revenge, pride, and stubbornness have remained in his character, and he is therefore feared by his neighbours: the stranger, however, sees in his haughty manner, only earnestness and an independent spirit; in his good-natured frankness and hospitality, an amiable feature; in his industry, the activity that marks the inhabitants of a temperate zone; and has less occasion than his neighbours to become acquainted with his faults. The only excuse for his pride is, that he can boast of having a claim, through the actions of his forefathers, to this new continent, which the settlers from Europe cannot adduce. There is no manner of doubt that the first comers contracted frequent marriages with the neighbouring Indians; and the complexion and physiognomy of the people indicate this mixture here, more than in the other cities of Brazil, for instance, in Maranhâo and Bahia. Many whites have, however, at all times settled here.

The capitania of S. Paulo, formerly called S. Vicente, was resorted to by many Spaniards; for example, after the unfortunate result of the expedition of the Adelantado Don Pedro de Mendoza, in Paraguay (in 1538—1546), and, subsequently, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, traces of whom are still preserved in several Spanish family names. Many families of Paulistas have preserved themselves without any mixture with the Indians, and these are as white, nay even whiter than the purer descendants of the Euro-

peans in the northern provinces of Brazil. The mamelukes of various degrees, have coffee-coloured, bright yellow, or nearly white complexions; but the broad round face with high cheek-bones, the small black eyes, and a certain unsteadiness of look, betray, more or less, the Indian origin. In general, the principal characteristics of the Paulistas are a lofty, at the same time broad make, strongly marked features, expressive of a bold independent spirit, hazel eyes (they are very rarely blue) full of fire and ardour, thick black smooth hair, muscular make, firmness, and vivacity in their motions. They are justly considered as the strongest, most healthy and active inhabitants of Brazil. The strength with which they tame unbroke horses, and catch the wild cattle by means of the noose, is as surprising as the ease with which they endure continued labour and fatigue, hunger and thirst, cold and heat, wet, and privations of all kinds. In their expeditions on the inland rivers to Cujabá and Matto-grosso, they display now, as formerly, the greatest boldness and perseverance in dangers and hardships of every description; and an unconquerable love of travelling still impels them to leave their country. We accordingly find all over Brazil more single colonists from S. Paulo than from any other province. This roaming kind of life they have probably inherited from their ancestors. On the whole, the Paulistas may be said to have a melancholy disposition inclining to

be choleric. They characterise thereby in some degree, in a moral view, the zone which they inhabit; for the nearer we approach the equator, the more decidedly do we find the choleric, irritable character expressed.

The women of S. Paulo have the same simplicity as the men. The tone of society is jovial and unaffected, animated by ready and cheerful pleasantry. They have been unjustly accused of giddiness. If the spirit of conversation is strongly contrasted with the refined manners of their European relatives, among whom a jealous etiquette prohibits the unrestrained expression of feeling; their artless liveliness does not excite surprise, in a province where a free and simple mode of thinking has been retained, more than in any other part of Brazil. The women of S. Paulo are of tall and slender, though not delicate make, graceful in their motions, and have in the features of their well-formed countenances an agreeable mixture of cheerfulness and frankness. Their complexion too, is not so pale as that of most of the Brazilian women, and they are on that account reckoned to be the handsomest women of Brazil.* Reflection and a disposition to subtile investigations, are said to characterise the Paulistas; and, in fact, they

* A popular proverb describing the character of several provinces, extols the women of S. Paulo above all others. It says, at Bahia are to be praised *Elles nâo Ellas*, in Pernambuco *Ellas nâo Elles*, in S. Paulo *Ellas e Ellas*.

and the Pernambucans, can produce the greatest number of inventive geniuses and men of learning among the Brazilians. The study of divinity was formerly much promoted by the Jesuits, in whose college many men of distinguished merit were brought up. The Roman classics are diligently studied at the gymnasium, if we may call by that name the establishment for the education of young men. The study of philosophy, which was formerly taught here as in most of the schools of Brazil, according to an ancient system founded upon Brucker's Institutiones, has lately taken a new turn, since the Kantean philosophy has been rendered accessible to the Brazilian student by Viller's translation.* Antonio Ildefonso Ferreira, the second professor of philosophy, whom, after our departure from S. Paulo, we met with at the house of his father at Ypanema, had made himself pretty well acquainted with the system of the northern philosopher, and we were very agreeably surprised at finding the terms and ideas of the German school naturalised on American ground. Thus the more temperate southern zone of the new continent, in consequence of the rapid progress of civilisation, adopts not only the practical branches of study and knowledge, but even the more abstract lucubrations of pure science. The

* Which however, in truth, is but a poor exposition of the system of the German philosopher. *Trans.*

diffusion of pure philosophy has been more speedy for some centuries from one hemisphere to another, than it was formerly from Egypt to Greece, and from Greece to Rome. The only library of the city, besides that of the Carmelites, belongs to the venerable bishop, who, although very far advanced in years, still takes a lively interest in scientific subjects, and showed it to us himself with an expression of great pleasure. It contains a great number of historical and canonical works, and ancient classics, and materially contributes to the instruction of young ecclesiastics, who study several years at the theological seminary, till they have received ordination, in conferring which, they are said not to be so strict here as in Rio, Pernambuco, and other places.

The population of the city of S. Paulo, according to the latest accounts, including the dependent parishes, amounts to above 30,000 souls, of which the half are whites, or such as are called so, and the other blacks, or people of colour. The whole population of the capitania of S. Paulo by the latest official accounts annexed at the end of this chapter *, was, in the year 1808, 200,478; in the year 1814, 211,928; and in the year 1815, 215,021 souls. The table of population shows very striking results with regard to the proportion of the births. In general, one birth is reckoned for twenty-eight

* See Note 1. page 32.

individuals; and the highest known proportion is said to be that of 1 : 22. 7 in fifteen villages about Paris, and 1 : 23.5 in thirty-nine Dutch villages; but here there is one birth to twenty-one individuals. The mortality is to the population as one to forty-six, a proportion which is smaller, though not in so remarkable a degree as in the country among us. The black slaves have very few children, which is not entirely explained by the proportion of the female to the male slaves (16 : 22). One cause may be, that the male slaves, being almost always employed in the labours of agriculture, and tending the cattle, pass the greater part of the year alone in the remote *charcaras* and *fazendas de criar gado*, whereas the female slaves are employed in household services. As we found it impossible to obtain an authentic account of the number of negro slaves annually imported into the capitania, we do not venture precisely to state the progression in the increase of this part of the population. So much, however is certain, that very few provinces of Brazil, for instance, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio Negro, receive a smaller number of slaves from Africa; the others, on the contrary, many more. It is said to have been observed, that the cold mountain air, and still more the cool nights, which are usual in a great part of the province, are injurious to the health of several of the negro tribes who have been accustomed to a warmer climate. Those who come from the high mountain pastures to the

west of Benguela, are said to become the most easily used to the climate.

The taste for European luxuries has by no means made so much progress among the inhabitants of S. Paulo as with the more opulent citizens of Bahia, Pernambuco, and Maranhâo. Convenience and cleanliness are more attended to than elegance and splendour in their household arrangements; and instead of the light North American furniture and French looking-glasses, which are seen in the other provinces, we found in the parlours (*sala*) only a row of heavy chairs, venerable for their antiquity, and a small glass, which, from its Nürenberg frame, the German recognises for a countryman. Instead of large glass lamps and wax tapers, a brass lamp stands upon the table, in which they usually burn castor oil. In the tone of society too, we equally remarked the proportionably smaller influence of Europe. Cards are much less frequently called in as a resource than in the other capitanias, but the louder is the conversation, which alternates with singing and dancing.

During our stay, a bull fight was given in the circus. They procure the bulls from the south of the province, particularly from Curitiba, where they have remained sufficiently wild from roaming at large in the extensive pastures. On this occasion, the animals did not seem to be very courageous, and the matadores (mostly people of colour) were inferior in address and spirit to their Spanish

colleagues. This diversion is besides foreign to the Portuguese character, and in a country where nature arms so many powerful enemies against man, the people see, with double regret, this useful domestic animal devoted to such a cruel sport. At that time there were also theatrical entertainments at S. Paulo. In the theatre, which is built in a modern style, we saw the French opera of the Deserter performed in the Portuguese language. The representation was worthy of those times when the theatrical car of Thespis first passed through the streets of Athens. The actors, all blacks or mulattoes, were of that class to whom Ulpian gives "levis notæ maculam." The principal actor, a barber, deeply affected his fellow-citizens. We could not be surprised that the music resembled a chaos of elementary sounds, because, except their favourite guitar to accompany the voice, scarcely any instrument was properly played. The taste of the Paulista for singing, is more cultivated. Mr. Dankwart, a Swedish captain who has settled here, introduced us one evening to a party, where we were entertained with music, which gave us a very favourable opinion of the musical talent of the women of S. Paulo. Their singing is very simple and unaffected, and with the compass of their not very powerful voices, which are a high tenor, is entirely in the spirit of pastoral poetry. The national songs are of Portuguese or Brazilian origin. The latter are superior to the former from

the natural style of the text and the melody; they are perfectly in the popular taste, and sometimes indicate a truly lyrical talent in the poets, most of whom are anonymous. Slighted love, the torments of jealousy, and the pangs of absence, are the subjects of their muse; and a poetical allusion to nature gives to these effusions a peculiar relief, which appears the more pleasing and true to a European, the more he feels himself placed in a poetical mood by the riches and tranquil enjoyment which nature breathes around.

The whole province of S. Paulo is a land peculiarly adapted for the breeding of cattle. It possesses the most extensive plains, on which all kinds of cattle, but particularly oxen, horses, and mules, thrive exceedingly well. If we reckon that of the 17,500 square miles which the capitania contains, only 5000, or two seventh parts of the whole surface, are covered with wood, and 12,500 square miles with meadows and pastures, there would be for a family of five persons $\frac{116}{1000}$ of a square mile of wood which may be used for agriculture, and $\frac{292}{1000}$ of a square mile of pasture proper for cattle. As soon as the province shall be more peopled, particularly in the interior, the productions of agriculture and of the herds will be brought to a suitable proportion; at present, especially along the coast, and in places which are adapted to the sugar-cane and other colonial articles, where the population is the most numerous, the produce of

agriculture is almost as four to one. If we calculate according to the annexed official table*, the whole amount of agricultural produce in the year 1814 at 1,005,764,440 rees, only 178,678,800 rees were derived from the cattle. In proportion to the population of S. Paulo, the quantity of colonial articles is much less than in the more northern provinces, for cotton and coffee do not thrive very well in this latitude, and sugar but indifferently. It is true, that in the official lists in 1808, no less than 458 sugar-mills are enumerated, and 601 apparatus for distilling brandy from the sugar-cane; but many of those mills prepare only as much sugar or treacle as the owners require for their own use, and the stills of several fazendas are so inconsiderable that they cannot make more than a few measures of rum. Such small stills are met with in most of the 190 fazendas, which are chiefly grazing farms (*fazendas de criar*), as necessary domestic utensils, so far as their situation permits the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Half of the productions of the capitania are required for home consumption, the other is exported by water as well as by land. Colonial articles, properly so called, as coffee, sugar, tobacco, rum, some cotton, copaiva oil, hides, horns and horn tips, tallow, &c., go either directly, or by way of Rio de Janeiro, to Europe. The man-

* See Note 2. page 34.

diocca is seldom cultivated here, but maize to a great extent. The inhabitants of this province conceive the mandiocca flour to be unwholesome, as those of the northern capitanias do maize flour. Much maize and other provisions are sent to Rio for the consumption of that city; sugar and rum to Rio Grande do Sul, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; and to Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranhâo, particularly, meat dried in the sun or salted (*passoca*). Besides foreign articles, Goyaz and Matto-grosso receive, also, salt and iron from S. Paulo.

Santos is the only harbour of the province which has a direct intercourse with Oporto, Lisbon, and the Portuguese islands; though it is only twelve leagues distant from the capital of S. Paulo, it is as much cut off from it by the high and steep chain of the Serra do Mar, which extends from the Morro Formoza along the coast to the south, as if it were fifty miles from it. The way over the Cubatâo, so this part of the mountain is called, is stated to rise in some points more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea, is extremely steep, and only passable for mules. Though it was greatly improved by the governor-general, Franca e Horta, it still does not allow the productions of the country to be exported otherwise than divided into small burdens, and the imported articles must be introduced in the same manner. Great expense and labour are required to bring to the capital

merely a bell or some heavy cannon. The two other seaports of the province, Paranagua and Cananea, are both inconsiderable; the former is fifty-eight leagues, and the other sixty-seven leagues, from S. Paulo. They supply the district of Curitiba, which is properly the meadow-land of the province, with the necessaries which they obtain by sea from Santos, Rio, or the ports on the northern coast, whither they repair with large barks and schooners. Their export trade is even more limited than that of Santos to flour, hides, dried meat, and *matte*, or Paraguay tea. The latter is an article of daily use among the people of the southern part of this province, as also in Rio Grande do Sul, and in the countries on the Rio de la Plata. It is prepared out of the dried and pulverised leaves of a shrub (*Cassine Gongonha*, nob.), the infusion of which they usually suck through a small tube, to which a little strainer is fastened. From this sketch of the trade of S. Paulo, which we farther illustrate by the annexed tables*, it appears that the proportion of pecuniary wealth must be much smaller here than in the northern provinces, where an extensive and profitable trade has brought in its train a propensity to extravagance and luxury. Even in the capital there is almost a scarcity of current coin, to which the inhabitant of the province is still more indifferent, because, living in

* See Note 3., &c. p. 35.

patriarchal simplicity, he is a stranger to many European wants, and considers himself as richer in the produce of his great herds, than by the introduction of European money and European luxuries.

The state of the manufactures in S. Paulo, perfectly corresponds with that of trade. The domestic manufacture of coarse woollens, for the clothing of the country people, and common white beaver hats, are the only ones known here. The wealthiest graziers tan a considerable part of the hides themselves, or salt them raw for exportation. As in Rio de Janeiro, they use for tanning, the bark of the *Rhizophora Mangle*. The necessary workmen are on the spot, though not always very skilful or regularly trained. A few months before our arrival, a government manufactory for arms, which had before been established at Rio de Janeiro, was transferred hither and placed under the superintendence of Lieutenant-colonel Müller. The eight working masters were all Germans, and had been brought several years before from the manufactory at Potsdam. They had under their direction some mulattoes and negroes, whom they represented as docile and clever, but on account of their laziness and inattention, the very antipodes of German ability. One of our fowling-pieces which had become unserviceable on the way, in an engagement with a large serpent, was very well repaired by a black workman. They in general use English steel, or such as is made here on the spot, from Soracaba iron. The

articles manufactured here are indeed very good, but they cost the government as much as European arms, from the want of demand and the small number of workmen, by a judicious employment of whom the business might be properly organised. The establishment is, however, useful and important as a school for the national industry.

The bishop, Don Mattheus de Abreu Pereira, amuses himself in his garden in breeding silkworms, which easily multiply and produce an extremely beautiful thread. As the mulberry tree comes to great perfection in this climate, it may be confidently expected that the culture of silk will be carried on with great success. There is besides in this country another species of silkworm, which is found in abundance on a laurel-like shrub, particularly in Maranhâo and Pará. This worm, whose thread promises a much more brilliant silk than that of Europe, has never yet been employed, although it might be with great facility. But what might become a still more profitable branch of cultivation, is the cochineal; for the *Cactus coccinellifer*, with the insect peculiar to it, is found in many parts of the province of S. Paulo, particularly in sunny meadows. But the aversion of the inhabitants to undertaking laborious work, while they can gather other rich gifts of nature without trouble, may for the present check the propagation of the cochineal plant.

The environs of S. Paulo are beautiful, and of a