awakening them to a sense of the sad things of slavery; but, if I could, I would appeal to their masters, to those who buy, and to those who sell, and implore them to think of the evils slavery brings, not only to the negroes but to themselves, not only to themselves but to their families and their posterity.

After all, slaves are the worst and most expensive servants; and one proof of it is this, I think. The small patch that each is allowed to cultivate for his own use on many estates generally yields at least twice as much in proportion as the land of the master, though fewer hours of labour are bestowed upon it.* I have hitherto endeavoured,

* Since I returned to England, I have seen the account of the proceedings of Joshua Steele in Barbadoes. I need not add one word on this part of the subject; but I present the reader with the two following statements of custom-house entries at Rio for the years 1821 and 1822.

1821.

January.

Muzambique	483
Muzambique	337
Ambuehe	352
Cabinda	409
Cabinda	348
Luanda	549
Benguela	396
	2914

February.

Cabinda	193
Cabinda	342
Cabinda	514
Muzambique	277
Muzambique	600
	1926

March.

Quilumana	311
Quilumana	385
Quilumana	342
Quilumana	257
Quilumana	260
Quilumana	291
Quilumana	287
Angola	345
Angola	433
Angola	259
	3170

April.

Angola	430
Quilumana	280
Cabinda	287
Cabinda	451
	1448

May.

Angola	342
Angola	361
Angola	231
Quilumana	225
Muzambique	122
	1281

June.

Angola	680

August.

Luanda	514
Luanda	460
Luanda	734
Luanda	304
Luanda	227
Benguela	339
	2578

September.

Angola	685

October.

Angola	452
Angola	375
Benguela	510
	1337

November.

Ambuiz	220
Benguela	390
Angola	579
Angola	544
Angola	388
Quilumana	446
	2567

December.

Angola	516
Angola	523
Angola	309
Muzambique	394
Muzambique	330
Cabinda	562
	2634

ABSTRACT OF 1821.

January	2914
February	1926
March	3170
April	1448
May	1281
June	680
August	2578
September	685
October	1337
November	2567
December	2634
	21,199

without success, to procure a correct statement of the number of slaves imported into all Brazil. I fear, indeed, it will be hardly possible for me to do so, on account of the distance of some of the ports; but I will not rest till I procure at least a statement of the number entered at the custom-house here during the last two years. The number of ships from Africa that I see constantly entering the harbour, and the multitudes that throng the slave-houses in this street, convince me that the importation must be very great. The ordinary proportion of deaths on the passage is, I am told, about one in five.

May 3d.—Early this morning the French naval captain, La Susse, called on me to take me in his boat to town, for the purpose of going

1822.

January.		*April.*		*September.*	
Cabinda	744	Quilumana	323	Angola	572
Cabinda	417	Quilumana	203	Angola	534
Cabinda	459	Angola	519	Cabinda	466
Cabinda	144	Angola	418	Benguela	524
Muzambique	305	Cabinda	291	Benguela	298
Muzambique	278	Cabinda	377		2394
	2347		2131		

February.		*May.*		*October.*	
Muzambique	421	Angola	398	Luanda	467
Muzambique	419	Benguela	388	Benguela	428
Muzambique	399		786	Cabinda	434
Muzambique	520			Cabinda	337
Angola	406				1666
Angola	400				
Angola	406	*June.*		*November.*	
Quilumana	436	Cabinda	432	Cabinda	417
Quilumana	446	Cabinda	533	Cabinda	499
Benguela	420	Angola	302	Luanda	561
	4273	Angola	761	Benguela	425
		Benguela	390		1902
March.			2418		
Cabinda	667			*December.*	
Cabinda	400	*July.*		Luanda	514
Quilumana	504	Cabinda	427	Cabinda	534
Quilumana	487	Angola	691	Quilumana	450
Quilumana	406		1118		1498
Muzambique	452				
Muzambique	455				
Angola	305				
Angola	354				
Angola	371				
	4401				

ABSTRACT OF 1822.

January	2347
February	4273
March	4401
April	2131
May	786
June	2418
July	1118
September	2394
October	1666
November	1902
December	1498
	24,934

to Senhor Luis Jose's house in the Rua do Ouvidor, to see the Emperor go in state to the opening of the Constituent and Legislative Assembly. All the great officers of state, all the gentlemen of the household, most of the nobility, and several regiments accompanied him. First marched the soldiers, then the carriages of the nobility and other persons having the *entrée*, nobody driving more than a pair, such being the express order of the Emperor, in order that the rich might not mortify the poor; then the royal carriages, containing the household, the ladies of honour, and the young Princess Dona Maria da Gloria; the Emperor and Empress followed in a state-coach with eight mules. The crown was on the front seat. The Emperor wore the great cape of state, of yellow feathers, over his green robes. The Empress, much wrapped up on account of a recent indisposition, was seated by him, and the procession was closed by more troops.

The carriages displayed to-day would form a curious collection for a museum in London or Paris. Some were the indescribable sort of caleche used here; and in the middle of these was a very gay pea-green and silver chariot, evidently built in Europe, very light, with silver ornaments, silver fellies to the wheels, silver where any kind of metal could be used, and beautiful embossed silver plates on the harness of the mules. Many other gala carriages seemed as if they had been built in the age of Louis XIV. Such things! mounted on horizontal leathern bands, and all other kind of savage hangings; besides paint and gilding, and, by-the-bye, some very handsome silver and silver gilt harnesses. Then there were splendid liveries, and all manner of gaudiness, not without some taste.

The houses were hung with all the damask and satin of every colour that they could supply; and the balconies stored with ladies, whose bright eyes rain influence, dressed in gala dresses, with feathers and diamonds in profusion; and as the royal carriages passed, we waved our handkerchiefs, and scattered flowers on their heads.

When the procession had passed, I found it was expected that we should await its return, which I was well pleased to do. My young friend Dona Carlota improves on acquaintance; and as I begin to

venture to speak Portuguese, I am becoming intimate with the elder part of the family. I was taken into the study, and for the first time saw a Brazilian private gentleman's library. As he is a judge, of course the greater part is law; but there are history and general literature, chiefly French, and some English books. I was introduced to several Portuguese authors; and Don Carlota, who reads remarkably well, did me the favour to read some of Diniz's fine verses to me, and to lend me his works. We then returned to our station at the window, and saw the procession return in the order in which it came, when our pleasant party dispersed.

Yesterday, the assembly having finished its preliminary sittings, sent a deputation, headed by Jose Bonifacio, to His Imperial Majesty, to entreat that he would honour the assembly with his presence at their first sitting as a legislative body, and he was pleased to name half past eleven o'clock to-day for that purpose.*

* Various ordinances of the 3d and 19th June and the 3d of August, 1822, and of the 20th and 22d February, 1823, had been published for the assembling or regulating the election of deputies from the provinces of Brazil, to form a constituent assembly. Early in April, 1823, the greater number of those who could be collected in the present state of the country had arrived in the capital. On the 14th of that month, the Emperor fixed their first meeting for the 17th. Accordingly on the 17th of April, 1823, the deputies, in number 52, entered their house of assembly at nine o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to elect a temporary president and secretary, when the Right Reverend Don Jose Caetano da Silva Coutinho, bishop and grand chaplain, was elected president, and Manoel Jose de Sousa França secretary.

The first act was to name two committees; one of five members, to hold a scrutiny on the election of the deputies generally; and the other of three, to examine those of the five. This necessary business, and some consequent discussion, occupied the whole of the first and greater part of the second session; towards the end of the latter, the form of the oath to be administered to the members, was decided:—

"I swear to fulfil, faithfully and truly, the obligations of deputy to the General Con-
"stituent and Legislative Assembly of Brazil, convoked in order to frame a political
"constitution for the empire of Brazil, and to make indispensable and urgent
"reforms. Maintaining always the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, and the
"integrity and independence of the empire; without admitting any other nation whatever
"to any bond of union or federation which might oppose that independence. Maintain-
"ing also the constitutional empire, and the dynasty of the Lord Don Peter, our first
"Emperor, and his issue."

The third session was occupied in regulating the forms of the assembly. The throne to be placed at one end of the hall; on the first step on the right-hand side, the President shall have his chair when the Emperor presides, otherwise the chair to be in front of the throne,

This morning, therefore, the people of Rio de Janeiro had strewed the way with evergreens, sweet herbs, and flowers, from the bridge without the town by the street of St. Peter's, the Campo de Santa Anna, now Praça da Acclamaçaŏ, the Theatre Square, and the streets Do Ouvidor and Direita to the palace; troops lined the whole space; the houses were decorated, and the bands of the different regiments relieved each other as their Imperial Majesties passed. I observe the Brazilians never say *the* Emperor, but *our* Emperor, *our* Empress; and seldom name either, without some epithet of affection.

In the House of Assembly, a throne had been prepared for the Emperor, and on his right hand a tribune for the Empress, the Princess, and their ladies. As soon as it was known that the Imperial party had arrived, a deputation from the assembly went to the door of the house to meet them, and conducted the Emperor, with his crown * on his head, to the throne; the Empress, Princess, and ladies, being at the same time placed in the tribune.

The Emperor having deposited the crown and sceptre with the proper officer, and received the oaths of several of the deputies, spoke as follows; and it was remarked, that so far from the speech having the air of a thing read from a paper or studied, that it was spoken as freely as if it was the spontaneous effusion of the moment, and excited a feeling as free in his favour.

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with a small table, separate from the table of the members, and on it the Gospel, a copy of the constitution, and a list of the members. When the Emperor opens the assembly, his great officers may accompany him, and the ministers may sit on his right; proper places are appointed for ambassadors, and a gallery is open to strangers. Some other forms as to the reception of the Emperor, or a regent, or a minister commissioned by him, were also settled; and then the 1st of May was fixed on for the whole body of the members to go to the chapel royal, and after hearing the mass of the Holy Ghost, to take their oaths. The 2d was appointed for a deputation to wait on the Emperor, and inform him that they were ready to proceed on the 3d, and with his assistance to open the important business on which they had met.

* The crown is of a purple velvet, enriched with diamonds. There was some mistake or misunderstanding about the fact of wearing the crown at the opening of the assembly. As the crown is only a ceremonial badge of dignity, it should have been worn during the ceremony; but owing to the mistake alluded to, it was not.

" This is the greatest day that Brazil has ever seen; a day on " which, for the first time, it may show that it is an empire, and a " free empire. How great is my delight, to behold real represent- " atives from almost every one of its provinces, consulting together " on its true interests, and on these founding a just and liberal con- " stitution to govern them! We ought long since to have enjoyed " a national representation. But either the nation did not in time " perceive its real interests, or, perceiving them, was unable to declare " them, on account of the forces and ascendancy of the Portuguese " party; which, perceiving clearly to what a degree of weakness, " littleness, and poverty, Portugal was reduced, and to how low a " state it had fallen, would never consent (notwithstanding their " proclamation of liberty, fearing a separation,) that the people of " Brazil should enjoy a representation equal to what they themselves " then possessed. They had miscalculated their plans for conquest, " and from that miscalculation arises our good fortune.

" Brazil, which for upwards of three hundred years had borne the " degrading name of a colony, and had suffered all the evils arising " from the destructive system then pursued, exulted with pleasure when " my Lord Don John VI., King of Portugal and Algarve, my august " father, raised it to the dignity of a kingdom, by his decree of the " 16th of December, 1815; but Portugal burned with rage, and " trembled with fear. The delight which the inhabitants of this vast " continent displayed on the occasion was unbounded; but the politic " measure was not followed up, as it ought to have been, by another, " that is, by the convocation of an assembly to organise the new " kingdom.

" Brazil, always frank in her mode of proceeding, and mortified at " having borne the yoke of iron so long, both before and after that " measure echoed the cry for the constitution of Portugal, imme- " diately on the proclamation of liberty in Portugal; expecting that " after this proof of confidence given to her pseudo brethren, they " would assist her to deliver herself from the vipers that were con- " suming her entrails, and little thinking she should be deceived.

" The Brazilians, who truly loved their country, never intended, " however, to subject themselves to a constitution in which all had " not a voice, and whose views were to convert them at once from " free men into vile slaves. Nevertheless, the obstacles which, before " the 26th April, 1821, opposed the liberties of Brazil, and which " continued to exist, being maintained by the European troops, caused " the people, fearing that they should never enjoy a representative " assembly of their own, even for the very love of liberty, to follow the " infamous Cortes of Portugal, and they even made the sacrifice of sub- " mitting to be insulted by the demagogue party which predominated " in this hemisphere.

" Even this availed not. We were so oppressed by the European " forces, that I was obliged to send them to the opposite shore of the " Rio; to blockade them; to force them to embark and pass the " bar, in order to save the honour of Brazil, and to procure that " liberty which we desire and ought to enjoy: but in vain shall we " labour to procure it, if we permit to exist among us a party inimical " to our true cause.

" Scarcely were we well free from these enemies, when in a few " days arrived another expedition, which Lisbon had sent for our pro- " tection; but I took upon myself to protect this empire, and I refused " to receive it. Pernambuco did the same. And Bahia, which was " the first place to unite with Portugal, as a reward for her good faith, " and because she perceived too late the track she ought to have fol- " lowed, now suffers under a cruel war for those Vandals; and her chief " city, occupied only by them, is on the point of being rased, for they " cannot maintain themselves there.

" Such is the freedom Portugal sought to bestow on Brazil: it was " to be converted into slavery for us; and would have ruined us " totally if we had continued to execute her commands; which we " must have done, but for the heroic remonstrances conveyed by " petitions, first from the junta of government of St. Paul's, then from " the camara of this capital, and afterwards from all the other juntas " of government and camaras, imploring me to remain here. It ap-

" peared to me that Brazil would be ruined, if I did not attend to the " petitions; and I did attend to them. I know that this was my duty, " though at the risk of my life; but as it was in defence of this em- " pire, it was ready, as it is now, and ever, when it shall be requisite.

" I had scarcely pronounced the words, *As it is for the good of all, and* " *the general happiness of the nation, tell the people that I remain*, recom- " mending to them at the same time *union* and *tranquillity*, when I " began to take measures to put ourselves in a state to meet the attacks " of our enemies, then concealed, since unmasked; one part among " ourselves, the rest in the Portuguese democratic Cortes; providing " for all the departments, especially those of the treasury and foreign " affairs, by such means as prudence dictated, and which I shall not " mention here, because they will be laid before you in proper time " by the different officers of state.

" The public treasury was in the very worst state, as the receipts " had been much reduced; and, principally, because till within four " or five months they had been solely those of this province. On " this account it was not possible to raise money for all that was " necessary, as we had already too little to pay the public creditors, " or those employed in effective service, and to maintain my " household, which cost one-fourth of that of the King, my august " father. His disbursements exceeded four millions; mine did not " amount to one. But although the diminution was so considerable, " I could not be satisfied when I found that my expenses were so " disproportioned to the reduced receipts of the treasury; and there- " fore I resolved to live as a private man, receiving only 110,000 " milrees for the whole expenses of my household, excepting " the allowance of the Empress, my much-beloved and valued wife, " which was assigned to her by her marriage contract.

" Not satisfied with these small savings in my household with " which I commenced, I examined into every department, as was my " duty, in order to regulate its expenditure, and to check its abuses. " Yet, still the revenue did not suffice; but by changing some indi- " viduals not well affected to the cause of the empire, but only to that

" of the infamous Portuguese party, and who were continually betray-
" ing us, for others who loved Brazil with all their hearts,—some
" from birth and principle, others from the intimate conviction that
" the cause is that of reason,—I have caused, and I say it with pride,
" the bank, which was on the point of losing its credit, and threat-
" ened bankruptcy every moment,—as on the day of the departure of
" my august father, Don John VI., there only remained the sum of
" two hundred contos in money,—to discount its bills, to re-establish
" its credit so completely, that no one can imagine that it can ever
" fall again into the wretched state to which it had been reduced.
" The public treasury, which, on account of the extraordinary ex-
" penses which should have been borne in common by all the pro-
" vinces, but which fell solely upon this, was totally exhausted, and
" without credit, has gained such credit, that it is already known in
" Europe; and so much cash, that the greater part of the creditors,
" and they were not few, or for trifling sums, have been so far satis-
" fied, as that their houses have not suffered; that the public ser-
" vants have no arrears due any more than the military on actual
" service; that the other provinces that have adhered to the holy
" cause, — not by force, but from conviction, for I love just liberty, —
" have been furnished for their defence with warlike stores, great
" part of which are newly purchased, besides those already in the
" arsenals; and, moreover, they have been assisted with money, be-
" cause their funds did not cover their necessary expenses.

" In a word, the province now yields from eleven to twelve mil-
" lions; its produce, before the departure of my august father, having
" been at most from six to seven.

" Among the extraordinary expenses are, the freights of the ships
" on board of which the different expeditions sent back to Lisbon
" were embarked; the purchase of several vessels; the repair of
" others; pay to civil and military officers who have arrived here on
" service, and to those expelled from the provinces for their private
" sufferings in the tumults there raised.

" The expenditure has certainly been great: but hitherto, never-

" theless, there remain untouched, the gratuitous contributions; the " sequestrated property of the absentees on account of political " opinions; the loan of 400,000 milrees for the purchase of ships of " war indispensably necessary for the defence of the empire, and " which exists entire; and the exchequer of the administration of " diamonds.

" In every department there was an urgent necessity for reform; " but in this of finance still more, because it is the chief spring of the " state.

" The army had neither arms, men, nor discipline: with regard to " arms, it is now perfectly ready; the men are increasing daily in " proportion to the population; and in discipline it will soon be per- " fect, being already in obedience exemplary. I have twice sent " assistance to Bahia: first 240 men, then 735, forming a battalion " called the Emperor's Battalion; which in eight days was chosen, " prepared, and sailed.

" Besides these, a foreign regiment has been raised, and a battalion " of artillery of freed men, which will shortly be completed.

" In the military arsenal they have wrought diligently to prepare " every thing necessary for the defence of the different provinces; " and all, *from Paraiba of the North to Montevideo*, have received the " assistance they have requested.

" The walls of the fortifications of this city were totally ruined: " they are now repaired; and important works necessary in the " arsenal itself have been finished.

" As to military works, the walls of all the fortresses have been " repaired, and some entirely new-constructed. These are formed in " the different points fittest to oppose any enemy's force approaching " by sea; and in the defiles of the hills, to oppose the approach of an " enemy already landed, (which would not be easy,) entrenchments, " forts, redoubts, abatis, and batteries. The barracks of the Carioca " are built, and the other barracks are prepared. That in the Praça " da Acclamaçaŏ is almost finished, and that ordered for the grena- " diers will shortly be so.

" The fleet consisted only of the frigate Piranga, then called the " Union, not fitted; the corvette Liberal, only a hull; and of a few " other small and insignificant vessels. Now we have the ship of the " line, Pedro Primeiro; the frigates Piranga, Carolina, and Netherohy; " the corvettes Maria da Gloria and Liberal, ready; a corvette, in " Alagoas, which will soon be ready, named the Massaió: of the " brigs of war, Guarani ready, and the Cacique and Caboclo under " repair; besides several ships n ordinary, and various schooners.

" I expect six frigates of fifty guns, manned and armed, and com- " pletely formed for action, for the purchase of which I have already " given orders; and according to the information I have received, " they will not cost above thirteen contos of rees.

" In the dock-yard, the works are the following:—all the ships " now actually employed have been repaired; gun-boats, and others " of small size, which I need not name, have been built; and many " others, which, altogether, are numerous and important.

" I intend this year, in the same place, where for thirteen years " back nothing has been done but caulking, rigging, and careening " vessels,—swallowing immense sums, which might have been more " usefully employed for the nation,—to lay down the keel of a forty- " gun frigate; which, if the calculation I have made, the orders I " have given, and the measures I have taken do not fail, I hope " will be finished this year, or in the middle of the next, and will be " called the *Campista*.

" As to public works, much has been done. The police office in " the Praça da Acclamaçaŏ has been re-built: that large square has " been drained of the marsh water, and has become an agreeable " walk, with paved paths on all sides, and others across, and we are " still continuing to embellish it. The greater part of the aqueduct " of Carioca and Maracanaŏ, have been repaired; besides the numer- " ous bridges of wood and stone which have been renewed, several " new ones have been made, and a great extent of roads has been " mended.

" Besides what I have mentioned, and much more which I have

" not touched on, the funds for these works, which in April, 1821,
" owed 60 contos of rees, now is not only out of debt, but possesses
" upwards of 600,000 crusadoes.

" In different departments we have made the following progress.
" We have greatly increased the national typography; the public
" gardens have been put in order; the museum repaired, and en-
" riched with minerals and a gallery of good pictures, — some of which
" were purchased, some were already in the public treasury, and others
" were my private property, which I have ordered to be placed there.

" Every exertion has been made on the Caes da Praça de Com-
" mercio, so that it is nearly finished; the streets of the city have been
" new-paved; and in a very short time this house for the assembly,
" with all the rest adjoining, were properly fitted for their purpose.

" Many works which are of less importance have been undertaken,
" begun, and finished; but I omit them, that I may not render my
" speech too long.

" I have encouraged the public schools, as far as I could; but this
" will demand some peculiar provision of the legislature. What has
" been done is this: — In order to augment the public library I have
" bought a large collection of choice books; I have augmented the
" number of schools, and increased the salary of some of the masters,
" besides licensing innumerable private schools; and, aware of the
" benefits of the method of mutual instruction, I have opened a
" Lancasterian school.

" I found the college of San Joaquim, which had been designed by
" its founders for the education of youth, employed as the hospital
" of the European troops. I caused it to be opened anew, for the
" purposes originally intended; and having granted to the *Casa de*
" *Misericordia*, and the foundling hospital, of which I will speak
" farther, a lottery for the better maintenance of those useful institu-
" tions, I assigned a certain portion of the said lottery to the college
" of San Joaquim, that it might the better answer the useful end
" which its worthy founders had in view. It is now full of students.

" The first time I visited the foundling hospital, I found (and it