

the English. The Spanish fleet might have been attacked three days after, at a great disadvantage; but a bad understanding that subsisted between the English admirals prevented them from improving the favourable opportunity.

FROM this time nothing very memorable happened relative to the affairs of SPAIN, till the 11th of July, 1746, when PHILIP died at MADRID, in the 63d year of his age, and was succeeded by the only surviving son of his first marriage Don FERDINAND. By his second Queen ELIZABETH of FARNESE, who is still alive, PHILIP left three sons, Don CARLOS, then King of the Two SICILIES. Don PHILIP at present Duke of PARMA and PLACENTIA, and Don LEWIS, who was created archbishop of TOLEDO when an infant, but since has resigned that benefice, and obtained leave to quit the church. Three daughters by the same Queen likewise survived him, MARIA ANNA VICTORIA, at present Queen of PORTUGAL; MARIA THERESA, married the year before to Dauphin; and MARIA ANTONIETTA; MARIA THERESA the Dauphiness died in child-bed, a few days after her father.

FERDINAND VI. who was about 33 years of age, when he ascended the throne, began his reign with several acts of popularity. Among others, he assigned two days in the week to receive in person the petitions and remonstrances of his subjects. He appointed the famous Don JOSEPH DE CARVAJAL Y LANCASTRE his first minister, and soon after published an edict, declaring, that he would fulfil the engagements of his predecessors with his allies. It might rather have been expected at this time, that an alteration would have taken place in the system of the court of SPAIN; for the war in ITALY, which for five years had been very burthensome, and was plainly an unnational object, was now very unsuccessful; and the war with GREAT BRITAIN seemed to have no other consequence but to interrupt the Spanish commerce, and to heighten the price of English commodities in SPAIN, where they are always much wanted. The Spaniards, this campaign, had been twice defeated in LOMBARDY, with the loss of upwards of 20,000 men killed and prisoners, and had been forced by the Austrians to abandon ITALY, and retire into PROVENCE.

FER-

FERDINAND, however, still continued the war, and imputing the disgrace of his arms to the misconduct of the Count de GAGES, recalled him, and gave the command to the Marquis de las MINAS. In the end of the year, indeed, he allowed the chamber of commerce to enter into a private treaty with the English South-Sea company, for supplying the Spanish AMERICA with negroes; but he could not be prevailed upon by the King of PORTUGAL to agree to a separate peace with GREAT BRITAIN. His allies the French, however, suffering greatly the following year, 1747, by the destruction of their fleets, the ruin of their commerce, and a general famine, which induced them to solicit a congress, he also gave his consent for a peace, as it was vain to expect to continue the war with any success, either in ITALY or against GREAT BRITAIN, after the French had laid down their arms.

Whether this was agreeable to the Queen Dowager is uncertain; but as she had for several years interfered in the direction of state-affairs, in behalf of her children, to the great prejudice of the kingdom, and had treated him, when Prince of ASTURIAS, in a disrespectful manner, and on many occasions very despitely, FERDINAND now ordered her to leave MADRID, and to reside either at TOLEDO, or VALLADOLID, or BURGOS, or SARAGOÇA; and he also gave orders, that her son Don LEWIS should retire to his diocese.

Soon after, the plenipotentiaries began to assemble at AIX LA CHAPELLE, the place appointed for the congress; and the following year, after they had agreed upon the preliminary articles, a cessation of hostilities was published in the month of May. The definitive treaty was concluded on the 7th of October, and contained twenty-four articles, of which the treaties of WESTPHALIA, MADRID, NIMEGUEN, RYSWICK, UTRECHT, BADEN, LONDON and VIENNA were declared the basis. By this treaty the Queen of HUNGARY ceded to the Infant Don PHILIP the duchies of PARMA, PLACENTIA, and GUASTALLA; but with this reserve, that if PHILIP should die without male issue, or he or his posterity should succeed to the throne of SPAIN or SICILY, those duchies should revert to the house of AUSTRIA. As the King of

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SARDINIA had some pretensions to PLACENTIA and the PLACENTINE, his cession was likewise necessary, which he gave in the amplest manner; on this condition, however, that the territory should again revert to him, if PHILIP should die without male issue, or his brother DON CARLOS succeed to the crown of SPAIN. At this day, therefore, the treaty is plainly violated by PHILIP, in regard to the King of SARDINIA, tho' not in regard to the Empress Queen; for though DON PHILIP has not succeeded to the throne of NAPLES, yet DON CARLOS has succeeded to the throne of SPAIN. Thus the foundation of a new war is already laid in ITALY, as it is not to be expected, that the King of SARDINIA will without expressing his resentment suffer himself to be robbed of his right; and perhaps the Empress Queen will also look upon herself as injured, as the clause of reversion of those duchies was the same, in the preliminary articles, in regard to AUSTRIA as SARDINIA. By other articles of the definitive treaty, the King of SARDINIA, the Republic of GENOA, and the Duke of MODENA were reinstated in their former possessions; and the assiento, or contract for negroes with the English merchants, was granted for four years, as an equivalent for the same number of years which had been interrupted by the war.

BUT not the least mention was made in the treaty of the right claimed by the Spanish guarda-costas, of searching foreign ships that approach their American colonies, nor of their privilege of fishing on the banks of NEWFOUNDLAND, nor of their exclusive right to the Bay of CAMPEACHY, where the English had formed settlements before the year 1670. These disputed points, which had too precipitately hurried the Spanish and British nations into a war, were now referred, with some others of less consequence, to be settled amicably by commissaries. If the national interest on both sides had been equitably consulted, the differences might easily have been adjusted in that manner before the war; but each nation, from narrow views, had wanted solely to engross certain advantages, which it claimed as peculiar to itself, tho' a mutual communication of them would have been no detriment to either.

THE peace of A'X-LA-CHAPELLE seemed to have restored tranquillity to EUROPE: FERDINAND, nevertheless, still kept up all his land-forces, and gave orders for augmenting his marine with the utmost diligence. The Marquis de ENSENADA, who was now prime-minister, being sensible of the great prejudice the Spanish commerce sustained by the clandestine trade carried on by foreigners with their colonies, gave orders for guarding the American coasts more strictly than ever. These orders being obeyed with the utmost vigilance, were not only disagreeable to the trading nations of EUROPE, but to the Spanish colonists themselves, who, the following year, rose in arms in the province of CARACCAS, obliged the Spanish troops to retire into the fort of LA GUIRA, and declared for a freedom of commerce. Upon the news of this insurrection 1500 men were embarked at CADIZ, who, upon their arrival at AMERICA, were so successful as to quell the rebellion.

FERDINAND, in the mean time, applied his chief attention to regulate the internal policy of his kingdom, and inspire his subjects with a spirit of industry. He particularly aimed at promoting and encouraging agriculture, the truest source of the riches of a state possessing an extensive territory; he granted charters for establishing manufactures of fine woollen cloth, and gave great encouragement to some English ship-carpenters and weavers, who had been tempted to go and settle in SPAIN; he ordered no less than 20,000 vagrants to be apprehended in the different provinces, and to be employed in tillage and country improvements; and in the end of summer, he opened the communication between the two CASTILES, by a fine road, forty-six miles in length, on which were no less than 283 aqueducts, and 7 bridges of fine architecture, the whole being begun and finished in five months, under the direction of the Marquis de ENSENADA. The King was enabled to prosecute his designs by the immense wealth which at this time poured into SPAIN; for as the English, towards the end of the war, had acted with great vigour at sea, the colonists waited for a peace, before they would embark their treasure for EUROPE, and it now arrived to a great amount, and likewise during the two following years.

THE

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THE Spanish and British commissaries, in the mean time, were employed in negotiating the disputed points betwixt the two courts, which were at length finally settled by a treaty concluded at MADRID on the 5th of October 1750. By this treaty the King of GREAT BRITAIN gave up his claim to the four remaining years of the asiento-contract, and to all debts the King of SPAIN owed to the English company on that account, for an equivalent of 100,000 l. sterl. His Catholic Majesty engaged to require from British subjects trading in his ports, no higher duties than they paid in the time of CHARLES II. of SPAIN, and to allow the same subjects to take salt on the island of TORTUGA. All former treaties were confirmed, and the two princes promised to abolish all innovations that appeared to have been introduced into the reciprocal commerce of both nations. These innovations, however, not being specified, it was the same thing as if no mention had been made of them at all. Thus the most material differences being suffered to remain undecided, most unhappily gave rise to another war; whereas, if the controverted claims had been clearly and candidly discussed, and the differences settled by a friendly communication of mutual advantages, which no ways excluded precision and distinctness as to the extent of those advantages, the two nations might have lived in amity without interruption, and thereby promoted each other's prosperity. Tho' gold be the idol of traders, yet it is far from always contributing to render a state flourishing and happy; and if the English merchants shall violate treaties in search of it, it would be more for the honour and interest of this nation to punish the offenders, than to enter into a new war in their defence.

THE remaining years of FERDINAND's reign, after the signing of the treaty of MADRID, were very barren of events. The English court were jealous of his attempts to introduce the woolen manufacture in SPAIN, and reclaimed their workmen in that branch, who had passed over thither. New disputes likewise arose betwixt them, on account of the English trafficking with the Indians of the Moskito-shore, who had never submitted to SPAIN, and claimed to act as a free nation. FERDINAND, at the same time, had the mortification to find it impossible to introduce a spirit of industry among his subjects, the favours and encouragements of the court

being like rain falling upon a sandy desert, where there was not a seed or plant to be enlivened by it. In the year 1754, the marquis de ENSENADA was unexpectedly disgraced, and the department of the INDIES, one of the places he enjoyed, was conferred on Don RICHARD WALL, secretary of state for foreign affairs, who had lately returned from an embassy in ENGLAND. About two years after, a war breaking out betwixt GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, FERDINAND declared, on that occasion, that he would adhere to the strictest neutrality; but he was far from observing the neutrality he professed, and partially favoured FRANCE in a great number of instances.

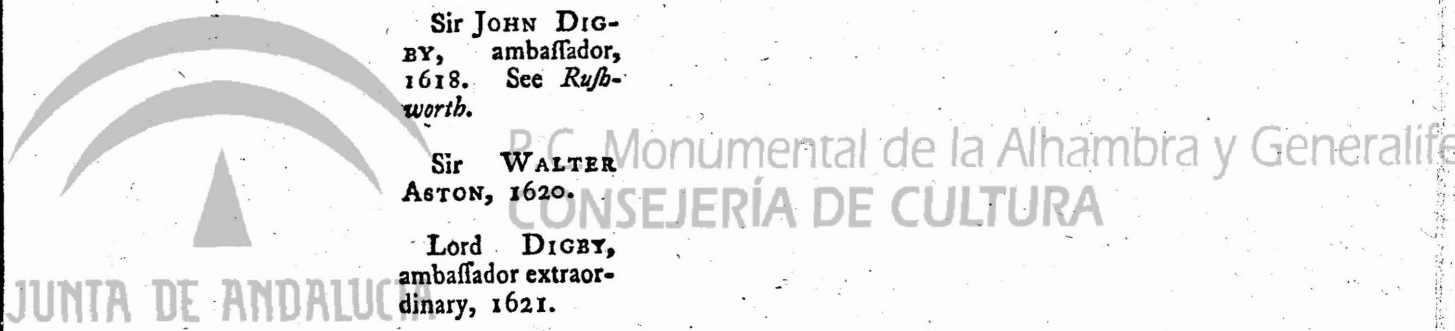
His queen dying in the end of the year 1758, he was so affected with grief, that he entirely abandoned himself to gloom and melancholy; and neglecting both exercise and food, threw himself into a dangerous distemper, which, after preying upon him for several months, put a period to his life the year following, on the 10th of AUGUST. As FERDINAND left no issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Don CARLOS, King of the Two SICILIES, who resigned that kingdom, and disjoined it from the monarchy of SPAIN by a solemn deed, in favour of his third son, Don FERDINAND; setting aside his eldest son on account of his weakness of mind or idiocy, and reserving his second son for the succession of SPAIN. Don CARLOS, or CHARLES, arrived in SPAIN in the month of NOVEMBER, and soon after entered MADRID in great pomp and ceremony.

IT would neither be prudent nor decent in me to enlarge on the transactions of the present reign, those particularly relating to GREAT-BRITAIN, which are recent in every one's memory. I shall only observe, that whoever will peruse the letters lately laid before the parliament, relating to SPAIN, will plainly perceive the candour of the court of GREAT-BRITAIN, and the ability of her ministers; and that the SPANIARDS artfully, and with the greatest injustice, sought a rupture, for which they have since paid very dear, by being obliged to desist from their pretensions to a fishery at NEWFOUNDLAND, and likewise to cede to us all FLORIDA, and to allow us to cut logwood in the Bay of CAMPEACHY.

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An account of the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Envoys, from the Court of GREAT-BRITAIN to the Court of SPAIN, from the year 1600 to the breaking out of the present war, with the titles of the Treaties and Conventions during that period. The treaties prior to that, may be found in the Corps Diplomat. tom. IV.

Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
<p>JAMES I. PHILIP III.</p>	<p>Earl of NOTTINGHAM and Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS, the latter left ambassador, 1605.</p>	<p>August, 1604.</p>	<p>LONDON. Earl of DORSET. VELASCO, &c.</p>
	<p>Sir JOHN DIGBY, ambassador, 1618. See <i>Rusworth</i>.</p>		
	<p>Sir WALTER ASTON, 1620.</p>		
	<p>Lord DIGBY, ambassador extraordinary, 1621.</p>		
	<p>Prince CHARLES, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Earl of BRISTOL, employed in negotiating the Spanish match, which had been then seven years in agitation, N. B. See <i>an account of this match at the end of this list</i>.</p>	<p>April, 1622.</p>	
<p>PHILIP IV.</p>	<p>Sir WALTER ASTON, ambassador, 1623.</p>	<p>Concerning the Palatinate, 1623.</p>	<p>Kings</p>



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Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
CHARLES I. of GR. BRITAIN.	Sir FRAN. COTTINGTON, ambassador.	November, 1630.	MADRID. COTTINGTON. COLONA, DE ROSAS, PHILIP.

Mr. FANSHAW, resident.

1643.
Cedulas granted to ENGLAND, March 1645. See the *British Merchant*, v. iii.

The Protector.	Mr. ASCHAM, envoy, killed in his lodgings at MADRID, by some English cavaliers.	May, 1653.
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CHARLES II. of GR. BRITAIN, during his exile.	A league, 1657*.
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Lord CLARENDON.
Lord COTTINGTON †.

CHARLES II. of GR. BRITAIN, restored.	Sir RICHARD FANSHAW, 1662 †.
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* This was a league made between CHARLES II. of ENGLAND, and the Archduke LEOPOLD, Governor of the LOW COUNTRIES, which gave King CHARLES liberty to reside at BRUSSELS, with the promise of 6000 men, 6000 livres pension, and 3000 to the Duke of YORK. An amazing treaty to be made by a poor and banished Monarch.

† They stayed two years, but effected nothing; and were at last sent away, left they should see the pictures which formerly belonged to CHARLES I. of ENGLAND, and had been bought by the Spanish ambassador.

‡ He died at MADRID, 1666. The letters and papers relating to his embassy were printed in octavo, LONDON, 1702.

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JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

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Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
CHARLES II. of SPAIN.	Earl of SANDWICH, 1665.	Treaty of May 23, 1667*.	MADRID. SANDWICH. NIDHARD. D'ONATA. PENNERANDA.
	Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, ambassador in 1668 †.	Treaty of July 8, 1670. †	MADRID. PENNERANDA. GODOLPHIN.
		League of 1680:	WINDSOR. D. PEDRO DE RONQUILLO. SUNDERLAND. Lord HYDE. JENKINS. GODOLPHIN.
JAMES II. of GR. BRITAIN.	None.		
WILLIAM III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.	Count SCHONENBERGH, minister from GREAT-BRITAIN and the STATES GENERAL, 1699. §		

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* This treaty was contrived by Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, then secretary of the embassy, and has been the basis of all the treaties since.

† This gentleman continued at MADRID many years after his embassy expired, and died there in 1696, leaving an estate of 80,000 pounds sterling. The heirs were cheated out of the greatest part of it, which went to found the church of St. George in MADRID. See *Cole's Memoirs*, p. 20. He died a Roman Catholic. During the Popish plot, the house of Commons addressed the King to recal him, as he was accused by OATES of being concerned in that plot; but he did not chuse to venture himself home.

‡ This is the American treaty, and the only one we have for settling disputes there. It chiefly relates to the freedom of our navigation to the Spanish West India-Main; but is not confirmed by the treaty of 1750. That point remains still unsettled.

§ His name was BELMONT: he had been agent for the Prince of ORANGE before the Revolution, and was by no means acceptable to that court. From a letter



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Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN. Ambassadors. Treaties; years. Where signed, and by whom.

ALEXANDER STANHOPE, envoy, 1699. *

Queen ANNE of GR. BRITAIN. Earl of PETERBOROUGH, ambassador extraordinary, 1706.
 CHARLES and PHILIP, contenders for the crown of SPAIN. General STANHOPE, envoy extraordinary, 1706. Both to King CHARLES of SPAIN. †

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ter of his, to the Earl of MANCHESTER, dated September 23, 1700, in which he mentions a memorial he gave to the Spanish ministers, both in the name of the King his master, and of the States, I conclude that he acted as English minister after Mr. STANHOPE left MADRID.

* He was ten years in SPAIN in a private character; but was soon recalled from his public one, because the court of GREAT-BRITAIN had desired the Spanish ambassador, the Marquis de CANALES, to leave LONDON, on account of an insolent memorial delivered to the Lords Justices, September, 1699.

† General STANHOPE, taking advantage of the broken state of King CHARLES's affairs, concluded with the Count d' OROPEZA, Prince LICHTENSTEIN, and the Count de CORDOVA, Admiral of ARRAGON, his plenipotentiaries, a treaty of commerce, which, had that Prince gained possession of the crown of SPAIN, would soon have indemnified ENGLAND for the expence we were at on his account. The substance of the treaty was,

1. A sincere peace between the two crowns. 2. All treaties of friendship and commerce renewed, and all royal cédulas and privileges formerly granted, particularly those of PHILIP IV. confirmed by the treaty of May, 1667. 3. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, without ransom. 4. All merchandize brought into SPAIN by the subjects of GREAT BRITAIN, for which custom, under the name of consumption, or other tolls, are usually demanded, shall not pay such toll till six months after unloading, or sale and delivery. 5. The subjects of GREAT BRITAIN may bring into SPAIN the produce of the dominions of MOROCCO, and shall not pay greater duties than usual. 6. Books of rates, containing an exact account of the customs agreed on, by the commissioners from the Queen of GREAT BRITAIN and the King of SPAIN, shall be adjusted and established within a year after the signing of this treaty, and be published thro' all the Spanish dominions; nor shall the British subjects be obliged to pay greater duties than what is therein set down; and for all other goods not mentioned in those tables, the rate of 7 per cent.

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Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
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Queen ANNE of GREAT BRITAIN. CHARLES and PHILIP, contend- ers for the crown of SPAIN.	Mr. WALPOLE, in 1707, brought from SPAIN a trea- ty of commerce, probably that above mentioned. <i>Cole's</i> <i>Mem.</i> p. 472.
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cent. shall be demanded on the credit of the instrument, declaring the charge and prices of the merchandize and goods, which shall be exhibited by the merchant or factor, confirmed by witnesses on oath. 7. All prize goods, taken by the Queen's ships of war, or privateers, shall be esteemed as goods the produce of GREAT BRITAIN. 8. The Queen of GREAT BRITAIN and the King of SPAIN shall ratify these articles within ten weeks.

To this treaty was annexed a secret article, whereby it was agreed, that a company of commerce to the INDIES should be formed, consisting of the subjects of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in the dominions of the crown of SPAIN in the INDIES. The forming of this company was reserved till his Catholic Majesty should be in possession of the crown of SPAIN: but, in case unforeseen accidents should prevent the forming such company, his Catholic Majesty obliged himself and successors to grant to the British subjects the same privileges and liberty of a free trade to the INDIES, which the Spanish subjects enjoyed, a previous security being given for the payment of the royal duties. His Catholic Majesty likewise obliged himself, that from the day of the general peace, to the day the said company of commerce should be formed, he would give licence to the British subjects to send to the INDIES annually ten ships, of 300 tons each, provided that they pay all the royal duties, and be registered in such port of SPAIN as his Catholic Majesty should appoint; and give security to return from the INDIES to the same port of SPAIN, without touching elsewhere. That his Catholic Majesty would likewise permit the said ten ships of trade to be conveyed by British ships of war, provided the said ships of war do not trade: And that he would not demand any *indulto* or donative on account of the said trade, contenting himself with the royal duties only. And the Queen of GREAT BRITAIN promised, that the said ships of war should, in going to, and returning from the INDIES, convoy the ships of his Catholic Majesty: And his Catholic Majesty engaged never to permit the subjects of FRANCE to be concerned in the said company of commerce, nor in any wise to trade to the INDIES.

After the signing of this treaty, King CHARLES was made sensible, that the concessions granted therein to the English were such as would not easily pass with his own subjects, should he ever be possessed of the SPANISH throne; and therefore it was not without reluctance, and merely in compliance with the necessity of his affairs, that he ratified the articles of it, on the 9th of January 1708, six months after

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Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
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Queen ANNE of GREAT BRITAIN. CHARLES and PHILIP, contend- ers for the crown of SPAIN.	Mr. CRAGGS, secretary in SPAIN in 1708. <i>Id.</i> p. 544.		
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	Duke of AR- GYLE, ambassador, plenipotentiary and general in SPAIN, 1710.		
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Lord LEXING-
TON arrived at
MADRID, 1712,
to take PHILIP's
renunciation of
the succession of
FRANCE.

Convention,
March 1713.

MADRID.
LEXINGTON,
BEDMAR.

Affiento, 1713*.

MADRID.
LEXINGTON,
ESCALERA.

General Pacifica-
tion, July 1713 †.

UTRECHT.
J. BRISTOL,
Duke D'OSSUNA,
MONTELEON.

it was signed. The person who was entrusted to carry this treaty to LONDON having embarked at BARCELONA, on board a small vessel for GENOA, was unluckily taken by a French frigate: the express, as is usual in such cases, threw his dispatches over-board; but they were taken up by some divers, and transmitted to the Marquis de TORCY at VERSAILLES, who took care to send privately a copy of the treaty to the States General, in order to excite their jealousy of the English, who were endeavouring, by that transaction, to engross the trade to the WEST INDIES. See *Tindal's Continuation of Rapin*, Vol. 4. B. 26.

* This contract (for *Affiento* in Spanish signifies a contract) was to commence May 1713, and end in 1743. It was a source of iniquity, and a deposit in the hands of the Spaniards for our good conduct, to seize on at pleasure.

† By this treaty King PHILIP yielded *for ever* to GREAT BRITAIN, GIBRALTAR and MINORCA.

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Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
<p>GEORGE I. of GREAT BRITAIN. PHILIP V. of SPAIN.</p>	<p>BENSON, lord BINGLEY, ambas- sador, 1713.</p> <p>Sir PAUL ME- THUEN, October 1714.</p>	<p>Treaty, Decem- ber 1715 †.</p>	<p>MADRID. BEDMAR, GEORGE BUBE.</p>
	<p>Mr. CRAGGS, Mr. BUBB, mi- nisters, December 1715.</p>	<p>Convention for explaining the Af- siento, May 1716.</p>	<p>MADRID. BEDMAR, GEORGE BUBE.</p>
	<p>JOHN CHET- WYND, envoy ex- traordinary, 1717.</p>	<p>Treaty of 1718.</p>	<p>HAGUE. LORD CADOGAN. MARQUIS DE PRIE.</p>
	<p>WILL. STAN- HOPE, envoy, 1718.</p>	<p>Treaty, June 1721 *.</p>	<p>MADRID. STANHOPE. GRIMALDI.</p>
	<p>Colonel STAN- HOPE, minister, 1720.</p>		

† This treaty is very short, contains little new, confirms the former, but revokes the three articles so injurious to GREAT BRITAIN, which were tacked to the treaty of UTRECHT, and called *explanatory*. These were the III. V. and VIII.

† This settled the restitution of the ships taken by lord TORRINGTON and Sir GEORGE WALTON in 1718. The Spaniards are perpetually objecting to us, the injustice and illegality of that measure of attacking their fleet in the time of profound peace, and without any declaration of war; but those who will take the trouble to peruse CORBET'S account of that matter, will find that Sir GEORGE BING sent an officer to the Spanish minister, to acquaint him with the design and destination of his fleet; and that the minister sent him word back, that he might go and execute whatever commission the king his master had given him. See also, for the same purpose, *the memoirs of the Marquis ST. PHILIP*.

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Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
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BENJ. KEENE,
esq; (afterwards Sir
BENJAM. KEENE,
knight of the
BATH) was ap-
pointed his Maje-
sty's consul at MA-
DRID, March 1724.

He was appoint-
ed his Majesty's
minister plenipoten-
tiary to the King of
SPAIN, Aug. 1727.

GEORGE II.
PHILIP V.

BEN. KEENE, A.
STURT, JOS. GOD-
DARD, commissa-
ries.

Convention,
May 1728.

P A R D O.
STANHOPE,
KEENE,
M. de la PAZ,
D. J. PATINHO.

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

Col. STANHOPE,
Lord HARRING-
TON.

Treaties of 1729
and 1731*.

SEVILLE.
STANHOPE.

Treaty of 1731.

VIENNA.
Duke of LIRIA.
Sir THOMAS RO-
BINSON.

BEN. KEENE,
envoy, 1733.

He was appoint-
ed his Majesty's en-
voy extraordinary
to the King of
PORTUGAL, May
1745.

* These two treaties related to the neutral garrisons in ITALY, and were owing to our being tired of the congress at SOISSONS. The quadruple alliance stipulated, that *Swiss*, and not *Spanish* troops, should be sent into ITALY, to maintain DON CARLOS; but the treaties of SEVILLE changed it for Spanish, and not Swiss troops. That is to say, the court of SPAIN carried its point.

Kings



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Kings of GREAT BRITAIN, and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
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He was appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the King of SPAIN, October 1748.

WILL. FINCH, brother to the Earl of WINCHELSEA, envoy extraordinary, 1732.



FERDINAND VI.
of SPAIN.

Convention of
1739*.

P ARDO.
M. de VILLARIAS.
Sir BEN. KEENE.

Treaty of 1748 †.

AIX LA CHAPPELLE.

Treaty of 1750 †.

MADRID.
FERD. ENSENADA.
Sir BEN. KEENE.

Sir B. KEENE died.

* The Affiento suspended at this time. The balance between ENGLAND and SPAIN was 96,000 pounds; but the secret article took away 36,000 pounds. The difference could not be adjusted, and the war broke out.

† By the tenth article of the preliminaries, and the XVI. of this treaty, ENGLAND was to be paid 100,000 pounds reimbursement, and the right to the remaining four years of the Affiento was settled; but it was afterwards sold by a convention, and occasioned the treaty of 1750.

‡ In this the 100,000 pounds were again settled and agreed on, the explanatory articles of the treaty of UTRECHT again abolished, and the Affiento and the annual ship given up. All former treaties confirmed.

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P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
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CHARLES III. of SPAIN. GEORGE II. and GEORGE III. of GREAT BRITAIN.	His Excellency the right honourable GEORGE WIL- LIAM, earl of BRI- STOL, ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipoten- tiary from his BRI- TANIC Majesty to the court of MA- DRID †.		
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An Account of the SPANISH MATCH.

HERE it may not be improper to give a short account of that strange affair, the *Spanish Match*; because the court of SPAIN hath been frequently charged with the breaking off that matter; but in the following relation, extracted from Mr. *Howell's Letters*, who was upon the spot at that time, it will appear probable that the fault lay on the other side, and not at PHILIP'S, but King JAMES'S door.

In December 1622, Lord DIGBY and Sir WALTER ASTON went out joint ambassadors under the great seal of ENGLAND, especially commissioned about the *Spanish Match*; Mr. HOWELL, afterwards clerk of the council, soon followed their Excellencies; Mr. GEORGE GAGE came likewise from ROME to MADRID, to treat about it. The match was first set on foot by the Duke of LERMA, but was not so warmly adopted by his successor the Count d'OLIVAREZ. GONDOMAR at this time left ENGLAND,

† He arrived there, September 8th, 1758, and left that court, December 17th, 1761, without taking leave, because his Catholic Majesty did not chuse to give an explicit answer to the court of GREAT BRITAIN, but only said, *Muy bien esta*, (*Very well, Sir*) on which the rupture ensued.

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returned to MADRID, and brought with him Lord DIGBY's patent, that made him Earl of BRISTOL. The business of the match went on very briskly for near four months, when, to the surprize of the Earl of BRISTOL, who knew nothing of the matter and of every one else at MADRID, the Prince of WALES, and the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM, arrived on the latter end of March 1622, at the Earl of BRISTOL's house, late in the evening. The Prince went by the feigned name of THOMAS SMITH, and the Marquis by that of Mr. JOHN SMITH.—They were attended by the Lords CARLISLE, HOLLAND, ROCHFORD, DENBIGH, the Knights Sir FRANCIS COTTINGTON, Sir LEWIS DIVES, Sir JOHN VAUGHAN of the GOLDEN GROVE, and his son, comptroller to the Prince, Sir EDMUND VARNEY, Mr. WASHINGTON page to the Prince, Mr. PORTER, and others.

THE arrival of the Prince of WALES in MADRID was like the rest of his father's politics, and instead of forwarding the match, marred the whole business. The Spaniards having such a pledge in their hands, rose in their demands, and thought they had it in their power to *treat* just as they pleased. Besides this, the Spanish court took a disgust at BUCKINGHAM, and he and the Earl of BRISTOL disagreed extremely about the conduct of that business. The nobility in SPAIN were very much averse to this alliance; the Bishop of SEGOVIA wrote against it, but was banished from court for so doing; the common people in SPAIN were strongly for it. In ENGLAND, the parliament and commons would never consent to it.

Upon the arrival of the Prince, the court of SPAIN sent back the dispensation to the court of ROME, in order to be better modelled. When the dispensation was returned to MADRID, it came back clogged with new clauses: the Pope required a caution to be given for the performance of the articles: this made a difficulty: the King of SPAIN, however, offered to give the caution, but desired to consult his divines upon it, who, after a tedious debate, gave his Majesty permission. Upon this, the King of SPAIN and the Prince mutually swore to, and ratified the articles of marriage; and the 8th of September following, 1623, was fixed for the betrothing her to him. But soon after, *Pope Gregory*, who was

a friend to the match, died, and *Urban* succeeded; whereupon PHILIP declared, he could not proceed in the match unless the new Pope confirmed the dispensation which was given by the former. This created fresh delays; the Prince remonstrated warmly, and insisted on the necessity of his departure. The King of SPAIN consented to his going, provided he would leave him and Don CARLOS proxies for the match: this was accordingly agreed on: and thus the Prince, after seven months stay, and a fruitless errand, set out for ENGLAND in the month of August 1623, without his Infanta. The Lord RUTLAND waited for him at sea with the fleet, on board of which he embarked at BILBOA. The Infanta in particular, and the Spaniards in general, were very much afflicted at this Prince's returning without her. The King of SPAIN and his two brothers accompanied him as far as the ESCURIAL, and on the spot where they parted PHILIP erected a pillar, which remains to this day. The Prince, in his passage, very narrowly escaped shipwreck, Sir SACKVILLE TREVOR having the honour of taking him up.

NOT WITHSTANDING this abrupt departure of the Prince, the ENGLISH at MADRID, and at home, were still persuaded the match would be effected at last; and not without good grounds; for the Infanta learned English, took the title of the Princess of WALES; the ladies and officers that were to go with her were named. But there was one very extraordinary circumstance, which happened at this juncture: The Prince of Wales, just before he embarked, sent a letter to the two ambassadors, desiring them, in case the ratification came from ROME, not to deliver the proxies he had left in their hands to the King of SPAIN, till they had heard further orders from ENGLAND.—But this both the ambassadors very wisely refused to do, as the Prince could not suspend their commission from King JAMES under the great seal of ENGLAND; on the contrary, they both made extraordinary preparations for the match, the Earl of BRISTOL laying out 2400 pounds in liveries only, upon that occasion. At length the ratification came from ROME; the marriage day was appointed; but just a day or two before it drew on, there came four English messengers to the Earl of BRISTOL, commanding him not to deliver the proxies till full satisfaction was made for

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the surrender of the Palatinate. This step of King JAMES's put an entire end to the business of the match. The King of SPAIN said very truly, that the Palatinate was none of his to give; but that he would send ambassadors to recover it by treaty, or an army to regain it by force; and in proof of his sincerity in these promises, he offered to pledge his Contratation-house at SEVILLE, and his Plate fleet. This not being thought satisfactory, the Earl of BRISTOL took his leave, when the King of SPAIN gave him a ring off his own finger, and plate to the value of above 4000 pounds. This Earl of BRISTOL, by far the most eminent of the DIGBY family, was a very extraordinary character, and a truly great man; he surprized the Spaniards with his virtues as well as talents: the rewards and honours paid him by PHILIP were but equal to his deserts; for he even astonished that Prince, when he found, that neither the bribes of one monarch, nor the menaces of another, could in the least shake the steady temper of that ambassador.

THUS ended the affair of the Spanish match, that had been near ten years in agitation. It is certain, that the breaking of it off was the work of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM: whether he did right or wrong will now perhaps be difficult to say; but I am of opinion, that we could not have been so much prejudiced by having MARIA of SPAIN for our Queen, as we were afterwards by taking HENRIETTA of FRANCE. The women of the MEDICIS line do not appear to me to have done the world much good. As for the deserted Infanta, she married afterward to the Emperor.



E R R A T A.

In the Introduction, p. 27. for *timeously*, read *timely*. Last line, for CAMPEACHY, read HONDURAS. P. 221. l. 1. for *El Aventurarara*, read *La Aventurarara*. Ib. l. 19. for *El Venganza*, read *La Venganza*. P. 220. l. 21. for *El Nueva*, read *La Nueva*. P. 214. l. 20. for *Estramadura*, read *Estremadura*. P. 208. l. 16. for *struck*, read *stuck*. P. 198. l. 4. for 1661, read 1061. P. 188. l. 12. for *called them*, read *called him*. Dele the Note at bottom, P. 182. last line but one, for LICINIUS LARIUS, read LARTIUS LICINIUS. P. 295. for BAGER, read BAYER. P. 297. for *eundem*, read *eandem*. P. 300. for *Chaldic*, read *Chaldee*. Ib. for *Cleward*, read *Clenard*. Ib. for *Vergera*, read *Vergara*. P. 303. for *Honoretēs*, read *Honoratus*.

L E T T E R I.

JOURNEY from LONDON to MADRID.

I LEFT LONDON, in company with two other gentlemen, on Saturday the 10th of *May*, 1760, set sail from FALMOUTH on the 20th, and arrived at CORUNNA on the 26th of the same month.

THE harbour of CORUNNA presents you with a fine prospect as you sail into it; on your right are *The Tower of HERCULES*, the fort, and the town; before you the shipping; all terminated by an agreeable view of the country: On your left you see CAPE PRIOR, the entrance of FERROLL, and a ridge of barren mountains, with a large river running between them. CORUNNA is well built and populous, but, like most other Spanish towns, has an offensive smell. Their method of keeping the tiles fast, on the roofs of houses, is by laying loose stones upon them. The Spaniards, to my great mortification, have quitted that old dress, which looks so well on our English stage: The men wear a great flapped hat, a cloke reaching down to their feet, and a sword, generally carried under the arm: The women wear a short jacket of one colour, a petticoat of another, and either a white or black woollen veil. We stayed at CORUNNA a whole week, because we could not procure a vehicle to convey us to MADRID, nearer than from MADRID itself: Nor could we travel on the freight road to ASTORGA by any other convenient method, than riding on mules or horses, for we rejected the *litter*, as disagreeable and fatiguing, and no other carriage could pass the mountains that way: We wrote therefore to MADRID for a coach to meet us at ASTORGA, which is about 150 miles from CORUNNA.

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THE

JOURNEY FROM LONDON

THE Spaniards call the Tower of HERCULES by a wrong name: It is amazing, when the *inscription* still remains as an evidence, that it was the Tower of MARS, that they should be so perverse as to give it to HERCULES. The words are:

MARTI. AVG.
SACR.
C. SEVIUS. LVPVS.
ARCHITECTVS.
A. F. DANIENSIS.
LVSITANVS. EXVL.

It is very plain, that the *Romans* intended this for a watch-house, or *speculum*, and the *Spaniards* use it as a light-house now.

THE poorer fort, both men and women, at CORUNNA, wear neither shoes nor stockings. We lodged at the best inn; but all inns throughout SPAIN afford miserable accommodations: It was kept by an Irishman named OBRIEN. We were well entertained by the Spanish Governor DON LOUIS DE CORDOVA, and the English consul Mr. JORDAN. The town is pretty, and supplied with water by an *aqueduct*. Our route from CORUNNA to ASTORGA and MADRID was as follows:

ROUTE FROM CORUNNA TO MADRID.

		Leagues
To PATANSOS,	First day,	— 3
JETERIS,	} Second day,	— 5
VAMONDE,		— 2
LUGO,	} Third day,	— 4
GALLEGO,		— 6
FUENFRIA,	} Fourth day,	— 4
SERRARIAS,		— 5
		—
	Carried over,	— 29
		Brought

T O M A D R I D.

3

Brought over,		Leagues 29
VILLA FRANCA,	} Fifth day,	— 4
PONFERRADA,		— 4
RAVANAL,	} Sixth day,	— 6
ASTORGA,		— 3
		Leagues, 46
From ASTORGA to BANEZA,	} Seventh day,	— 4
TO LA VENTA,		— 3
TO BENEVENTE,	} Eighth day,	— 3
TO VILLALPANDO,		— 5
TO VILLAPRAIS,	} Ninth day,	— 4
TO VEJA,		— 3
TO MEDINA DEL CAMPO,	} Tenth day,	— 6
TO ARTIQUENES,		— 3
TO OVEJA,	} Eleventh day,	— 5
TO LABAJOS,		— 3
TO ESPINAL,	} Twelfth day,	— 5
TO GUADARAMA,		— 3
TO LAS ROSAS,	} Thirteenth day,	— 6
TO MADRID,		— 3
		Leagues 102

THE extent of this ROUTE is called 450 miles; but their computation by leagues is very uncertain, like the miles in CORNWALL, guessed at from one town to another. The only way to know the true distance in SPAIN is by your watch. The *Spanish* league is computed equal to about three miles and three quarters *English*.

WE set out from CORUNNA the 3d of June, being honoured with a discharge of guns from the packets in the harbour. You must carry your provisions and bedding with you in SPAIN, as you are not sure of finding them in all places. We seldom met with any thing to eat upon the road, or a bed fit to lie upon. After having passed the fertile mountains of GALLICIA, and the barren rocks of LEON, we came to ASTORGA the 8th of June.

B 2

Here

Here we rested till the 11th, and then set out in a clumsy coach, drawn by six mules, with *ropes* instead of *traces*. This surprised me at first, but I found afterwards, that the *grandees*, and people of rank in MADRID, use ropes constantly at the *Prado* and *Promenade*; places of airing somewhat resembling the old ring in *Hyde Park*.

AFTER passing over the immense plains of OLD and NEW CASTILE, which seem more like seas than plains, we arrived at MADRID the 18th of June, being the 7th day from our leaving ASTORGA. Though we travelled so long a tract of country, we saw few cities or towns, that were considerable for their extent, strength, riches, manufactures, or inhabitants. VILLA FRANCA in LEON is extremely beautiful, and stands high; PONS FERRADA neat, anciently called *intra fluvios*, because it was between the rivers SIL and BOEGA, afterwards stiled *Pons Ferratus*, from its bridge on the hard rock. MEDINO DEL CAMPO in CASTILE is an agreeable situation; there is a large square in the middle of it, and some of the nobility reside there.

LUGO in GALICIA is a remarkable ancient city, surrounded with a most singular fortification; as near as I could judge, a square; and at the distance of about every twenty feet a circular bastion of thick and lofty walls: The city fortified on every side in the same manner, having rather a tremendous appearance, and must have been extremely strong, before the use of that villainous *saltpetre*, as SHAKESPEARE calls it. It stands near the source of the MINHO; the turnips here are said to be so large, as to weigh fifty pounds each: But who can believe it? Its ancient name was *Lucus Augusti*, and thence corruptly called LUGO.

THE city of ASTORGA in LEON is situated in a wide plain; the most remarkable thing in it is the *Cathedral*, which is a noble Gothic building; a *basilica*, consisting of six pointed arches, supported by tall, light, neat pillars, in a good taste; the portal a large round arch, with a vast number of mouldings; there are seven or eight fine altars, but the *High Altar* is exceedingly magnificent;

nificent; it consists of twenty compartments of marble-sculpture in alto-relievo, the figures as large as life; the subject the history of our SAVIOUR; at the summit God the Father crowning the Blessed Virgin. The *glory* is well expressed; for being cut through the frame, and a lamp placed behind it, the light shews the *rays*. We happened to attend at the Vespers; the music of the organ was fine; the number of tapers, the richness of altars, in short; the whole scene was striking. This city gives the title of *Marquis* to the family of *Osorio*, inferior to few, either for antiquity or valour.

BENEVENTE in LEON is encompassed by three rivers, and remarkable for little more than giving the title of Earl to the family of PIMENTEL. VILLALPANDO is in a pleasing plain, has a large square, and contains a palace of the *Constable of Castile*, to whom the town belongs. The only river we passed of note was a branch of the MINHO; a noble current, almost as broad as the Thames at Windsor, and to appearance deep; finely wooded on each side, the trees larger and taller than you usually meet with in SPAIN. The place where we passed it was called HOSPITAL DE *Eschemoso*.

THE *storks* nests upon the tops of the *churches*, with the birds hovering over them, or just peeping out, are pleasing as you pass. It was so in old ROME: The *storks* built their nests in great numbers on the summits of their *temples*, as their poets often tell us. — Thus JUVENAL says of the Temple of *Concord*:

Quæque salutato crepitat *Concordia* nido.

It was cruel to kill such social birds as these; and yet we find by HORACE, that the Epicures of his times could not keep their knives from them; though it was an absolute violation of hospitality. Speaking of the luxurious dishes of those days, he says, their ancestors never eat *turbots* nor *storks*:

Tutus erat *rbombus*, tutoque *ciconia* nido.

This bird is often mentioned in Scripture. In the Psalms, --- *The fir-trees are a dwelling for the stork*: And in JOB, *Who grieveth the stork*

stork food? She buildeth her nest on high. It delights in the most lofty situations. All the nests, which we saw, were in the highest places the bird could find.

WE passed some forests; but the trees are dwarf and poor, not resembling the timber of GREAT-BRITAIN; you will in vain look for those stately woods, which not only afford fuel, shade, and wealth to their owners, but send forth fleets, which give laws to the ocean. Though I lost my watch on the top of one of the highest mountains near the ZEBREROS, yet, by extraordinary good fortune, it was found by the *Marigatti*, or mule-drivers, and carried to the Padre Abbad of ZEBREROS, who sent it me in less than a month.

THE new STONE-CAUSEWAY, which joins the two CASTILES, and extends to GUADARAMA, is a most magnificent public work: It was done by an order of FERDINAND VI. the late King, as appears by the following inscription on a pillar erected on the causeway: FERDINANDUS VI. PATER PATRIÆ. VIAM VTRIQUE CASTELLÆ SUPERATIS MONTIBUS FECIT. ANN. SALUTIS MDCC XLIX. REGNI SUI IV. It is really a noble road, and seems owing rather to the labour and activity of a *Roman*, than to the slow industry of a *Spaniard*.

SOME parts of the CASTILES are pleasant; they are ill cultivated; have no wood of any moment; this makes fuel incredibly dear in MADRID; the expence of one single fire there for the winter has been known to cost fifty pounds; an amazing article! The charcoal consumed in their kitchens, and braziers, comes chiefly from GALLAPAGAR, at the distance of 30 miles, which is far enough in that country to make the carriage of it very expensive. The principal timber they use, is *fir*, the growth of the country; their houses, churches, carriages, and furniture, are chiefly of *deal*; there are sometimes no less than fourteen large girders, in the ceiling of a small apartment. One would not imagine from this circumstance, that timber was scarce. As to the *water* in this country, I do not think it in general good; that of MADRID is excellent, which is plain by the court's being at much expence to have it conveyed

to distant places. There are two fine rivers in the CASTILES, the TAGUS, and the GUADIANA; as to the MANSANARES, which runs close by MADRID, it is but a poor stream, and falls into the XARAMA, about 6 leagues distant from the TAGUS. I was told in LONDON, that the situation of MADRID was upon a plain, but it is a great mistake: It is built upon a chain of little hills, and, because there are higher mountains round it, at a distance, has been supposed to be in a plain.

THE Spaniards erect pillars at proper distances upon the causeways, to direct travellers during the snows; we saw several of them in LEON, and other parts. The first comer to a *Spanish* inn, be his rank what it may, has the first choice of the accommodations; this occasions a sort of contest between the travellers in this country, who shall get first to the inn. It is a common practice to send a man on an hour or two before: We distanced one DON JOSEPH, a Biscayner, in this way; finding that he was going to the same *Pofada*, or inn, we detached our faithful ANTONIO, who, as fleet as an *Arab*, ran over the mountains in bye-paths, and arrived at the inn long before the DON and we came to it. This contest arises from there being seldom more than one inn in a village; at which, if disappointed, you must probably ride 8 or 10 miles before you can find another, which, at the end of a long day's journey, and in the dark, would be fatiguing, and perhaps dangerous.

UPON a review of the whole country from CORUNNA to MADRID, one may say, that GALLICIA is a fine fertile province; that some parts of it are equal to many in ENGLAND; but as to LEON, it is a naked, dreadful, barren rock, except where it is covered with a few pitiful firs, or shrubs, such as are about BE-NEVENTE and VILLALPANDO, and except some few plains after you have passed ASTORGA. I turned round to take a view of LEON from one of the highest mountains, and was almost frightened at the sight; a brown horror, as Mr. POPE expresses it, was spread over the whole; sands, rocks, and craggy precipices, formed as savage a prospect, as can be imagined. And yet this country was probably once fought for; the inhabitants surely must find a charm in it unknown to us. In one of these villages we
found

found a set of people, dressed in a whimsical manner, dancing to rude music; the whole appearance was entertaining and grotesque; the dance artless and odd; its natural simplicity shewed the people in their true character.

THE road from CORUNNA to MADRID is certainly not so bad, as it is generally thought in ENGLAND. The mountains of GALICIA are very passable; the only difficult parts which I saw, were the descent at LA FAVA, and about 12 miles, as you come out of SERRARIAS. The mountains of LEON are rather disagreeable than dangerous, and all the rest is easy. Be it as it may, our English messengers find no difficulty in it. The accommodations, indeed, are miserable: I have said you must absolutely carry your provisions and bedding along with you; and even then, unless you can bear fatigue well, lye down in your clothes, eat eggs, onions, and cheese; unless you can sleep while your mules rest, rise the moment you are called, and set out early in the morning, before the heat comes on, you will fare ill as a traveller in SPAIN. It is a good method to carry dried tongues with you, hard eggs, not hams, for they will not keep, as we found by experience; some portable soup; tea, sugar, and spirituous liquors; not forgetting even pepper and salt; and whenever you meet with good bread, meat, fowls, or wine, always to buy them, whether you want them or not, because you know not what to-morrow may produce. A knife, fork, and spoon, are absolutely necessary, for you will find none; nor should you omit a pair of snuffers, a candlestick, and some wax-candles. Take care only not to carry any tobacco or rum; for they are all contraband, and may occasion the detention, if not the seizure of your baggage. Particularly bring with you as few *books* as possible, for the inquisition will seize them. My baggage was detained a fortnight on account of my books; and THE EARL OF BRISTOL was obliged to speak twice to GENERAL WALL, before he could release the captives. Many of these circumstances seem *trifling*, but they are so material, that those who happen to travel without them in this country, will find, by dear-bought experience, that all these *trifles* have their use, and if neglected,

—————Hæ nugæ seria ducent
In mala.

LETTER

L E T T E R II.

The STATE of RELIGION in SPAIN.

WITH regard to ancient religious rites or customs in this country, there was probably in early times a great mixture of all sorts. The first accounts of SPAIN, that are clear and authentic, are, I believe, those in STRABO and LIVY. The face of it then was certainly very savage and barbarous. It could have no religious notions besides its own, but from GAUL, ITALY, or AFRIC, from the PHOENICIANS, CARTHAGINIANS, GAULS, or ROMANS : and what those were, are well known.

MARIANA tells us, that Christianity was first preached in SARAGOÇA by St. JAMES, 42 years after CHRIST : and for this he quotes ISIDORE, bishop of SEVILLE. With all due deference to the authority, though episcopal, I must beg leave to deny the fact ; for St. LUKE says expressly, that St. JAMES was killed at JERUSALEM. The SPANIARDS have likewise another tradition concerning this apostle ; which, though believed by themselves, will hardly find credit among Protestants. It is, that St. JAMES, by birth a SPANIARD, has been often seen armed in the air, going before the van, and protecting the SPANISH armies : Which circumstance you may read in Boldonius, if you like it. Whether it be for these reasons, or others, I cannot say, however this fact is certain, that SAN JAGO, or St. JAMES, hath from the earliest times been ever revered and worshipped as the guardian, and tutelar faint of SPAIN.

WHAT innovations, or changes their religious worship underwent from the first planting of *Christianity* to the arrival of the GOTHs, or the invasion of the MOORS, would perhaps be impossible to say: That the *Gothic* princes embraced the *Christian* faith, is clear from many evidences still remaining, not in SPAIN only, but in ENGLAND and other countries: That the MOORS would never receive *Christianity* among them, appears but too plainly from the enmity that hath ever subsisted between the two people, from their final expulsion under PHILIP III. and the odium with which they pursue them to this day.

THAT the JEWS have always subsisted here in such numbers was probably owing to this circumstance: when TITUS carried back with him to ROME so many thousand captive JEWS, the shattered remnants of that devoted people, and dispersed them afterwards throughout the world; as SPAIN lay convenient for their passage out of ITALY, and being a wide and extended country, multitudes of them probably fled for an asylum there: Tho' great numbers remained at ROME and in ITALY, as appears by the edicts against them afterwards, and by the religion of the captives spreading so much among their conquerors: A circumstance which RUTILIUS has finely lamented;

Atque utinam nunquam Judæa subacta fuisset
Pompeii bellis, imperioque Titi.
Latius excisæ gentis contagia serpunt,
Victoresque suos natio victa premit.

That the JEWS had in some parts of SPAIN, and at some periods, the free exercise of their religion, and worship, is an undoubted fact: There is an *Hebrew* Temple still remaining at TOLEDO, which I have seen, as a standing proof of it to this day.

WHAT is of more moment to us is, as may be collected from Dr. GEDDES's several tracts, that no western church has preserved so many, and such authentic monuments and records, as the SPANISH church hath down to the VIIIth century. It was antiently exactly the same with the present church of ENGLAND, had the same NICENE CREED, and appealed to the same general councils:

cils : And their Prince, as well as ours, was defender of the faith and head of the church. The Bishop of ROME had no more authority there, than any other prelate. The *Spanish* Church had no dependence on that see till the VIIIth century. Till after the *Moorish* times, it had no image-worship ; no prayers addressed to saints, or angels ; no purgatory ; it did not maintain seven sacraments ; it knew not transubstantiation, which certainly is of no older date than the time of Pope INNOCENT III. in the *Lateran* council, held after the year 1200 ; by consequence the cup was always given to the laity, and never refused till after that doctrine prevailed in the beginning of the XIIIth century. There was likewise no adoration of the host, no auricular confession. They had no prayers then in an unknown language. The antient *Gothic* Liturgy, then in use, was called *Mozarabic*, or *Musarabic*, from those christians, who lived under the *Moorish* government in SPAIN. It was first printed by Cardinal XIMENES. And there is to this day, an annual *Mozarabic* mass celebrated with great pomp and solemnity, in the metropolitan church of TOLEDO, at which the present King of SPAIN has assisted in person. Every one knows, that the term *mass* came from the custom of dismissing the people with the—*Ite—missa est*.

As the SPANISH Church certainly remained pure, uncorrupted, and unpapistical till towards the VIIIth century ; so from that period downwards, Paganism artfully, and by almost imperceptible insinuations, gradually stole in, wearing that mask or vizor, which we now call *Popery*. Whatever triumphs Christianity may formerly have gained over the Gentile worship ; Paganism, in all catholic countries, is now entirely revenged ; she triumphed in her turn from the moment she established herself in the form of *Popery*. Concealed under this drapery, she presides in the very tabernacle and sanctuary of christians, and is worshipped sitting between the horns of the altar. When you enter a Roman catholic, apostolic, papistical, christian temple, at your first view you see that all is *Pagan*. The late Dr. MIDDLETON hath very learnedly, elegantly, and effectually proved this point to demonstration. But I never relished that ingenious performance so much, as when my own eyes bore testimony to the truth of his observations. The



resemblance is so striking between the use of the ancient *Thura*, and the modern Incense; their *aspergillum*, *lavacrum*, &c. and the present holy water; the blessing of horses, and the ancient benediction of cattle; the same profusion of lamps and wax-lights; between the ancient *votivæ tabulæ*, ἀναθήματα, and the modern votive limbs, offerings, and pictures: the multitude of shrines, crosses, and altars in the churches, roads, hills, and high places; and particularly of *images*, which have often brought to my mind that satirical joke of PETRONIUS, who said he never walked the streets, but he could much more easily meet with a god than a man.

Facilius est deum, quam hominem invenire.

And I am sure, if you spit out of a window in SPAIN, 'tis ten to one but you spit upon a saint. The *Spanish Flagellantes*, by PYTHAGOREAN transmigration, are exactly the old, self-lashing priests of JOVE, or the AJAX MASTIGOPHORUS on an *Athenian* stage: and are indeed a most shocking spectacle. The custom of churches being permitted as sanctuaries for villains, prevailed at ROME in the time of the Emperor TIBERIUS: For the senate very justly exclaimed against it. See TACITUS. Annal. III. CESTIUS's opinion was,

Neque quenquam in urbis templa perfugere, ut eo subsidio ad flagitia utatur.

And yet, what a ROMAN Senator blushed at, is sanctified by a *Roman-catholic Pope*. The quires of churches in all popish countries are a sort of religious fairs or markets, where people continually come and go in succession, and masses are constantly said till twelve o'clock at noon, but not after. The mass for the dead is exactly copied from the parentation of the heathens. The dress of the officiating priest has constantly put me in mind of those remarkable words:

Tanquam vestis illa prophetica, quæ licet vera ederet miracula, operanti ornamentum potius quam adjumentum videretur*.

The present King of SPAIN, while he was at NAPLES, sent orders to the officiating priest on St. JANUARIUS's day, that the

* See TACITUS.

blood should be made to liquefy in such a precise number of minutes, for he would stay no longer. This is exactly the old quack experiment mentioned by HORACE, which he saw at GNATIA :

Dum flammâ sine thura liquefcere limine sacro
 Persuadere cupit——

THERE is one reason why the Church of ROME ought not to make so free with the argument of miracles: because if they maintain *theirs* to be as genuine as those of the Apostles, it will be an easy matter to prove those recorded of the Emperor VESPASIAN (who is said to have healed a withered hand, and restored the blind to sight) to be at least of equal authority: A *Roman* historian records the one, and a *Roman* catholic writer maintains the other: *Utri creditis, QUIRITES!* This folly of theirs, instead of strengthening their own cause, tends evidently to weaken it, and it saps the rotten foundations of popish policy. If the mischief ended there, it would be well: but it tends also to subvert the great proofs of Christianity, and to assist the gates of hell, instead of opposing them. The character of the present Papists is exactly that which TACITUS hath given of the old GERMANS,

De actis deorum credere, quam scire.

THE number of holydays enjoined by the Pope is become so excessive, as to be a scandalous encouragement to idleness. If it was thought despicable by the busy minds of the *Roman* people, to see the JEWS, from the institutions of MOSES, give but one day in seven to complete indolence, though for the cause of religion: If their active virtue abhorred to see, as one of them calls it, *septima quæque lux quieti data*; what would he have said, had he seen such a number of days consecrated in his own ROME to the same purpose? But this practice likewise had its birth in Paganism; and made CASSIUS say in the reign of NERO, that if they were to decree such a vast number of festival days, the gods would take up the whole year in being thanked, *eoque oportere dividi sacros, et negotiosos dies, queis divina colerentur, et humana non impedirent.*

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THE absurdity of their *Reliques* is beyond measure ridiculous; such as the thigh of St. LAWRENCE, with the skin burnt, and marked with the prongs, which he was turned with on the grid-iron. There are said to be the heads of two thousand martyred virgins in the convent of our Lady of ATOCHE near MADRID, where the *British* standards, taken at the battle of ALMANZA, still remain.

IT is certain, that their blind zeal in matters of religion has destroyed many fine remains of heathen learning, and classic antiquity: It still continues the same ravage under the direction of monks and inquisitors; leaves are cancelled, prefaces torn, and books prohibited, secreted, or burnt, because they are against the Catholic faith. As they formerly thought the Bible would appear to more advantage, when the pagan poets were destroyed; so they are still of opinion, that popery will always appear best, when every evidence of its imposture is suppressed or spirited away. These are lengths in which the zealots of the church of ROME have certainly gone too far: And on the other hand LUTHER himself, when he began the reformation, went too far in burning the canon law. This superstitious zeal of theirs against Pagan writers, and modern heretical authors, cannot be placed in a more ridiculous light, than they have placed it themselves in one of the pictures, which I saw at the ESCURIAL: where several angels were flogging St. JEROM for the wicked delight he had taken in reading the works of that vile heretic MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

As the several pagan gods were multiplied by being worshipped as different deities, though in reality they were the same: as a JUPITER, an HERCULES, &c. were set up in almost every country: So where popery prevails, and particularly in SPAIN, the Blessed Virgin MARY, the mother of our Lord, is multiplied into almost as many distinct divinities, as there are separate districts and places. Thus there is our Lady of ATOCHE, our Lady of ALCALA DE HENARES, our Lady of TOLEDO, &c. And the little pictures or images of these are worn as *Amulets* by the common people, who have as much faith in them, as the antients had

had in a *Talisman*, or *Abraxas*. I have seen one of these last, which Prince EUGENE himself wore, a strange instance of human weakness in one who rose so much above the common level, and made such a shining figure as a hero on the theatre of EUROPE. The Spaniards have marvellous superstitions relating to the different properties of those different Virgin MARIES: If you pray to *this*, she is a good preservative against thunder and lightning; if you pray to *that*, an admirable specific against the cholic and rheumatism. But the Blessed Virgin of PILAR, or our Lady of the Pillar, MARIA DE COLUMNA, in SARAGOÇA, is the most capital Virgin MARY, the greatest object of devotion in all SPAIN.

THERE cannot be much *simony* in the Church of ROME, because the Pope, or the King, disposes of all church-preferments; for there can be no traffic supposed between the inferior ecclesiastics and his Holiness, or his Majesty. Statutes of mortmain are highly requisite and necessary in this country. The present King of SPAIN hath, it is said, attempted something like them, by taxing all donations to religious uses ever since the year 1730. These were anciently such a grievance in ENGLAND, that it became a form in some wills: *dentur, assignentur, vendantur—exceptis Religiosis & Judæis.*

PHILIP V. in 1716, obtained of the Pope an indulto for raising money upon the clergy. The Pope granted him one for five years, that is to say, a million and a half in the Indies, and a million on the churches in SPAIN. It is a mistake to call this the *los millones*, which is a different tax, as will appear in the account of the Spanish Revenue. This is called *subsidio*.

THE Crusade against the followers of WALDO (a merchant of LYONS) or the *Albigenses*, in 1160, gave birth probably to the INQUISITION. Pope GREGORY IX. first devised that horrid tribunal, but INNOCENT IV. was the first, who had abilities and courage sufficient to bring it to a due maturity, and give it a just establishment. The form of it, and the number of its members, differ greatly in different countries. * In SPAIN it was established chiefly by Cardinal XIMENES, who knew perfectly well what political use could be made of it. The Spaniards still sup-

* See more upon this article in the next Letters

port it, not so much with an intention to burn Jews or Heretics, as they do in PORTUGAL, but to enjoy the benefit of one religion, the want of such uniformity being, they apprehend, a great inconvenience to other states. Monf. VOLTAIRE indeed is of another opinion; he tells us, that if there was but one religion in ENGLAND, the government would soon become despotic; if there were two, they would cut each others throats; but as there are so many religions amongst us, things go on very quietly. To speak however of the Inquisition in the mildest terms, it is at best but a *Roman, Turkish, or an Arabian* persecution in a Christian drefs. The inquisitors perhaps may say, "We only persecute in this manner the very worst of heretics, such as *Jews*." It may be answered, "And what have the Pagans done more? those whom they persecuted, they accounted heretics, and these very Jews did the same thing." The Dominican will reply, "But can you as a *Christian* spare and tolerate the persecutors of CHRIST?" We answer, I think justly, That we have no authority to punish them; but we may tolerate their worship, or not, as we think proper. Because some people, called Jews, crucified the founder of our religion, JESUS CHRIST, above 1700 years ago, that is no reason why you should crucify all those who go under that name at this day. Where is your warrant, your authority, your commission delegated from the Almighty for this purpose? Is it any where said, "Go forth, my disciples, with sword and fire, torment, rack, and burn all those who will not embrace the Christian faith; or, what is much less, the Roman Catholic faith?" Though GOD himself may punish the sins of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generation; these people are at present at least the *fiftieth* generation from the murderers of Christ. Thus you seem to me not only to snatch the thunder of the ALMIGHTY out of his hands, but to dart it unwarrantably, and even launch the bolt much farther than He ever declared he should do himself. Can the GOD of all mercy be delighted with so cruel a sacrifice of human blood? There is an undoubted resemblance between a SPANISH INQUISITOR, and a DIOCLESIAN, a CALED, or a MUSTAPHA; you now act the part of the Pagan princes, as they formerly acted yours. Such a tribunal, shocking as it is to humanity, has nothing but false political ends to plead in its excuse: And where nature and religion

must

must be sacrificed, such a policy is only worthy of a MACHIAVEL, a XIMENES, or an Emperor of JAPAN. The principles of toleration are founded in nature, reason, humanity, justice, and true policy. If in a well civilized state the majority are of one religious persuasion, the most that you can lawfully do is, to lay those who are dissentient, under such restrictions, as shall prevent their disturbing, or subverting the civil or religious harmony of that state. This is all that appears to me allowable; and of this nature are the laws in England and Ireland against the Papists. But when you come to molest innocent subjects, to take from them their possessions, to expose them to tortures and cruel deaths, or drive them to seek settlements in other countries, you then exceed your power, play the part of a Syracusan tyrant, and it becomes *Persecution*; like the expulsion of the Moors, or the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

BUT after all, why are the Jews singled out, as the worst of heretics? In one light they are the most pardonable. They are the only people, besides the Christians, who have received the glorious deposit of a true, a divine revelation: They had theirs from God himself; we received ours from his Son: They are, no doubt, in a dangerous and incorrigible state of error, by not acknowledging the true MESSIAH; but we are not to be the punishers of that error: A very severe part of that punishment seems already to have passed upon them; they have been deprived of their country and temple; their existence, as a nation, destroyed; they have been sold, and carried captive into all lands; driven as wretched fugitives and vagabonds throughout the world: Let the intolerant spirit of bigots exclaim as loudly against them as it may, there is not a Roman-catholic in the world but will join in the cry: which very circumstance should awaken all the suspicions of us Protestants. The next step from exclusion out of community, is persecution. But to a humane mind, considering the sufferings of these people, the most natural conclusion will probably be that, which was made by the first outlaw of the human race, at a time when society or communion had not those sweets and advantages which they now enjoy. The conclusion meant is, *That their punishment is greater than they can bear.* The Spaniards have
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always found, that this violent way of making profelytes has had but indifferent success. It may make men temporize, dissemble, or perhaps perjure themselves. Fire and sword, famine and torture will never cure Jewish blindness; when miracles wrought by a divine power have had no effect, what is to be hoped for from any human means? TITUS reasoned with them in this way much more forcibly than any one, either before or since his time; the SENNACHERIBS, and NEBUCHADNEZZARS fell far short of him in this method of argument. But what was the consequence? They fought still more desperately for their civil and religious liberties, and obstinately expired, as they still do in the inquisitor's flames, in the defence of their faith.

UPON the whole we may safely say, that the Roman-catholic systems of *morality*, as treated by jesuitical casuists, are truly *l'art de cbicaner avec Dieu*; that their religion, as dressed out with the trappings of popery, discovers in its folds the pagan wardrobe from whence it was taken. From a view of it one cannot help coming at this obvious truth: That as the admission of all error is dangerous, it is most fatally so in matters of religion; the avenues of which should therefore be guarded with the greater vigilance. In other cases the error is removable, or the remedy at worst but difficult: But here error is generally uneradicable, permanent, and the remedy impracticable. All attempts to alter what has once been sacred, are imagined to border so near to sacrilege or impiety, that few in any age or country have had firmness and discretion enough to undertake the task. This is the great stronghold of popery, and all other corrupt religions. For as the Roman consul judiciously said upon a like occasion,

Nihil enim in speciem fallacius est, quam prava religio. Ubi Deorum numen prætenditur sceleribus, subit animum timor, ne fraudibus humanis vindicandis divini juris aliquid immistum violemus. LIVIUS, lib. xxxix. cap. 16.

ERRORS in learning commonly serve for our amusement, as abler men will set them right; errors in politics occasion at worst but temporary evils; but errors in religion are everlasting, too obstinate.

obstinate to be subdued. Learned and political controversies, tho' often managed with much heat and rancour, produce generally new lights for the use of the public; but religious controversy is for the most part pernicious, and serves only to poison the minds of men. When bigotry prompts, and enthusiasm inflames, and the zealous fury once rises, the worst of all plagues is then begun: for, more human blood has been shed by this blind religious zeal, than by the dagger of the assassin, the sword of justice, or all the artillery and implements of war.

FROM the first century, Spain had bishoprics, and was divided into the provinces *Carthaginensis, Tarraconensis, Betica, Lusitana*, and *Gallaica*.

THE first bishops were, according to the Spanish writers, disciples of St. James the Apostle. The episcopal government was somewhat interrupted by the *Moors*, who ravaged part of the peninsula: but the *Mauritanians* in ANDALUSIA were more inclined to conquer Spain than to change its religion from the christian to mahometanism. By this means, the kings of OVIEDO and LEON, together with the counts of CASTILE and the kings of NAVARRE, having recovered strength to conquer the SARACENS, re-established the bishops who had retired, and founded several churches and monasteries.

SPAIN had eleven archbishoprics, and fifty-four bishoprics, including those of PORTUGAL.

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LIST

1000	Don Joseph	1. BAYAMANGA
2000	Don Juan Manuel	2. BAYAMANGA
2500	Don Raimundo	3. AVILA
2500	Don Juan	4. CORIA
2500	Don Juan	5. BAYAMANGA
2500	Don Francisco	6. AVILA

* The valuation of these preferments is taken from a Spanish book lately published at Madrid: It makes the revenues of Toledo greater than the common estimation of them; but I doubt if the account is exaggerated.



LIST of the ARCHBISHOPRICS and BISHOPRICS of *SPAIN*, with their valuation.

I. *TOLEDO*. Archbishop and Metropolitan.

His Eminence, Don LUIS DE CORDOVA, * L. 50,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. CARTHAGENA	Don Diego de Roxas,	-	8000
2. CORDOVA	Don Martin de Barcia,	-	5250
3. CUENÇA	Vacant,	-	6250
4. SIGUENZA	Don Francisco Dias,	-	7500
5. JAEN	Don Fran. Benito Marin	-	5000
6. SEGOVIA	Don Manuel Murillo	-	4250
7. OSMA	Vacant	-	3250
8. VALLADOLID	Don Ifidro de Coffio,	-	2500

II. *SEVILLE*. Archbishop, &c.

Don FRANCISCO SOLIS DE CARDONA, 15,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. MALAGA	Don Joseph de Franquis Lafo,	-	7500
2. CADIZ	Don Francisco Thomas del Valle,	-	2000
3. CANARIA	Don Francisco Valentin Moran,	-	
4. CEUTA	Don Joseph de la Cuesta.	-	

III. *SANTIAGO*. Archbishop, &c.

Don BATHOLOME RAJOY Y' LOSADA, 15,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. SALAMANCA	Don Joseph Zorila	-	3000
2. TUY	Don Juan Manuel Castannon,	-	2000
3. AVILA	Don Romualdo Velarde,	-	2500
4. CORIA	Don Juan Joseph Garcia Alvaro,	-	3250
5. PLASENCIA	Vacant,	-	6875
6. ASTORGA	Don Francisco Xavier Cabezon,	-	1875

* The valuation of these preferments is taken from a Spanish book lately published at MADRID: It makes the revenues of *TOLEDO* greater than the common estimation of them: But I doubt if the account is exaggerated.

7. ZAMORA