Beauharnois, the ambassador of Napoleon. The project being discovered, it was frustrated, and a petition on the subject, drawn up by Escoiquiz, and written by his pupil, was found in the lining of the latter's coat. Nothing could exceed the rigorous treatment of the prince, on this discovery: Escoiquiz was sent to a convent, and Infantado exiled; while the servants who happened to be concerned in keeping up the communication were condemned to the galleys. It is from this moment you may date the species of idolatry which the people paid to the Prince of Asturias: hence, too, arose the events at Aranjuez, where the people rose, and seized the Prince of Peace, who must have infallibly perished, had it not been for the timely intercession of Ferdinand. Nothing could exceed the joy of the nation on hearing that the King had abdicated in favour of his son. The short reign of Ferdinand was marked by various acts of justice and magnanimity: one of his first measures was, to recall from exile the ministers disgraced by Godoy; more especially Jovellanos, Azara, O'Farril, and others. An unaccountable fatality seemed to take possession of Ferdinand and his advisers soon after;—the journey to Vitoria was decided on; you know the rest.

"Ferdinand's stay at Valençay is a remarkable period of his life: firmly believing that he could never return to power, he resigned himself to this thought with the fortitude of a stoic; applying himself to literature, he found a superb library,
and filled up a portion of his leisure in translating several Spanish works into French. His benevolence knew no bounds, and his departure is still regretted by the whole department, and will long be lamented by the poor and indigent. A person, or rather a monster, named Ameraga, nephew of Escoiquiz, having joined the train of Ferdinand, when he was passing through Biscay, on his way to Bayonne, accompanied him to that place, and contrived to introduce himself into the Court of Napoleon: being appointed superintendant of the household at Valençay, some months after, and chief keeper of the Prince, he acquitted himself of the charge like a true tyrant, treating the young king with so much insult and cruelty, that the latter was forced to represent his conduct to Napoleon; upon which an immediate order was sent, directing Ameraga to quit the palace instantly. Throwing himself at the feet of Ferdinand, and soliciting forgiveness, the Prince, moved by his tears, made him a present of a valuable estate on the banks of the Loire.

"Several writers have reproached Ferdinand with his blind partiality to Napoleon, and entire submission to his orders, as well as the cession made of all his rights, into the hands of the conqueror. If you ever publish this, compare the conduct of Ferdinand with that of Alexander at Tilsit, and of Francis at Schoenbrunn: do not fail to represent the fact of his having passed the whole of his life in a state of abject slavery, with-
out ever being allowed the smallest interference in political affairs. I cannot add anything more to your stock of information, as to the public history of Ferdinand. Perhaps you would like to hear one or two anecdotes relative to his private life.

"On his return from France, and while proceeding from the frontiers to Zaragoza, he read the Constitution, with San Carlos, and the famous General Palafox. Ferdinand expressed the highest opinion of the new code, and even traced its analogy to the ancient laws of the monarchy. Whenever either of his companions made a remark on its extreme liberality, he proved by quotations from various historians, that such had been the genuine spirit of our early institutions. It was at a village between Zaragoza and Valencia, that a deputation of Bishops inspired him with his first scruples against the code: this is an important fact, but little known, even here. Notwithstanding the persuasions of those pious fathers, Ferdinand hesitated a long time, nor was it till some days after his arrival at Valencia, that he would sign the fatal decree. If the nations of Europe knew the threats and subterfuges of every kind, put in practice there, they would acquit Ferdinand with one accord. I have frequently told you that foreign influence had a very large share in destroying our liberties: I need not remind you, that your own ambassador was amongst the first visitors; and there are those who do not hesitate to say, that a distinguished military chief
gave his voice in favour of the proposed measure. Without vouching for the truth of this statement, you are aware that a British general headed the cavalry which escorted the King into the capital; some persons go so far as to say, that this officer told those who suggested fears for the result, that he would answer for the conquest of Madrid, and securing the Cortes. This is also a report, of which I do not pretend to affirm the authenticity.

"With respect to the personal qualities of Ferdinand, I am bound to say he is the best of sons and husbands. I have already observed that he, never was known to pronounce a disrespectful word against his parents: you know the story of the picture, for I had it from yourself.* He car-

* I have already had occasion to allude to the personal charms of the young Queen, who, like most Saxon beauties, has light-coloured hair, and a remarkably fair complexion; forming a striking and agreeable contrast with her sisters-in-law, Donna Carlota and Donna Francisca, both distinguished for those jetty locks, large dark eyes, and plump forms, which mark the fascinating brunettes of Spain and Portugal. The greatest harmony is said to prevail amongst all the members of the Spanish Royal Family; their dining, and generally appearing in public together, is the best proof I can offer of this assertion: it is also an example which ought to put some other families to the blush. Although there is nothing in Ferdinand's exterior that would be likely to captivate the female mind, and that Her Catholic Majesty is nearly twenty years younger than her husband, (Ferdinand was born in 1784) yet is there every reason to believe she is warmly attached to the King; and that this results from his unexceptionable conduct, as a married man; never omitting
ried on a regular correspondence with the late King for many years before his death. Ferdinand is adored by his domestics: I have seen him enter the room of a sick servant, and present the

those little attentions, that though trifling in themselves, are a sure title to affection with women. A personal attendant of Her Majesty, has informed me, that Ferdinand passed a great part of the day with his wife, and was remarkably attentive to her wishes, or the most trivial points. The story of the picture is simply as follows:—His Majesty having expressed a wish that Madrazo should prepare a small cabinet picture for his study, in which the Queen was to be represented as Hebe, the painter immediately began his task, and when completed, waited on Ferdinand to show his work. The King was highly delighted with the likeness and colouring, but it had a fault: adhering somewhat too closely to the description given by the poets, and anxious to preserve the form through the drapery, the latter was not quite so substantial as to coincide with Ferdinand's notions on the subject of female costume: this did not however prevent him from complimenting the artist, to whom he merely hinted, that he thought a few more folds might be added without doing any injury to the general effect. Madrazo took the hint, and it was on the very day I happened to visit his study, that Hebe had been brought home, to assume a somewhat denser garb. In the course of our interview, he spoke highly of the King's knowledge of the fine arts, and of the uniform encouragement which he gave them.

In noticing the qualities of Ferdinand, I regret not to be able to extend the same praises to his brother, Don Carlos, who is exceedingly unpopular, arising in a great measure from his intimacy and too ready compliance with the suggestions of priests and bigots. Nothing but the strangest fatality can induce this prince to follow a course so diametrically opposed to his real
medicines himself, showing him as much attention as if he had been a brother. A person whom you know, being once closetted with him, refused to give some explanation demanded by His Majesty; upon which, the latter observed, you are not addressing your King, but a Spanish gentleman! Ferdinand has committed many faults; but there is not one of them that was not the effect of his inexperience, and of the ignorance in which he has been kept: he was surrounded in such a manner, that it was totally impossible for the truth to approach: when left to himself, he sought the goddess, with the most impatient avidity. A person said, one day, "your Majesty has ordered me to read this paper; it contains very serious accusations against some one, who enjoys your whole confidence."—"No matter," replied the King, "read on." After hearing the document read, with the greatest attention and composure, he took it from the secretary, without saying a word.

interest; and I am sure it would be impossible for his best friend, to render Don Carlos a greater service, than to remind him that the royal heirs apparent of the present day, who disregard public opinion, are incurring risks which I dread to name.

Don Francisco de Paula forms a striking, and most agreeable contrast to his brother: his popularity with all parties is the best panegyric of this prince, who is, in fact, looked up to by the constitutional party. If kings and princes could know how easy it is to be popular, and consider what a very moderate share of virtue satisfies their subjects, surely they would be greater favourites throughout Europe!
more, looked over the paper again, and then put it into his pocket: in a few days after the accused person got leave to retire from the court! When Porlier’s unfortunate affair took place, one of Ferdinand’s servants fell at the feet of his master, and said, “Sire, I also am guilty, but your Majesty is generous; I, therefore, implore my pardon, I am an accomplice of the general.” The King asked, whether any other person knew of his crime, and being answered in the negative, ordered the culprit to maintain a profound silence on the subject; adding, be cautious that none besides myself becomes the confidant of your weakness. The servant not only retained his place, but was raised to another of still greater importance.

“You wish to be informed of the mode of life which Ferdinand leads at present; the following details are from one who lives in the palace. He rises at six, and devotes a part of the morning to religious duties. After breakfast, which is taken in company with the Queen, and during which he converses familiarly with his medical adviser, the captain of the guard, or some of the attendants, he gives up an hour to the regulation of domestic concerns, and general affairs of the household: this duty performed, he takes an airing in his bérline, attended by a single person, without any escort whatever; while absent from the palace, Ferdinand generally visits some public establishment, or calls at one of his country houses. It sometimes happens that this part of the day is
given up to receiving foreign ambassadors, grandees, or other visits. He dines at four, without the least etiquette, and all the members of the Royal Family meet at dinner; during which, the King jokes with his brother's wife, or sisters-in-law, not unfrequently addressing some jocular remark to the servants who are in attendance. After dinner, he retires, smokes a segar, gives his orders to the valet-de-chambre, and then enters the state carriage, with the Queen, when the whole family go out in the usual order. After the evening's airing, public audience is given: this has never been omitted for a single day. Every class of persons are admitted at this hour; I have even seen beggars there. Ferdinand listens to each with the greatest patience, and as soon as the hall is empty, passes into his closet, with a secretary, to decide on the petitions presented, or requests that may have been made. Not a day passes, without despacho, (transacting public business). He is often engaged with two ministers at a time. The remainder of the evening is passed in reading, music, or in the society of his family."

Madrid, November 22, 1820.

If the above portrait bears any resemblance to the original, and I have no reason whatever to doubt that it does, for even those who are least inclined to favour the Spanish monarch speak of him only in general terms; there is no man in his
dominions so worthy of commiseration. But I have a much more important object in view, than gratifying the curiosity of the moment. I will put it to the common sense of mankind, whether any situation can be at once so deplorable, or unnatural, as that of men, who might be the greatest ornaments of society, converted into monsters by priests and courtiers? I will appeal to the most superficial reasoner, whether, if there had been a spark of humanity or virtue in those who have surrounded the King of Spain, his subjects would have suffered a hundredth part of what they have experienced; much less be taught to reproach him with being the author of their misfortunes? Supposing that only a part of the foregoing statements be correct, what a melancholy notion does this struggle between virtue and vice, to which princes are exposed, convey of royalty? Were it possible to ascertain that many of those sovereigns who have been handed down to present times, with opprobrium and infamy, possessed but half the good qualities of Ferdinand VII., what should we say of their ministers and advisers? Surely the miseries ascribed to kings, by our immortal bard, must have been depicted from his having penetrated more deeply into the recesses of courts, than the readers of his various and profound allusions to the proverbial and hereditary evils of royalty have generally imagined?*

* A French writer, with whom I have sometimes conversed relative to the erroneous opinions formed of princes, has fre
If I even possessed powers sufficient for such a task, I would not now stop to examine this sub-
sequently begged me to name any sovereign of feudal times, who was not in a state of constant hostility with the nobles and priesthood, if he attempted to oppose their projects against himself or the people; adding, that where intrigue or intimidation had not the desired effect, the hatchet or poignard were employed. After alluding to the personal qualities of Richard II., Henry IV., Charles I., Gustavus of Sweden and Louis XVI. my friend has said, "When it ceases to be the fashion to abuse kings for the crimes of their ministers and courtiers, there will not be so much difficulty as at present, in estimating their real characters."

It was not till after a residence of some time on the continent, that I recognized many mistakes into which I had been led with respect to Napoleon. Now that this extraordinary man has paid the debt of nature, I cannot help thinking that every year will increase the disposition, already so apparent, to exonerate his memory from many of these charges, heaped on him while living. I have noticed the change that has taken place on the subject in Spain, the last place in which such a revolution of opinion could be expected.

A Spanish writer of eminence, and who is a distinguished ornament of the liberal party, says, "That it is the height of injustice to condemn many acts of Napoleon's life, which arose more from the peculiarity of his position, and the necessity of pursuing a particular system of government, than any other motive." The same person maintains, "that it was utterly impossible for a sovereign to become so popular, and to govern as he did for above fourteen years, without doing so more or less in the spirit of the governed." Of this popularity, it is impossible for any person to form an adequate conception, who has not resided on the continent, and studied the national character as well as the state of parties in France.
ject in its important and multifarious bearings; it opens a field of meditation and inquiry, worthy of the most philosophic mind. I trust that the extraordinary anomaly between private life and public character, which I have brought to light, will attract the attention it deserves. Public sympathy has been often bestowed on the youth of both sexes, who are inveigled into a profession, which leads to their separation from the tenderest ties of society, leaving life a melancholy blank to which death would be a thousand times preferable; yet, is there some compensation even for these forlorn classes of the community; an imaginary picture of worldly happiness is substituted for the real blessings of life. But, what comparison is there between the sufferings of individuals, thus estranged from the social tie, and a prince, who, possessing the means and inclination to confer happiness on millions, is made a scourge for them, by the base arts and depraved passions of those who surround his person? If so much pains have been taken to restore the religious orders to society, how much more important is it, to make princes feel that they are men, and have contracted the same obligations as the rest of their fellow-creatures?

I have, in some of the preceding letters, attempted to show, that the christianity of monks and priests, such as those who established the Inquisition, is not the christianity of Christ: will any man lay his hand on his heart, and say
that Royalty was originally designed to be a curse to him who rules, and to those who obey? If ministers, priests and courtiers, have hitherto done their utmost to convert princes into a degraded cast, heaping on it crimes of their own invention and perpetration, let us hope that the time has at length arrived, when the public opinion of an enlightened age, will scout such monstrous anomalies, and prevent their recurrence.

If the observations which I have felt myself bound to make on the above momentous subject, have led me somewhat out of the immediate object in view, they will, at least, prevent the necessity of such other details as might have been necessary to account for the apparent disposition of the monarch to favour the designs of the servile faction: it has, till now, been the misfortune of Ferdinand's life, to be surrounded by men, who have laboured only to conceal the truth, for the double purpose of betraying their master, and of oppressing his subjects. Whenever their places shall be occupied by men of honour and virtue, what may not be expected from a prince, whose private life exhibits so many virtues as those described by my Madrid friend?*

* If it were possible to see only a part of the contrivances put in practice, to prevent Ferdinand from adhering to the Constitution, I am inclined to believe his most decided enemies would absolve him from blame. Considering the manner in which this prince has been brought up, and the strong religious bias he is said to inherit from his early education, who can be surprised at his hesitating to sanction the laws passed relative to the property
In noticing the obstacles which oppose the progress and consolidation of liberty in Spain, perhaps I ought to have concluded at those, which prevent the Sovereign from either knowing the real state of his people, or contributing to their happiness; but there are also others, and these of a most formidable nature. Besides those evils arising from the conflict of parties and interests, the jealousies which have been hitherto found much more powerful than the love of country; and which, while they exist, will prevent rival politicians from ever co-operating for the public

of the clergy and reducing their number. I know it to be an undeniable fact, that his refusing to approve a decree for the abolition of certain religious orders during the session of 1820 was owing to a fulminating letter from Rome, in which his Catholic Majesty was threatened with excommunication if he gave his consent to any measures relative to ecclesiastical affairs. Is any person, acquainted with the secret springs of priestcraft, so weak as to suppose, that threats of a much more appalling nature have not been continually made since? The letter addressed to Ferdinand by Solchaga, general of the Capuchins, and for which his Reverence was very properly prosecuted by the Cortes, told his Majesty in the plainest terms, that the law relative to the reduction of their number and property, was a gross sacrilege, inasmuch as that the followers of San Francisco de Assisa had promised and sworn never to abandon the doctrines of their founder, as confirmed by various councils and approved by several popes. For my own part, judging from all I have been able to collect, I cannot persuade myself, even allowing for a degree of hypocrisy inseparable from such an education, that Ferdinand would have rejected the decrees concerning the church, or senatorial privileges in a later instance; without the baneful influence I have noticed.
good; I ought to mention the personal ambition, which constantly steps in between the warmest patriots, and their duty to the people: above all, who can pass over that selfish feeling (called egotism by the French and Spaniards), the grand characteristic of our age, which, having first turned the brains of the best and wisest amongst us, giving rise to innumerable systems in religion, morals, legislation and politics, descends to senators, lawyers and soldiers, filling some with immense conceptions of their inflated nothingness, and making others fancy they were born to become the arbiters of taste as well as of liberty; an egotism, that, in concentrating every care in self, weakens or destroys those virtues, through the exercise of which, alone, man is superior to the brute creation. Next to the foregoing obstacles, and perhaps above them, may be placed those inequalities of society, and divisions of property, which have destroyed all the beautiful proportions of a well-regulated community, making natural enemies of the rich and poor, and placing both in a state of permanent hatred and hostility. However this wretched picture of modern civilization may clash with the opinions of many, because it is not so apparent to them, as to those who have visited Spain, they need only cross the Pyrenees, to be convinced that I do not exaggerate.

The last internal obstacle to freedom, which I shall notice, is not less common to other parts of Europe than to Spain. I allude to the corruption
of manners produced by errors in religion and government. Although the pure and uninterrupted stream of despotism, which has borne down principle and virtue in other countries, rendering it extremely difficult to find any six men who think alike, though they think so well; and making them, by turns, yield to power, or oppose only a feeble resistance to tyranny, has not poisoned the sources of patriotism and virtue in the Peninsula; yet are there but too many there, who have also neither sufficient constancy, nor adequate resolution to persevere in any grand scheme of public liberty, till the object be attained. Yes! I regret to say, that the same causes which have made mercenary apostates and willing slaves of thousands, in more countries than one north of the Pyrenees, have also exerted a most extensive influence in Spain.*

* The difficulties thrown in the way of communication, and more especially that violation of all law, in opening letters, attributed to some continental governments, cannot be sufficiently reprobad. But as these disgraceful practices, like espionnage, are amongst the maxims of government invented above a hundred years ago, if not long before in the countries alluded to, it is useless to hope for a change while things continue on their present footing. All than can be done, under such circumstances, is to devise the best means within our reach of communicating with one’s friends, without passing through the ordeal of spies and informers. It is not enough, that genius and talent should be taxed in the shape of books, pictures, and other objects of taste, the interchange of amicable sentiments and family secrets, must also
It will be said, that one who sees so little to approve in the moral and political order of society, can have but slender hope in the future: this is not the case; his hopes are of the most sanguine description. Does not the march of knowledge keep pace with, nay, outstrip, that of oppression? Have not the last thirty years exhibited one uniform struggle between law and force; no matter how they have been modified by outward appearances? Finally, has not a very large portion of civilized man adopted the all-important truth, that it is their interest to be virtuous? There are many other sources of hope, all branching out of the former; I shall particularize only one, as having long made a deep impression on my mind.—If the imperfections of ancient civilization opposed an insuperable bar to the perfectibility of the species, those of modern times are recognized, and have accumulated so many evils, that none but the most prejudiced will deny the necessity of the modifications which have commenced, with vio-

be subject to the sacrilegious eye of the vulgar and profane. The policy of certain governments in this respect, is really calculated to fill the mind with horror as well as disgust. The Cortes of Spain and Portugal, could not render a greater service to the people of Europe, than by passing a law, which, in affixing the seal of indelible infamy on espionage and the opening of private letters confided to the faith of governments, shall lead to the abo-

liation of two practices, utterly useless in themselves, and which strike so effectually at the root of every moral and political virtue.
It is true, but which must diminish in proportion as knowledge becomes more generally disseminated. If men have been brought up with a belief that unnatural privileges and excessive wealth are the grand criterion of happiness, that idleness is preferable to labour, and hereditary honours to those which are gained by our own exertions, what wonder that they should oppose those who wish to remove these popular errors; or, that in doing so, they believe themselves to be obeying the impulses of duty. The whole problem of that resistance which has unhappily thrown Spain into a state bordering on civil war, is fully solved by the foregoing simple position.

As the obstacles which oppose the consolidation of the new system from without, would lead me into a new field of inquiry and crimination, into which I am not disposed to enter at present; and as they operate as much to the detriment of enslaved Italy, and ill-fated Greece, as they do against Spain, I shall devote only a single remark to them. It might well be deemed superfluous, if I attempted to prove the existence of a system, which the parties concerned in take no pains to conceal; or that the Sanitary Cordon ranged along the Pyrenees is not, in fact, an army of observation, assembled for the purpose of taking advantage of circumstances. These are matters of such notoriety, as to require no additional proof. I could offer, though I am in possession of many. Much as the friends of justice may regret this flagrant
violation of rights, which those committing it have so often invoked themselves, it is, perhaps, rather a subject of congratulation than otherwise, with Spain: the appearance of a foreign armed force on the frontiers has a wonderful tendency to unite a people, between whom there are so many causes of internal division. I need not point out what a spirit the armies of Napoleon roused; it is pre-eminently calculated to excite the sympathy of the rest of Europe; and, above all, it proves that the best mode of insuring the accomplishment of those objects, which are dear to freedom and humanity, is in the extinction of national jealousies, and the indissoluble union of nations.

Although the French Government seems to have taken the alarm more than any other, and that its fear of the political, has been infinitely more than of the physical contagion, the policy pursued at home, by other powers, is a sufficient indication of their disposition with regard to Spain. It will be a long time before England can become popular in the Peninsula: it has been our fate to sink in the estimation of the Spanish, as we have in that of other people. Some of the causes are noticed in the course of my letters; others might be named; but where is the use of multiplying them, when those already pointed out are so conclusive. Our return to the good graces of the Spaniards can be the effect only of a change which would make England the dispenser and protectress of human liberty, instead of its most active and
formidable enemy, as she is now regarded throughout the Continent, if not in the New World. Whenever that blessed epoch, for which I am proud to think millions of my countrymen ardently sigh, may arrive, we shall also regain our lost name and influence with the people of Sicily, Greece, and Italy; Ireland will be regenerated, and tranquillity restored to a distracted people at home. If such a consummation, which the wise and good cannot but invoke, be ever realized, it will be a sublime spectacle to see the cradles of ancient and modern liberty become the sanctuaries of reform: not less so, to witness the glorious march of civilization, unopposed by passion or prejudice, moving steadily on to the goal of freedom, prosperity and happiness. Should England much longer neglect the opening she has had, during the last thirty years, it is not, surely, ungenerous to hope, that, as in the case of the Spanish Liberales of 1812, some other nation will arise and supersede her in the abandoned path of glory.

From all I have said relative to the state of parties in Spain, it is evident that the friends of liberty there, have a most arduous task to perform; this task is rendered doubly difficult of execution, owing to the errors and want of judgment displayed by those who undertook the administration of government after the insurrection of La Isla; than which, a more perfect popular movement was never effected in any age or country.
Postscript.

Since it has now fallen to the lot of another class of patriots to complete what their predecessors failed to effect, let us hope that their conduct will be, in every respect, equal to the occasion; if opposed by those who prefer a government of force, to one of opinion, they may, at least, safely calculate on the sympathy of Europe. Should it be found necessary to suspend the national code, and that the liberties of Spain be confided to the civil and military leaders of the Comuneros, they will, I trust, be restored more pure and strong than ever. If, on the other hand, they can reach the throne, and proclaim the truth to Ferdinand, he will atone for the past by discarding those who have tarnished his character in the eyes of Europe, and by throwing himself into the arms of his people, he may save royalty from the dangers with which it is threatened, as well as his own memory from the maledictions of posterity!*

Of all the calumnies circulated in Europe, as well as in Spain, relative to the popular party, that of their wishing to establish a republic, is the most unfounded and atrocious: considering how little the monarchical form of government has done for the Peninsula, there would certainly be nothing so very criminal or extraordinary in wishing to adopt institutions which have effected such progidies in

* I have already had occasion to observe, that it is amongst the proudest boasts of Spain, that none of her monarchs ever suffered any personal injury from his subjects.
the new world.* But a careful enquiry on the subject, convinces me, that the republicans of Spain are exceedingly limited in number, and altogether without any power of injuring the monarchy. If the system which has been pursued during the last two years be followed up much longer, and the sovereign constantly brought forward as the most inveterate enemy of his people, it would be folly to deny that his crown will be

* These prodigies are to be found in the sprightly and eloquent volume of Mrs. Wright; whose picture of North American institutions, is, by far, the best that has hitherto appeared. The fair author has rendered a highly important service in shewing her countrymen what the British constitution is, when divested of those abuses, with which the most perfect forms of government must be encumbered, when corruption is not sufficiently opposed. Unlike many of her critics, I cannot disbelieve the flattering picture she has drawn of our transatlantic brethren: on the contrary I should find all my doctrines about the influence of liberty and good laws, blown into "thin air," were I to imagine she had heightened the colouring of her delightful picture. What I regret, is, that the fair author did not also lash the vices, which are inseparable from a people, amongst whom the trading spirit and pride of riches, are not less conspicuous than in Europe. What censure, I will ask, can be too severe on those, who, while they set up an exclusive claim to freedom, yet tolerate slavery, and the sale of human beings? Had I been called upon to offer an opinion upon this part of the North American system, I would not have hesitated to say, that the people who could have thus violated the rights of nature, after their own emancipation from the mother country, deserve to be branded with the appellation of slaves.

This is not the place to dwell on the anti-European spirit,
endangered. Those who are acquainted with the principles of the Comuneros, feel satisfied, however, that nothing but the very last extremity of despair, that of self-preservation, would induce them to change the succession, or interfere with the prerogative, as fixed by the political code.

It is needless for me to add, that if my humble voice could reach the throne of Ferdinand VIII., it would be employed to remind him which is known to animate but too many citizens of the infant republic, who must know it is only by reciprocal relations and mutual support, that the prosperity and happiness of the two worlds can ever be established.

It would be an injustice to conclude this note without contrasting the personal conduct of Simon Bolivar and the policy of the Sovereign Congress of Columbia, with that of the North American hero, and the different legislatures of the United States. One of the first acts of the Columbian chief's patriotic career, was to emancipate the slaves on his extensive estates; while the first session of the Congress, assembled at Angostura in 1816, did not close without a solemn pledge given in favour of that emancipation, now happily provided for in a way that does honour to the heads and hearts of the president and his distinguished co-adjuvants. While I can find no terms of applause too strong, in alluding to the proceedings of the Columbian government, I cannot help expressing my deep regret that the brothers and descendants of Englishmen, should have been left so far behind those of Spain, in magnanimity and generosity. This is the more to be lamented, since it is well known that, if human slavery was not marked with the curse of heaven, and, therefore, inadmissible under any circumstances, it would be infinitely easier to find an excuse for its continuance in Columbia, than in the emancipated colonies of England.
of the glory that awaits him on one side, and the
danger which is inevitable on the other: but he
cannot be without some advisers when the hour of
peril may arrive; and it is sincerely to be hoped
they will prevent him from falling into the abyss
so likely to receive those who would, willingly,
drag their credulous master down the precipice
with themselves.

If parties were ever influenced by advice, I
should be tempted to tell the Afracesados, that
to become popular, they must lay their aristocratic
notions aside, as incompatible with the spirit
of the age, and useless under a constitution like
that of Spain: it is only by accommodating them-
selves to the prevailing opinions of the people,
they can ever hope to remove former prejudices;
and, lastly, that there are no means so sure of
regaining popular favour, than in marching
frankly in the ranks of the people.

Next to the man, who having carried his prin-
ciples beyond the bounds of reason in early life,
advocating anarchy, and tries to get on good
terms with himself, as well as others, by going
into the opposite extreme of servilism, is he who
loses his popularity; to such a state are the Libe-
rales of 1812 reduced. What advice so friendly,
—what counsel so salutary, as to remind these
once respectable and talented individuals, that
they have still a country! and that if they have a
chance of being absolved, it can be found only in
a timely recognition of their recent errors. It is
also of infinite importance for the men of 1812 to remember, it is only by a scrupulous regard to public opinion, that any man, or set of men can hope to procure or retain popularity in the present day.

I would here gladly give some account of the session of Cortes, which has just closed; I have room only to observe, that the clause of the constitution, which limits the duration of members to two years, though disapproved by some, at first, is now universally hailed as one of the wisest provisions of the code: had the former Congress and ministry remained till now, it is supposed that the measures they had adopted, no matter however well-intentioned, would have, by this time, left the people of Spain as destitute of liberty, as they were when emancipated by the army of La Isla. Never was an appeal to the people more necessary or appropriate; never did a people prove, by their unbiassed choice, how well they knew where the advocates of their rights and liberties were to be found. The Cortes of 1822 have presented the novel spectacle of a Radical Congress:* even the breath of calumny, so

* It may be necessary to explain what is meant by a Radical Congress: an account of those intrigues, through which the Patriots of 1812, contrived to retain the places which they had so badly filled, by framing the present ministry from their own ranks, would require more time and space, than I can now devote to the subject. Notwithstanding the defects natural to men, whose
fertile in its abuse of men and measures in Spain, has not dared to reproach the members of this august assembly with violence, either in their speeches or decrees; yet have they kept the ministry in check, and sustained a triumphant majority, both against the Liberales of 1812, and all acts, particularly their conduct towards Costas, the political chief of Barcelona, and their measures with regard to the conspiracy of Valencia, betray the same want of energy and talent as their predecessors, nearly all their errors have been counteracted by the vigilance and wisdom of the Cortes; in which there has been a majority against the new ministers on almost every question.

It is by comparing the measures of the second, with those of the first Congress, that an estimate can be formed of their respective merits, as reformers: it is also by reflecting on the integrity and talents of the present Cortes, that the advantages of the non-eligibility of re-election are proved to demonstration. Surely the impressive lesson given in this, as in so many other respects, by what is passing in Spain, will not be lost on Europe?

Unable to pay the tribute I intended to those individuals forming the Cortes of 1822, and whose eloquence and talents, as legislators, may well create surprise; since they have been drawn from the obscurity of retirement and neglect, by the people; I can only add, that they are entitled to the thanks and applause of their contemporaries; and that in making the national interests their guide, without suffering the ministers to exercise an undue influence over their proceedings, they have presented a spectacle no less new, than interesting to Europe; thus constituting what I have designated by the title of a Radical Congress!

The Session having closed, it is hoped some member of the Cortes will become its historian. The decrees which have marked the last sittings ought to be written in letters of gold, and proclaimed to all Europe.

T T
others, who did not co-operate in favour of the people. If the existing disturbances be put down, the merit will be, exclusively, due to the Cortes, whose recent law against the enemies of freedom, and other provident measures, have combined firmness and moderation in an eminent degree.

I cannot close this hasty and imperfect notice of the present prospects of the Spanish people, without congratulating them on their late union with Portugal; the reconciliation of two nations, which had been taught to hate each other as cordially as the people of England and France, is another good omen for the regeneration of the Peninsula; the new allies can be of infinite use to each other. It is also amongst these events, with which the womb of times teems, that nations which had shown most mutual hatred and resentment, will be, when once united in a common cause, more cordial and friendly than any other.

Taking it for granted that Plato, More, Kant, St. Pierre, and Condorcet did not dream, when they represented man as capable of rising in the scale of intellect and morals, so as no longer to resemble what he appeared to them; encouraging a belief, that, though checked for a time, by the obstacles I have stated, and many others, which are needless to name, civilization and liberty are destined to experience an immense advance in the Peninsula; it will, perhaps, be enquired, what are the remedies I would propose, against the
evils entailed on society, by the errors of former ages, and which are most likely to accomplish and accelerate the above great ends? My reply to such an interrogatory has been long prepared.—In calling the attention of the Cortes to the state of ignorance and poverty, in which eight millions of their constituents are plunged, by the hands of civil tyranny and religious fanaticism; all, however, beings born with the same rights from God and nature, as themselves; I would say,—if you have the ambition of virtue, endeavour to inspire your fellow-citizens with purer conceptions of the Divinity, and a more rational system of adoration; extend the blessings of education to the humblest portion of the community; and to crown your work, make the representative system, in its fullest and broadest basis, the foundation of law and power!
I regret, exceedingly, that the space occupied by the preceding details, prevent me from subjoining a variety of private letters, state papers, and proclamations, which would have thrown a great light on the text, as well as on the last twenty years of Spanish history. It is, however, impossible to dispense with the following documents, as they are promised in my letters. A knowledge of the treaties of Fontainebleau, is particularly necessary to those who may be desirous of forming an opinion of the important events to which they give rise. As to the decree for restoring the Holy Office, and extract from the criminal procedure; they will be a guide for posterity, in judging the state of Spain and Europe at the commencement of the nineteenth century; while the sanguinary order of Elio is a fair specimen of the manner in which the complaints of the people were answered during the reign of terror.

No. I.

Diplomatic Treaty of Fontainebleau, between the Emperor Napoleon and King Charles IV. respecting the Kingdom of Portugal, the 27th of October, 1807.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and by the Constitutions, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the Treaty formed
and signed at Fontainebleau, the twenty-seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, by the General of Division, Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, &c. by virtue of the full powers which we had confided to him for that purpose, with Don Eugenius Izquierdo de Rivera y Lezaun, Honorary Counsellor of State and of War to H. M. the King of Spain, also authorized by the full powers of his Sovereign; which treaty is as follows:—

H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and H. C. M. the King of Spain, desiring to regulate in unison the interests of the two nations, and fix the future fate of Portugal, so as to reconcile the policy of both countries, have appointed for Ministers plenipotentiary, as follows:—H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the General of Division, Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of his Palace; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and H. C. M. the King of Spain, Don Eugenius Izquierdo de Rivera y Lezaun, his Honorary Counsellor of State and of War; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. I. The province of Entre Minho e Douro, including the city of Oporto, shall be given in full property and sovereignty, to H. M. the King of Etruria, with the title of King of northern Lusitania.

Art. II. The province of Alemtejo, and the Kingdom of the Algarves, shall be given in full property and sovereignty, to the Prince of Peace, which he shall retain with the title of Prince of the Algarves.

Art. III. The provinces of Beira, Tras os Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain in deposit until a general peace, and shall then be disposed of, according to circumstances, and conformably to what shall be agreed on between the two high contracting parties.
APPENDIX.

Art. IV. The kingdom of northern Lusitania, shall be possessed by the descendants of H. M. the King of Etruria, hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are observed in the reigning family of H. M. the King of Spain.

Art. V. The Principality of the Algarves shall be possessed by the descendants of the Prince of Peace, hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are observed in the reigning family of H. M. the King of Spain.

Art. VI. In default of legitimate descendants or heirs of the King of northern Lusitania, or of the Prince of the Algarves, those countries shall be granted by investiture by the King of Spain, provided that they shall never be united under one person, nor to the Crown of Spain.

Art. VII. The kingdom of northern Lusitania, and the Principality of the Algarves, shall acknowledge H. C. M. the King of Spain as protector, and the Sovereigns of those countries shall never make peace nor war, without the consent of the Catholic King.

Art. VIII. If the provinces of Beira, Tras os Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, which remain in deposit, should be restored at a general peace, to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad and other colonies which the English have taken from Spain and her allies, the new Sovereign of those provinces shall be subjected, with respect to H. C. M. the King of Spain, to the same conditions as the King of northern Lusitania and the Prince of the Algarves, and shall possess them on the same terms.

Art. IX. H. M. the King of Etruria, cedes in full property and sovereignty, the kingdom of Etruria, to H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy.

Art. X. When the definitive occupation of the provinces of Portugal shall be effectuated, the different princes who shall possess them, shall conjunctively appoint commissioners for fixing their natural limits.

Art. XI. H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, guarantees to H. C. M. the King of Spain, the possession of his
states on the continent of Europe, situated to the south of the Pyrenees.

Art. XII. H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to acknowledge H. C. M. the King of Spain, as Emperor of the two Americas, when all shall be ready, in order that H. M. may take that title, which may take place at the general peace, or, at the latest, three years hence.

Art. XIII. The high contracting powers will agree on the means of making an amicable and equal division of the islands, colonies, and other transmarine possessions of Portugal.

Art. XIV. The present treaty shall be kept secret; it shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Madrid, twenty days after the date of the signature, at the latest. Made at Fontainebleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) Duré.—E. Izquierdo.

We have approved, and hereby approve, of the preceding treaty, with all its articles, and each in particular. We declare it accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and we promise that it shall be inviolably maintained. In testimony of which we have given the present, signed by our hand, sealed with our imperial seal, at Fontainebleau, this 29th October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) CHAMPAGNI.

By H. M. the Emperor, the Minister Secretary of State,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

No. II.

Secret Convention relative to the preceding Treaty, and of the same date, 27th of October, 1807.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitutions, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confe-
deration of the Rhine, having seen and examined the convention concluded, ratified, and signed at Fontainebleau, the 27th October, 1807, by the General of Division, Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, &c. in virtue of the full powers with which we had invested him to that effect, with Don Eugenius Izquierdo de Rivera y Lezaun, Honorary Counsellor of State and of War, to H. C. M. the King of Spain, also authorized by the full powers of his sovereign, for the said convention, of which the following is the tenor:

H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and H. C. M. the King of Spain, desirous of regulating what may respect the occupation and conquest of Portugal, according to the stipulations made by the treaty signed this day, have appointed, as follows:—H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, the General of Division, Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of his Palace, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and H. C. M. the King of Spain, Don Eugenius Izquierdo de Rivera y Lezaun, his Counsellor of State and of War, who, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following:

Art. I. A corps of imperial French troops, of twenty-five thousand infantry, and three thousand cavalry, will enter Spain: it will form a junction with a corps of Spanish troops, composed of eight thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, and thirty pieces of cannon.

Art. II. At the same time a division of Spanish troops, of ten thousand men, shall take possession of the province of Entre Mino e Douro, and of the city of Oporto; and another division of six thousand men, composed similarly of Spanish troops, shall take possession of Alemtejo, and the kingdom of the Algarves.

Art. III. The French troops shall be fed and maintained by Spain, and their pay disbursed by France, during the whole of their passage in Spain.
APPENDIX.

Art. IV. From the moment that the combined troops shall have entered Portugal, the provinces of Beira, Tras os Montes and Portuguese Estremadura, (which are to remain in deposit,) shall be administered and governed by the general commanding the French troops, and the contributions which shall be levied on them, shall be for the profit of France. The provinces which will compose the kingdom of northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, shall be administered and governed by the generals commanding the Spanish divisions, who will take possession of them; and the contributions which shall be levied on them shall remain for the benefit of Spain.

Art. V. The centre corps shall be under the command of the general of the French troops, as also the Spanish troops which shall be united to it. However, if the King of Spain, or the Prince of Peace should find it convenient, or deem it necessary, the general commanding the French troops, and those same troops, shall be subjected to the orders of the King of Spain, or of the Prince of Peace.

Art. VI. Another corps of forty thousand French troops shall be collected at Bayonne, on the 20th November next, or previous to that time, and it shall be ready to march to Portugal passing through Spain, should the English send succours, and threaten to attack the first. Yet, this new body of troops shall not enter, until the two high contracting parties shall have agreed for that purpose.

Art. VII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at the same time as those of the treaty of this day. Made at Fontainebleau, the 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC.—E. IZQUIERDO.

We have approved, and hereby approve, the preceding convention in all and each of its articles in particular. We declare it accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and we promise that it shall be inviolably maintained. In testimony of which, we have
given the present, signed by our hand, countersigned and sealed with our imperial seal, at Fontainebleau, the 29th Oct. 1807,

(Signed) NAPOLeON.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) CHAMPAGNI.
By H. M. the Emperor, the Minister Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

No. III.

Decree for the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

The glorious title of Catholic, which distinguishes us amongst all other christian princes, is owing to the perseverance of the Kings of Spain, who have not tolerated in their states, any other religion than the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman; this title imposes on me the duty of rendering myself worthy of it, by every means which Heaven has placed in my power. The late disturbances, and the war which during six years has afflicted all the provinces of the kingdom, the military occupation by foreign troops of different sects, almost all infected with sentiments of hatred against our religion, the disorders which have been the infallible results of it, and the little care which has been taken of the interests of our holy religion, during these unhappy times: all these motives combined, have given scope to the ill-disposed who no longer are restrained; dangerous principles have been introduced and taken root in our States, through the same means by which they have spread in other countries.

Desiring, therefore, to remedy so great an evil, and preserve amongst our subjects, the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which they have ever loved, and in which they have lived and wish to live, whether on account of the personal obligation of there being no other ordained to princes who should reign over them, according to the fundamental laws which I have promised and sworn to
maintain, or because this religion is the most proper for preventing intestine dissensions amongst my people, and promoting the tranquility which they need, I have deemed it necessary, in the present circumstances, that the tribunal of the Holy Office shall resume the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Because learned and virtuous prelates, many respectable corporations and grave personages, ecclesiastics and seculars, have explained to me, that Spain owes to this tribunal the happiness of having been untainted, in the sixteenth century, with the errors which were the causes of so many evils amongst other nations, and that on the contrary, at that very period, ours cultivated the sciences with distinction, and produced a crowd of great men, celebrated for their learning and piety. It has been, besides represented to me, that the oppressor of Europe did not omit to employ, as a most efficacious means of introducing the corruption and discord which so much facilitated his projects, the suppression of this tribunal, under the vain pretence that the progress of knowledge would not admit of its further existence, and the pretended general and extraordinary Cortes, under the same pretext, and by favour of the Constitution which it had tumultuously decreed, also abolished the Holy Office, to the great regret of the whole nation.

From these causes, I have been urgently intreated to re-establish it in the exercise of all its functions; and, inclining to such just considerations, as well as to the desire expressed by my people, whose zeal for the religion of our forefathers has anticipated my orders, by hastening to recall spontaneously, the inferior Inquisitors of some provinces.

I have resolved that, for the present, the Supreme council of the Inquisition, and the other tribunals of the Holy Office, shall resume their functions, according to the concession made to them by the Sovereign Pontiffs, on the demands of my august predecessors, by the prelates of dioceses, and by the Kings who secure to them therein the full exercise; to maintain in his double jurisdiction, ecclesiastical and civil, the laws existing in the year 1808, and those which on various occasions have been issued for preventing certain abuses; but, as independent of those ancient laws, it may
APPENDIX.

It be proper to add new ones on this subject, and my intention being to perfect this establishment, so as to render it eminently useful to my subjects, I require that as soon as the said supreme council of the Inquisition shall be assembled, two of its members in conjunction with two members of the council of Castile, each selected by me, shall examine the mode and means of procedure of the Holy Office in the processes, and relative to the inspection and prohibition of books; and, if they find that the interest of my subjects or the rights of substantial justice require any reform or change, they shall report it to me, and give me their reasons for it, in order that I may take the necessary and consequent measures. (Signed.)

I, THE KING.

Given at Madrid, the 21st of July, 1814.

The following extracts from the mode of procedure in the Holy Office, are amongst the papers printed and circulated at Madrid soon after the re-establishment of the Constitution, in 1820; and which, together with all the other laws relative to the sacred tribunal, remained in full force, till the period of its suppression. The document from which these articles are taken, is to be found at length in the second volume of Llorente's history.

Instruction by Don Francisco Valdés, Archbishop of Seville, issued on his own authority, without the approbation of the King or Cortes, and directed to be observed in all the tribunals of the Holy Office.

I. The Inquisitors can seize the culprit, immediately after his act of accusation is drawn out; and it is only in case of differing in their opinions, that the Supreme Council is to be consulted.

II. Imprisonment is always to be accompanied by the sequestration of property; allowing merely the means of subsistence to the wife and children if they are not able to work.

III. The culprits are to be placed in distinct cells; and they
are not to be allowed to see their fathers, wives, children, parents or relatives.

IV. The advocate and confessor must have an especial licence from the Holy Office to visit the culprits; and the former cannot enter without being accompanied by an Inquisitor.

V. The declarations of the prisoners are always to be taken on oath; they are to be questioned relative to their genealogy and parentage; also where, and to whom they have confessed.

VI. The greatest care is to be taken that the culprits shall not be informed of the state of their causes, nor is the motive of their arrest to be communicated, until the trial is completed.

VII. The Fiscal is to accuse them of heresy generally, even when their crimes have been of a different nature. He should always persist in the first, to prove the second, and be particular in ascertaining the mode of life previous to their entering the prison.

VIII. The Fiscal is always to conclude his accusation, by saying: if the intention is not sufficiently proved, the question (torture) is to be applied to the prisoner. The torment is to be presided by the Inquisitors and Ordinary.

IX. The summaries and ratifications are to be read to the culprit, omitting all those parts, which can enable him to know his accuser, and although the witness may have deposed in the first person, his testimony is to be read to the accused in the third person; as, they saw, heard, or said he was concerned with such person, &c. blanks are to be left occasionally, so as to give rise to the conjectures and doubts of the accused.

X. The infamy which results from crimes chastised by the sacred tribunal, will descend to the children of those who suffer.

XI. The qualifiers named by the Inquisitor-General, will censure all writings and propositions, and upon this censure is to be founded the sentence, which the Inquisitor-General will cause to be carried into execution.

Given at Seville, in June, 1561, by Don Francisco Valdes, Inquisitor-General, and Archbishop of Seville.
APPENDIX.

SPANIARDS!

This was the Tribunal that acknowledged no superior, which passed sentence on Kings, and disobeyed the Pontiffs; which, in the obscurity of night, tore the husband from the side of his wife, the father from the arms of his children, and these from the society of their parents, never to see each other more; without allowing any means of proving their innocence! This is the office which they called holy, saying, was established for the honour and glory of God; though it lent itself to the caprice and blasphemy of voluptuousness and oppression: it is the same tribunal which condemned and executed two thousand five hundred ecclesiastics as heretics for not having voted in favour of Philip II. being crowned King of Portugal! Finally, such are the rules, under which it is estimated, that above five millions of human beings have been either tried, or condemned and executed!!!

No. V.

Proclamation issued by Elia, Captain-General of Valencia, previous to the Execution of the brave Colonel Vidal, and Twelve of his Companions; amongst whom was young Bertran de Lis.

Inhabitants of Valencia, and you brave Soldiers!

Beware of shewing any compassion for the scene which this day will offer to your astonished sight; but, on the contrary, reflect on the enormity of the crime which consigns these monsters to death, and to the shame of expiring on a scaffold. Their conspiracy had a no less object than the overthrow of the monarchy, the destruction of the laws, revenge, plunder, and other projects which would have caused rivers of blood to flow. They wished to subject the Spanish nation to an eternal disgrace by exposing it to Europe as the accomplice of their atrocious resolutions!

Providence, which watches over you, has employed inscrutable means for enabling government to punish the enemies of the throne, the laws and religion; it has empowered me to arrest and convict the thirteen monsters who you will see executed this morning. Inhabitants of Valencia! these traitors are not the
only ones who are amongst you; they have accomplices and satellites dispersed through all classes in the nation.

Loyal inhabitants, and you, brave soldiers, who have been in all times models of fidelity to the King, and of submission to the laws of your ancestors; whose indignation is an evident proof of the hatred you have for these monsters, hasten to accuse them to me, and I shall annihilate them all. The advice I give you is necessary for your happiness and tranquility. So long as a traitor exists, you cannot have any repose. So long as the hateful principles of these wretches are not entirely eradicated, fathers, you will not have obedient children; husbands, you cannot have faithful wives; friendship can no longer exist; confidence will no longer prevail in commerce; the laws will lose all their vigour, and the very recollection of the social virtues be effaced; we shall end by destroying each other; the son will murder his father and mother. If this picture terrifies and seems chimerical to you, look to France, and the history of the period in which we live will soon convince you of the truth of what I say. The principles which have destroyed that Monarchy, are the same as those which your enemies endeavoured to disseminate and with which they try to involve us in ruin.

But, fear nothing; God who protects our catholic country, has endowed it with the most brilliant virtues, and none shall succeed in alienating it from its duties towards the King and our holy religion. For the preservation of this religion, and the defence of the throne, a great number of commanders whose fidelity is undoubted, are to be found. Valencia contains many of them. Have confidence in your general, you will always find him at the head of all worthy subjects.

(Signed.)

ELIO.


THE END.

LONDON:

SHACKELL AND ARROWSMITH, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.