the Crown of Portugal, and now became tired of its yoke. The same sentiment pervaded the neighbouring provinces, and the North of Brazil was placed in imminent danger.

In the beginning of March, 1817, these discontents broke into open revolt, by the murder of two military officers; and in the subsequent affair a few people lost their lives; but the leaders no sooner began to act, act, than they showed themselves utterly incapable even of contemplating, much less were they able to manage that body which they had set in motion. They not only neglected the supplies, and the means of defence, which common prudence might have told them would become necessary, but seemed to court resistance, and, in mockery to the Government in Rio, sent the expelled Governor thither, to carry the news and tell his own tale. At that period the Conde dos Arcos, whose vigour of mind and promptitude in action place him among the first men of Brazil, was Governor of Bahia; so soon as the news reached him he dispatched two vessels of war, to blockade the port of Pernambuco, and thus intercepted the supplies of the place, and rendered the scarcity of provisions which prevailed still more distressing. He dispatched also, by land, a body of troops, whose advanced guard took possession of Pedras on the 24th of April, and Tramenderé on the 29th; the main body arrived on the 3rd and the 5th of May; a slight skirmish ensued, in which the rebels were routed and their four leaders taken. Thus terminated, in a little more than ten days, and almost without a struggle, the wild projects of a drunken coward, a profligate priest, a mad assassin, and a cunning knave.

It was impossible that these things should be speedily known in Rio. The exiled Governor, who brought intelligence of the revolt, arrived there on Sunday evening, the 25th of March. The tale was so unexpected and incredible, and his want of discretion in communicating it so great, as to ensure his safe lodgement in the State Prison. The consternation excited by this event was undoubtedly very great, and, in the midst of it, the first exclamation of the King was so impassioned, uttered so openly, and flowed so directly from the heart, as fully to

manifest the feeling of a benevolent man and a righteous ruler. "How is it," he said, "that my subjects revolt;—I have always tried to do them good;—I do not know that I have injured any one;—what do they wish for?" Such feelings, however, before the next morning, gave way to vigour; the disaster was met with great firmness, and gave rise to unusual exertion in every department of the State. The King himself forgot his usual character and habits, ordered an expedition to be prepared when there was little hope of fitting out any thing formidable; visited, in his own person, accompanied by the Heir apparent, the Treasury, the Arsenal, and other Offices of the State; examined the Stores, the Storekeepers, and their books; saw what was at hand, and what must be procured. By a well timed severity to a few negligent officers, and replacing them by humbler but better men, he created among the people a confidence, an alertness, a devotion, which had never been witnessed in Brazil, and perhaps will never be exceeded.

The Palace soon became crowded with bodies of people, who went to offer either personal services or money for the occasion. The City of Rio alone produced full seven thousand volunteers, and 200,000,000 Reis, or £60,000 sterling. The performances at the Theatre, on Monday evening, were not merely interrupted, but absolutely suspended, by repeated and general bursts of loyalty and patriotism, and by singing in chorus a national hymn, hastily composed for the occasion. On the Wednesday evening the same enthusiasm was displayed, and white handkerchiefs, of which nearly ten thousand had been prepared, either with the profile of the King, or some loyal sentiment or device, waved as the banner under which every one rallied. I confess that, though a foreigner, and interested only in general with domestic politics, this burst of national sentiment thrilled to my very soul. I saw a whole people at once forget the execrable mode in which the administration of the country had been conducted, and the oppression under which almost every man had laboured. I saw them bury it all beneath the love of a Sovereign whom they knew to be benevolent, though inactive; deceived, but not personally cruel.

His Majesty was not at the Theatre on the first of these evenings, but a scene occurred in the Palace which can seldom be paralleled in the history of Courts. By an ancient law the Sovereign, at least once a week, is obliged to hold a levee, at which every subject decently dressed is admitted, and allowed to present, personally, his or her petition. This valuable privilege, as might be expected, has fallen into great disuse; but on this evening a poor woman was present, who, the moment she entered the audience-chamber, lifted her hand and exclaimed, under the full influence of delirium, "Now I have vengeance, now I have vengeance; had not your Majesty pardoned the murderer of my husband, this could not have happened." The assassin, whom I have already mentioned, was that very murderer who, for his crime, had been banished only, and now requited the clemency of his Sovereign by heading a revolt against him.

A blockading squadron sailed from Rio on the 2d of April. In selecting the land forces the very best of officers were appointed to commands—men who had been inured to service in Spain, and who, even before they left the port, had gained the respect and affection of the soldiers, by attending to their appointments and their comforts, in reference to things which would be necessary, both during the voyage and in the field. The King continued to exert himself, and wherever he appeared in public, was hailed with enthusiasm. He was assisted in all his efforts, at seasons, in ways, by means, and from quarters, which seemed to surprise and almost embarrass him. He visited the transports both before and after the men were embarked, and, on the 4th of May, saw a well appointed fleet sail from the harbour, with 3000 troops on board devoted to his service. To those who reflected upon the scene the change of circumstances was utterly astonishing, and scarcely appeared a reality. Only seven years before Rio found it difficult to maintain an insignificant guard, and now she had an army successfully combating on the Southern frontier, and was sending another to the Northern extremity of Brazil. The voyage was prosperous and short, the fleet entered Recife on the 20th of May, and Olinda re-hoisted the Royal Standard, and was treated

with mercy. To punish her, however, and to prevent similar occurrences, the Government has not only taken measures which are calculated to draw a part of her commerce to Rio, and to produce a preference for this port, not only enforced ancient laws, but prohibited the exportation of cash to the Northward.

When the Fleet had sailed, the City, for the Capital of a Military Government, certainly appeared very destitute of troops, and the duty fell hard upon the Militia and the few Regulars which remained; but they were quickly relieved by corps from the different districts of the Interior. The first which arrived, was from the immediate neighbourhood of the City, and made such a respctable appearance, that the exhibition of force on the 13th of May, the King's Birth-day, was quite sufficient to inspire the most timid with confidence, and to abate the courage of the ill-disposed, if there had been any persons of that description. The disappearance of two or three from public life, gave some reason for suspicions of this kind; but such deductions cannot always be relied upon under a Government, whose measures are generally concealed, and must often appear mysterious. The Country Divisions were relieved every month; and certainly some of them, whatever credit they might obtain in their native Districts, excited in the City feelings of regret or contempt, as the spectators, who had lately been accustomed to military show and precision in discipline, were inclined toward Loyalty or Revolution. Many of these regiments had been wretchedly neglected, were furnished with enormous helmets, uncouth swords, unwieldly cartouch boxes, and worn-out accoutrements. Yet the general effect was favourable to the State, for the troops were not only placed in active service and found themselves obliged to become better soldiers, but they were better clothed and better paid; they no longer considered the service as a severe drudgery, but as an honourable profession, as the high road to distinction and preferment. In the Metropolis also, both as soldiers and citizens, they formed habits suitable to the new order of things, and carried them back to their native deserts, diffusing additional civilization over a wide extent of the Continent.

This perhaps, is the best justification which can be advanced for keeping up a large body of Seamen and Soldiers in Brazil; her Navy is too weak to be formidable to an Invader, and Soldiers would be better employed in cultivating the interior than enlarging the frontiers. A feeble enemy may, at any time, ravage the Sea-coast, while a very powerful one would be unable to penetrate the Mantequeira; and the narrow strip of land contained between these mountains and the sea, must, from natural circumstances, be dependent, in many respects, upon the country behind it. Unfortunately, the Portuguese have emigrated to Brazil, with European ideas and manners; these are not suited to the country nor the climate, and must therefore be superseded; would it not then be wise to accelerate the change?

When the troops, which composed the Expedition, returned to Rio, they were complimented with the proud epithet of Pernambucanos; and although they had actually never seen an enemy, were as vain of their exploits as if they had gained the best disputed field. They met there, however, two regiments of uncommon merit, from Portugal, who were distinguished as Talaveirans, because they had been engaged in the battle which bears that name, and in every subsequent affair which had opposed their progress from Torres Vedras to Toulouse. The dialogues and disputes, which occurred between the bloodless hero of Olinda, and him who had bravely marched up to and scaled the breach at St. Sebastian's, would have been highly diverting, had they not displayed much ill temper, and laid the foundation of serious affrays, in which some lives were lost. These were generally fomented by the Brazilians, because they hated the people from Portugal; while all impartial men could not but be struck with the superior discipline, energy, and temper of the men of Talaveira. In this moody state of things, some insane blockhead or desperate traitor obtained an order from the King for a review and a sham fight, to take place a day or two afterwards, around the Palace of St. Christophe, in which the two parties were to try their skill in attack and defence. All sober-minded men became alarmed, and the very day before the review was to take place, it was discovered by acci-

dent that the Pernambucanos had provided themselves with balls, buttons, nails, and other missiles, for the purpose of doing mischief. The troops from Portugal were instantly ordered to their barracks, and being examined by their officers, frankly owned, that they were not unaware of the mischief intended for them, and that if any one man among them was hit, they had agreed to disobey orders, to charge with the bayonet, and march over their opponents. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the review did not take place, and that the circumstance produced a spirit among the parties which it would be very difficult to control. In the full exercise of such rancorous feelings, I left the troops in the year 1818.

Connected with Military Affairs, are the defences of Rio; and while the Capital of Brazil remains near the Coast, the most important of these must be the Fleet. Since the year 1813, several very valuable vessels had been added to it, most of them built in Bahia, and one small frigate in Rio. Old vessels had been repaired, and recent circumstances had sent them to sea well manned and sufficiently found. The Admiralty had been advantageously re-modelled, the Arsenal greatly enlarged and rendered more commodious, and a Royal Establishment had been formed for the manufacture of sail-cloth and cables, in which the flax and hemp of Brazil were exclusively employed, both excellent in their kind. On the Eastern side of the Ilha das Cobras, a Gun Wharf had been erected, where the Government kept ready for use a sufficient quantity of heavy ordnance. The Forts of Santa Cruz and Villegagnon had been repaired, and greatly strengthened; the former by blowing away a large quantity of rock, which commanded its rear, and forming there a glacis and a ditch; the latter by placing guns upon its Southern and South-Eastern faces. Other Batteries have likewise been repaired and rendered useful, and new ones placed in concealed and advantageous situations. The old fort of Conceiçam had been converted into an Armory. Barracks have been erected in commanding points, particularly in the Campo da St^{a}. Anna, Mata Porcos, and St. Christophe, greatly strengthening the suburbs of the City. Light Artillery had

been provided, and guns have lately been placed along the beach of the Ajuda. An excellent Parade Ground had been inclosed, and planted with broad spreading trees, to abate the superabundant vigour of the sun.

To describe the measures of Internal Police and management, which had been adopted, would require a volume instead of a paragraph, and would be interesting chiefly to the Philanthropist; these Notes, therefore, must be confined to their principal features. Colonial Laws had been abrogated at an early period of the Royal residence in Brazil, and this laid a foundation for the improvement of the country; for when the Colonists found that their interests were no longer to be sacrificed to the exclusive advantage of Portugal, they began to cultivate their estates with energy and perseverance, success giving them new hopes and a new stimulus. They felt the advantages of industry, and multitudes began to perceive the principles, upon which their individual interests were founded; to calculate upon the profitable result of their own plans, and to derive advantage from their own peculiar genius: hence there was no longer an uniform object of culture, nor a single mode of proceeding, men ventured to deviate from the maxims of their forefathers. Experiments were tried upon fruits and vegetables, and other objects of culture, which had hitherto been neglected as insignificant; and no sooner was it discovered that they were acceptable to the public taste, or might be rendered so by the improvement of their qualities, than the market was well supplied with them. The success of one individual encouraged others to exert themselves. The King himself, in one particular line, had furnished the means and set a noble example, by importing eighty thousand Vines, and distributing them among the most intelligent Planters for culture, in favourable situations; thus laying a foundation for supplying the market with a wholesome fruit, and affording a distant prospect of a nutritious native beverage; while new energy was gradually diffused by such means through every department of Agriculture.

At the period when the Queen arrived, the Treasury of Brazil was so poor as to be utterly unable to support the increased expenses of the Government, without having recourse to new and heavy imposts.—

Among these, a tax had been laid upon navigating vessels, and, from the loose manner in which the Edital was drawn up, the duty had been levied upon all such vessels, even on boats and canoas; during this period it was repealed, so far as related to vessels of the latter description. Upon this, many of them were employed in the Fisheries of the Bay, and the occupation was soon afterwards encouraged, by granting a premium to the first canoa or boat which arrived at the beach, with fresh-caught fish, after the clock had struck at noon. Thus wholesome dinners were provided for the people, and so many found it their interest to employ themselves as Fishermen, that it became necessary to prescribe the kind of nets, and limit the meshes which they should use. Indeed, the taste of the people had so greatly changed, that, round the whole Bay, multitudes resorted to fishing, not only as a mode of gaining money, but to draw, in an idle way, a bare subsistence from the water, rather than labour in cultivating the soil—an employment which would have been of incomparably higher value to the state.

To the important office of Almoteceiro, had been appointed a very clever, but by no means an honest man. In this capacity, he has under his superintendence all kinds of provisions, and every thing which relates to them; their suitableness for human food, and their times and places of sale; the weights and measures by which they are dealt out; every thing, in short, connected with the supply of the poor. He attends to the cleanness of butcheries, of the streets, lanes, and beaches of the City, to all, that in this respect can promote the health and comfort of the people. In the discharge of these duties he acts by immediate authority from the Sovereign, to whom alone he is amenable, being liable to none of the inferior Courts whatever.

In addition to these general measures for the promotion of health and comfort, others were adopted, for the purpose of watching over the progress of disease, and for preventing danger from infectious disorders, without exciting alarm. Vaccination was encouraged, and sometimes enjoined. In the Misericordia, a new Ward was built for Lunatics, and another for Females. In other respects also, the usefulness of this

Institution was greatly enlarged; that of Orphans separated from it; the Lazaretto was put into good order, its abuses rectified; and the accounts of all the three were ordered to be published.

Had these accounts been drawn up with the judgment which their importance merits, and published upon one uniform plan, they would have furnished a basis for some useful deductions in Political Œconomy. Making the best use of them we can, it appears that the Misericordia was established so long since as 1582, that its permanent funds are not adequate, at present, to its support; that the three principal sources of supply—the Imposts, Rents, and Charity, bear to each other the proportions of 11, 21, and 29; that the whole annual income is about 60,000,000 of Reis, and that it is expended in furnishing relief to somewhat more than 2000 invalids, allowing to each 30,500 Reis, or about £7 10s. of Sterling Money. From the same documents it appears, that the existence of Disease in Rio de Janeiro, for the different quarters of the year, ending the first day of October, January, April, and July, may be represented by the numbers 18, 21, 22½, and 23; whence it would seem, that the hottest part of the year, or the three months from December to April, is the most unhealthy. Yet the same documents show, that this is precisely the period, when the malignity of disease is the lowest; for in the first of the quarters, as stated above, out of the number of patients ill, there dies one in six; in the second, one in five; in the third, only one in seven; and in the fourth again, one in six. It must be recollected, however, that during the hottest season, i. e. in December, January, and February, the progress of disease is also the most rapid, and death frequently succeeds so speedily, after the first symptoms of illness, as probably to prevent many from reaching the Hospital, and swelling its lists both of patients and mortality.

The Funds of the Foundling Hospital, which was established in 1738, are derived, at present, from Rents, Charity, and Debts to be recovered, in the proportion of 29, 48, and 27. It has received upon its books 8509 Children, of which 98 have died, five have been delivered to their parents; and, in 1818, there remained in the house 134. In the

same year, three females had been married out of the Hospital, in which case a dowry of 200,000 Reis is given to each.

A Recolhimento, for Female Orphans, was established in 1739. It received, in the year 1817, for rent, 1,592,000 Reis; as sums paid on account of children entering into it, 2,234,000 Reis; and by legacies, 1,848,000 Reis. For the support of the house, during the same year, was paid 5,274,000; and for eight dowries, 1,600,000. I was not able to ascertain the number of Recolhidas upon the funds of the establishment, but it appeared to me to maintain too great a number of idle servants, and to be managed upon an expensive plan.

From the accounts for 1817, which were the first made public, it appears that the revenues of the Lazaretto amounted to 10,350,000 Reis; but there is not in them the slightest hint at any sums received as charity, nor of any previous balance in the hands of the treasurer. The former of these circumstances I was induced particularly to notice, from having been a subscriber to the house for the seven preceding years. At the same time I am perfectly aware that the term Rendas, or Rents, may include the idea of revenues in general. Yet it ought to be observed, that treasurers and trustees, who are honest, and value their characters, are commonly particular and precise in their accounts. The expenses, during the same period, amounted to 10,057,000 Reis; and, if my memory does not fail me, the number of patients was eighty-four, by far the greater proportion being black people, which gives, for each individual, the extravagant sum of nearly one hundred and twenty Milreis.

During the same year, on the 18th of March, the King issued a decree, and gave the land necessary for the establishment of an hospital near the sulphureous springs of Cubatao, opposite to St. Catherine's, and ordered that they should be open to all. Within the next six months, that island alone had raised, for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect, the sum of 4,133,000 Reis. This place will, probably, ere long, become the Harrogate of Southern Brazil, though happily not the only one where medicinal waters are found. They have been discovered and used with success both in Minas Geraes and Goyaz.