches, but massy palanquins, camels, and elephants, in their suites. Hackeries drawn by horses with numerous bells, and carrying musical bands, playing on flutes, drums, and cymbals, accompanied with female singers and dancers, and followed by a motley host of armed and unarmed attendants.

The groups of country people assembled by the road in different parts, wore a drooping and sorrowful aspect. Beyond Talavera, leaving Castille, we entered Estremadura, where a different costume prevails, that added to the dejected appearance of the groups. The men's dresses are brown jackets, and white waistcoats: low crowned hats, with large brims; long black gaiters, and a tartan sash. The priests have long black cloaks, and low crowned beavers, with immense shovel brims; and the friars have gowns, caps, and other dresses of their several orders. The women wear blue or green skirts thrown over their heads as hoods against weather and sun. These substitutes for hoods shew an inside edge of red. They almost conceal the bodice or jacket, and tartan handkerchief, worn on the head like a mob cap, and tied under the chin. The petticoat is brown, and the stockings red, with white or yellow gussets or clocks.

The gazette of the junta of Tudela, dated December 4th, announced the marquis Roman's appointment to the chief command in the north of Spain, with great powers vested in him north of Madrid; over Old Castille, Leon, the Asturias, and Galicia.

Afterwards the prince de Monforte was said to be appointed commander in chief [capitan general] of the south.

Intelligence arrived, that on the 3d of December marshal Bessieres a second time summoned Madrid at four in the morning; and received for answer from marquis Castellar at nine, that he would consult the constituted authorities of his court, and also ascertain the dispositions of the people, as impressed by the circumstances of the day; and the determination of the inhabitants was to conquer or die.

October 11th, the same forenoon, after a little advantage of the French in the suburbs [Prado], Bessieres a third time summoned the capital. Ge-

neral Morla and Don Bernardo Yriarte repaired at five in the evening to Berthier, at Napoleon's quarters, and a fatal interview took place. General Morla, a person of Irish extraction, who had insinuated himself, from one appointment to another, into the chief command at Madrid, proved by his traitorous capitulation, and withdrawing of his force, that he was worse than the miserable *Mack*, who had traitorously surrendered up Ulm to the French in Swabian Germany. Morla refused admittance to the Spanish force which arrived the 3d, under generals St. Juan and Hurida, and made the troops in the city withdraw; and on the 5th he put the French in possession of the strong posts of the capital, and thus betrayed the patriotic inhabitants. The Spaniards now found to their cost, that they had been too unguarded in admitting foreigners to hold important posts, under government, in their country and colonies, who treacherously betrayed them; and that the success of usurpation arose from bribery, perfidy, and sinister stratagems. The French bulletin stated the number of forces at 60,000, whom Napoleon reviewed on the 10th at Madrid.

Among the grandees sent as hostages to Bayonne, were, Signors Tartamala, Songro, and Mons, first counsellor of state. The marquis de St. Simon was tried by a French court-martial, and ordered to be shot, for defending the Fuencarral gate; and Mr. Murphy, for defending the St. Barbara gate. But on some mediation, the sentence was changed, as a matter of policy, to imprisonment at Bayonne. Also the marquis Santa Cruz, the count de Transtamara, and the prince of Castelfranco. The Puerta de Fuencarral is the entrance to Calle St. Bernardo; and the Puerto de Santa Barbara to the Calle Hortaleza, at the royal tapestry manufactory.

A decree, dated December 12th, 1808, signed by Napoleon and Murat, confiscated the property of the following grandees.

The Duke del Infantado.

Duke de Medina Celi.

Marquis de Santa Cruz.

Count d' Altamira.

Don Pedro Cevallo's.

The Duke de Hejar.

Duke de Ossuna.

Count de Fernan Nunez.

Duke de Castelfranco.

Bishop of Santander.

A decree of the Supreme Junta, dated Seville, May 18th, proscribed all those who adhered to the party of the French, and particularly,

Don Gonzalo de O Farrel.

Don Meguel de Azanza.

The Marquis Caballero.

Count Campo Alanza.

The Duke de Pillas.

Don Thomas Morla.

Don Manuel Romero.

Don Pedro de Anibas.

Don Jose Marquina y Galinda.

Don Manuel Sexto.

Count Cabarras.	Don Espinosa.
Don Juan de Mazarredo.	Don Luis Marcellino Pereira.
Don Luis de Urquijo.	Don Juan Eloquent.
Count Momarco.	Don Pedro de Estala.
Don Francisco Xavier de Negrete.	Don Francisco Gallarda Fernandez.
The Marquis de Cansacalno.	The Duke de Mahon.
Marquis de Vandaya Casa.	Don Francisco Cavies Duran.
Marquis de Palacias.	Don Francisco Amoros.
Marquis de Monte Simaso.	And
Marquis de St. Adriano.	Don Jose Navarro Sangran.

These persons having notoriously rendered themselves guilty of high treason, were decreed, on their apprehension, to be surrendered to the tribunal of public welfare, to be tried and punished according to law.

Thus the war is left with the rightful claimants in the situation of those seeking to recover their capital from usurpation, in the first war that profane history has recorded, when the seven chiefs went against Thebes thirty years before the Trojan war, to rescue the government from the usurper Eteocles, who had broken his treaty of reigning alternate years with his brother Polynices.

Tydeus, at the Prætian Gate attacking Menalippus.	
Capanæus Ezetran	Polyphontes.
Eteocles Neis	Megareus.
Hippomedon Onca Pallas	Hyperbius.
Atalantes North	Acton.
Amphiaraus Omolæan	Lasthenes.
Polynices	Eteocles.

See *Æschylus's* Tragedy of the Seven Chiefs against Thebes.

The *Antigone* of Sophocles is a sequel of this story. The *Phænisse* of Euripides relates the tragical end of the two brothers. Many of the ancient tragedies are on the subject of this unfortunate Cadmæan family of *Œdipus*. Diodorus Siculus gives the same names of six of the chiefs, but unaccountably names as the seventh, Adrastus king of Argos, instead of Polynices, who had married his daughter, and whom he supplied with an army for recovering the government of Thebes.

The whole drama of the Spanish claimants and French usurpers was to be acted afresh, and as there can be no interest in a repetition of the former scenes, history is here supposed to end the recital, and surrounding and succeeding states are exhorted to profit by it.

Assumed names of the Family of Napoleon, and his dependants.

- Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France and King of Italy.
 Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.
 Louis King of Holland.
 Jerome King of Westphalia.
 Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy (step-son of Napoleon.)
 Infant daughter of ditto, Princess of Bologna.
 Joachim Murat, King of Naples (brother-in-law of Napoleon.)
 Cardinal Fesche, Archbishop of Lyons, and Primate of the confederation
 of the Rhine (uncle of Napoleon.)

Vassal Kings of Napoleon's creation.

- King of Bavaria.
 King of Wirtemberg,
 King of Saxony.

Some of the French nobility created by Napoleon.

C. M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples.

Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo.

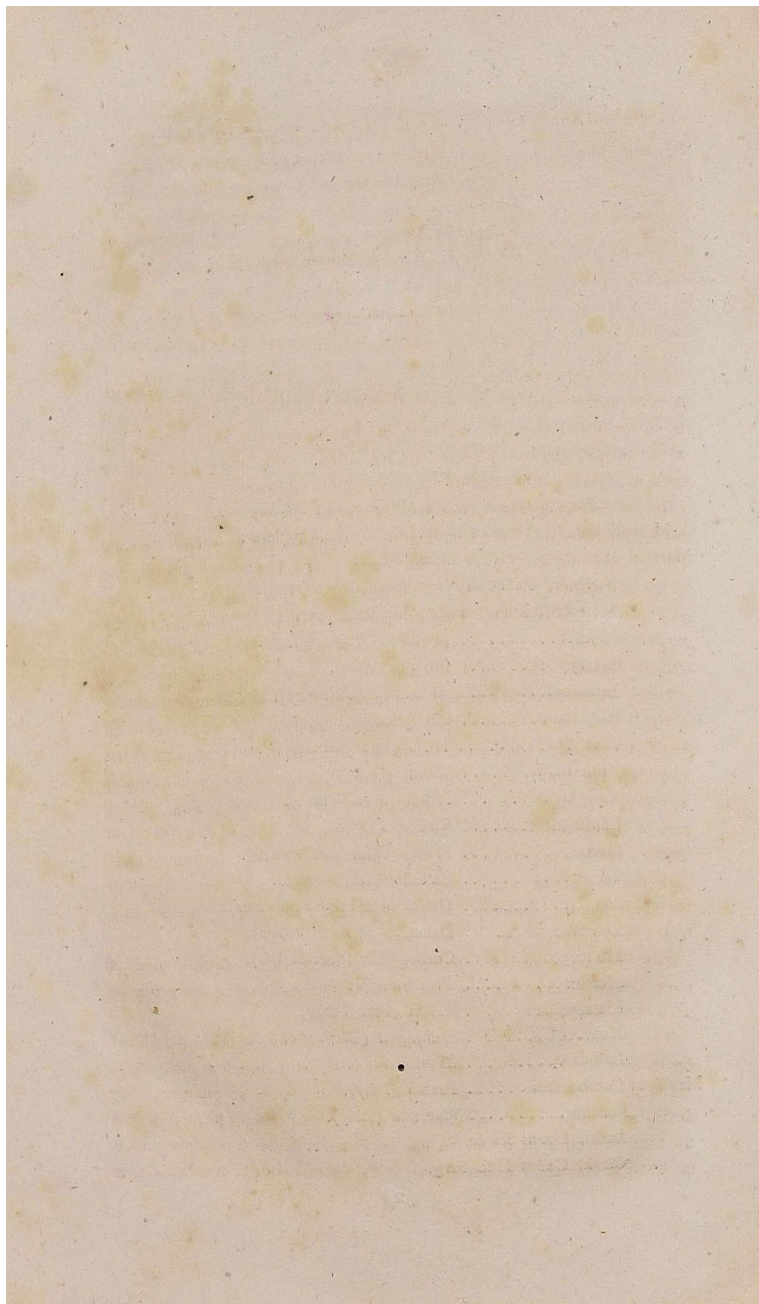
- Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel (Switzerland).
 Marmont, Duke of Ragusa (Dalmatia).
 Junot Abrantes (Portugal).
 Savary Rovigo (Italy).
 Davoust Auerstadt (Germany).
 Augerau Castiglioni (Italy).
 Bessieres Istria (Venetian Gulph).
 Kellerman Valmy (Italy).
 Arrighis Padua (near Venice).
 Caulincourt Vicenza (Ditto).
 Duroc Friouli (North of Venice).
 Victor Belluno (near Venice).
 Soult Dalmatia (Gulph of Venice).
 Lefebvre Dantzick (Polish Prussia).
 Moncey Cornegliano (near Parma).
 Mortier Treviso (near Venice).
 Massena Rivoli (near Turin).
 Ney Elchingen (Germany, Swabia).
 Lasnes Montebello (Italy).

Monsieur Cambaceres Parma (Italy).

Lebrun Placenza (Italy).

Lacal, Count Sessac.

Clark, Count Huenberg.



APPENDIX.

THE royal palace and convent at Escorial, twenty miles N.W. of Madrid, is, next to the Vatican, the most vast fabric in the world. The church is of Grecian architecture, similar to St. Paul's cathedral in London; full of sculpture, with a cupola 343 feet high. The mausoleum, of an octagonal form with a dome, consists entirely of Spanish marble, highly polished and sculptured. Fourteen of the twenty-six catacombs contain each a sarcophagus of the same marble, uniform in elegant shape, enriched with ornaments, and feet of chased bronze, and gold plates, indicating the kings and queens they contain. Others of the royal families have a separate place of interment. Two sarcophagi are kept in readiness for the reigning sovereigns; but one of the friars who shewed the mausoleum observed, that the sarcophagus intended for the queen would be devoted to another. Two hundred and eighteen immense folios of vellum, containing a richly illuminated manuscript, in printed hand, of the scriptures, with each letter of many inches dimensions, are arranged in different parts of the church. The library contains many thousand volumes of ancient authors; and fine paintings over the book cases, on the walls and ceiling. Every part of the palace, convent, sacristy, and church, contain a profusion of marble, finely painted coved ceilings, and incomparable pictures by Raffael, Guido, Titian, and almost every eminent Italian painter; as well as the finest Spanish painters, Claudio Cöello, Murillo, Ribero [Spanoletto], Valasquez, Zurbaran, &c.

A marble statue of the crucifixion, is an unparalleled exquisite piece of sculpture by Venulto Sereno; and there are shrines, caskets, and cabinets, with diamonds, jewels, &c. of inestimable value.

The Escorial was built to commemorate the victory of Philip II. of Spain over the French, on the Catholic saint, St. Lawrence's day, 1557. He began, 1562, to build; and lived to finish this immense structure. He dedicated it to St. Lawrence; and the ground-plan was made to resemble the form of a gridiron, on which that saint had suffered martyrdom. One of the friars who shewed the Escorial, wrote the following sum which it cost

at the time it was built, 57,860,270 rials. The wild state of the rocks, mountains, and wastes, now planted, and the royal convent built in their centre, with the adjoining town, make the lines applicable to the king, which Heloisa applied to Abellard, on his building the Paraclete: "In *ipsis cubilibus ferarum, in ipsis latibulis latrorum, ubi nec nominari Deus solet, divinum erexisti tabernaculum, et spiritui sancto proprium dedicasti templum.*"

The royal palace at Aranjuez, twenty miles south of Madrid, was begun to be built by Philip II. It is of Grecian architecture, and the approach is by extensive piazzas and corridors. The interior of the palace abounds with marble, and contains a fine collection of pictures: The coved ceilings are richly painted, the apartments handsome, and the whole in perfect order. The situation is low and flat, on the Tagus, similar to that of Hampton Court on the Thames. The windows command fine views of the river, cascade, floating bridge, gardens, distant hills, and noble avenues of lofty trees, extending some miles in stately vistas in many directions. One of these grand avenues leads to the Casa Labrador, which may be called the Frogmore of Spain. It has been almost the sole object of refined patronage of the reign of Charles IV. The grounds abound with superb Italian marble statues, and vases of vast dimensions. The house contains thirty-eight rooms, fitted up in different tastes; and vie with one another in elegance, costliness, and chaste decoration. The coved ceilings of all the three stories are enriched with emblematical paintings by the best artists: Parith, Duky, Bayeu, Galbeth, and the present Murillo and Valasquez. Some of the apartments have domes supported by marble columns. The cornices, dados, openings of the windows and doors, are different kinds of Spanish marble, richly sculptured, and highly polished. The walls are painted by Bayeu, with groups of figures or landscapes; others covered with porcelain, manufactured, sculptured, and painted at Madrid, to resemble porcelain from Japan; and others hung with silk tapestry from Valencia, representing groups of figures, landscapes, and appropriate ruins of Murviedro, the too faithful Saguntum, destroyed by Hannibal. The windows and doors are exquisite workmanship of valuable kinds of wood, elegantly enamelled, or inlaid with ivory, silver, gold, and precious stones. The floors are inlaid wood, by Cortez; or porcelain china, or marble tessellated, or inlaid with mosaic work, or covered with rich carpets made in Spain; where the tripods, stools, &c. of real bronze, and other elegant furniture, were also manufactured. The gallery of ancients contains, between elegant marble pilasters, many ancient busts and medallions; and the coved ceiling is embellished with representations of the emperor Titus, Alexander in India, &c. That of the superb billiard room adjoining, represents in

four grand compartments, first, Vulcan's cave, with groups of Cyclops at work; secondly, Eolus causing tempests and shipwrecks; thirdly, Apollo, Neptune, &c.; fourthly, Abundantia diffusing plenty from her cornucopia. The ceiling of the porcelain tea-room represents a group of allegorical figures, among which is España, crowned with the triple turrets of Castille, riding in a triumphal car drawn by lions. Calpe and Abyla, the ne plus ultra of the Romans, are represented by the pillars of Hercules; and the Tagus, which flows near the palace, is personified. The seasons are represented on the richly painted coved ceiling of another room, with Spring and Autumn, under the allegories of Cupid and Bacchus. The room fitted up in the French style, with enamel, and every thing costly that French taste could lavish on it, is surpassed by that of Spanish workmanship, where all the enrichments are really inlaid in the most exquisite manner by Cortez; and the furniture is of real bronze, with Spanish plate mirrors of Ildefonso. The grand saloon exceeds all the other apartments, if possible, in beauty, as to elegant marble pillars supporting the dome, painted ceilings, and furniture, busts, and statues of Hercules, Truth, &c. with which the interior of the house, as well as the niches of the exterior of this elegant villa and pleasure grounds abound. Ambassadors from foreign courts, who have had an opportunity of seeing the Casa Labrador, have concurred in testifying, that no country contains a fabric so richly and exquisitely finished.

The king's richest farms, and immense wine vaults, are near the town of Aranjuez.

Toledo is twenty miles lower on the Tagus, and thirty from Madrid. This ancient city stands on a high promontory, almost surrounded by the river; somewhat similar in situation to Durham. The summit of the hill is crowned with a castle; and the cathedral of the archbishop is very stately, and the sculpture rich, both externally and within. That in the choir is of exquisite workmanship, by Borgona and Berrugnete, representing in a series of groups the progress of the conquest of Grenada. There are a library, and pictures by the best painters; statues, and valuable shrines of silver, gold, and precious stones. The revenues of this church are said to amount to near £100,000 a year. The town contains an university, and an ancient palace of the Moorish sovereigns. It is called by a name, probably introduced by the Moors, Alcazar, from the Arabic word, ^{القصر} *القصر* ^{القصر} *القصر* which signifies the house or palace. [See page 556, Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum.] This depopulated city, sunk from 200,000 inhabitants to 20,000, is the picture of dilapidation, and abounds with ancient grandeur in ruins. The city is defended by a fortified mouldered wall; and a long

ancient bridge, of many arches, leads from the principal gate to the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre on the opposite bank of the Tagus. Little more remains than the vestiges of an oval foundation of great dimensions, and an arch; as at one extremity of the area a convent has been built out of the materials. The turnpike road passes through the area of this ancient coliseum to the [Fabric Real de Espodas] royal manufactory of swords. A branch of the Tagus turns wheels that work the machinery, and grinding-stones for polishing the Toledo blades.

The golden Tagus of the ancients, extends through a course of 600 miles from its source, on the confines of Arragon, from whence I have traversed it to the sea at Lisbon.

Madrid is built on a grand scale, and contains about 200,000 inhabitants; comprehending all the first classes of Spanish families. The principal streets are very wide, and wind along in the line of beauty free from straight formality. The houses have balconies along the front of every story, though five or six in number. The mansions are very large of the chief nobility; whom, unfortunately for the country, the Bourbons obliged to devote their lives to a town residence, seldom visiting their country estates, which are neglected, and their mansions gone to decay. Fine marble fountains, of colossal dimensions, with groups of figures, ornament and supply various parts of the capital and environs with pure water; which in a warm climate is a valuable luxury. The churches, hospitals, convents, palaces, museums, and other public buildings in the different departments of government, are very magnificent. The roads and bridges leading from the capital are stately; and some fine triumphal arches form the principal entrances of the walls that surround the city. The streets are well paved, under-drained with sewers, excellently lighted with lamps by night, and remarkable for cleanness and convenience. The palace of Buen retiro, in the Prado [i. e. good retreat in the park], east of Madrid, is situated somewhat similar to Buckingham House, in St. James's Park.

The state palace at the north-west extremity of Madrid, was built by Charles III.

1. The principal entrance is a wonderfully grand saloon, containing fine stately fluted marble columns of the Ionic order, with gold pedestals and capitals. The floor, tessellated marble of different colours, formed in diamonds; gilded tables, with marble slabs; green silk curtains, of the royal manufactory of Valencia, to the windows, which are of great dimensions. Six rich diamond-cut glass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling; which is lofty, coved, and richly painted with emblematical groups of figures; and fine marble statues stand in niches between the pillars. 2. A superb and spacious double stair-case of marble, with the walls and ceiling

richly painted, leads to (3.) a grand anti-room, enriched with marble casings to the doors, windows, and dados, superbly hung, carpeted, and furnished; and the coved ceiling emblematically painted with figures by Mengs. The next is, (4.) the grand hall of audience for receiving ambassadors. It is hung with scarlet velvet, and contains many immense mirrors of the royal manufactory of Ildefonso. The cornices and dados, and the large folding mahogany doors, as well as the large plate glass windows, have their casings of marble, and the floor beyond which the rich carpet of Spanish manufacture extends. A throne stands on an elevated part of the floor, which is ascended by steps; brilliant chandeliers are suspended from the lofty coved ceiling, which is emblematically painted in groups of figures by Zecupolo. The length of this superb hall is 120 feet.

The council of state's room has a long table surrounded with stools, covered with blue cloth, and the king's chair at the head.

In this stately palace, which encloses a large square court, a person standing in a corner room, may view eleven apartments in a line in one direction, and apparently about the same number at right angles, out of which other rooms open round the court: the opposite angle of this palace would command similar views, probably, if notice were taken. The whole of these state apartments are on the story over the ground floor.

9. Rooms *en suit*, full of books in cases, with glass doors, and fine pictures above, form the library. Every part of the palace abounds with pictures, by Italian, Flemish, and Spanish painters of eminence. All the marbles of the palace, different in every apartment, are Spanish; and all the workmanship is by Spanish artists. The king's dressing room is magnificent, and entirely composed of porcelain.

This stately superb royal palace, for grandeur, costliness, modern taste, and perfect repair, may fairly vie with any in the world.

Spain is rendered interesting to the whole world by the momentous crisis that at this juncture displays her giving an example to all Europe, in contending to support her natural rights and liberties against an unprincipled foreign usurper. A nation, always celebrated for greatness and honour, not yet altered from her ancient establishments, but retaining in every thing a national character. As the expressions of eminent writers may be known to be Shakespeare's, Milton's, Addison's, &c.; so every thing through Spain displays distinguishing traits of the ancient order of things subsisting through a long succession of years, down to this period, when a total change must inevitably ensue.

The state of Spain in navigation and commerce, agriculture and implements of husbandry, plantations, buildings, roads, carriages, travelling, and

manner of living, may be compared to what England was three hundred years ago, in the reign of Henry VIII.

The circumstance of the unreformed religion, since the time that the introduction of Christianity first partly destroyed polytheism, without the remains of idolatry being shaken off, strengthens the parallel. England was happy in effecting a reform by herself, without the interference of a foreign conqueror: but how seldom does such a circumstance almost miraculously occur!

Two centuries would apparently be required to introduce the English state of improvements, with the attendant evils, excessive luxuries of every description, supposing every exertion in building, planting, cultivation, mechanism, and commerce, were made during such a continuance of peace, while England remained stationary.

The Bourbons have neglected navigation and commerce, and suffered them to go greatly to decay, which began to flourish under Ferdinand the Great; and rose to their greatest height under the Austrian family that succeeded him. Ferdinand employed Columbus, a Genoese, on voyages of discovery; who, in 1492, descried some western islands, and returned with the intelligence to Spain. In 1498, Columbus, and the attendant Spaniards, explored the western hemisphere, and discovered the Caracas river, Orinoko.

1519, Philip I. sent Magellan, with five ships (and 230 men), on a voyage of discovery. Passing through the straits that bear his name, and doubling Cape Horn, he discovered the Ladrone [Tinian, Guam, &c.], and Philippine [Luconia, or Manilla, Mindanao, &c.] islands, where he was cut off. The navigators afterwards visited the spice islands [Amboyna, Banda, &c.] and, proceeding for Europe by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, were the first that sailed round the world. The Molucca islands [Amboyna, Banda, &c.] and Malacca, on the peninsula of the golden Chersonese, first received European governors from Spain.

These adventurers led to Spain's great aggrandisement by her colonies; the acquisitions in North America, of East and West Florida, and of Mexico, under Charles V. by Fernando Cortez, with the rich mines of gold, silver, and other metals, as well as precious stones. Nearly all South America, excepting the Portuguese Brazils, French Cayenne, and Dutch Surinam. Spain obtained Terra Firma, Chili, said to be the most delightful climate and fertile soil in the world; and Peru, with the rich mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, acquired under Charles V. by Pizarro, who founded Lima, its capital.

Notwithstanding the extent of cultivation throughout the country, the ploughs and harrows in general, like those of India, and of the ancients,

are little more than a hoe and rake, drawn by a pair of very small oxen or cows. Too great a pressure confines the heads of the cattle, in being yoked by the horns instead of the neck. The wheel-carriages drawn by them, and other implements of husbandry, and the state of agriculture, are proportionally defective. Yet many traits remain of the former advanced state of cultivation. In various parts, the sides of the hills are formed like steps in terraces, as in China, but on a smaller scale, to preserve moisture to the crops, where otherwise there would be none. On the lower grounds, ridges are often formed in ploughed land, to retain the moisture in so dry a country, where furrows are cut in England to drain it off. Water is penned up in many parts, and let flow at pleasure through channels conveyed in various directions to irrigate the grounds, and is very valuable. The climate, seasons, and produce of the north of Spain, are most resembled by their northern neighbour, Cornwall: but in point of scenery, Galicia and the Asturias are more mountainous than the Highlands of Scotland; abounding with heights much more elevated than the Grampian mountains. The astonishing aspects of the Pyrenees, perpetually covered with snow, assume stupendous majesty; and when reflecting a strong sun, have the silvery appearance, at fifty miles distance, of clouds, with which they mix. Leon may be compared in flatness to Leicestershire, Cambridgeshire, or Oxfordshire, but it has a burnt appearance; and is very destitute of wood, though abounding with corn and vines. The northern parts of that province still more resemble the Yorkshire wolds, or Salisbury Plain. The province of Valencia is the garden of Spain, particularly near the Mediterranean, in richness of soil, cultivation, and variety of produce. Yet, excepting the olive trees, mixed with the vines over the face of the lower grounds, there is a deficiency of wood; and the rocky mountains have a very baked appearance.

Estremadura exhibits almost every variety of country in its wildest state: and many parts of the vast tract of Spanish Estremadura is more rude than Derbyshire, and may be compared to Wales; as the Portuguese Estremadura may to Ireland. Indeed, in most respects, the cultivation, industry, and exertion of Spain, may be compared to England; and the slovenly, indolent, and filthy condition of Portugal, to Ireland. Excepting that the valleys between the rugged mountains of the northern parts of Spain abound with walnut and chesnut trees, there is a great want of wood throughout the country. The cork trees [*ethenas*], a species of oak [*ilex*], bearing acorns [*bellotas*], are in many parts; but they are generally pollards, very stunted, and rendered ugly by being stripped of the bark every seven years.

The roads approaching many towns pass through avenues of ornamental

trees, forming "in winter, shelter, and in summer, shade." This is an agreeable contrast to the country in general, which is open, naked of timber, and deficient of plantations. The country being destitute of the advantage of coals, which England possesses over all others, there is a great scarcity of fuel. The old vines are burnt, wherever they can be got, for the kitchen fires: chaff and leaves afford the miserable substitute where there is nothing else to cook with.

Spain is very hot in summer; and the south, even in winter, the greatest part of the day, particularly on the coasts of the Mediterranean, where, on shore as well as on the water, the shade is indispensable the greatest part of the day.

Water cooled with ice is in great request; and bought by the poorest as well as the highest orders of people.

A succession of ice and snow are daily conveyed from the high mountains to the towns, in some places to a considerable distance. The fountains and tanks at the principal towns, sculptured out of masses of marble, with which the country beyond every other abounds, are very superb.

The public buildings, castles, city walls, palaces, cathedral churches, monasteries, hospitals, colleges, aqueducts,^a bridges, and amphitheatres, though many of them are greatly mouldered to decay, shew great remains of ancient grandeur.

There are instances of towns almost entirely subterraneous; as Fuente Duennã, where the houses are cut out of soft rock, as in a few instances at Nottingham: so that a traveller may be approaching a town without almost perceiving it. Crystal rocks, called espajuelo and yaso (glass stone), extend many miles on both sides of the Tagus, near the town.

Though many parts of Spain are very cold in winter, there are no fire-places in the apartments; and few of the ordinary houses having the casements supplied with glass, except in chief towns, light cannot be admitted without the accompaniment of cold. Charcoal is occasionally burnt in brasiers, which are portable from room to room; and the embers keep alive several days, occasionally stirred to excite the warmth. The kitchen fire-places are open throughout Spain, as those made three hundred years ago in England, and as remaining at some farm-houses to this time. There are none but truckle beds, with mattresses, placed in the sitting-rooms in recesses, called alcoves, from the Persian word, *alkobah*, *القبة* or rather the Arabic word, introduced by the Moors, *al kobat*, *القبة* the arched recess. The height of the chairs and tables are generally ill-suited to each other;

^a That at Segovia is very ancient, and the most grand, consisting of two tiers, of many hundred arches, for conveying of water.

and it is rare to see an article of mahogany furniture, or any but of the most antiquated kind, with a few exceptions at palaces, or very great houses; and the ancient Grecian lamps are still in common use.

The houses have iron bars before the windows, as a protection; which give them a prison-like appearance. From this circumstance some have been led to represent the Spanish husbands as confining their wives, or jealous; when, on the contrary, a culpable neglect and inattention are the vices of the present day.

The manner in which the law of the Bourbons laid a restriction with respect to marriages, and in which parents form matches for their children, led to apathy and infidelity. Some accounts have described Spaniards spindle-shanked, and ill-proportioned: but although the form varies in different provincial kingdoms, it is usually robust.

Their features are, generally speaking, Roman; and differ more than their figures from the English.

The Spaniards shew great sincerity of character; and possess the highest species of politeness, without ostentation: that of quickly discovering our good wishes, and forwarding our views in the most assiduous friendly manner. Every where, except in large towns, where there would be no end to it, they shew the civility to a stranger of moving the hat.

They are pleased to express the similarity of their character to that of the English in seriousness and sincerity, and the friendship and union that would naturally subsist between the two nations; and point out the diametrically opposite character of the French. Spain is one of the few countries that does not generally receive the French language, which has crept into almost every other part of Europe. The costume or dress of Spaniards is peculiar; but their manners are polished, their minds cultivated, and their language refined. The country has not only produced great painters, musicians, sculptors, architects, astronomers, and the learned body of the Jesuits; but excellent histories, heroic and dramatic poems, have been written in the Castillian tongue, besides masterpieces in the lower departments of literature. As *Don Quixotte*, the best romance, and antidote to all romance; and *Gil Blas*, the best novel: for "*Le Sage* having acquired the Spanish language, greatly admired the authors of that nation, of whom he has given this, and some other translations and imitations, with great success."^b

There are very few cross roads in any part of Spain; but a few direct great roads have been formerly made in a very stately and substantial man-

^b " See the preface to the Spanish *Gil Blas*, Madrid, 1800; and the *Dictionnaire Historique Portalif*."

ner at the government's cost, and without turnpike gates. Their number does not probably exceed that of the more humble roads in England three centuries ago. Some of the great rivers are yet to be passed by ferries; though they are generally crossed on the old established roads by stone bridges.

Where the traveller is merely known to be an Englishman, he passes unmolested, or has even attentions shewn to him; and where he is introduced, experiences the most sincere friendship. Under the present crisis of affairs, numbers called on me at every town, and several would sit and converse where I rested. The comfort of remaining private was given up, however much fatigued; thinking it due from a humble representative of my country, to waive personal considerations. When they had taken their leave, I often learnt they were people of title and rank.

Crowds would collect in the streets, to testify their sense of the English nation's friendship, by huzzas of "Viva Grand Britannia; Viva el Rey de Inglaterra."

I travelled unarmed through almost every province of Spain, often on visits from one distant part to another, and in the coolness of the night, attended frequently by only a postillion, without being once attacked.

The shepherds' dogs in numbers, are the most formidable in appearance; annoyed by the cracking of postillions' whips; which answer the purpose of horns blown by the guards of mail coaches in England, and bring also crowds of people in the towns to learn the news.

Riding post with a couple of horses and a postillion, and changing at each stage, is the only expeditious mode of travelling. The most common way among the Spaniards, is riding the same mule; and the figures frequently met, bring to mind those of Don Quixotte and Sancho Pança. A coach, which for massiveness resembles that of a lord mayor, is the most stately and tedious mode of travelling; and as slow as an English waggon. It is drawn by seven mules; and the journey between Corunnã and Madrid, not exceeding four hundred miles, required a fortnight. It was easy to walk across the country and join the coach at pleasure, after shooting partridges and other game; for there is neither game-law nor molestation. At the post-houses [posadas and ventas], the traveller must usually have his own provisions dressed, in such a kitchen, and by such a cook, as are described in the cave of Gil Blas. The number of Maragattas [carriers, dressed in leather-like armour], often sleeping about the floors below, and the number of their pack-mules with tinkling bells, add to the scene. The wine, eggs, and other articles, are generally to be sent out for; and the only charge is for noise in the house [ruida de casa].

Spain is almost destitute of country gentlemen; and their ancient resi-

dences are seldom visited. Few country seats are frequented, except those of commercial persons near the towns on the Mediterranean coast. The principal nobility, and people of property, not with the army, have long been obliged to devote their whole lives to residence in Madrid, and the chief provincial towns, to be under the eye of the police.

The Bourbon sovereigns, who had been forced upon the Spaniards, had sufficient cause for jealousy of the adherents to the Austrian line of succession throughout the country, to enforce the necessity of keeping the leading Spanish families in the great towns as a sort of state prisoners on parole.

The constitution of the country has been equally infringed on; though, if properly acted up to, it is by no means a bad one.

The whole country has been reduced to abject poverty, except the rich domains that till now remained divided between monasteries and the nobles; and of the motives for parents consigning their children to convents, religion, protection, and subsistence, may all conduce in certain proportions, but the last is believed to have the strongest influence. The peasantry are not illiterate; most of them are taught to read and write; and there are 1500 boys educated at a single religious institution in the Calle Hortaleza, at Madrid.

The veteran soldiers are allowed only three rials^c a day (8d.), the recruits four; but there are deductions from both: they have also a pound and a half of black bread for two days; a hat, pair of shoes, three pair of stockings, and a suit of clothes, once in thirty months. These allowances are insufficient for meat and clothing. They cannot afford to purchase meat, and their beverage is water. To the question, why is the soldier's pay not made adequate to his comforts? the answer of military men was, that increasing demands on an impoverished people, might at such a juncture prove a dangerous experiment; but perhaps the reverse would be more secure to the state.

Of the possible causes, why poor peasants, who have no property to fight for, volunteer to the army, their religion, homes, and subsistence, all have their weight, yet the most prevailing motives are most probably the counsel of the priests, and a provision. Like the Spaniards in general, they are a robust people, particularly in the northern provinces: yet they are abstemious to a proverb in their manner of living, and can endure greater privations than the French.

Taking every thing into consideration, the expense of living in Spain is about half what it is in England. Travelling more than half, taxes less;

^c The rial is about 2½d. the Spanish dollar of 4s. 6d. being 20 rials.

out in almost every respect, without particularizing a few exceptions, on the average about half. Yet notwithstanding this, and other favourable traits of Spain and Spaniards, I would dissuade the English from going to settle there. The customs, manners, and religion, are so different, that the plan would end in disappointment. Indeed, if any English are dissatisfied with these particulars at home, they need only travel for a time to any foreign part, to establish a love of their country; and, as enlightened patriots, to become guardians of the rights, liberties, and welfare of England.

THE END.