towards the man to whom they were principally attributed. They closed his career by poison, and published a song of triumph when he fell. Though they gained not the point which they had in view, and could not overthrow what had been effected, nor altogether hinder the progress of improvement, they fancied themselves possessed of the vantage ground, and proposed the establishment of the Inquisition; they ventured even to nominate the members of the Holy Court, and to fabricate some of its insignia. These and similar proceedings occasioned great confusion, and made way for an extended system of espionage, both in civil, in political, and religious matters. Better spirits however ruled the storm; yet many were alarmed at the dangers of the State, and their anxiety was increased by the general progress of revolutionary principles, by the condition of the Spanish Provinces, where the Priesthood had lost nearly the whole of its influence, by the vacillation of the Royal Family, whose return to Portugal was expected, by the rancorous freedom with which the black part of the population expressed itself, and by the deplorable consequences which must ensue, if either the abandoned or the superstitious should obtain an exclusive influence in public affairs.

An increase in the Police Guard took place during this period, it was invested with more power and exercised greater vigilance. This body, though composed of soldiers, performs all the duties of our Constables, Overseers, and Justices of Peace. The troops of the line, and the militia corps of the different provinces, were placed on a better footing; and the latter description of force belonging to the City was obliged, at least once a month, to do the duty of the town. A stock of arms and ammunition of every description had been provided, and the manufacture, the sale, and the possession of gunpowder, placed exclusively in the hands of Government. Colleges and Schools had been opened, Professors appointed in various branches of science, and a Botanical Garden laid out, where many exotic plants were collected, and seemed to thrive. The Misericordia was enlarged and much improved, and Infanticide in a great measure prevented, by the establishment of a Foundling Hospital. The proceedings of Justice were in many points

altered for the better; and it was no longer necessary to appeal from the Courts of Brazil to those of Lisbon. The Post-Office had extended its connexions to every part of the Portuguese dominion; in Brazil, more especially, the most distant provinces and towns communicated with each other, with ease and confidence. Insurance-Offices had been opened in the city; three Booksellers had established themselves; and a Gazette was published there twice in the week.

Many of these changes, though more immediately affecting the capital, had a considerable influence over the whole country. Other improvements belonged more to the provinces than to the city, yet contributed largely to its welfare. Officers had been sent into the interior by different routes; Forts built on the frontiers, and detachments stationed wherever it was thought they would be serviceable; Telegraphs had also been erected along the coast. The Finances of the country were rendered more productive; several of the duties were farmed to advantage. Skilful men were sent into the Provinces as Governors, and a strict charge given them to proceed upon the principles adopted in the capital for the improvement of the country. Hamlets had been transformed into villages, and villages raised to the rank of towns, and furnished with suitable functionaries. Many old Roads were cleared of encumbrances from the city, even to the extent of a thousamd or fifteen hundred miles. One of the most important joined the mouth of the Rio Docé with the interior of Minas Geraes; and another connected Pará and Maranham with Rio de Janeiro, St. Paul's, Rio Grandé, and Monte Video. Attempts were made to civilize the Indians; a sort of Conservator was placed over them, who seemed to gain their confidence, and a few of their young people were brought to Rio for instruction, particularly in the art of husbandry. Regulations were published relative to the Slave Trade, which contributed much to the health and comfort of the unfortunate subjects of this commerce, while on their passage.

The opponents of these measures were not wrong in attributing them chiefly to the truly patriotic and indefatigable Minister, Don Rodrigues Condé de Linhares; nor were they altogether mistaken, as

to the prosecution of their own views, when they laid him in the grave. His successors in office possessed neither the head nor the heart, to resume and carry forward his plans. The best among them was undoubtedly the Condé de Barcos, a sickly and short-lived man. The worst was Don Joan d' Almeida, whose moral and political character sunk below the range of any common scale of humanity. Fortunately, he had it not long in his power to interdict improvement, though in his short ministry and life he did the country indescribable mischief.

The foreign political relations of Brazil had become more settled and firm. The Court of St. Sebastian's had received Ambassadors from Great Britain, from Spain, and the United States of America. Consuls too were sent by each of these powers, and Brazil had established in their countries officers of the same class, to facilitate her commerce. She had also entered into a friendly communication with the Independents of Buenos Ayres; and though the treaty concluded by her Envoy had not been ratified, she was set at ease with regard to the safety of her most important Province, that of Rio Grandé do Sul. The Government had so far recovered its proper tone as to send a few ships of war to sea, to cruise with the British Fleet; and had laid down the keels of several new ones. Its Arsenals were enlarged and furnished; an Admiralty and War-Office were established, and a Nautical Almanack published. The British Packets, in which Brazil has a share, maintained for us a regular correspondence with the European States, and kept up our knowledge of general politics. The Packets of Bahia communicated with all the Northern parts of Brazil, and gave us some commercial facilities. It was a great object with the Government to connect the disjointed members of the kingdom, to strengthen its power at home, and to render it respectable abroad. Under the supposition that the decree of the French Tyrant,—" The Bourbons have ceased to reign,"—would be carried into effect, the Princess Regent had demanded that the Spanish Provinces should submit to her as their lawful Sovereign, and began to fancy that her wish was about to be accomplished. When this haughty woman felt herself checked in her progress, and was driven to other measures, some

of the Brazilians, without much reason, regarded the marriage of her eldest daughter with Don Carlos of Spain, in 1810, as another act of the same comedy, all the parts of which were intended to promote an unity of interests throughout the whole Continent of South America, and ultimately to bring it under the influence of one crown.

That this Royal Marriage might be celebrated with suitable splendour, an attempt was made to get up some of those spectacles which the Portuguese love and reckon manly. A place was erected for the exhibition of bull fights, and men skilful in such exercises were collected. There was also something in humble imitation of the ancient tournaments, in which images were introduced, and gained great applause, whose centre of gravity was so placed as to cause them to recover their position when overturned. The genius of Brazil made his appearance, represented by an Indian on horseback, whose courser spouted vapour. The long-past glory of Portugal was shown by the models of some forts in the East Indies, taken by her victorious troops almost three hundred years before. And the present power of the Sovereign was displayed by an assemblage of every class of human beings, who live under his sway; of Europeans in their full dress, Asiatics in their regular costume, South American Indians in their gaudy plumage, and Africans dressed like baboons, with moss instead of hair, affecting to exhibit the evolutions, and resemble in manner, as they did in intellect, their irrational prototypes. Every country brought forward its peculiar diversions, and all joined to render homage to their Prince. The games were not ill adapted to circumstances; they might have served any where for the amusement of boyhood; and created here such an interest in men emerging from semi-barbarism, and the profundity of ignorance, that they wondered how it was possible for us not to share their admiration. Happily for the future character of Brazil, it was found that from nature or climate, the bulls could not be enraged; and the frivolities and absurdities which succeeded the best, were so pointed out and ridiculed that the shows were never repeated.

Among commercial improvements may be noticed the enlargement

of the buildings connected with the Custom House, the regulation of the Public Wharfs, and the permission to deposit goods under certain restrictions, at the private ones. The modes of entering and clearing out of vessels were also altered for the better, and Fiadors and Assignantes accepted instead of the immediate payment of duties. Greater dispatch and more regular order were introduced into business, and men were more rarely seen, who, under the pretence of seeking for contraband goods, picked the pockets of retail dealers. The barge and other monopolies were abolished. Stocks were better adapted to the demand, while the inland, the coasting, and the foreign trades were greatly extended. A manufactory of cordage and sailcloth had been set on foot, under the sanction of Government, for the supply of the fleet; the fabrication of woollen and cotton cloth had been attempted and met with encouragement; more decided success attended new projects in the different lines of wood, iron, copper, tin, and leather. Considerable tracks of land were brought into cultivation, and better modes of culture adopted. The changes in the face of the country, while they advanced its produce, served greatly to ameliorate its climate.

An increase of domestic comfort had arisen from the establishment of a Market for cattle without the City, and of several Markets for Vegetables and Fruit within it; from a more abundant and regular supply of Fish, and the more free use of Mutton; from greater care with respect to the quality of meat and the cleanliness of the places where it was slaughtered and exposed to sale. Craftsmen of different descriptions had made their appearance; among them so many smiths, that it was no longer difficult to get a horse shod. Mills for grinding corn had been much improved, and bread was come more into use. Charcoal was manufactured, and for cooking introduced into the houses. Nuisances were more readily removed, and even scavengers were now and then seen in the streets.

The Harbour of Rio de Janeiro is naturally divided into three sections. The lower one, bounded by a line crossing from the hill of

St. Bento to the point of Armazem, has been already slightly described. The middle section, extending to the Ilha do Governador, comprehends a large expanse of water, studded with many charming islands. Ilha dos' Enchados, a rock covered with a thin and poor soil, presents a pleasing object to the city and various parts of the bay. On it stands one of the public wharfs, and a large neat building, formerly appropriated to persons afflicted with the Elephantiasis, a disease which once greatly prevailed in this country. Lately this edifice has been assigned to the use of the British fleet for an hospital, and nothing certainly could be better adapted to the purpose.

Here I saw an instance of that singular malady, the Guinea-worm. The patient was a negro-boy, about fourteen years of age, among whose countrymen the disease chiefly prevails. The animal, if so it may be called, appeared coiled up beneath the skin; after some time, what was said to be the head protruded itself, this was seized with a small forceps, and the worm drawn out to the length of two inches; the extracted part was then wound about a small stick, to prevent its return. In a few hours after another portion was drawn out, and secured in the same way; by a similar process, the greatest care being always used not to break it, the whole was extracted, and then appeared like a thin dry thread of catgut, and was several feet in length. The boy had these worms in every part of his body, had been treated for them in his own country, and was deemed incurable, and, on that account, had been sold by his parents for two yards of checked linen. He remained in the hospital about three weeks, was placed, I believe, in a state of complete salivation, and then discharged cured. For five years afterward, during almost every day of which I saw him, he remained free from the complaint, and proved an excellent servant, often expressing his gratitude to his master in warm and simple terms. "My father in Africa," he would say, "sold me; you are my father, I love you best." I have pleasure in adding, that I met with the lad in Paris, in October, 1819, and that he continued perfectly well. I believe he is now, June 21st, 1820, at Buxton.

A cluster of bold rocks appears about a mile farther Westward,

adding much to the interest of the picture. On the largest of them is a strong building used as a powder-magazine, and a residence for a few soldiers who guard it. On the East of the rock the water is nearly a hundred feet deep, and is the resort of many porpoises; on the West it is shallow, and forms the beautiful bay of St. Christophe. In the midst of this expanse, which is about two miles broad, is a small island, so singularly picturesque, that no one can behold it from the surrounding heights without admiration, and few, I believe, ever saw a picture of the bay, from such a station, without supposing that the artist had indulged a happy fancy, instead of copying the scene as it lay before him. Of late the effect has been partly spoiled by the erection of a large warehouse upon it; the reflection that beauty has been sacrificed to utility, hardly consoles the observer.

Near the Southern shore are two islands remarkable for their symmetry, and still rich, even though partly stripped of their verdure. On the larger of them I enjoyed, together with a few Brazilian families, what bore some resemblance to their former common parties of pleasure. A short account of the fete may serve as a specimen of social manners at this period of my residence.

Joining the party on the beach, I was introduced to the servants, by an acquaintance, who said to them,—" this is my friend, if he steal any thing I am accountable for it." To an English ear such an introduction sounded grating; but to a Brazilian, instead of intimating that the person in question is in the least addicted to pilfering, it is equivalent to declaring, that his character for rectitude and propriety of conduct is so established, that no one will believe another who attempts to slander him. This is the sense in which the negroes universally understand the phrase; and such distorted modes of expression are so common here, with persons of all ranks, as to form a very observable feature in a portrait of the country.

The party left the city by water about four o'clock in the morning of a Dia santo, carrying provisions and the most essential articles of table furniture. Having landed the servants and baggage, my friends

proceeded to a neighbouring chapel and heard mass. Breakfast was taken on their return, and proved a scene of noisy mirth and good humour. Afterward every one exerted himself to promote his own diversion and that of his companions. Both sexes contended in feats of speed, agility, or strength, with unbounded gaiety and frolic, and gave full play to the buoyancy of their spirits. All this, it is allowed, was not very conformable to our measured deportment in society, and by many will be denounced as indecorous. To me the scene presented the playfulness of nature, untrammelled by forms, remote from prudery and suspicion, from the consciousness of evil committed or intended. And why not be active and airy while nature allows us? Why resolve that all who are so, let their previous customs and habits be what they may, must necessarily be vicious or vulgar?

When the sun rose too high to admit of continued exertion, conversation, cards, and music, filled up the interval before dinner. The servants, as it was a fish-day, had been employed in drawing the Seine, and had procured an ample supply for those of the company who were unprovided with a dispensation. A Priest, however, who joined our party, kindly offered his utmost influence with the Creator of all good things, to prevent his being displeased with those who might on such an occasion dine on flesh; yet, agreeable to the established rule, he would not hear of any one mixing flesh with fish in his meal. With a small part of the company I spent an hour in going, in a canoa, to the neighbouring rocks, to draw up from the deep some of those singular animals with which the harbour of Rio abounds, and which, I think, would fully repay the Icthyologist's minute investigation.

Our dinner, like its prelude, had too little form to be, in general, pleasing to an English taste, and its modes would hardly chime with our usual conceptions of comfort; but, as is commonly the case here, it proved a hearty meal, and fitted most of us for repose. Few could have the accommodation of a bed; many preferred a siesta out of doors, and for them mats were spread under the trees. About four the party re-assembled, seated themselves on the grass, talked, sang, and enjoyed

some frolic of a gentler kind, until the hour of Ave Marias. We then entered canoas, attended divine service at the Lazaretto, and retired to our respective homes.

The Hospital for Lepers, where we attended evening worship, was once a house of recreation belonging to the Jesuits. It stands on an elevation, close to the water, and rears its turrets amidst a rich shrubbery, in part the effect of cultivation. The charity is an excellent one, supported by voluntary contributions; but I fear shamefully misadministered. Nothing, however, can be more useless than remonstrance on such points; as no accounts of any state, or charitable expenses, except those of the Misericordia, are ever rendered to the public in Rio; and it would be accounted impertinent in any individual to call for them. Every public officer is accountable to his Superior alone, so that peculation, in which both are thoroughly agreed, goes on unexposed, and, in many cases, without a consciousness of criminality. Between the Hospital and the Northern extremity of this Bay of St. Christophe the shore becomes comparatively tame; yet under a greater disadvantage than this, that of receiving part of the filth of the city, it exhibits a pleasant row of small houses.

The Sacco, or little recess of Gambóa, a portion of the more richly diversified Southern shore, is also skirted by a line of dwellings, backed by a verdant mountain. Here is a large building, in which the newly arrived negroes perform a sort of quarantine. A little farther, on the slope of the hill, is the British burying-ground, where the first funeral service was performed in April, 1811, which was too soon followed by others. They seemed to have a great effect on the minds of the Brazilians who witnessed them. The situation, ill fitted for a cemetery, would have been a fine one for a residence.

Just at hand is one of the public Wharfs, where vessels of a hundred tons burden may conveniently discharge their lading; and round a well wooded point is the Sacco dos Alfares. This communicates with the marsh at the back of the city, and formerly joined the sea through the Campo da Santa Anna, and the spot where are now the public gardens.

The channel was filled up by the accumulation of sand from the Sacco da Gloria. In 1650, the Largo da Lapa was under water; in 1700, a stream passed Eastward from Mata Cavallos to the harbour; half a century later the Campo da Santa Anna was marshy, and covered with Mangue; in 1808, the limits of the morass had been greatly circumscribed, yet the water continued so broad and deep, that I was surprised at the grounding of a boat on the spot where the bridge of Mata Cavallos and some large warehouses now stand. The desiccation, assisted by art, afterwards proceeded more rapidly, and it is now proposed to carry a road from the Palace of Boa Vista directly across the sand-banks and the islands, to the point of Gambóa. The water there is now three or four feet deep, and furnishes a great quantity of shells, which are collected by people wading, and reduced by burning to lime.

Ponte Cajú is a fine elevated tongue of land, separating the bay of St. Christophe from that of Maricaná. It enjoys a clean beach, pure air, one of the best views of the harbour, especially of the roadstead, where the vessels of war anchor, and the utmost facility for communication with them by signals. On this account it has been selected as a place of residence for the British Admiral. Formerly this part of the coast was an island, and there are still traces of the last narrow channel, through which the water flowed from one bay to the other. Though the agricultural improvement of the neighbouring estates has produced a wish that the channel should be re-opened, the same process is going on, and a few years will unite the island of Ferreiro with the main land, and render the passage round the point still more difficult.

The Bay of Maricaná borrows the name of a river flowing into its farther extremity, and both are indebted for their appellation to the Indian Penates. It is two miles deep and one broad, surrounded with low and swampy shores, is rapidly diminishing in size from the great quantity of sand flowing into it, and is, altogether, one of the least pleasing recesses of the singular harbour of Rio. The Mangue, taking root from its drooping branches, and thickly covering its banks, is the hiding place of various birds of the Succoo or Heron tribe, some of