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First

Revention in Spanish History.

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The following review by the London Athenman of a collection of letters, despatches, and state papers relating to negotiatiocs between England and Spain, preserved in the archives of Simancas and elsewhere, edited by G. A. Bergenroth, and recently published in London, contains some curious and interesting information: -

Among the scholars employed under Lord Romilly in raking up from many quarters the neglected materials for a true history of England, no man has done his work more bravely and thoroughly than Mr. Bergenroth. This gentle-man was certainly lucky in the mine which he had to explore. Simancas was unusually rich in had to explore. Simancas was unusually rich in ore; and so far as English story is concerned, it was all but virgin ground. In the old castle of Simancas lie the secret reports of what was being said and done in the English Court at a time when the English Court was England itself, in years before the Reformation took place; especially so as to the coming in of the Infanta Katalina, commonly called Catharine of Aragon, as to her marriage with Prince Arthur, her early widowhood, her second courtship, her married life as Queen, her trial and divorce and things which followed close on these events Mr. Bergenroth has turned his great opportunities to very good account. In two volumes of Calendar, and in one

In two volumes of Catendar, and in one volume of Supplement, he has opened these old state secrets for forty years—from the day of Bosworth field down to the date of Catharine's quarrel with Wolsey, when the proud Cardinal first suggested to the King a doubt of his mar-riage being good in law. For the first time we see what kind of men and women many of these relaxements. rulers were. Harry of Richmond we knew, since his portrait had been drawn in immortal prose. These letters deepen the lines and heighten the color of Lord Bacon's portrait of King Henry, but the portrait remains un-changed in either outline or tint. Not so Fernando, I-abel, and Charles the Fifth. Of these princes we have now in our hands a new set of studies; and in future we shall need to have new portraits painted of these princes for our collery of great men. gallery of great men.

gallery of great men. On two points of singular interest we meet in these Calendars with a surprise, which amounts to a shock. In the first place, Mr. Bergenroth finds reason to believe that Queen Juana of Castile, the Crazy Jane of romantic art, was not mad; and, in the second place, that her residence at the English Court, as a young widow, not altogether blameless in her private life. These curious points are worked out in a Sup-

plement to the Calendar, whereby hangs a tale. Years ago, when Mr. Bergenroth was in the early stage of his work of reading and copying these secret records, he began to suspect that certain papers were being withheid from his sight, and though he could not guess how many, he could fairly guess with what purpose. Having sought in vain to get from the men at Simancas free access to the collection in their charge, he went to Madrid, saw ministers, and tried to persuade them that the throne of Spain could not be shaken by the publication of a few letters written four hundred years ago. Ministers smiled, but Spain is a slow country; years elapsed, and the Calendars were printed, before the orders from Madrid were practically obeyed at Simancas, and the papers, heretotore with-held, were laid on the table. Mr. Bergenroth saw at a glance that his work required in many points to be recast. Partial views had been taken, faults of character had been suppressed.

He had been led to form a higher opinion of Isabei the Catholic than she deserved. He had been induced to pass by some of the worst traits of Fernando. He had been absolutely deceived as to the story of Queen Juana. He had been purposely kept in ignorance of a charge made by the Spani-h ambassador against Catharine, Princess of Wales. What was he to do? All these matters touch us nearly; most of all the matters of Queen Juana and Princess Catharine. Juana came within a thought of being Queen ot England; and Catharine's troubles were connected with the awakening of our religious life. Mr. Bergenroth had no choice. With all their faults, his Calendars were in type, and he was bound to add in a Supplement the new matter, which corrected all that was amiss. The new matter, being very curlous and of

great moment, he has given at full length; printing the original records, with a translation of such as are in old Spanish. It was found impossible, however, to put the whole of these papers into plain English speech. Some part of

it, not as a charge against leabel, but as an ordinary thing-entirely to her credit as a Christian Queen.

After Juana's marriage with Philip, Archduke After Juana's marriage with Philip, Archduke of Austria, she was accused by her family of leaning towards the new learning. They advised her to take a Spanish monk into her condidence. She knew that such a Father would be a spy, and she declined their gift. They said, and truly, that she was growing to be rather French in her religious sentiment; and it was receated to her disparagement that she preferred a doctor from Paris rather than a friar from Valladolid about her court. Juans met these charges with a patient smile. She had nothing to say in answer. She neither defended her conduct nor changed her confessor. Philip was not mach of answer. She neither defended her conduct nor changed her confessor. Philip was not much of a bigot; he seems to have respected, and even to have loved, his wife; but he was poor in purse, fond of show, devoted to pleasure, and longing to thrust his hands into the teeming coffers of Castlle. In Philip's poverty and splendor Fernando found alles against his wife.

when Isabel died, Fernando seized the reins in Castile; asserting that his daughter, the new queen, was incapable of governing her State, and that the late queen had willed him to continue the government as before. Fernando spread a report that Juana was not only insane, but that she was kept a close prisoner by her husband in the Low Countries. Philip by her husband in the Low Countries. Philip protested against these calumnies, both of which he charged upon Fernando in person, not without cause; and to justify himself by facts, set out for Castile in company with his lovely and spirited wife. At first Fernando threatened to resist his entry into Spain; and when Philip refused to stand back, he proposed to rush at him, like a Castilian bravo, with capa y spada -with cloak and sword. On seeing with how much enthusiasm his daughter was received by much enthusiasm his daughter was received by her people, a new idea struck him. Juana was popular; Philip was not popular. In such a fact he saw his chance. Philip was not only a stranger, wishing to put his hands into Spanish coffers, but was suspected by many people on account of those rumors, false in the main, of his having ill-used their Queen. Now Ferdando sought an ally in Philip against Juana. Such a combination was not hard to bring about, for Philip, a man of coarse tastes, greedy of gain, ambittous in a bad sense, cared very little for his young wife, the mother of his bety Don Carlies and young wife, the mother of his heir, Don Carlos, and very much for a bevy of fat Flemish beauties who pestered his court, and cost him a great many doubloons. If fat Flemish beauties who pestered his court, and cost him a great many doubloons. If Philip could be supplied with money for his pleasures, backed by a promise of power and show, he would not be the man to haggle about terms, especially with his wife's own father. Knowing this well, Fernando sent word to Phylic that a work be dead by the fermation Philip that a party, headed by the famous Don Bernaldino de Velasco, Constable of Castile, was arming to expel them both, and to set up their Queen Juana as the sole ruler of her kingdom. Cardinal Ximeses, the bearer of this nessage, was to propose an interview between the two princes, at which they might consider the means of a common defense against Velasco; in other words, they were to contrive how they could best rob the Queen of her just rights. Ximenes was the man to manage such a treaty, and when Pullip consented to meet his father-in-law for a secret parley, the Car-dinal arranged the details. The two kings met at Villafaüla; Philip dashing up in front of a troop of horse. Fernando trotting meekly on a donkey. They entered the village church alone. Those keeping watch at the door could hear their voices, but not their words. Fernando spoke much, and in a deep, charged voice; Philip mused, uneasy and perplexed; but their talk, though it lasted long, came to what Philip thought a happy end at last. The King of Aragon seemed very humble in his Queen's insanity, gave way to him on almost every point. Fernando insisted only that his daughter was mad, and therefore unit to reign. It was a curious scene, that in the small white village church; alike in the cloud of Castilian horsemen, lounging outside in the sun; in the string of humble asses; in the crowd of eager listeners, who could not catch a word; in the sly old man and the mock-brilliant youth; in the Gospel open before them on the communiontable; in the papers of agreement to which they occasionally put their hands and seals. In this church of Villafafila, so kindly provided for them by a cardinal, they arranged that Philip was to have, so long as he lived, a great deal of money and power, and that Queen Juana should be declared incapable of governing her estates. In fact, Philip was to rule as King Consort-as long as he *tived*. Poor Philip 1 The two princes

well be startled by such a piece of news. This was no ordinary scandal, like the many lufa-mous stories told against Queen Cliz abeta and Mary Queen of Scots, which could be fairly im-puted to political and religious hate. It was not the invention of a political enemy, of a religious rival. True or false, the accusation was haunched by one of Catharine's 9 wn country-men; by an official person, who was her father's servant. It was not given to the world; it was not meant to do her hum; it was reported to her own farents only, and in a confidential her own jarents only, and in a confidential cipher. Whether true or false, the report of unbecoming conduct on Catherine's part was evidently considered by the Spanish archivists as damaging to the fame of their royal house.

Yet, despite all these appearances against her, we consider the Princess Catherine to have been more sinned against than sinning. Her conference, Father Fernandez, was one of those proud and ignorant monks of her country who exalted their office beyond all bounds. He thought himself the first man in the Princess' household; and when Fuensalda, Knight Commander of Membrilla, came to London as Spanish ambassador, the proud London as Spanish ambassador, the proud monk and the haughty hidalgo began to spar. Fuensalida could not bear the tellow's inso-lence. Fernandez took his own course with his penitent; so that the ambassador soon found his relations with the Princess anything but pleasant: At first Fuensalida complained to the King his master that Father Fernandez exercised a bad influence over his daughter, and recommended that he should be recalled from a post which he abused. Catherine took the conpost which be abused. Catharine took the con-fessor's part in this quarrel-calling the Father her best friend and wisest councillor in her troubles, and throwing the blame of everything that was wrong on the ambasasdor. Theo, Fuensalida threw out hints that the monk was abusing the confidence of his mistress in more ways than one. In fact, he said, the Father was a bad man, guilty of many sins, and that the Princess was not much better than the monk. Of what Fueusalida meant to suggest there can be no doubt whatever; and the Spanish archi-vists appear to have thought that papers which contain these details were unfit for the eyes of English heretics and enemies. But we think they prove no more than that an unseemly quarrel took place between a Spanish triar and a Spanish ambassador; that these eminent per-sonages abused each other in good set terms; and that in their hate and violence they presumed to hint at things about the royal lady whose honor it was their duty to guard from evil tongues, for which they had no grounds.

We think the papers now produced prove nothing worse against Catharine than a good deal of haste and temper; and we rejoice to think that this scandalous imputation on her credit comes to us, not from an English source, but from the royal archives and secret ciphers of her native land.

The Origin of Porcelain.

An apothecary's assistant at Berlin, John Frederick Bottcher by name, being suspected of alchemy, fied thence to Dresden, where the Elector, believing him possessed of the secrets of the transmutation of base metals, and their conversion into gold, placed hum in the labora-tory, and under the close surveillance of Tschirnhaus, who was seeking for the universal medicine. It was here that the contents of some crucibles, prepared for alchemical purposes, unexpectedly assumed the appearance of Orien-tal porcelain, which had been introduced into Europe from China, after the voyage of the Portuguese navigators around the Cape of Good Hope; and which was even then much prized by and only in possession of the wealthy. Augustus II appreciated the importance of the discovery of Botteher, and removed him to the Castle Albrechtsburg, at Meissen, where, with an officer as a constant attendant, he was pro-vided with every comfort and luxury, and with every facility for research, till in 1709 the white porcelain was produced; and in the succeeding year the great manufactory at Meissen was established, with Bottcher as director. The secret thus discovered, was carefully and jealously guarded; strict in anctions with re-

spect to secrecy were enjoined upon the workmen. The establishment in the castle was a complete fortress; the portcullis raised neither day nor night; and no stranger allowed to enter, whatever the pretense. The chief inspector and all under him were sworn to the closest silence, with the punishment of imprisonment for life attached for divulging aught connected with the manufacture. Everywhere around the establishment was the warning motto-"Be Secret until Death."

Despite these injunctions and precautions, and even before Bottcher's death, which oc-



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Fray Diego's correspondence has been veiled in Latin, for men of science. As every one knows, Henry the Seventh,

rather late in life, proposed to marry Juana, the young and beautiful Queen of Castile. It is universally supposed that when he offered his hand to Juana she was mad, and that the King knew she was mad. Hence much odlum has been

heaped on Henry's head. On this subject Mr. Bergeuroth has found hundreds of letters from Queen Juana, from her mother, from her son, from her daughters, as well as from her jallors and domestic priests, All these letters he has printed in full, so that the evidence on which he rests his new opinion is before the world. His inference from the facts is, that she was not really insaue; her confinement being the result of a plot between her father and her son to rob her-in the interests of a great political purpose-of the rights which belonged to her by birth.

If this be a true report of the affair, it is a tale to beat the wildest romance of modern fiction out of the field.

Fernando and Isabel having closed the era of civil war in Spain by a marriage which united the crowns of Aragon and Castile, and having vastly increased their power by driving the Moorish dynasty from Granada, nursed the patriotic hope of leaving all these crowns, inherited by birth and won by the sword, on a single brow. They had only one son, the sickly Don Juan, whose flickering flame they had the misery to see waste away and finally expire. Leaving no issue of his own, Juan bequeathed his rights to his lovely sister Juana and her little son, Don Carlos. Now, as Queen Isabel was stokly, Juana was sure to succeed as Queen of Castile, while Fernando still reigned in Aragon; so that Spain ran the risk of being divided into two great kingdoms of the north, as of yore, with the chance of a flerce contest as to who should rule the newly-conquered kingdom of the Moors. Out of this difficulty Fernando saw one way, and only one way: --Juana must be sacrificed. If, on any pretext whatever, the princess' rights under the law could be set aside, so as to permit Fernando to govern all these States and territories until his grandson, Don Carlos, was of age, Spain might become a nation. How could her rights be set aside? Her birth could not be gainsaid; and her title being above debate, it was certain that when her mother died she would he proclement when her mother died she would be proclaimed Queen of Castile by the estates of that kingdom. How could she, being Queen, be hindered from setting up her own court, her own council, her own government? In two ways: the membesr of her family might represent her as unsound in faith; and they might represent her as un-sound in mind. Either would be a dreadful thing for a man to do against his child; but the

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und themselves-first by oath on the holy ospels, afterwards by treaties properly drawn and signed-to take charge of the Queen's person, and to resist by their united forces any attempt to set up a government in her name.

These secret and iniquitous treaties being signed, Fernando made two moves in his game one of which explained why he had gone to Villafaüla on a donkey. First, he called Almazan, the apostolic notary, to his closet, and told him that, in going through the country without his guard, he had fallen into the hands without his guard, he had tailen into the hands of Philip, at the head of a great force, and been compelled to sign a treaty which his soul abhorred. The archduke, he added, was a tyrant and usurper, who kept the queen, his wife, a prisoner; but having, for his own part, escaped from Philip's power, he wished to make a solemn protest against the treaties which he had been made to size and to declare which he had been made to sign, and to declare that he could never consent to his daughter being deprived of her liberty and her crown. Almazan made all this known in Rome and in f iendly courts. Then Fernando took leave of bis children, as he called them, Philip and Juana, exhorting them to love each other, and to live together in peace, as a good husband and wife should do. Then he sailed for Naples, in order to show the whole world that his words were sincere, and that he would not meddle any

more with affairs of government in Castile. Before leaving for Naples, Fernando sent a secret agent, one Moses Ferrers, to Philip; and one week after his arrival at court. Ph.lip was dead. No one doubted that he had been poi-soned; no one doubts it now. A few weeks after leaving Villataüla on his donkey, Fernando resped the sole advantage of that treaty which he hed signed and donorweed. he had signed and denounced. His daughter was considered insane, and incapable of raling. He was the administrator of her kingdom in the interest of his grandson, Carlos, afterwards to be known as Charles the Fifth.

From this time, Queen Juana was a prisonerfirst in the hands of her father, atterwards in the hands of her son. By order of these the hands of her son. By order of these princes she was shut up with her jailors and her pricets—she was never allowed to see the outside world—she was not suffered to speak with a strange person—she was carried through the country in midnight journeys—she was condemned to the companionabin-of her huscondemaed to the companionship of her hus-band's corpse. Even of this last horrible detail there seems to be hardly any doubt. No evidence Increaseems to be hardly any doubt. No evidence is found in these state papers that Juana volun-tarily clung to the dead body of Philip. Some evidence to the contrary is found. The dead body was the instrument by which Fernando and Charles imposed on the ignorant Commons an idea of the Queen's madness—a midnight corlege, with futeral torches and trains of monks being no bad contrivance for impress-ing the imagination of a superstitious and romantic people. Philip's body was kept for mony years in a chapel of the Convent of Santa Chara. Juana very often expressed a wish to

curred in 1719, one of the foremen escaped from the manufactory, and, going to Vienna, was cordially received by Charles VI, and granted the exclusive privilege of manufacture for twenty-five years. Thence the process, so long a secret, spread over Europe, and the art, relieved from its crampiog restrictions, and with the incentive of rivalry among various manufac overs, assumed its proper importance, and made its products available to all classes .--Soan's Archuec'u rai Review.

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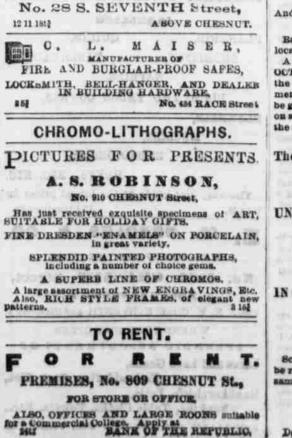
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