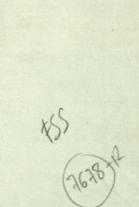
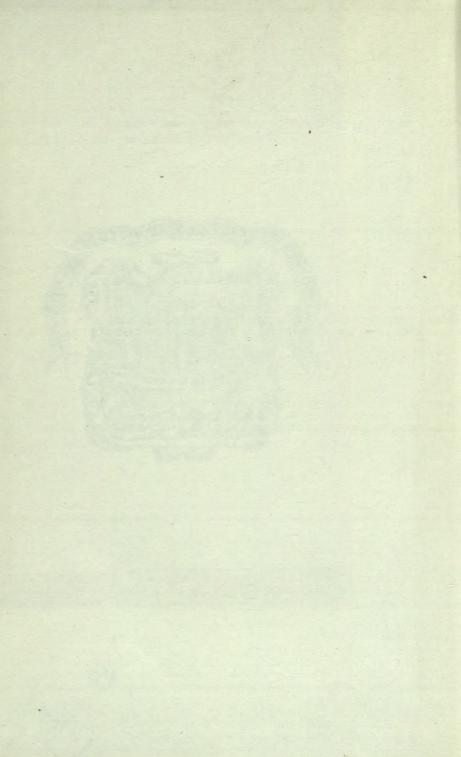
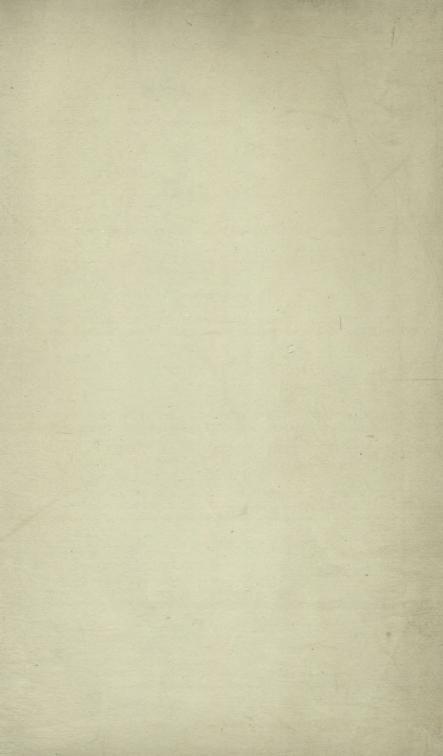


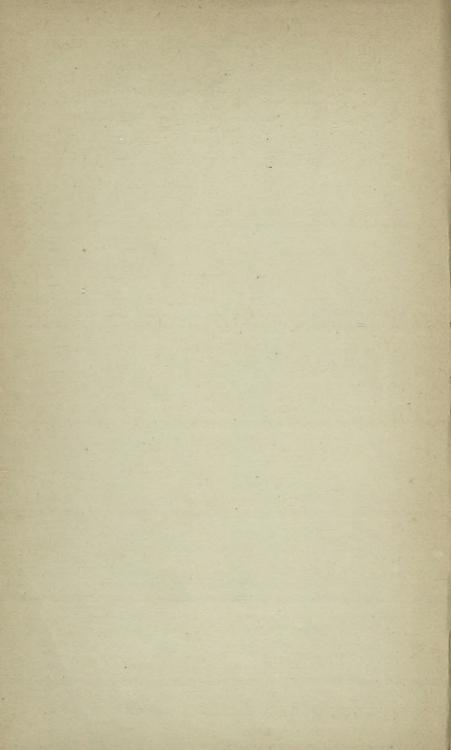
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## SPAIN

AND

## CHARLES VII;

OR,

# "WHO IS THE LEGITIMATE SOVEREIGN?"

BY

GENERAL KIRKPATRICK.

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#### PREFACE.

In respectfully laying the following pages before the British public, we are influenced only by one consideration, namely, to endeavour, so far as in our humble power lies, to remove the misapprehensions existing in these countries as to the real facts connected with the cause of Don Carlos, and the plain grounds on which his right to the throne of Spain is based.

Forty years have now elapsed since the death of King Ferdinand VII., prior to which the Salic Law was strictly observed in Spain. Ferdinand had no son, but had two daughters, Isabella and Ferdinanda; and his wife, Queen Christina, being an ambitious woman, sought, per fas et nefas, to place her eldest daughter on the throne, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Carlos V.—utterly regardless both of the law and the feeling of the

nation. Carlos V. was brother of Ferdinand VII., and therefore legitimate heir to the Crown, as, by the Salic Law females were not permitted to reign in Spain, any more than they are in France, or other countries where that Law is in operation.

Unfortunately for Spain, Christina succeeded, through the cunning of King Louis Philippe, and the diplomacy of Talleyrand, in inducing the British Ministry of that period to lend their sanction to this act of injustice—and they, departing from the traditional policy of their predecessors, sent an armed force into Spain, by means of which Christina and her revolutionary abettors were enabled to trample on the established law of the country, and to place her daughter on the throne. This was an act of such glaring injustice that all honourable and high-minded Spaniards protested against it, and Civil War, with all its bitter consequences followed, notwithstanding the diplomatic influence of France, and the armed intervention of England. This sad state of things has continued to afflict Spain from that day forward. and so she has been the prey to Civil commotions from the year 1833 downwards, and must continue so to be, until the Crown shall be placed on the head of the right Heir, who is no other than Carlos VII., as is clearly shown in the following pages.

When the question as to the successor of King Carlos II. arose, in former days, Pope Innocent XII. —to whom the matter was referred—addressed a wise Letter to his Majesty, containing these words—"It is incumbent on you to omit no pre-"caution which your wisdom can suggest, to " render justice where justice is due, and to secure, "as far as lies in your power, the undivided inhe-"ritance of the Spanish Monarchy to a Son of the "Dauphin." We feel confident that, if the question of the Spanish Succession then referred to Pope Innocent XII., were now referred to his saintly successor, Pope Pius IX., the answer of his Holiness would be the same—"Render justice "where justice is due, and secure the inheritance " of the Spanish Monarchy to Carlos VII., the " rightful heir to the throne."

We cannot in justice close this Preface without expressing our deep obligations and best thanks to Mr. Edmond William O'Mahony, Barrister-at-Law, for the able assistance he has, in the kindest manner, afforded us in preparing this historic sketch of His Majesty, Carlos VII., and of his cause—which is at the same time the cause of Legitimacy and Order as opposed to Revolution and Anarchy throughout Europe.

#### EDWARD KIRKPATRICK.

Carlist Committee Rooms, 16, Northumberland Street, Strand.

### SPAIN AND CHARLES VII.,

OR,

#### "WHO IS THE LEGITIMATE SOVEREIGN?"

PART I. THE HOUSE OF BOURBON IN SPAIN.

PART II. LEGITIMACY, THE ONLY SALVATION

FOR THE COUNTRY, AND CHARLES VII. THE

LEGITIMATE KING.

PART III. THE CONCLUSION.

#### PART I.

THE failure of heirs on the part of the House of Austria, and the passing of the Crown of Spain to the House of Bourbon, gave rise to a series of complications unparalleled in the history of Europe.

Charles I., King of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany, under the title of Charles V., became Sovereign of Flanders and Brabant, and of seventeen provinces of the Netherlands. The victories of Effect of the Victories of Charles V. reduced the resources of Spain in almost Charles the the same degree that they humbled the power of France. It was then that Francis I., King of France, seeing his country surrounded by the

dominions of the Emperor, Charles V., commenced the agitation of the question of a European Congress for the maintenance of the balance of power.

Philip II. of Spain, although he did not succeed to all the dominions of his father, Charles V., commenced his reign under the most prosperous circumstances; but his ambition led him to undertake distant expeditions which nearly ruined the navy and commerce of Spain, created a large national debt, and decimated her population. He was married to Queen Mary, the sister of Elizabeth, Queen of England, and after Mary's death returned to Spain, and died in 1598.

Philip III., his son, succeeded him on the throne. He tried various plans of retrenchment, suspending hostilities with the Dutch, and making a treaty with England. In opposition to the policy of his predecessors, he drove the descendants of the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces, in number about 900,000, leaving the garden spot of his kingdom without inhabitants.

The Moors driven out of Spain.

The reign of Philip IV., son of the previous monarch, commenced in 1621, and was occupied almost continuously, and unfortunately, by wars with the Dutch and French. Philip's views were all in favour of Austria. Having broken with England and Holland, he was called upon to defend himself from the combined attacks of his enemies in both America and Europe. The Dutch sent an expedition to Brazil, while the Portuguese

made themselves independent. The French made conquests on each of their frontiers, and gained great acquisitions in the Low Countries, while the Spanish power in Naples was subverted. The position of Philip IV. now became truly deplorable, in consequence of his interference with the affairs of Austria. His protracted contests had ruined the fairest parts of Spain, and, the people being no longer able to carry on war, peace was made with the enemies of Spain, on their own terms. France, in addition to the strength that she had already acquired from the weakness of Spain, was not slow in pressing her claims for further advantages; and Philip, being satisfied that, unless he could appease the demands of his troublesome neighbour, his kingdom would be subject to further losses, consented to arrange a Treaty, and enter into negociations for a marriage between his daughter and Louis XIV. One of the conditions of the Treaty which followed, was, that the young King of France should marry Philip's eldest daughter. Philip foresaw that this would, some day, transfer the Spanish Crown from the House of Austria to the Bourbon line, but he had gone too far to recede. On the 7th of November, 1659, the Pyrenean Treaty The Pyrenean Treaty. was concluded. Philip IV. gave his daughter a large dowry, and she made a surrender, in conformity with the fifth and sixth Articles of that Treaty, of all her right and title to the Spanish throne, as appears by her Act of Renunciation. But

although this Act was worded in the strongest terms, it was regarded only as a formality, and intended by the French Court merely to satisfy the wishes of the Spaniards, and dissipate the alarm which the European Powers might have conceived at the disclosure of a design to unite the two monarchies.

The French long wished for a matrimonial alliance with the order to gain possession of the Spanish Crown.

For a long time the French had entertained this project of an intermarriage. Sully, the minister of Henry IV., says "that it was the view of Royal Family "Louis XIII., and of the Queen Mother, to form "a Spanish match to obtain the Netherlands, and "that Henry IV. would have done the same thing, " and have married the Infanta of Spain, were she " ever so old and ugly, if he could have married the "Low Countries with her." The French were the cause of preventing the marriage contracted with Charles I., of England, who, when he was Prince of Wales, undertook the romantic expedition to Spain to bring away the Infanta. The Prime Minister of Henry IV., of France, gave his Sovereign the following advice respecting the Treaty of Vervins, which was entered into with Spain in 1598:- "The Queen of England (Elizabeth) will "be always just so much for us as she ought to be, "for reasons of state, and no more. She desires "the increase of France in the Low Countries no "more than that of Spain; and therefore her assis-" tance cannot be depended upon if we continue the " war, in hopes of conquering the Netherlands from

"Spain: furthermore, if Spain be suffered to be " mistress of the Low Countries, and either to keep "them for herself or give them to the Archduke "Albert, in marriage with the Infanta Isabella, "France will have to fear that the ancient alliance "between England and the House of Burgundy " will be renewed, of which we have formerly felt "so bad effects." Bolingbroke, in Letter vii., on the Study and Use of History, says that "France "acted very systematically from the year 1660 to "the death of King Charles II. of Spain; she "never lost sight of her great object—the succes-" sion to the whole Spanish Monarchy."

The Great Powers of Europe, instead of being The Great satisfied with the Pyrenean Treaty, which professed Europe beto secure the separation of the Crowns of France of the Pyreand Spain, regarded it as ineffectual for that pur-nean Treaty. pose, and considered that it would be injurious to the Balance of Power, for they well knew that this could be preserved only by keeping the two Crowns entirely independent of each other; and the result was, the Grand Alliance of 1689, which, however, Louis XIV. caused to be dissolved, without the accomplishment of the object for which it had been formed. In speaking of the Act of Renunciation, Mazarin, the Minister of Louis XIV., declared that it would not prevent the King from succeeding to Spain and the Netherlands in right of his wife; and in the diplomatic correspondence and public papers of the French

Government it was always held, "that no renun"ciation by a French or Spanish Princess, could
"invalidate the rights of her children, or change
"the Law of Succession established in both
"countries."\* Great animosity now existed between England and France, and the former joined
with the other Great Powers to weaken the growing strength of the latter: but Louis kept a large
army in the field ready for instant action.

Philip IV., on his death, in 1665, was succeeded by Charles II., his only son, whose reign was still more unfortunate than that of his father: he suffered from physical infirmities, and from bitter disappointment at not having issue. His views were also in favour of the House of Austria, whose interests were strongly represented at Madrid. It was then that Louis XIV. sent the Marquis of Harcourt to Madrid, to look after the interests of France concerning the succession of the Crown, in the event of the death of Charles II. In the diplomatic intrigues which followed, the Bourbons were successful. The Austrians had become obnoxious, and the Queen Dowager was very unpopular with the nobles of the country, by reason of giving her rapacious followers offices that had always been held by Spaniards.

Louis XIV. sought to gain the Spanish Crown on the death of Charles II.

> After the Council of State had espoused the Bourbon cause, nothing remained but to do away with the prejudices of the King in favour of his

<sup>\*</sup> Cox's "Memoirs," Introduction, sect. iii.

own House. To Cardinal Porto Carrero, who had great influence with the King, was committed the charge of effecting this object. He told the King that the Act of Renunciation of the Infanta, Maria Theresa, was made to promote the tranquillity of Europe, by preventing the French and Spanish Crowns from becoming united in the same person; that the crown should not descend to the eldest son of the Dauphin of France, but to his second son; and that, if the King should persist in leaving the crown to Austria, the effect of the Act of Renunciation would be exactly opposite to that intended, threatening to the peace of Europe, and exceedingly unjust, by excluding the legitimate heir, and preferring others who had no right as compared with the French line of princes. A dismemberment of the Spanish King's dominions was threatened by the Treaty of Partition of 1700 The "Parti-—his councils were divided, and he felt that his of 1700. own race was extinct. Charles, in this dilemma, submitted the question to his Council; the Count de San Estevan and the Duke de Medina Sidonia. favoured the French succession. This was also the case with the Marquis of Mancera, one of the greatest of Spanish nobles, who told the King that the great object was "to preserve the Monarchy "entire, and, after the existence of nearly 800 "years, not to allow it to be divided." He hinted at the propriety of calling together the Cortes, but closed, however, with proposing a consultation with

The Pope consulted by King Charles, as to his successor. the Pope. Had the Cortes been assembled, it would immediately have decided in favour of the French Prince; but Charles resolved to send a mission to Rome, and despatched an envoy who bore his autograph letter which reads as follows:—

The King's letter to his Holiness.

"Having no children, and being obliged to "appoint an heir to the Spanish Crowns from a "foreign family, we find such great obscurity in "the law of succession and the circumstances of "the case, that we are unable to come to a settled "determination. Strict justice is our only aim, "and to enable us to decide with justice, we have " constantly be sought the Supreme Being to direct "us in the present exigency. Anxious to act "rightly, we have recourse to your Holiness as an "infallible guide. We entreat you to consult upon "this important affair with the cardinals and "divines whom you judge most sincere and able; "and, after having attentively examined the Testa-"ments of our Predecessors, from Ferdinand the "Catholic to Philip IV., the Decrees of the Cortes; "the Renunciations of the Infantas, Mary, Anne, "and Maria Theresa, the Marriage Compacts, "Cessions, and all the Acts of the Austrian "Princes, from Philip the Handsome to the pre-"sent time, to decide by the rules of equity and "justice. As to ourselves, we are not guided "either by love or hatred, and we only wait for "the opinion of your Holiness to regulate our " conduct."

The Holy Father referred the matter to three The Pope referred the most learned cardinals, who decided that "his consideration of the case "Catholic Majesty was in conscience bound to to three "entail the succession upon the Duke d'Anjou, or Their decision. Their decision.

" Being myself in a situation similar to that of Autograph "your Majesty, on the point of appearing at the Innocent XII. "Tribunal of Christ, and of rendering an account to King II. "to my Sovereign Pastor of the flock which has "been entrusted to my care, it is no less my duty "to give such advice as will not be a matter of "reproach to my conscience at the Day of Judg-"ment. Your Majesty should reflect that you "should not put the interests of the House of "Austria in competition with those of eternity, "and with that dreadful account of your actions "which you must soon give before the King of "kings, who admits no excuse, and is no respecter " of persons. You cannot be ignorant that the "children of the Dauphin are the rightful heirs of "the crown, and that, in opposition to them, neither "the Archduke, nor any member of the House of "Austria, has the smallest legitimate pretension. "In proportion to the importance of the succes-"sion, the more crying will be the injustice of "excluding the rightful heirs, and the more will

"you draw on your devoted head the vengeance of Heaven. It is, therefore, incumbent on you to omit no precaution which your wisdom can suggest, to render justice where justice is due, and to secure, as far as lies in your power, the undivided inheritance of the Spanish Monarchy to a son of the Dauphin."

The heirship to the throne of Spain decided in favour of the House of Bourbon.

The entire matter was afterwards submitted to the Council of Castile, and it was agreed that the Duke d'Anjou should be called to the throne. Charles had, some time before, made a will in favour of Austria: but after the decision of the Council he cancelled it, and made another in favour of the House of Bourbon, which contained a condition that the two kingdoms should be kept separate: and he requested that his will should not be made known until after his death. In this will he expressed his desire to prevent the dismemberment of the Spanish Monarchy, and to preserve the true order of succession. The will was duly accepted by the Council; and Louis XIV., on the 12th November, 1700, wrote to the Madrid Regency announcing his acquiescence on the part of the Duke d'Anjou; and he complimented the memory of Charles II. on the "touching proof that he had given, at the mo-" ment of his death, of his justice, of the love that "he had for his faithful subjects, and of his desire "to prolong beyond his own life the general re-"pose of Europe."\* On the 16th of that month,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Touchante preuve qu'il nous a donnée, au moment de sa mort, de sa

Louis, at a family court, embraced his grandson as Philip V., King of Spain, and said—" Be a good "Spaniard; this is your first duty; but remember "that, being born a Frenchman, you are to main-"tain the union between the two crowns." The 14th of December following Louis accompanied the new King on his way to Spain as far as Sceaux, where he made the memorable remark—" Il n'y a " plus de Pyrénées." The language of Louis XIV. on these occasions alarmed the rest of Europe, and Alarm spread the Grand Alliance of 1701 was the consequence. England and Queen Anne, on the 8th of March, in her first ad-doms, lest dress to the Lords of the Privy Council, said—" I France should become too "think it proper, on this occasion of my first speak-powerful. "ing to you, to declare my own opinion of the im-" portance of carrying on all the preparations we " are making to oppose the great power of France." It was already evident that the question of the balance of power would necessarily result in an appeal to arms; and on the 25th of March the States General declared their intention to adhere firmly to their alliances to uphold the balance of power:-on the 4th of May Queen Anne declared war against France and Spain "for the preserva- war declared "tion of the liberty and balance of Europe, and for in 1701, to "reducing the exorbitant power of France." The reduce the twelve years' War of the Succession followed; and France. Lasted for

the contest was finally closed by the Treaty of twelve years.

<sup>&</sup>quot;justice, de son amour pour ses fidèles sujets, de son attention à prolonger " au-dela du terme de sa vie le repos général de l'Europe."

Utrecht, signed on the 13th of July, 1713, "after " a most grievous war which for so many years had " laid desolate the whole Christian world with blood "and slaughter," as shown by the preamble to the Treaty—this Treaty confirms the legitimate right of the House of Bourbon to the Throne of Spain. The second article declares that "the war so hap-"pily ended, was undertaken and carried on at an "immense charge and almost infinite slaughter, "because of the great danger which threatened "the liberties and safety of all Europe from the "too close connection of the kingdoms of France " and Spain." That this danger might be obviated, it was agreed "that the kingdoms of Spain and "France should never come and be united under France should "the same dominion." Philip V. renounced "all "right, title and pretention to the Crown of "France," resigning the same, firstly, to his brother, the Duke of Berri, and his male issueand, secondly, to his uncle, the Duke of Orleans, and his male descendants.

Treaty of Utrecht declared that Spain and never be united under the same Crown.

> In 1710 Lord Bolingbroke had been entrusted by Queen Anne with the administration of Foreign Affairs, which led to the dissolution of the Grand Alliance; and in 1711 overtures of peace were exchanged, and the question of the Spanish succession was not even mentioned. The new Ministers of Queen Anne were convinced that the conquest of Spain was impossible, and that all the powers of Europe could not separate Philip V. from the

In 1711, Queen Anne's Ministers declared that Spain could not be conquered.

Spaniards. The principal object now sought was to render the Crown of Spain entirely independent of that of France: this was the state of affairs that led to the Treaty of Utrecht.

Philip V., to whom the Spanish people had become greatly attached, was desirous that his adopted country should not be sacrificed to the ambition of France; his interests and views no longer extended beyond the Pyrenees. In order to provide against the contingency which had embroiled nearly all the nations of Europe, he proceeded to alter the Law of Succession, and confine it to the Male line. To the existence of this law, it is true, he owed his own elevation, in right of his grandmother, to the Spanish throne, but he telt the necessity of avoiding a similar contingency in the future. The King laid the projects of the new law before the Councils of State and Castile, and it met with their unanimous approval. The Deputies of the Cortes were then sitting at Madrid, and, by the order of Philip, letters were sent to every privileged city King Philip V. and the and town directing them to send to their Dele-spanish gates "full and sufficient powers to confer and deli- with full "berate upon this subject," as appears from the purpose by Auto Acordado of May 10th, 1713. The law, the Spanish people, limiting the Succession to the Male line, was then limit the succession to the passed; and this law, enacted with all due solem- male line. nities and consitutional forms, could not be abrogated by the extraneous proceedings of the Cortes

of 1789, and was still in force on the death of Ferdinand VII.

This "Law of Succession" contains the record of the grounds upon which the title to the throne of Spain was limited, and was enacted as being explanatory of the reasons which led to its promulgation. The object of this law, enacted by the King and Cortes, was to establish a particular line of succession suited to the political requirements of the Great Powers-whereby the possibility of the Crown devolving upon any female, or her heirs, is provided against with all the caution of human foresight. This is what is known as the introduction of the Salic Law into Spain, and thus it was provided that no woman should ever sit upon the throne of the Spaniards. Why did England demand the introduction of the Salic Law into the succession of the Crown of Spain? Because it was seen that if the navies of France and Spain should become united, they would outnumber the maritime forces of England, and she would be blockaded in her own harbour, as actually did take place in 1784, and would have occurred again in 1805, were it not for the heroic conduct of Nelson. This has also been the same in all of the late wars between England and France. England said, too, that if the Spanish crown were permitted to descend to females, there would be a great strife between her and France for the hand of the heiress to so rich a country, and that France

The reason why England desired the Salic Law to be enacted in Spain.

would naturally prove successful from her proximity and great military strength; and that then the military and naval strength of both countries would be combined against English independence. Now, if you ask why England violated the Treaty of Utrecht-purchased at the price of so much Eng- England had lish blood and treasure—and the public law of reason for Europe, by aiding the Revolutionary government, from her on the death of Ferdinand VII., to establish a woman and placing a upon the throne of Spain,—the answer would be female on the a difficult one, for no good reason is found in the Spain. acts of those British ministers who, unmindful of the wisdom of the long-established policy of their country, laboured so diligently to inoculate the body politic with the virus of revolution.

If Englishmen will but reflect on the course pursued by the British Government, from the year 1833 downwards, and contrast it with the wise policy of their predecessors in the reign of Queen Anne, they cannot fail to see that the modern mode of dealing with Spanish affairs is the very reverse of that pursued by some of the greatest statesmen whom England ever produced. We find that they, acting on the same principles that had previously guided their own predecessors, waged a fierce and costly war for the space of twelve years, in order to prevent the union, and to maintain the rival power, of both France and Spain. This was sound policy on the part of Great Britain; and, in order to give permanent

departing

effect to this policy, King Philip V. of Spain appealed to the constituencies of his kingdom to instruct the Parliament, and fully empower them to consider the "Law of Succession," which they did accordingly. And then, after solemn deliberation, the King and Cortes enacted that the "Suc-"cession" should be restricted to the Male issue

never repealed in Spain.

This law, thus constitutionally The Salic Law for evermore. passed, has never been repealed; and, unless repealed in the like constitutional manner as that in which it was enacted, it must be held to be the law of Spain. It was strictly observed from the time of its enactment until the death of Ferdinand VII., a period of 120 years, when through the cunning of Louis Philippe, and his ambition to try and possess the throne for one of his sons, by marriage with a Spanish Princess, he induced England to consent to the Crown being bestowed on the Infanta Isabella, to the exclusion of the legitimate heir, Don Carlos V.

#### PART II.

It is not necessary to go further back than the Unfitness of reign of Ferdinand VII., in order to find the cause VII., the cause of the misfortunes that have befallen Spain during of the recent misfortunes the last forty years. No monarch ever ascended of Spain. the throne with more brilliant prospects than Ferdinand VII.; but as he had no taste for public affairs, his position soon became burdensome; incompetent ministers were appointed to office, and their acts were often defeated by aspiring parasites, "crouching behind the throne." There was no established policy of government, and everything seemed left to chance—the Sovereign himself often giving up his days to idleness and pleasure. Corresponding Societies of Communists were formed to overthrow the Government, and the French and Italian revolutionists sought to make Spain the field on which to fight their battles. The shades of the Communeros were not invoked The Commuin vain, for the worst sentiments of the French nists desire to have the Revolution became the watchwords of the revolu-succession changed. tionary doctrine in Spain. The Communeros tried to excite disturbances in the cities along the Mediterranean, and some endeavoured to stir up rebellion in the interior; but the more cunning and calculating looked in advance for more important chances: they directed their unceasing labours

towards changing the line of succession, for they well knew that men such as they could expect nothing at the hands of Don Carlos, the eventual legitimate heir to the Crown. The King's domestic surroundings were subject to these well-laid schemes.

King Ferdinand VII. had four wives,

Ferdinand VII. was four times married; his first wife was Maria Antonia Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, who died in 1806, leaving no children. He next married Dona Maria Isabel, second daughter of King John of Portugal, and she died in 1818, without issue: soon thereafter the King espoused Maria Josephine Amelia, a Saxon Princess, who was not, however, blessed with children; she died in 1829, under circumstances which excited a sensation at the time. The revolutionists were now desirous of procuring for the King a wife who would side with them in their schemes of government, and who, if she should fail to have male issue, would join with them in changing the line of succession. Neapolitan Princess, Dona Louisa Carlota, wife of the Infante Francisco de Paula, openly sided with the revolutionists, and under her auspices a fourth marriage was projected for the King. The chamberlains nearest the King were bought over with large sums of money-Ferdinand was advised to marry no princess without a prospect of having children, and the females of the House of Naples were particularly recommended on account of their

The King's chamberlains bribed.

prolific qualities: one of the King's courtiers, who had entered into the plot, actually placed a portrait of the Princess Christina of Naples upon the King's dressing table whilst nearly all Madrid was in mourning over the dead body of the Queen Amelia. This audacious act was properly resented, but the King was soon overcome, and consented to receive a picture of his future wife; he asked the The King advice of some confidential councillors concerning respecting the proposed marriage. Father Cerilo and Senores his fourth marriage. Erro and Pio Elisalde advised against the propriety of an alliance with "a Princess, who, from her pri-"vate character, and by her public demonstrations "in favour of the Neapolitan Liberals, when en-"gaged in their revolutionary movements, had "rendered herself so remarkable:"-this advice. however, was overruled, and the councillors who gave it were banished from the Court. On the 9th Marriage Conof November, 1829, the King signed the contract 9th Novemfor his fourth marriage. The Princess Dona Louisa Carlota went to the frontier to accompany her younger sister, Christina, to Madrid, and to instruct her in the part she should afterwards have to play in the scandalous drama intended to be set on foot, for unjustly and wickedly excluding Don Carlos from the throne. As the first step towards the accomplishment of this scheme, the marriage between Ferdinand and Christina was hastened on, and took place on the 11th day of December Married on 1829. The King, soon after this marriage, ceased the 11th De-

to have a will of his own, and no persons were allowed to have access to him, except those who were in the interests of the Queen; she appointed and removed Ministers of State at her pleasure.

It now became necessary to devise some public means whereby to defeat the right of Don Carlos to the eventual succession; and the first effort was, at the time, looked upon, by the well informed, as absurd. The Madrid Gazette of April 6th, 1830, contained the royal decree, which commenced as follows:—

"Pragmatic Sanction, having the force of law, "decreed by King Charles IV. on the Petition of "the Cortes for the year 1789, and ordered to be "published by his Reigning Majesty (Ferdinand "VII.) for the perpetual observance of Law 2, "Title 15, Partida 2, establishing the regular Succession of the Crown of Spain."

All Madrid was astonished to see the reigning monarch publish this sanction, and thereby attempt to give the force of law to a thing of which there was no trace whatever in the national code, and the people were filled with horror when the real object was understood. The decree of the King, dated March 29th, 1830, says, that "in the Cortes " of 1789 deliberations were held respecting the " expediency of restoring the method established " by law and immemorial custom in the succes." sion; and bearing in mind the immense benefits

"derived from its observance for more than 700

Decree of Ferdinand VII., 29th March, 1830, to give force to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1789. "years, and particularly those resulting from the "union of the Crowns of Castile and Aragon, "through the order of succession established by "Law 2, Title 15, Partida 2, the Cortes prayed "that this law should be revived by the publica-"tion of a Pragmatic Sanction," &c. Wherefore, says the decree, it is ordered "that the said Law "and Pragmatic Sanction should be hereafter "kept," as Ferdinand declares, "this being expe-"dient to his royal service, to the welfare and " unity of the public cause of his subjects, and, " besides, his will."

In course of time Ferdinand VII. had two The King had daughters. His brother, Don Carlos, had, already, ters; and his three fine and promising sons, to whom the nation Carlos, three looked with delight and confidence.

two daugh-

On the 16th of September, 1832, the King's life was thought to be in danger, and he sent the Count de Alcudia to Don Carlos, to ask him to act as Councillor to the Queen, whom the King proposed to make Regent in the event of his death. This proposal Don Carlos declined; but the Count again returned to him, and requested to know, in the name of the King, if he would serve as Co-Regent with the Queen, to which he gave a peremptory refusal, declaring, that the rights which the King was attempting to bestow upon his Neice were legally vested in himself. Three times more the Count came to Don Carlos to urge the Don Carlos affair upon him, but the answer of Don Carlos, abandon his

rights.

characteristic of the man, was, "that he would not "assent to such a proposal, which tended to no "less than the abandonment of his own rights, " of those of his children, of the other members of "his family, and of the Crown of Spain." The rectitude of Don Carlos made him avoid the snare that was laid for him. The Count de Alcudia then told him that his refusal would expose the country Declaration of to the risks of civil war. "It is in order to avoid "it," said Don Carlos, "that I am resolved to "defend my rights, and to make an appeal to the "nation, which will hasten to respond to it, con-"vinced as we are that nothing could authorize "my brother to destroy the fundamental law of "the State, which he had sworn to maintain when "he ascended the throne. The whole diplomatic "body joins me in this conviction; and in case it "should please the Almighty to call my brother "to Himself, I will assert my rights, if any attempt " be made to set up the unjust pretensions of my "Neice; the result of the struggle cannot be " doubted."

Ferdinand becomes alarmed as to the consequences of his recent attempt to annul the Salic Law.

Don Carlos.

The King was greatly alarmed at the dangers to which he was exposing the monarchy. He consulted with his minister, who advised him to revoke the will by which he had undertaken to annul the Salic Law, and appoint his wife Christina Regent. "I cannot," said the King, "hesitate in "making the derogation you ask of me, since it "must contribute to secure the tranquillity of Spain;

"draw up the decree of derogation." On the following day the King signed this decree, dated St. Ildefonso, September 18th, 1832, which is as follows :-

"Desiring that tranquility and good order Decree of "should be unalterably kept in the Spanish VII., 18th "nation, to which I bear the warmest love, and September, 1832, abro-"with this view, anxious to make every sacrifice, gating the Pragmatic "I have thought proper to abrogate the Prag-Sanction of 1789, and his "matic Sanction, having the force of law, decreed own Decree of "by my august father on the petition of the 1830. "Cortes of 1789, and by me ordered to be pub-"lished for the perpetual observance of Law 2, "Title 15 and Partida 2, establishing the regular "succession to the Crown of Spain, it being my " will that the present royal decree be kept secret " in the Secretary of State's Office for Grace and "Justice, without publicity, and execution being "thereof deferred until the moment of my demise: "hereby also revoking whatever I have ordained, "contrary to the present, in my will sealed up. "Let the same be understood by my Council and "Ministers for compliance therewith," &c. (Signed)

" FERDINAND."

This decree of Ferdinand VII. was followed by King Ferdian Act made and attested by the Ministers Alcu-relief, on dia, Salazar, Calomarde, and Ballesteros, setting this act of forth that the same had been signed in the Brother Don

Carlos.

29th March,

Queen's presence, with all the legal forms. When this was concluded, the King, affectionately pressing the hand of M. Calomarde, said: "Of what "an enormous weight my heart is now relieved; " I shall die in peace."

The King's health improved, and in a few

days Don Francisco de Paula and his wife arrived at the capital from Seville. Their disappointment was great on learning what the King had done; Fresh schemes but it was not long before still deeper schemes than ever, were laid to yet defeat the real wishes of the King: to effect this unworthy end, it was necessary to temporise. The health of the King being still somewhat precarious, the Queen, the Infante Don Francisco, and his spouse, Dona Louisa Carlota, sent for the Neapolitan Minister, M. Antonini, and requested him to go to the Austrian Envoy, M. Brune, and to the Count de la Figueira, the Portuguese representative, to have them undertake to effect a reconciliation between the King's family and Don Carlos: -so deep was the plot to exclude, at all cost, the rightful heir to the throne

> when the event of the death of Ferdinand should take place. Don Carlos and the Portuguese Princesses were implored of by the Count to pardon and forget the past, to which the readiest assent was

> given by them, joined with assurances of their

regard. The Infante, Don Carlos, and the Princesses were then invited to visit the bed side of King Ferdinand, although permission to enter even

to induce him to alter the line of succession.

Proposed reconciliation between Ferdinand and Don Carlos.

Don Carlos readily assents.

his ante-chamber had, until that time, been denied them by order of the Queen. So long as the King's illness was considered dangerous, the Queen and her party treated the other branches of the royal family with feigned kindness; but the mo-The King likely to ment that he was convalescent, this awkward recover, and Don Carlos deception was thrown off, and open war proclaimed then excluded against Don Carlos and his friends, they being again excluded from the presence of the King.

by the Queen.

Ferdinand VII. was now induced by the Queen to call together his Cabinet, and he told them that he wished to annul his decree of the 18th of September, 1832, left to their care. The Ministers absolutely refused to take part in the proposed measure, and stated to the King their objections:-they were all soon dismissed from office, and pliant partisans of the Queen were appointed to their places. On the 6th of October, the following most extraordinary decree was made over the royal sign manual:

"Taking into consideration the delay which Decree of "the affairs of State experience in consequence of 1832, confer-"the derangement of my health, which does not on Queen "permit me to devote myself thereto with the Christina. " solicitude I wish, and which is requisite for the " welfare of the people committed to my charge "by Divine Providence, I have empowered the "Queen, my most dear and beloved Consort, to " conduct public affairs during the continuance of "my malady, having confidence in God that I

"shall soon be restored to health; and I am well "persuaded that she will worthily deserve my confidence, according to the love which she bears "me, and act with that tenderness with which "she has always interested herself, with me, in favour of my loyal and generous subjects."

The Queen thus became invested with the most extraordinary powers, after the bulletins had proclaimed the perfect restoration of the King to health.

This scandalous measure surprised the people, but their astonishment was indescribable when they beheld the "Dictatress" promulgating Acts which were never contemplated during her husband's reign. Provincial appointments, from the Governors down to the lowest officials, were conferred upon the followers of the Queen's party; and all officers in the army that were believed to be Carlists were immediately dismissed.

Circular of 3rd December, 1832. On the 3rd of December, 1832, M. Zea Bermudez, President of the Council, issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain in foreign countries, in which he said—"the Queen "having learned that, for some time, false ideas "have circulated in foreign countries upon the "actual state of affairs in Spain—that intentions "have been imputed to her Government which it "never entertained, and that it has been supposed "that a project was formed to change the system, "Her Majesty, desirous of removing these

"errors by the means that are within her "power, and to prevent the pernicious results "which they might produce in the interests of "Spain, has charged me to make clearly known to "you the invariable course which, with the con-" sent of her August Consort, she is firmly resolved "to pursue," &c.: then follows a denial of the revolutionary measures which were imputed to the Government. This minister deliberately deceived others, or was himself deceived.

While the circular of the 3rd of December was being penned, schemes were actually being devised to subvert the fundamental laws of the country, and the Revolution was making the most rapid strides. The Revolutionists and Communeros, with their Corresponding Societies in Italy, France, and England, were straining every nerve to establish a Revolutionary Government at Madrid. Louis XVIII. had to contend against the Communists. It was not the cause of the Bourbons that he found himself thrown into the Breach to sustain, but the thrones of all Europe.

The Communeros had their clubs and secret The Commusocieties in the other principal cities of Europe, nists' Clubs. before they extended their operations to the south of the Pyrenees. These societies not only plotted the destruction of all monarchies, but the establishment of a "democratic republic," based upon an "equal division or community of property," with all the visionary projects of socialism. The

most terrible oaths were taken by the members, binding themselves to obey all the orders of their chiefs, and to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in order to carry out their schemes. The oath of the Communists, after binding the members to submit themselves, their property, and their lives to their chiefs, concludes as follows:—

Oath of the Communists.

"I swear that if any chevalier Communero" violates his oath, in all, or in part, to put him "to decide him to be a traitor; and if I shall fail, in all, or in part, to perform my sacred oaths, I will acknowledge myself a traitor, deserving of an ignominious death at the hands of the Confederation; that the doors and gates of the castles and towers shall be closed against me; and, in order that nothing should remain of me after my death, I agree to have my body burned, and the ashes thereof thrown to the winds."\*

In Spain the monarchical principle, the foundation of which is Legitimacy, was being subverted; and a series of contradictions, inconsistencies, detestable intrigues, and ill-devised acts followed each other in rapid succession.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Je jure si quelque chevalier COMMUNERO manquât en tout ou en "partie à son serment, de le Mettre a Mort, dès que la Confédération "l'aura déclaré traître; et si je viens à manquer à tout ou partie de mes "serments sacrés, je me déclare moi-même traître, méritant que la Con-"fédération me condamne à un mort infâme; que les portes et les grilles "des châteaux et des tours me soient fermées, et pour qu'il ne reste rien de "moi après mon trépas, que l'on me brûle, et que l'on jette mes cendres au "vent."—Martignac, i. 325.

The Queen's party feared the Decree of September 18th, 1832, the secret of which had been divulged, and the document itself preserved: the Queen finally determined that she herself would queen Chrisannul this Decree, and rest the claims of her the decree of daughter upon the Pragmatic Sanction of March ber, 18th Septem-29th, 1830; so, on the 31st December of that year, she summoned her obsequious ministers in the Palace, and caused to be presented to them an "Attestation" with the following remarkable words, alluding to the Act of Ferdinand VII. in revoking the Pragmatic Sanction :-

"His Royal mind having been taken by sur-" prise, in moments of agony to which he had been " brought by a serious malady, he signed a Decree " repealing the Pragmatic Sanction of March 29, "1830, which is hereafter to be held as void and " of no effect," &c.

A reaction against the revolutionary projects of the Queen actually broke out at Toledo on the very day that this extraordinary paper was signed in the Palace. This act of Christina, and the gloomy prospects of the country, together with the treatment of Don Carlos, weighed heavily upon the King's conscience, and he began to think of taking the reins of Government out of the hands of the Queen. But Christina knowing that this would jeopardise the succession of her daughter, resorted to the "boldest and most " shameless" expedient yet devised :- She made a

Decree of 1st January, 1833, by Queen Christina.

Decree on the 1st of January, 1833, stating that, "as the Cortes of 1789, when a change in the law " of succession was prayed for and sanctioned, but, "through considerations of the moment, secrecy "was, therein, enjoined, and afterwards rendered " necessary by the events which that year occurred "in Europe, and, subsequently, in the Peninsula, " until the King published his Pragmatic Sanction " of March 29th, 1830, &c .- her Majesty, insisting "in his sovereign intentions, and the motives for "secrecy no longer existing-commands, that all "the Acts of the said Cortes and opinions thereon " shall be published, as important documents of " history."

The foregoing mandate was published, and the

incomplete and "void" documents, concerning the Cortes of 1789, were held up to public view, for the first time, as an explanation of the Pragmatic Sanction of March 29th, 1830, which, up to that time, had been altogether unintelligible. This legerdemain was too gross to pass current, but the boldness of the Queen caused the record of the whole affair to be read with considerable interest. From the context it appears that the Cortes did The Cortes, in assemble in the month of May 1789, "for the "express purpose of taking the oath of allegiance "to the heir apparent," Ferdinand. This was the usual ceremony, and the deputies had no authority to attempt to change the Law of Succession: according to the law of Spain, these deputies had no

1789, had no power to change the law of succession.

more right to alter a fundamental law of the land, than would an equal number of strangers, taken from the streets of Madrid, to meet together and call themselves the Cortes, and proceed to the enactment of fundamental laws: these documents were not merely voidable, but absolutely illegal and void upon their face, for it was the law of Spainand the common law of nearly every civilized country in the world—that the fundamental law of the country could not be changed except the delegates were especially elected for that purpose, and the fact should be stated in the warrant of election. The Cortes of 1789 was assembled for the "express "purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the "heir apparent," and not for the purpose of making a change in the Law of Succession. The facts are, that after the delegates had sworn allegiance to the heir apparent, the minister of Charles IV., Count Floridablanca, from what motives is unknown, Petition for prepared of himself, a petition, which he induced changing the succession, the delegates to sign, asking the King to re-estab- Prepared by Count Florilish the OLD Law of Succession, "by the publication dablanca. "of a law and Pragmatic;" the greatest secrecy was enjoined respecting the affair, and the delegates were bound by an oath to keep the secret. object of Floridablanca is, at this day, unknown; he did not, however, give to this petition any significance as law-much less did the King. The document was carefully hidden—the place where it lay concealed being unknown for over forty years.

Search for this petition, which lay unknown for forty years.

When the revolutionary Queen, Christina, was devising some means to rob Don Carlos of his legitimate rights to the Crown, and secure the succession to her own family, this mysterious affair of the Petition was thought of, and a search for it instituted. The sought-for document, covered with the dust of nearly half a century, was actually found in one of the rooms occupied by the sons of Don Carlos, which had once been used for the Department of Grace and Justice, and Don Carlos granted permission to the agents of the Queen to search this room. Here, in the apartments of Don Carlos himself, among the dusty records of the past generation, hidden away in a closed recess, was found a paper, of no validity whatever, which was to be made the instrument for subverting the fundamental law of the country-inaugurating the principles of revolution, and subjecting a whole generation to the horrors of civil war.

It is, perhaps, worth observing that Floridablanca, of whose intentions there is no record, having given up his speculative schemes, and knowing the illegality of the document which he had prepared, and, perchance, conscience stricken, or ashamed, or afraid of what he had done, the papers were put into an envelope and concealed in the recess where they were at last found. An accident had left these very papers at the disposal of Don Carlos, but he conscientiously spurned the opportunity of destroying them.

When the Queen assumed the sovereign power, the most shameful persecutions were directed against the Infante Don Carlos. In October 1832, while the royal family were at La Granja, a scheme was projected to banish Don Carlos to the palace Intended baof Arenas; the threatenings of the troops, how-nishment of Don Carlos. ever, prevented this outrage: after the arrival of the royal family in Madrid the well-known bandit of Andalusia, José Maria, was sent for and concealed in the stables of one of the Queen's favourites, and even passed a night just before the new year in the ambassador's room, in the palace; fortunately, Don Carlos was informed of this plot; his family were well guarded until morning, and the villainy was frustrated. Next, a project was formed to send Don Carlos and his family off to the Philippine Islands, and if they had once embarked on board the frigate "Lealtad," they would, said some of the newspapers of the day, never have reached their destination. To show the detestation of the people for these plots, it is only necessary to state one fact: on the 1st of November the King had an epileptic attack; and on the 3rd, by a spontaneous and generous movement, "the Madrid Fidelity of the "garrison, including the royal guards, infantry, "cavalry, and artillery, together with the Royalist "volunteers, were under arms: their leaders sent "a deputation to Don Carlos, informing him that "their object was to take the reins of government "out of the Queen's hands, during the King's ill-

Army to him.

Don Carlos's loyalty to the King, his brother.

"ness, and have him appointed Regent." Don Carlos disapproved of this act, and replied to them, "that so long as his brother lived he would not be "concerned in any act of hostility against him;" after this the officers of the garrison were dismissed, and the Royalist volunteers disbanded.

The shafts of the revolutionists were directed

the Princess of Beira.

at the family of the Infante Don Carlos, the Persecution of Princess of Beira, and the whole Conservative Party; and the Queen's hirelings persecuted and insulted the Princess with the greatest indignities that could be invented. The Princess afterwards received an official notification, that her brother and sister desired to see her in Portugal, and her passports were handed to her. Disgusted with the scenes that were going on under her very eyes, and being in momentary personal danger, besides foreseeing the calamities that must inevitably burst upon Spain, at no distant day, she decided to leave the palace and the country. Don Carlos, who had been subjected to the worst of insults, and whose life was also endangered by remaining in the palace, accompanied the Princess to Portugal.

Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira take refuge in Portugal.

> On the 4th of January, 1833, three days after the issue of the Queen's mandate, and by reason of the great scandal that it created, the King took the reins of government into his own hands. Ferdinand VII. was now surrounded by a base and corrupt Court, and a ministry without talent; the

Ferdinand VII. surSpanish people were compelled to look upon a rounded by a picture of plots and counter-plots-of schemes corrupt Court. and plans of the most disgraceful nature; for the followers of the Queen proclaimed their determination to accomplish their aims, if necessary, "in "the blood and ashes of the country."

After the departure of the Infante Don Carlos, it was proposed to call together the Cortes, for the The Cortes purpose of taking the oath of allegiance in support summoned for 20th June, of the Infanta Isabella, but the King had a general 1833, to take repugnance to a meeting of the Cortes. He was, allegiance to however, informed by his Ministers that, "the Isabella. "delegates being summoned to take the oath of "allegiance to the Infanta, NO OTHER BUSINESS "COULD LEGALLY BE TRANSACTED;" and, consequently on the 4th of April, 1833, he issued a Decree for the Cortes to assemble "to take the oath " of allegiance to the Infanta Isabella," and that the act should take place on the 20th day of June. This was exactly the character of the Assembly that met in 1789, and which had no more authority than the present one, to proceed to make any alteration in the fundamental laws of the State.

Official application was made to Don Carlos, Refusal of residing in Portugal, to know if he would take the Don Carlos to take the oath. oath of allegiance to his Niece; to this he replied on the 29th of April, 1833, in a declaration addressed to the King as follows :- "Convinced of "the legitimate rights which I possess to the "Crown of Spain, so long as your Majesty has

"no heir male to the same, I do aver that neither my conscience, nor honour permits me to take the oath, or recognize any other than those rights; and this I solemnly declare."

On the day appointed, the Deputies assembled; but the Patriarch of Toledo, who, from time immemorial, had always administered the Oath of Allegiance to the members of the Cortes, when asked to do so, on this occasion, refused to administer it—because he could not conscientiously lend the sanction of his high office to what he knew to be a violation of the established law of Spain, and a positive fraud on the rights of Don Carlos, and his Male heirs. It is manifest, therefore, that the Cortes thus assembled, on the 20th of June, 1833, to take the Oath of Allegiance to Isabella, was devoid of the first element of legality.

Protest of the King of Naples.

Before the swearing commenced, the many difficulties which they experienced were increased by the delivery of a Protest from the King of Naples against "the fraudulent attempt to effect "the eventual right of succession to the Spanish throne." The form of the Jura was concluded, and then followed a pageant as brilliant as several days of amusements, fire-works, and bull fights could make it. The friends of the Queen thought that this was enough to establish the claims of Isabella, although the law of 1713, limiting the succession to the Male line, had never been repealed or annulled by any legal or competent authority.

Ferdinand VII. died at three o'clock in the Death of Ferdinand VII. afternoon, on the 29th of September, 1833. The Queen immediately took the reins of government into her own hands, as "Queen-Regent, during "the minority of her daughter," who was then two years old; and based her authority on the so-called Pragmatic Sanction of the King, dated March 29th, 1830.

Here we have Queen Christina, a woman, 27 Queen Christina assumes years of age, taking into her own hands the go-the Regency. vernment of Spain, for the period of fifteen years, as sole Regent, upon the authority of an illegal document, and without any intervention of the Cortes, or reference to any formality established by law, to regulate the emergency into which the cohorts of the Queen had driven the country.

The property of Charles V. was confiscated by a decree dated October 17th of that same year; he was afterwards outlawed, and a reward was offered for his head.

The revolutionists had aided Christina to the Regency, and, now, she was compelled to obey their bidding. Her late husband's ministry was dismissed, and Señor Saragoza, a dramatist, was Saragoza, a selected to form a new ministry. From this dramatist, called on to moment the monarchical principle was abandoned, form a ministry. and the revolution was successful; and from that day has been waged in Spain the war between Monarchical Principle and Legitimacy on the one side, and revolution and anarchy on the other.

Don Carlos V. threatened by Rodil.

On hearing of the death of King Ferdinand, Carlos V. proceeded towards the frontier to claim his right to the sovereignty. He sent word to General Rodil, expressing a hope that the troops would receive him in his proper character, but Rodil replied that he would have him seized if he attempted to cross the border. Rodil then hired a company of 200 freebooters and smugglers, the most desperate characters in the country, and ordered them to cross the frontier, and either take or kill the King. Orders were sent to Rodil from Madrid to shoot all armed parties entering Spain, "without distinction of persons": notwithstanding that it was customary, at that time, for all families to travel with armed attendants. The Christinos soon after crossed into Portugal, and followed the Carlists from place to place, shooting · them whenever they met them. At Guarda the family of Carlos V., including his three sons, and the Princess of Beira and her suite, had their carriages, baggage, plate, &c., captured, and barely escaped falling into the hands of the enemy themselves. They were then without even a change of linen, and were forced to avoid the main road, and travel over a great extent of barren countrytheir female attendants on foot, and all in danger from the troops of Dom Pedro, as well as from the pursuit of Rodil and his army.

Don Carlos and his family forced to leave Portugal.

Don Carlos departed for England, After various vicissitudes, Carlos V., on the 1st of June, 1834, embarked on board the "Done-

gal," a British man-of-war, and departed for Eng-1st June, land:—but before he left Portugal the King wrote the following letter to the brave General Zumala-carregui:—

"Gratitude has engraved upon my heart, in His letter to indelible characters, the importance of the ser-Zumalacar-regui." vices which you have rendered to me in contend-"ing for my rights. You will readily believe me.

"Unfortunately for me, circumstances have coun"teracted all the efforts which I have unceasingly made to join my faithful subjects—those brave men whom you command with so much firm"ness; but all that I have, with this view, under"taken, far from turning to my advantage, has,
"on the contrary, proved detrimental.

"England, under the protection of Great Britain.

"By virtue of the clauses of the Treaty of the

"Quadruple Alliance, made between France, Eng
"land, Spain, and Portugal, proposals have been

"made to me to renounce my rights to the throne, His refusal to

"but I have to inform you, in order that you may throne.

"make the same known to all Spaniards, that I

"have not only rejected their proposals, but also

"made known the firm resolution which I enter
"tain of rendering these rights available, by every

"means in my power and compatible with my

"At length I am compelled to embark for

"I give you my word of honour that I will,

" honour.

" ere long, go and place myself at the head of your "army, and if fatality should still ordain that I "am to be prevented, I will send my eldest son, "the Prince of Asturias, among you. Sustain "yourself, if it be only for a month—for this pur-"pose neglect no means in your power, and I will "either join you, or perish, if it should be requi-"site, in the enterprise. Above all, keep the " greatest secrecy regarding my projects. Tell the "troops that if I embark, I will enjoy my liberty "-that I am under no engagements, and have " not assented to the surrender of any one of my "rights, which I do and shall ever preserve.

> " CARLOS." (Signed)

Carlos V. quits England in disguise, to place himself his troops in Spain.

Zumalacarregui, returned word that on the 9th of July he would place himself at the head of his troops in Navarre, and left Gloucester Lodge on the evening of the 1st, and proceeded to the place himself at the head of house of a friend in Wimpole Street, to assume the necessary disguise for the journey; at midnight he left London, accompanied by the Baron de los Vallés, for Paris, by way of Brighton and Dieppe. From Paris he went to Bordeaux and Bayonne: on the appointed day he entered Navarre, and held his first council of war at Elizondo, near the frontier of Spain.

The King, having received a messenger from

Custom of the Basque Provinces and

A brief reference to that portion of the country which became the theatre of the Seven Years War

will not be uninteresting. The Basques, as well Navarre to as the Navarrese, have in their fuero, or code of elect their laws, a right to elect their own king; there is evidence of the usage of this privilege from reign to reign down to the present time. Charles V. was elected King in Navarre and the Basque Provinces; his successor, Charles VI., was also proclaimed King, and Charles VII. has now been acknowledged King, by the Basques and Navarrese, with great enthusiasm. In this part of Spain the fuero has been jealously guarded. In 1818 a general levy of troops was made, and the Basques were petitioned (pedir) to furnish their quota; this they declined to do, but tendered money to the King instead, which was accepted. In these provinces, in times of danger, every man was a soldier. The character of these people was equally free before the war of the invasion. In 1804 one of the ministers of the King, Godoy, undertook to enforce the Stamp Act in Biscay, but the Home Deputation declared the proceeding to be an invasion, and inadmissible; the Government threatened and sent a body of troops across the Ebro, but the sturdy Basques were not to be defeated in that way, so the proposed introduction of the stamp duties was abandoned. The Inquisition was never established The Inquisiin that part of the Spanish dominions; in the tion never established in sitting of the Cortes, May 18th, 1836, a Basque the Basque Provinces. deputy, Senor Gaminde, said in debate, that the power of the Inquisition was never tolerated in

these provinces, and that men who had been per-

secuted in other parts of the country sought an asylum there. A deputy from Bilboa, Senor Martin de los Heros, also told the Chamber that the rights of the Basque provinces were not privileges to be surrendered or encroached upon. As an instance of the tenacity with which the Navarrese adhered to their ancient rights, the Viceroy, before he could get the Cortes of Navarre to give him any money, was required "to sign a declara-"tion that all his violations of their privileges had "been arbitrary and illegal." A former President Adams, Presi- of the United States, Mr. John Adams, in writing dent of the dent of the United States, upon the American Constitution, says of the Basques, that-"While their neighbours have long "since resigned all their pretensions into the "hands of kings and priests, this extraordinary "people have preserved their ancient language, "genius, laws, government, and manners without "innovation longer than any nation in Europe." -"Active, vigilant, generous, brave, hardy, in-"clined to war and navigation, they have enjoyed "for two thousand years the reputation of the best "soldiers and sailors in Spain."

to the independence of the Basques.

Testimony

The Preliminary Discourse to the Constitution of 1812, drawn up by a committee appointed by the rump Cortes, says that "The Constitution of "Navarre, being still in existence and in full exer-"cise, cannot fail to seriously fix the attention of "Congress. It offers an irrefragable testimony

"against those who persist in believing that policy "to be foreign which is observed to the present "day in one of the most fortunate and enviable "provinces of the empire." Then speaking of the Navarre Cortes, the Discourse proceeds as follows: No law can be "These Cortes or States General still possess very Navarre, with-"great authority. No law can be established sent of its "without their free consent, and, for this end, Cortes. "proceedings are carried on without the presence "of the Viceroy." We desire to observe in this place, that it is

established in

not uncommon for some, even at the present day, to palm off on English credulity the foolish fable about the restoration of the Inquisition in Spain. To disabuse the minds of the uninformed upon this subject, it is only necessary to make a brief reference to the history of the Inquisition itself. It was established at Thoulouse in 1229, and was soon Introduction thereafter introduced into Aragon; in 1481 it was sition. established at Seville; and Florez, one of the best of Spanish historians, affirms that "it was intro-"duced as a means to check the errors which had "crept into the national faith through frequent "intercourse with the Mahomedans and Jews." In the same manner it was introduced into Castile by Ferdinand and Isabel, but it was never attempted to force it upon Navarre or the Basque Provinces. It had run its career, and dwindled into almost nothing, long before it was formally abolished. The legitimate heirs to the Crown of The legitimate

heirs to the

Crown of Spain opposed to the Inquisition.

Spain, from Charles V., have been strongly opposed to all such practices. "Blood and vengeance," says the Bishop of Leon, "do not enter into either the "moral or political creed of the Spanish legitimists; "neither is persecution agreeable to the views and "feelings of him whom we have acknowledged as "our lawful sovereign."

On the death of King Ferdinand, Queen Christina was not able to ask for the assistance of the European Governments, for that would have involved an inquiry into the rights of the respective claimants to the throne; but, however, Downing Street was enough for the emergency, and was induced to take the lead in interfering in Spanish affairs—even more boldly than it had done in the internal concerns of Portugal, and without any question as to who was the rightful successor to the Crown.

The Quadruple Alliance concluded in London, 22nd April, 1834, to drive Don Carlos from Portugal.

On the 22nd of April, 1834, the Quadruple Alliance was concluded in London, between England, Spain, France, and Portugal, in the following terms:—

Art. 1. The Regent of Portugal engages "to "use all the means in his power to compel the "Infante Don Carlos to withdraw from the Portuguese dominions."

Art. 2. The Queen Regent of Spain, alleging "that she had received just and grave cause of "complaint against the Infante Dom Miguel, by "the countenance and support given him by the

- " Pretender to the Spanish Crown, engages to
- "cause such a body of Spanish troops, as may
- "hereafter be agreed upon, to enter the Portu-
- "guese territory in order to co-operate with the
- "troops of Her Most Faithful Majesty, for the
- " purpose of compelling the Infante Don Carlos of
- "Spain, and Dom Miguel of Portugal, to withdraw
- "from the Portuguese dominions."
- Art. 3. "His Britannic Majesty engages to England engages to send "co-operate, by the employment of a naval force, a naval force for this purin aid of the operations to be undertaken in con-pose."
- "formity with the engagements of this Treaty by
- "the troops of Spain and Portugal."

Art. 4. The French King promises—" if the France en" co-operation of France should be necessary, to do definite."

- "in this respect whatever may be settled by com-
- "mon consent between himself and his Allies."

This Alliance was a direct and most flagrant The Quadriolation of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the settle-ance, a violament of peace established by the Treaty of Vienna, tion of the Treaty of in 1815—the two most important Treaties ever Utrecht. entered into by European nations.

But, as if this were not bad enough, on the 18th Supplementary Stipulations were tions. Signed by the same parties, whereby it appears that something more was intended than the expulsion from Portugal of two claimants to separate thrones. For by

Art. 1, The King of the French "engages to The King of the French" take, in the portion of his states near to Spain, engages to

prevent any aid being sent from France to the Carlists in Spain. "the measures best calculated to prevent any sort of assistance in men, arms, or ammunition being sent from the French territory to the insurgents in Spain." By

The King of England engages to supply arms, ammunition, and a naval force against the Carlists. Art. 2, The King of England "engages to "supply to Her Catholic Majesty all the assist-"ance of arms and ammunition she may claim, "and, besides this, to assist with naval forces, "should this become necessary." By

The Regent of Portugal binds himself to nothing definite.

Art. 3. The Regent of Portugal "binds him-"self to lend his assistance, if the necessity should "present itself, to Her Catholic Majesty, by all "the means in his power, according to the form "and manner which may be agreed upon," &c. Soon after Zumalacarregui took command of

the Carlist army in the north, it numbered 20,000 men in the Biscayan provinces alone. Charles V. had been proclaimed King in Bilboa, and in many of the provincial cities. In October, 1833, Sarsfield was sent to the command of the Queen's troops in the north with 8,000 men; he shortly thereafter informed Christina's ministers that "it would be "impossible to put down the insurrection by "force." He was then relieved of his command, and Valdés was appointed; and he, in turn, was succeeded by Quesada, whom the Queen-Regent

Charles V. proclaimed King in Bilboa, &c.

> The Queen-Regent had given her officers orders for "exterminating her enemies." The most wanton butcheries, assassinations, and public massacres

had bribed to desert the cause of Legitimacy.

were carried into all parts of the kingdom, and fire and destruction, in the Carlist provinces, was the general order. Quesada was displaced by Rodil, and he by Mina, who was commissioned to " pacify the insurgent provinces." Mina was a Cruelty of most brutal character; in his autobiography he General Mina. says that in one of the old campaigns in Catalonia he raised the siege of Cabrara, and took possession of Castel-Fullit; that he ordered all the buildings to be destroyed because of the manner in which the inhabitants had replied to the messages he had sent them, and he says: "Upon its ruins I ordered the following inscription to be placed—Aquí existio Castel-Fullit-Pueblos, tomad exemplo-no abriqueis a los enemigos de la patria."—" Here stood Castell-Fullit-Towns, take warning-Shelter not the enemies of your country."

That the atrocities which disgraced the early annals of the old Carlist war were commenced by the Liberal party, admits of no doubt; in proof of which it is merely necessary to quote the first proclamation issued to his army by the Christino General Rodil on arriving at Vittoria, from the Cruelty of frontiers of Portugal, to assume the command, Rodil. -namely "death to any person who relieves a "wounded rebel" (i.e. Carlist) "root up every "vineyard, level every crop, and burn down every "house; for our gracious Queen devotes the rebel-"lious provinces to slaughter, to rapine, and to fire."\*

<sup>\*</sup> See also letter in the London Times of April 7th, 1834, dated Madrid, March 27th, concerning the general order of March 22nd.

That this policy was attempted to be carried generally into effect, was soon testified by the blackened and ruined walls of the Marquis of Valdespina's noble palace at Ermua, in Biscay, with those of the Monasteries at Vera and Abarzuza in Navarre, which were utterly destroyed, with all the important works of art, manuscripts, and books they contained. These savage acts forced upon England and France the necessity of looking into the conduct of their *Liberal* allies in Spain, and led to the "Eliot Convention" in 1835, which materially lessened the horrors of the civil war then raging in the Basque Provinces.

The "Eliot Convention."

> That this Convention had but little effect in the other parts of Spain, where the war was being carried on, is amply proved by the brutal murder of General Cabrera's aged mother, who was shot at Tortosa in the spring of the following year, by an order of the Queen's General, Nogueras, and approved of by Mina, her then Captain-General of Catalonia.

Seventy-nine Priests murdered—the brains of some of them fried and eaten.

On July the 19th, 1834, seventy-nine Friars were murdered by the revolutionary supporters of the Queen in their own convents, some having sought refuge near the altars; this was for no other reason than that they were priests of the Christian religion; the brains of some of these innocent priests were fried and eaten by the populace in the streets of Toledo, opposite St. Isidoro, amidst the most uproarious shouts. The authorized

rities and the government of Madrid, under whose eyes this took place, permitted it to be done with impunity. In Tarragona, the friars were killed upon the same blocks where the sheep were slaughtered. In Barcelona and other towns they were burnt.

Whilst authentic history records these and such like cruelties on the part of the Liberals, it does not question the humanity of the Carlists. The Morning Herald's Correspondence of March 6th, 1835, says: "So much has the character of "the late passenger in the Donegal been mistaken "in this country, that even his humanity was "questioned. In the morning of the 24th Fe-"bruary Don Carlos entered Los Arcos, just taken "by Zumalacarregui, and evinced his kind and "humane disposition towards 180 wounded Chris-"tinos found in the hospital. He visited them, "promised them surgical assistance, and to set "them at liberty the moment they were enabled "to march to the Christino column: more than "half the number, particularly the officers, peti-"tioned to enter the King's service, swearing to "be his most devoted subjects. Thus Don Carlos " has set the first example of continuing the war " on the principles of civilized nations, and taught "a lesson to Mina, which, it is feared, will have " no effect."

Misrepresentations respecting Charles V. were spread broadcast by the most deceptive means

that revolutionary fury or malice could invent. It was charged that he was intolerant and vindictive —that his views were inconsistent with the state of European civilization. The sequel has given the denial to all these calumnies.

Carlos V. prevented the Throne of Spain by the armed intervention of England.

Charles V. would have gained his rights if it from reaching had not been for the armed intervention by which France induced England, by means of the Quadruple Alliance, in the face of the most solemn obligations of the Treaty of Utrecht, to join her in establishing the revolutionary Queen upon the throne of Spain. When the Seven Years' War was brought to a close, in 1840, Charles V. took refuge in France; he abdicated at Bourges, May 18th, 1845, in favour of his son Charles VI., and died at Trieste March 18th, 1855. It was in 1840 that Don Francisco de Paula and his wife were banished by Christina; and Zea Bumudez also became a fugitive at the same time.

Abdicated in favour of his son Carlos VI., 1845.

> At the close of the Seven Years' War Christina. having been stripped of every particle of power by the revolutionists, determined to guit Spain before the military dictator, Espartero, should arrive at Madrid. She saw Espartero, however, at Valencia, and he insisted upon her leaving Isabella to his guardianship. Some time after this, Isabella entered Madrid, accompanied by Espartero, who was, in May, 1841, made sole Regent of Spain, during the minority of Isabella. In 1843 Espartero's conduct produced another revolution, and he was

Espartero became Regent, 1841:

his conduct

obliged to fly from the country. In July Castaños, led to another Duke of Baylen, assumed the guardianship of 1843, when he Isabella and her sister, and Isabella was soon after had to fly. declared of age by the Cortes. Christina, who had been living in exile at Paris, was now permitted to return to Madrid, where, on the 30th of October, 30th October, 1843, she publicly married Senor Munoz, for tina married whom she had long formed an attachment, which Señor Munoz. had been a matter of great scandal in the Court

The politics of Spain were long divided between spain divided French and English parties, called Moderados, French Modeand Progresistas; the French, Moderados, were English Proalmost invariably successful. In 1854, another in-gresistas. surrection broke out, in which General O'Donnell was concerned, and he, having made a fusion with the Progresistas, demanded the establishment of the constitution of 1837, the dismissal of the Camerilla, and of the Queen Mother; also, the reembodiment of the national guard. This was agreed to, and Espartero returned from exile to form the Government. Resolution was then taken for the impeachment and trial of Christina, but she sought safety in flight. O'Donnell caused the downfall of Espartero in 1856, and he, in his turn, was ignominiously dismissed soon after.

Charles VI., known as the Count de Montemolin, Carlos VI. was born January 31st, 1818, and married the Princess Princess Caroline, sister of Ferdinand II., King of July, 1850. the Two Sicilies, on the 10th day of July, 1850. He

He and his Queen died on the same day, 13th January, 1861.

Don Juan succeeded Carlos VI., and, 1868, abdicated in favour of his son, the present King, Carlos VII., who was born 1848.

Don Carlos.

did not rest from asserting his rights to the throne of Spain. The Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were in support of his claims. The King and Queen both died on the same day: January 13th, 1861. The King left no children.

Don Juan, the brother of Charles VI., born May 15th, 1822, succeeded King Charles in his rights to the Crown of Spain. Don Juan married the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena, February 6th, 1847. In October 1868 Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, Charles VII., the present Don Carlos, the legitimate King of all the Spaniards.

His Majesty Charles VII. was born March 30th, 1848. On the 4th February, 1867, he married Margaret de Bourbon of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand-Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the present Comte de Description of Chambord, Henry V. of France. The King. Carlos VII., is tall, handsome, and manly-has a calm and agreeable countenance, on which the expression of thoughtfulness is visibly impressed. His frank but dignified manner is exceedingly pleasing to the reserve of the Spaniards, and their devotion to La Causa is the best evidence of the King's worthiness, for the strongest element in the Spanish character is to love, or hate, upon sure grounds. The King is the object of the deepest respect on the part of the Clergy, the

grandees, the proprietors of great estates, the landholders, and peasantry of the country; he manifests a great interest in the political questions of the day, while, in private life, he cultivates every virtue. Her Majesty, Queen Margerita, was born January Description of 1st, 1847. She is tall, and has a noble and majestic Queen Margerita. bearing; she has golden hair and deep blue eyes. and the expression of her countenance is indicative of the courage she displayed in the beginning of the Carlist rising of 1869, when she declared to her husband that, if it was his duty to place himself at the head of his forces in Spain, it was hers to be at his side. Their Majesties have three chrildren -The Infanta Blanca, born September the 7th, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias. born 27th June, 1870; the Infanta Elvira, born 28th July, 1871.

The many misrepresentations concerning the views of His Majesty Charles VII., are answered in a few words. He has placed himself plainly upon the record. The King in transmitting, to the Courts of Europe, the act of abdication of His August Father, accompanied it with the following declaration :-

"If, by the help of God and circumstances, I Declaration of "shall be placed upon the throne of Spain, I will to the "endeavour to conciliate loyally the useful insti-Europe." "tutions of our epoch with the indispensable "institutions of the past, leaving to the general "Cortes, freely elected, the great and difficult

"mission of securing to my beloved country a "constitution which I hope will be both Spanish "and permanent."\*

In the beginning of April, 1872, the King, having held a Council of War and State at Geneva, departed for the Spanish frontier in the north. On the 21st of the month he planted the standard of Dios, Pátria y Rey upon the soil of the Old Dominion of Navarre, and with Carasa in Navarre, Aystuy in Guipuzcoa, Uribarri in Biscay, Valesco in Alava, Gamundi in Aragon, Sabariegos in La Mancha, Dorregaray in Valencia, and Tristany, Castells, and Saballs in Catalonia, the present Carlist war was inaugurated. In a short time over 10,000 Carlist soldiers had taken the field in Navarre and the Basque Provinces, and the King was in active command in their midst.

14 officers, of whom the author was one, then unfurled the flag of "Spain and Charles VII.," at La Muga.

21st April, 1872,

Carlos VII.

standard in the north of

Spain.

The rising in Catalonia took place about the same time, and the author of this Treatise was one of 14 officers who unfurled the flag of "Spain "and Charles VII." at La Muga, on the frontier of this ancient and glorious Principality. Mountain guides travelled, as the crow flies, in all directions to notify the Carlist officers to assemble their bands, and to inform the people that the rising

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Si Dieu et les circonstances me placent sur le trône des Espagnes, "je m'efforcerai de concilier loyalement les institutions utiles de notre "époque avec les institutions indispensables du passé, laissant aux Cortès "générales, librement élues, la grande et difficile mission de doter ma chère "patrie d'une Constitution qui, je l'espère, sera à la fois espagnole et "définitive."

had commenced. For the period of two weeks our forces marched by night and rested by day, and at the end of the third week our little band of 14 men was metamorphosed into a compact, wellorganized column of over 1,100 soldiers, all armed and equipped. Soon after this, the battle of Bas The Battle of took place, the first engagement with the enemy of the present in Catalonia; the writer of these pages had the lonia. honour to command the advance of the Carlist column, which alone was engaged: the enemy, after a sharp fire of an hour's duration, was routed, and fled, leaving large numbers of killed and wounded upon the field. The Carlist forces, in the four provinces of Catalonia, Lower Aragon, Wonderful and Valencia, steadily increased in number until, the Carlist on the 30th of December last, when the Prince Alfonso took active command in the field, they were not less than 13,000 well armed men, and in the military department of the Prince 24,200 men had taken the field, on the fall of Amadeo, the 13th day of February last.\*

Army of Catalonia, etc., Feb. 13, 1873. General-in-Chief, The Infante Don Alfonso.  $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{A} \textbf{ides-de-Camp} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textbf{Castells.} \\ \textbf{Torres.} \end{matrix} \right. \end{array}$ 

Principality of Catalonia.

Province of Gerona.—General Saballs had under his command 1,850 men -Barrancot, 350-Isern, 250 -Chico, 500-Farringol, 200-Huguet, 250.

Barcelona.—General Galcerán had 1,400 men—Muxi, 150—Rodereda, 150 -Nasratal, 100-Campo, 200-Malo, 325-Vergas, 200-Gieu, 850.

Tarragona.—General Tristany had 900 men—Espolet, 300-Miret, 250 -Quico, 450-Vallés, 2,100-Perpiñá, 500.

Lerida.—Command of Torres, 750 men-Valls, 400-Tallada, 350 - Sans, 580.

Don Alphonso, Brother of Charles VII., born in London, 1849.

Don Alfonso de Bourbon v Este, brother of Charles VII., was born at No. 24, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, September 12th, 1849. He served in the Austrian army, and, in 1869, joined the Papal Zouaves, where he remained until the end of 1870. The following year he married Maria de las Nievas, daughter of Don Miguel, late King of Portugal. His heroic spouse accompanies him through all his campaigns in Catalonia.

20th December, 1872, the garay, ap-pointed General of the King's forces.

The 20th day of December, 1872, was agreed brave Dorre- upon for commencing the new campaign in the

Lower Arragon and Valentia.

Piñol, 900 men-Masacho, 500-Moline, 600-Pujol, 350-Duocastello, 300-Vidal, 250.

Upper Arragon.

Camacho, 500 men-Nasarre, 400-Barris, 250.

Castellon.

Cucalla, 700 men-Ferrar, 150-Martinez, 200-Gimeno, 260.

Granada.

Juentar, 300 men-Torres, 350.

Huesca.

Camats, 525 men-Rufo, 125-Cadirere, 100.

Maestrazgo.

Coquetas, 250 men-Villalonga, 200-Poto, 200-Pauls, 150-Talaras, 275. Barrera, 200 men-Merino, 225-Ferrar, 250.

Andalucia.

Sanchez, 450 men-Utego, 250-three other bands, 950.

Teruel.

Poto, 400 men-six new bands, commanders not reported, 600.

Leon.

Three bands, about 500 men.

Malaga.

Lara, 450-Gerasco, 300 men. Besides these, are many bands not yet reported. north, and General Dorregaray was appointed by the King to the chief command of the Royal forces in Navarre and the Basque provinces. On the 13th day of February, 1873, the Carlist army in Navarre and the Basque provinces numbered over 11,500 men, armed and equipped, and that force is rapidly augmenting. General Elio is the chief of the staff of the Royal Army.\*

According to the returns received by the Adjutant-General on the 4th day of April last, the entire Carlist forces numbered over 44,000 well-armed soldiers.

## Ordre de Bataille; Armie du Nord.

General-in-Chief		Antonio Dorregaray.	
Chief of Staff		Marquis de Valdespina.	
Province of Navarre.	Commanding General Chief of Staff Chief of District	Ollo Marquis de las Hormaza Rada Zunzaren.	as.
Province of Guipuzcoa.	Commanding General Chief of Staff Chief of District	Antonio Lizarraga Inestrilla Ignacio Iturbe Macazaga.	
Province of Biscay.	Commanding General Chief of Staff Chief of District	Gerardo Velasco Alexander Argüelles Leon Iriarte Blas Belaustegui.	

General Lecca is the General in command of the Province of Alava and La Rioja.

## PART III.

The policy of France and England opposed to the public

In conclusion, it will not be uninteresting to recall some points of political history relating to the policy of France and England, in open violalaw of Europe. tion of the public law of Europe.

> It is not difficult to understand why France. under Louis Philippe, should have supported the revolutionists in Spain, or why the Prince de Talleyrand exerted his influence with Lord Palmerston and the English liberals, to lead them into assuming the burden of responsibility in the repeated breaches of international law, and national honour, that followed the intervention in favour of the Spanish revolutionists; but no good reason has been assigned for the course pursued by the English Cabinet, at the behest of him who was considered to be the Prince of diplomatists.

The Treaty of Utrecht made to limit the power of France.

The Tories negociated the Treaty of Utrecht, by the Tories, and it was made in order to limit the growing power of France. This Treaty was obnoxious to France; and then, too, Louis Philippe had other grievances:-The Orleans family had been twice mortally offended; first, because Philip V. did not mention the House of Orleans in settling the Law of Succession; and, again, because an ancestor of Louis Philippe was not alluded to in the will of Charles II. This Treaty was displeasing to her

for another reason also-because France had four attractive princes, and Spain two young princesses, and it was to be expected that France should desire to make a French prince the consort of one of them, and strive to secure the Spanish throne.

In connection with the politics of that period, In 1840, the marriage of the Spanish princesses forms an proposed a interesting feature. In 1840, the Queen-Regent riage between made a proposition to Louis Philippe for a double her two daughters, marriage; one between her eldest daughter, Queen and two of Louis Phi-Isabella, and the King's fourth son, the Duke lippe's sons. d'Aumale, and the other between her second daughter, Louisa Fernanda, and the King's fifth son, the Duke de Montpensier. The King rejected the first, but accepted the latter. rejection was from a fear of an immediate rupture with England. The scheme to get up an alliance with Charles VI. (Count de Montemolin) having failed, by reason of his refusal to become King-Consort, Christina afterwards proposed to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg that her eldest daughter, Isabella, should marry his cousin Prince Leopold. who was the cousin of Prince Albert; but this led to serious complications with France, and had therefore to be abandoned. Isabella was finally married, in 1846, to Don François d'Assise; and on the same day her sister was married to the Duke of Montpensier.

The reign of Louis Philippe was also influenced by other considerations: -there were two Govern-

double mar-

ments in France at the time; one at the Tuileries, and the other in the secret societies—the latter. perhaps, the more powerful.

M. Thiers, while Minister of Louis Philippe, acted the part of detective and gaoler for the Spanish revolutionists; and, finding the influence of the secret societies a very strong power in France, he became their most obedient servant and facile tool. Although the King of the French had made many entangling promises, and was obliged to succumb to the demands of the Communeros, through the Paris societies, yet he was unwilling to go the full length that M. Thiers proposed, and hence this Minister was forced to resign.

Reason why M. Thiers was obliged to resign.

M. Thiers undeserving of praise by any faithful historian.

The faithful historian can find no words of eulogy for M. Thiers, a man who, not inheriting those finer sentiments which spring from noble birth or fond domestic ties-who, whether acting from ignorance or design, seeks to undermine the stability of his country's greatness, and who, influenced by cruelty of disposition, constantly exhibits a partiality of conduct that carries him out of his way to favour the enemies of every good and stable government, while he considers it not beneath him to cast into vile dungeons those Spanish royalists, who are neither revolutionists nor traitors to their country, or its cause.

Letter of the Spanish Legi-

On the 31st day of March, 1873, the Legitimists timists to the in Spain addressed a letter to the Ministers of foreign ministers, in 1873. Foreign Affairs in England, Austria, Russia, and

Prussia, in which they say-"It is difficult to "understand why a Republic like that of Madrid, "unrecognized by any of the great European "Powers, and which, by its acts of weakness and "vacillation, permits and encourages insubordina-"tion and disbandment in the army, the slaughter "of peaceful citizens, and the division of landed "property, should receive the support of the "French Republic."

In 1830, the French Revolution had brought to Paris many of the chiefs of the secret societies from all parts of Europe. Among them, Mendizabal, San Miguel, Calatrava, and many others, who had been banished from Spain; and they, together with the French chiefs, including Viardot, Arago, and Pagès. all entered warmly into the conspiracy to overturn the Spanish monarchy. The countenance of the In 1830, the French Government was soon obtained, only one secretly supminister, General Sébastiani, dissenting. M. Guizot Spanish Revoentered heartily into the plan, and when M. Odillon lutionists. Barrot introduced the delegation from the societies to Louis Philippe, His Majesty received the deputation in the most gracious manner; he said that they should see that there were "no longer any "Pyrenees;" and "as to Ferdinand VII.," he said, "you may hang him if you please; he is the "greatest scoundrel that ever existed." The King promised them his secret support and sent 60,000 francs, for their aid, to Bayonne by M. Chevallon, and 40,000 to Marseilles by Colonel Moreno.

General Mina, afterwards in Christina's service, was among the Paris conspirators. Ferdinand VII. refused to recognize the Government of Louis Philippe by reason of his connection with these revolutionary projects.

Earl Grey's false political doctrine regarding Spain.

The "Pragmatic Sanction."

King William IV. in his speech from the throne, February 4th, 1834, said, that, on the death of Ferdinand VII., he did not hesitate to recognize his infant daughter. This was a severe blow at Queen Anne's (Commercial) Treaty, renewed by King George III.—and was an open violation of the Treaty of Utrecht. In the debate on the Address, Earl Grey asserted, contrary to historic evidence, that "the arrangement made for the "Queen to inherit was founded upon the ancient "constitution of the country," adding that "she "was now sovereign de facto and de jure." It is to be observed that what Earl Grey here calls the "arrangement," was a scheme formed for the purpose of changing the succession, which rested upon no other authority than the "Pragmatic "Sanction" of March 29th, 1830, and it has been already shown that that was no authority at all. Did Earl Grey imagine that the King of Spain possessed the power to annul, by a single stroke of his pen, a statute law made in accordance with all the formalities of both the ancient and modern constitution of that kingdom? If so, the Sovereign of England could, at any time, do the same. According to Spanish jurisprudence,

the Petition for changing the Law of Succession, prepared by Count Floridablanca, in 1789, contained nothing stamped with a legal character; and therefore, nothing of a legally binding nature was established by the "Pragmatic Sanction" of the "Prag-King Ferdinand, dated March 29th, 1830, which matic Sanction" had no was only based upon that inoperative petition. solid founda-Neither can the smallest importance be attached to the subsequent proceedings whereby he, on the 18th September, 1832, abrogated his Pragmatic Sanction of the 29th March, 1830; nor to those of the 31st of December, 1832, adopted through the instrumentality of Zea Burmudez, whereby the same was declared, by Queen Christina, to be valid-for, as the Salic Law existed, the King could not revoke it; and, therefore, his declarations, or those of Christina, one way or the other, were all in vain

No further argument is necessary, in order to firmly establish the fact that Isabella had no right to the throne; but there are certain legal propositions which are well understood even by the unprofessional, and to the consideration of these we now proceed.

It is manifest that the eventual right to the crown belonged to Charles V., who was born March 29th, 1788, one year before the meeting of the Cortes of 1789. The alleged act of the Cortes of 1789 could not divest this right, and much less could Ferdinand VII., by his will deprive the heir The Constitution of Spain

could not be changed by of Ferdinand VII.

apparent of his rights to the succession, or make the will, or act, any alteration in the constitution of Spain. A crown is not the property of the sovereign, so as to be disposed of at his pleasure; he has but a life interest in it, and even the most absolute king has no power to change the line of succession to the prejudice of a living heir; otherwise, he might leave the throne to a stranger, or even to a foreigner.

> In the second place, it is well known that the general rule of descent is most ancient, and may be traced back to the law of the Twelve Tables of Rome; this rule, as applied to the descent of crowns, unlike that of real property, does not rest upon the foundation juris positivi, but upon immemorial usage. No inheritance can actually vest until the ancestor is dead, for Nemo est hæres viventis, and, therefore, until that time, the legitimate heir is called the heir apparent; but his right of succession is vested in him, even before his birth, and he cannot be divested of this right, except by such solemnities as would make a legal alteration in the fundamental law or constitution of the State. Ferdinand VII. had no more power to dispose of his royal Brother's rights, than the possessor of a life estate has to cut off the entail, and thus rob those intended to succeed him.

Serious effect of repealing the Salic Law.

Now, the effect of the repeal of the Salic Law in Spain would be to make the legitimate branch of the Bourbon family, in that kingdom, heirs to

the French Crown, in preference to the younger or Orleans branch of the same House in France. The Duc d'Orléans, afterwards King Louis Philippe, made a declaration to M. de Polignac, then Prime Minister of France, in which he said, "I "take a lively interest in this question (the ques-"tion of the Spanish 'Succession'), not only as King Louis "a Frenchman, but as a father; for, in the event Letter on the " (which will not occur during my time) that we subject of the Salic Law. " should have the misfortune to lose M. Le Duc " de Bordeaux, without leaving children, the crown "would descend to my eldest son, provided the "Salic Law be maintained in Spain; but should it " not be, the renunciation made by Philip V. of "the Throne of France, on behalf of himself and " of his descendants male, would be null and void "-since it is only by virtue of this renunciation "that the male descendants of this Prince have "acquired an incontestable right to the Crown of "Spain; but this right once abrogated, they "would be entitled to reclaim that which the "Salic Law of France gives them, the inheritance " of Louis XIV.—for, as the grandsons of that "monarch, they take precedence of my chil-" dren."\*

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Ce n'est pas seulement comme Français que je prends un vif in-"térêt à cette question, c'est aussi comme père: dans le cas, en effet (ce "qui n'arrivera jamais de mon temps), où nous aurions le malheur de "perdre M. le duc de Bordeaux sans qu'il laissât d'enfants, la couronne "reviendrait à mon fils aîné, pourvu que la loi salique fût maintenue en "Espagne; car si elle ne l'était pas, la renonciation faite par Philippe V.

First fatal step taken by the English Liberals, in 1834. The first fatal step, on the part of the English Cabinet, was in becoming a party to the Quadruple Alliance of 1834, and agreeing to furnish a queen, who had no colour of right to the Crown of Spain, with men, arms, and munitions of war, almost ad libitum, thus undoing in 1834 what had been accomplished by the Twelve Years' War of the Succession.

Some of the inconsistencies of British Liberal politicians that followed this first act of the drama, might, for the reputation of the actors, much better remain in obscurity, but we refer to them, because they are useful "as important documents of his-"tory."

The Quadruple Alliance.

Lord Palmerston boasted in the British Parliament, May 16, 1834, that the Quadruple Alliance had been negociated, adding, that he stated the fact with "great satisfaction, and, so far as he had "any share in it, with pride." He said that General Rodil had entered Portuguese territory before the Treaty was signed, in consequence of a previous understanding. It will be remembered that Christina sent Rodil into Portugal to attempt the capture of Charles V., and as this was done by

<sup>&</sup>quot; au trône de France en son nom et au nom de ses descendants mâles, " serait frappée de nullité, puisque ce n'est qu'en vertue de cette renon-

<sup>&</sup>quot; ciation que les descendants mâles de ce Prince ont acquis un droit in-

<sup>&</sup>quot; contestable à la couronne d'Espagne; mais si ce droit leur est enlevé,

<sup>&</sup>quot; ils peuvent réclamer celui que leur donne la loi salique française à l'hé-

<sup>&</sup>quot;ritage de Louis XIV. Or, comme petit-fils de ce monarque, ils passent "avant mes enfants."—M. de Polignac.

reason of a "previous" understanding, and not even as the result of the Quadruple Alliance, it shows the treachery to which the English statesmen of Whig treathat day gave encouragement and support.

chery towards Don Carlos, in 1834.

The Foreign Enlistment Act was suspended by an Order in Council, dated June 9th, 1835, for the purpose of enabling Colonel Evans to raise the British Legion; and this Order, judging from the Raising of the observations made in Parliament by the Marquis gion under of Londonderry, and the Duke of Wellington, ap- Evans. pears to have been obtained by misrepresentation.

The Order in Council was obtained upon the representation, that the officers and soldiers of the British Legion were actually included in the terms of the "Eliot Convention," whereas the contrary appears to be the fact. It will be remembered that the "Eliot Convention" was instituted the 25th day The "Eliot of April, 1835, in order to facilitate the exchange Convention," of prisoners, and put an end to the atrocities of the war; and that the Durango Decree was made by Charles V., on June 20th, declaring that mercenaries were not included in the provisions of the "Eliot Convention." In reply to a note from Lord Reply of Carlos V. to Palmerston, Charles V. said that he had issued Lord Palmersthe Durango Decree after mature reflection, and Foreign Sedeclared that, "as to the Convention presented to "him by Lord Eliot, the employment of foreign "troops was not contemplated at the time, or he " should not have signed it."

The Marquis of Londonderry, in the House of Don Carlos' reply conMarquis of

firmed by the Lords, July 2nd, 1835, confirmed this declaration Londonderry, of Charles V., for, in alluding to what had been spoken by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, he said that, "it was impossible to "read the speech of that noble individual without "being astonished, either at the ignorance or the " wilful misrepresentation of facts;" and, in a speech in Parliament, delivered by the same noble Marquis, on the 26th of August following, he remarked, "that the Foreign Secretary, in reply-"ing to the member who had moved the Order "in Council, had said, not that the British "legionites would be, but positively were, in-"cluded in the Eliot Convention. Such a want " of information (continued the noble Marquis) " could hardly have been imagined!"

Don Carlos' humane Decree made at Villareal.

By the Royal Decree of Charles V., made at Villareal, July 15th, the Royal English Marines, and those forced to serve the English Government, were most humanely exempted from the Durango Decree, and he only stamped as "mercenaries" those foreigners who volunteered to take up arms against his authority. This was carrying his feelings of humanity beyond what justice, or the rules of war demanded.

The Duke of Wellington, in 1837, condemned the armed intervention of England in the internal affairs of Spain.

The Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, January 31st, 1837, said, "I then stated "(that is, in 1834), as a member of the Govern-"ment, what I understood to be the meaning and "scope of the Quadruple Treaty, viz., that there

"should be no armed intervention in the internal "affairs of Spain which could tend to affect the "independence of that country, and it was so "understood by the other parties to the Treaty." These words of the Duke of Wellington, who was renowned for the bright honour of a soldier, and who despised the mean diplomatic cunning of a Palmerston, plainly prove the foul play resorted to in order to crush Charles V.

The English Cabinet contributed to break the The British "Eliot Convention" by the Order in Council to Council which we have referred, for, up to the time of the "Eliot Conarrival of the British Legion in Spain, the Conven-vention" to be disretion had been observed; but, on that day, it was garded. departed from on both sides.

While the British Cabinet was thus engaged England bein disturbing Spain, France, having abandoned in Spanish every thought of armed intervention on her part, took possescast her eye around, and seeing England occupied Algiers. with Spanish affairs, to the neglect of her own, said, now is my time to gain something substantial, and thereupon, notwithstanding the previous remonstrance of the British Foreign Office, she took absolute possession of Algiers!

As a part of the plots of the Communeros, it The British will not be forgotten that the Liberals of England assisted the promoted the establishment of the usurping go-in Portugal, vernment of Dom Pedro in Portugal; an expedition in favour of the Usurper Dom Pedro was prepared in England, and immediately embarked;

the vessel was then stopped, but Lord Palmerston issued a Treasury Order releasing it, and the expedition proceeded. The agency of the British Cabinet in the Revolution in Portugal is too well known to require further remark in this place.

Bad effects her violation of Utrecht.

We now ask Englishmen to calmly consider resulting to
England from what have been the results to them of the violaof the Treaty tion of the Treaty of Utrecht, the breach of national faith thereby committed, and the departure from the long-established policy of Great Britain by the Palmerstonian politicians of that period?

1st effect-France seizes Algiers;

In the first place, France seized the opportunity, and took possession of Algiers against all the remonstrances of the British Government.

2nd effect-Louis Philippe and Queen Christina able agreement with Queen Victoria;

In the second place, King Louis Philippe in France, and Queen Christina in Spain, were able to break their to despise England, and to break the agreement which they had previously entered into with her respecting the "Spanish marriages," for it had been agreed, between Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and Louis Philippe, at the Château d'Eu, in 1842, that Fernanda, the younger of the Spanish Princesses, should not marry until Isabella should be married, and have issue; and this agreement was confirmed at Windsor Castle in the following spring. But, in violation of this agreement, Fernanda was married to the Duke de Montpensier on the very same day that her elder sister, Isabella, was married to her cousin Francois d'Assise, that is, on October 10, 1846.

This breach of agreement led, in the third 3rd effectplace, to an alienation between England and between Eng-France, and the Northern Powers no sooner dis-France, owing covered it, than they altered their policy respect-to which Austria, ing Poland; for they at once made a temporary Russia, and Prussia seize outbreak the pretext for incorporating Cracow and on territory; its dependent territory with Austria; Russia received certain territories in the north of Gallicia. and Prussia got the town of Hatzen Plotz, with the adjacent territory, according to the Treaty of November 11th, 1846. Thus was effected the partition of Poland, and the nationality restored to her by the labours of Lord Castlereagh in 1815. in the Congress at Vienna, was seen to perish, without England being able to prevent it.

In the fourth place, the consequence which 4th effectfollowed the interference of England in establish- Englishmen detested in ing usurpation in Portugal was, that she soon lost Portugal. the friendly countenance of the people of that country, and Englishmen quickly became detested and abhorred by all parties in it. Speaking on this subject in Parliament, January 31st, 1837, Sir Robert Peel said, "the happy result" of our Sir Robert interference in Portugal was, that even then, "we Peel's views of England's in-"had to keep six sail of the line in the Tagus to termeddling. "defend the usurping Queen of Portugal from "personal attacks on the part of her own sub-"jects; and also, for the very laudable object of "doing what? of rescuing the English residents "from the personal dangers with which they were "threatened by the Portuguese."

5th effect-Englishmen hated by the Revolutionists in Spain.

We may remark, in the fifth place, that when the British Cabinet could no longer serve the purposes of the Revolutionists in Spain, the hatred against Englishmen, among the Communeros, was carried to such an extent, that the British Minister at Madrid received instructions to warn the Spanish Government that they should adopt a different line of conduct. But, against this interference of the British Minister, the Revolutionary Ministry of Spain protested in a vigorous despatch, and soon, thereafter, Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, was ordered to quit the Spanish capital. England then had to issue passports to the Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz, at London, and all diplomatic connection was suspended between the two countries until 1850. Such was the reward that England received from the Spanish Revolutionists, whom her Government had, contrary to every principle of right and justice, supported with money and men. The serious disadvantages to England here

we omit, but which will readily occur to the mind of the reader versed in the history of that period, Warning to British Statesshow the impolitic course pursued by English statesmen of that day, and ought to act as a warning to those of the present time not to

people.

The Spaniards are a peculiar people, and their

interfere between Don Carlos and the Spanish

enumerated, with others which, for sake of brevity.

men of the present day.

love and reverence for the Religion, ancient traditions, and institutions of their country, is still strong, despite the revolutionary principles long encouraged in that kingdom by both France and England. The history of the past shows that, of Character of all the countries of Europe, Spain is the least fitted the Spaniards. for the trial of republican experiments. The Communists did not travel to the south of the Pyrenees until they had first established a footing in the rest of Europe; and now, after the experience of forty years, it is evident that the monarchical Monarchy principle is required for the tranquillity of Spain; for the instiand that none but a strong and just Government, country. one that respects the old institutions of the country, will be able to restore tranquillity and ensure the continued obedience of the people.

Why was the attempt of the Progresistas in Cause of the failure of the Spain a failure? Because, although they several Progresitas times organised the Government, it was impossible Moderados. for them to engraft upon the institutions of Spain the laws and customs of the English: the same may be said of the Moderados and other revolutionary parties, whose statesmanship consisted in copying from the institutions of France and Italy a system entirely unadapted to the Spaniards.

It is to be remarked, that they who are loudest in preaching republicanism are not noted for having the most fixed notions of government, and the present cabinet in Spain is far from being an exception to the rule. How little Señor Figueras

and his companions know of the government of the United States which they have lately held up to view as a model form! The Madrid orators may quote from "The Federalist," and from "Story on the Constitution," but they will never be able to establish in one of the oldest states of Europe the form of government of the "Ameri-"cans," a government which, according to a An American's political writer of that country, is "neither federal

ment.

description of "nor unitarian, but a sort of republican despotism, "kept together by the adhesive power of public " patronage, and the spoils of office."

During the reign of Amadeo, the republican party in the Cortes was the weakest of all the factions in Spain, and they simply waited for any opportunity that might turn up, which would enable them to carry out their wicked principles to disturb public order, and lay hands on private property. The Government, torn by contending factions, were almost unanimous in favour of the abdication of Amadeo, and during the interregnum -the Carlist deputies having long before withdrawn from the Cortes—it was not a difficult task How Figueras for Señores Figueras and Castelar to "proclaim" a Republic from the tribunal of the Assembly, or to procure the adhesion of the demagogues in the great towns, and induce them to meet together in a turbulent manner in squares or corners of streets, and raise the cry of Viva la Republica, which act they foolishly imagined to constitute the establish-

and Castelar have "pro-claimed" the Republic in Spain.

ment of the Spanish Republic! Thus the weakest party in Spain took advantage of the situation, and boisterously "proclaimed" the Republic, the speedy failure of which will soon prove that General Prim, although wrong in many things, was right in one, when, speaking of the Kingdom of Spain, he said, "A Republic cannot by possibility " exist without Republicans." The people of Spain are, in reality, much less republican than the people of these kingdoms, and there is no more use in endeavouring to force a Republic on them, because they happen to be at the present day without a crowned head to govern them, than there would No more be to attempt to force a Republic on England if serving a the throne became vacant to-morrow by the demise Spain than in of Queen Victoria, which may God long avert. England, if The nobility, aristocracy, landed proprietors, and were dead. peasantry of Spain are as monarchical, at least, as the corresponding classes in England, whilst the hierarchy and clergy of that country are far more so. Why, then, should the corresponding classes in England allow themselves to be so far deluded as to be led to give the slightest countenance to the street politicians and unprincipled disturbers of society in Madrid, Barcelona, or other towns in Spain?

But, perhaps, some people will be disposed to think that the preceding remarks do not hold good as to the weakness of the Republican party in Spain at the present time, and will ask, if the

result of the late elections does not show a majority of Republicans in the Cortes? We answer that the newly elected Cortes furnishes no proof of this fact. For the question brought before the electors was not that of Monarchy or Republicanism, but one of a Federal or Unitarian Republic. In this the friends of Don Carlos felt no interest, and therefore, abstained altogether from voting.

Señor Figueras, a barrister, who, for the day, assumes the title of President in Spain, has acknowledged, in a speech recently made by him in Barcelona, that the new situation was created by monarchical forces, and said that this fact, " if not " well understood by the Republicans, may place " us in a difficult and dangerous position." Having given this warning to his boisterous and hairthe new fabric, brained Republican followers, he then pointed their attention to what he justly called "the tottering" condition of the new fabric, and added, "Let no "one be deceived, the Republic needs order to "live. The disturbances of the last eight days "debilitate it: more serious ones will kill it." These words, lately spoken by the so-called President of the ephemeral Republic of Spain, ought to be well weighed by all persons of influence in these kingdoms; for they show that neither Figueras himself, nor his nominal republic-"tottering," as he admits it to be,—is deserving of recognition from any of the Great Powers of Europe.

Figueras admits the "tottering" condition of as he calls the Spanish Republic.

The more serious disturbances apprehended by Figueras, when lately delivering, in Barcelona, the speech here referred to, were near breaking out in Madrid within the last days of April, and Six batteries were only suppressed by suddenly planting six of Artillery batteries of Artillery against the masses of the against the unarmed populace then assembled in the streets populace. of that city. But although the first popular demonstration in the capital was unarmed, and therefore easily routed, the great probability and danger is that unless Don Carlos shall soon arrive in his capital, and save it, there will, before long, be an armed one; and if so, God alone knows what scenes of blood and rapine will follow; for Figueras and other men, who, with him, have usurped the reins of Government for the time being, have no weight either with the aristocracy, the clergy, the landed proprietors, or the middle classes in Spain—as all these are anxious for the restoration of the monarchy; and the minds of the fickle populace of some of the cities and towns, now poisoned and maddened by the anti-Christian teachings of Communism, and the desire of wickedly laying their hands on the property of others, only watch for the opportunity of upheaving all Governments of whatever form, and will no more submit to a Republic than they did to Flight of Amadeo. Amadeo had to fly one day, Serrano Amadeo followed by that another, and Rivero, the popular orator, the next. of Serrano and others. Figuerola now lies in prison, so does Topete, and

it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that the days of Figueras' usurpation are numbered, and that he, too, must either become a prisoner or soon fly from Madrid--let him seek an asylum where he will. It is thus that the revolutionists of to-day are ready to eat up those of yesterday! It behoves all sensible men to watch passing events; but the British Government, in particular, ought to learn wisdom from the past, and avoid any repetition of the sad mistakes committed by Lord Palmerston and those colleagues-Lord Russell and others-who acted with him, so as not to again place these kingdoms in a false position, by gratuitously interfering in the internal concerns of Spain.

We have already shown how England lost a considerable portion of her moral power and prestige by allowing France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia to gain territorial advantages, while she got nothing but the bitter hatred of the Spanish and Portuguese peoples, because of her then Government having sent, at the national expense, armed men into their territories and armed ships into their waters, for the purpose of forcing on these kingdoms Sovereigns whom they despised The people of and abhorred. Thus it was that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were made to pay for the wanton in- the wanton intermeddling of their Government, their Govern whilst France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia (all of whom kept their armies for home purposes) made

Great Britain and Ireland had to pay for termeddling of ment in the internal

merry at England's expense, and filched more or affairs of less of territory from their neighbours. But, in truth, Ireland may be said to have had no voice in the foreign policy of the British Government, which must be held responsible for the seeds of civil war and anarchy then sown in Spain, by sending armed forces to resist the rightful heir in gaining his ancestral throne.

It is to be hoped, for the good of these united kingdoms, that no enlightened men in them, whose minds are influenced by a proper sense of right, will sanction the intermeddling of any modern Palmerston, whereby to increase or protract the bitter sufferings of that long ill-used country, by attempting to fasten on it a Republic, -a form of Government opposed to all the traditions, and detested by all the enlightened inhabitants, of that ancient kingdom.

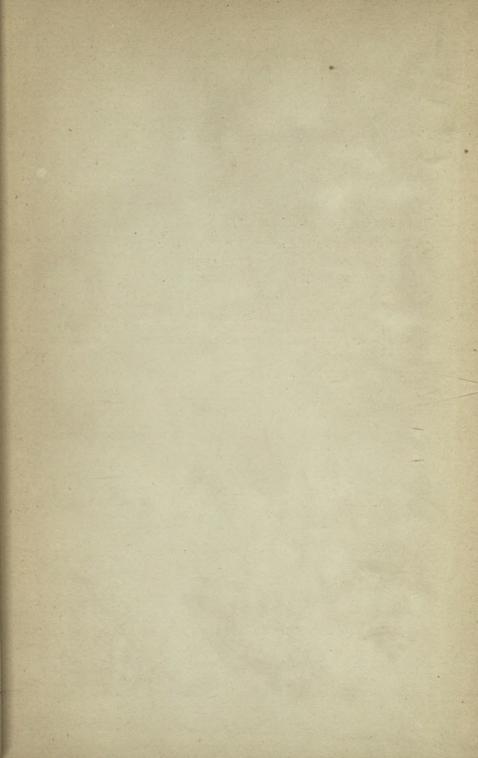
What the Carlists ask from the Governments of Europe is nothing more than "a clear stage and The Carlists no favour," a thing that Englishmen would be the for "a clear first to call for, if any serious contest should ever favour." arise among themselves. This day Spain has its two great political parties, Monarchists and Republicans, which in that country mean the friends of public order and the abettors of public plunder; so that the people of other countries can readily see which party they wish to succeed. The majority of enlightened men in England, as well as in France, are monarchists, and therefore it would be

Prudence of the Prime Minister, a guarantee against fresh England.

The honour of Marshal MacMahon a guarantee against any unworthy conduct such as M. Thiers sanctioned towards the Carlists.

only reasonable to expect their sympathies to flow towards Don Carlos, who is now the only motive power of the monarchical party in Spain. Yet we do not ask the British Government, which is undeniably monarchical, to lend him its armed aid. All we ask is, that he shall get fair play, and that it be left to the Spaniards themselves to decide what form of government they will have, and, if monarchical, who shall be their King. We believe that the prudence, practical sound sense, and moderation of William Ewart Gladstone, England's present Premier, affords a guarantee that there will be no intermeddling intermeddling on the part of his Government; and we feel equally assured that the unworthy methods sanctioned by M. Thiers for perpetuating disturbances in Spain, by encouraging the wickedness of the Communeros in that ancient kingdom, will never receive the countenance of the noble Soldier-Marshal MacMahon-to whom France has now entrusted her honour, and the guardianship of her future destiny. Former British Governments, blinded by prejudice, or outwitted by Talleyrand, raised an army in the south of Ireland, and sent some thousands of men to Spain to fight against Don Carlos, the Grandfather of the present Carlos VII., and thus prevented his ascending the throne of his ancestors. We do not think there is any danger of the present Government imitating this bad example. The wanton interference of English statesmen at that time has

cost Spain some forty years of Civil War, with all Spain subits horrors; and we are convinced that Irishmen years of Civil War, by are now too enlightened to allow themselves to be reason of made tools of, in order to keep Don Carlos off the armed interthrone, because he is a firm Catholic and the faithful friend of Pius IX. which are the only reasons why bad men seek to crush him. political adventurers who, on the abdication of Amadeo, seized the reins of Government in Madrid, know that the time is but short within which they can have the opportunity of enriching themselves at the cost and ruin of their country. and therefore they will not let the truth be known as to the growing power of Don Carlos and the sinking condition of their own. Those men send false reports along the telegraphic wires day after The advenday, all over Europe, knowing that when a lie turers now in gets four-and-twenty hours' start of the truth, it false reports all over is hard for the latter to overtake it. But let Europe every day. Reuter's telegrams convey what they will-one day contradicting or modifying the misrepresentations of the preceding, yet two facts are undeniable, namely, that Spain is monarchical, and that good Carlos VII. is its rightful Monarch. Long live monarchy in Europe! Long live Don Carlos and his cause in Spain!



Wollus Hijo

