

LITERATURE.

REJECTED VALENTINES.

No. 2.—From Lieutenant Whitefeathers to Miss Plum.

By the charger that bounds with me gaily,
By my sabre which flashes in light,
I swear that I think of thee daily,
And dream of thee every night.
Your father, I know, has the money
Would make me quite easy for life,
And though he's a little bit funny,
I don't marry him, as my wife.

That horrible climate appals me,
The barbarous foes drive me mad,
While your beauty completely enralls me,
And makes me put up with your dad.
While an Uncle I know that he boarded
A pretty collection of pelts,
And I think it were horribly sordid
His money to keep to himself.

The Herald, that pitiful paper,
Has said we are merely police,
Whom the tinker, the printer, and draper
Appoint for their ease and caprice,
But you know, though I never stood fire,
I'm a hero, and never would swerve,
I am all that you well can desire,
And more than you really deserve.

1817.

Portugal and its Rulers.—1. A. B. da Costa Cabral. Apon-
tamentos Historicos.

The publications above referred to, are calculated to cause some mistrust in the nature of the organic changes which have taken place in the Peninsula, during the last quarter of a century. We rise from the perusal of them pained, and bewildered in our opinions with respect to the advantages of constitutional government—or at least constitutional government as administered in Spain and Portugal of late years. We inquire after the condition of the people, their material interests, the state of religion, of commerce and of agriculture, of letters and of arts: and we do not find that any of those things that have been bettered by the changes that have taken place in the form of government.

Are we to infer then, that absolute government is better than representative? Before we come to that conclusion, it would be well to ascertain the nature of the governments called representative, which have existed in the Peninsula since 1820; and it may be, we shall find that representation in all of them was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," a privilege, monopolised by one class, and that the worst class of all, namely, the employes (*empleados, empregados publicos.*)

The history of the late administration in Portugal affords a striking example of the *burlesque* which scheming politicians make of constitutional liberty, and what is well worthy of observation, the facilities for prevarication and malversation in office which the system, miscalled representative, affords to men of unclean hands and of loose principles in official situations. Western Europe has afforded no parallel in recent times for the bare-faced effrontery with which official peculation and venality have been practised during the last four years in Portugal, where it was not one individual alone of a ministry, but the majority of its members, who made either stock-jobbing, or contract selling, or patronage vending, the great business of their public lives; and notwithstanding the notoriety of such practices, carried on year after year, they enjoyed the favour of the court up to the latest moment, to an extent unequalled by any former administration.

In the minority of Louis XV. there was a state of things in France, which somewhat resembled that lately existing in Portugal. The revenues of the state were eaten up by speculating scheming ministers and subordinate officials. Immense fortunes were suddenly acquired, and commensurate injuries inflicted on the public service. The speculating ministers pulled admirably together, never differing about public measures; but in private they watched narrowly each other's gains, and were evidently connected politically for one object only—the promotion of their private interests. In the desperate disorder of the finances, the young sovereign found it difficult to get his wants supplied. When he called on Fouquet, the Intendant of Finance, for money, the latter was wont to reply, "Sire, the exchequer is exhausted, but perhaps his eminence the cardinal will lend you what you want." The riches of Fouquet, however, were then daily augmenting, and he could well afford to accommodate his sovereign, which he frequently did, without troubling the cardinal, while the national resources were becoming daily more exhausted.

In like manner in Portugal, the credit of the late minister of finance stood so much higher than that of the government, that he has often had occasion to endorse bills of the treasury for the public service, which without his personal security would have been worthless. He had a large stake in the funds, and was interested in the maintenance of public credit. But men who accumulate wealth suddenly are often smitten with an insatiable fatal to its preservation. The very means that were taken to uphold public credit, while malversation existed in every department of the state over which the Cabrals had any control, were ruinous to the treasury, and tended to bring about a state of things, when it would require a legislature made up of government employes to impose, and an army in every province to collect, the amount of taxes, rendered necessary by the vices of the administration.

Fouquet, at the time we have referred to, was investing largely his government gains in lands and houses. The account then given of his doings would serve, with slight modifications, for those of the Cabrals. Fouquet, in 1661, had fitted up, at a cost of eighteen millions of francs, a sumptuous chateau, in which he entertained the whole French court, at a magnificent fête, the splendour of which was the admiration of his royal and noble guests, well acquainted though they were with the late humble circumstances of the intendant. But here the parallel ceases. The palace building, castle buying, wealth amassing, court banquetting, of the Cabrals, all

tended to the consolidation of their power. On the other hand, the young sovereign of France, though he had not much gratitude, as a guest, had some understanding of his position as a sovereign, of his dignity to the state. In the course of a fortnight after the banquet, the intendant was not only in disgrace but in prison. He was arrested the 5th of September following, the only cause assigned for the royal displeasure was the extravagance and ostentation, unsuited to the legitimate resources of a servant of the crown, which had been displayed at the entertainments referred to. He was sent to the Bastille, tried and found guilty of peculation and malversation in office, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He died in a fortress on the frontier, after a confinement of eighteen years. His official accomplices were made to disgorge the plundered wealth of the state into the treasury, the amount of which spoil was enormous. Such of them as had bought houses, palaces, or lands, were deprived of their ill-gotten acquisitions. Wherever they were found they were seized and prosecuted.

Peculators in Portugal are more fortunate, they make purses, they maintain power by means of the repute of riches, no matter how acquired, and when they can make no more, or the nation can bear no more oppression, they retain the spoil, and pass for men of energy and ability; or if the outcry against them is very strong, they have only to go over the bar of Lisbon, and all their accounts with the nation are settled. They go out of office with all the honors of a war for wealth, with flying colors, bag and baggage, their titles and *titulos*, orders and *inscriptions* in the fives and fours, and the highest favour of their gracious sovereign.

At the expiration of four years the despotism of the Cabrals over Portugal broke down.

This government sprang out of a rebellion planned by a disgraced employe, the elder Cabral (Jose Bernardo da Silva Cabral) in 1842, and executed by the younger brother, Antonio da Costa Cabral (the Minister of Justice), who set the novel example of abandoning his portfolio, to upset the government of which he was a member.

Joze Bernardo Cabral had been a zealous partisan of Dom Miguel's, had proclaimed him at Nellas, and adhered to his fortunes till his fall. Then he passed over to the triumphant side, sent in a written declaration of his loyalty to the queen, and had the ability to persuade Dom Pedro, that all through the reign of Dom Miguel he had been in secret a well-wisher of the cause of the young queen.

He had sent in a similar memorial to the judicial Miguelite authorities of Oporto, when Dom Miguel seized on the crown in 1828, setting forth his absolute principles. This official document, formally attested by the judicial authorities of Oporto, with its accompanying depositions bearing witness to the anti-constitutional principles of Dom Joze, exists to this day and is of undisputed authority. The memorial, dated 18 August, 1828, is to the following effect:—

The advocate bachelor, Joze Bernardo da Silva Cabral, in the court of Relacao, of Oporto, &c., &c., states, firstly, that the supplicant was always a pure royalist, a friend of the altar and the throne, and so much so, that, in 1823, he was the first, when the Senhor Dom Miguel stood forth, who raised the cry of fidelity, in Nellas, in the council of Senhorim. Secondly, that the supplicant neither intervened, nor could intervene in any way in the revolution of the 16th of May, in the present year (in favour of the queen).

The supplicant entreats to be permitted to justify his statements with the necessary proofs," &c. &c.

Then follow the attestations, officially registered, of several persons as to Dom Joze's loyalty to Dom Miguel, "his great attachment to the magnanimous monarch Dom Miguel," in the words of one of them.

Dom Joze soon after he had become a liberal, was appointed to a magisterial office in Oporto, and an event happened in the meantime, which caused an unpleasant impression against the new liberal. An old Miguelite canon (Guimaraes), who had remained in Oporto, and was reputed a very wealthy man, had concealed in his house a very large sum of money, information of which had been communicated to the authorities. The seizure of the old man and his suspicious property was intrusted to Dom Joze, an unaccountable loss, amounting to about £500, took place between the period of the seizure of the property and its being deposited in the hands of the authorities. The money found, amounted to twenty contos. Explanations were called for, and none satisfactorily given. Dom Joze was dismissed from the magistracy by Dom Pedro, the 13th of April, 1833.

The decree for his dismissal is to this effect:—

It is my pleasure, in the name of the Queen, to exonerate the Advocate Joze de Bernardo Silva Cabral from the office of magistrate, pro tempore (*juiz do crime*), of the barrier of St. Catherine, to which he was nominated on the 13th of February last. Dated 13th of April, 1833.

(Signed), Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza. (Countersigned), Jaze da Silva Carvalho.

In the month of July following, he contrived to obtain an inferior employment, namely, that of corregidor of the barrier of the Rocio in Lisbon. He was not long in office, however, before he was again in trouble, on account of his zeal against suspected priests possessed of property.

In October, 1833, legal proceedings were instituted against him on a charge which may be comprehended from the following extracts from two official documents pertaining to the preliminary proceedings in this case, viz., the *Relacao aggravado* or supplication addressed to Dom Pedro, and the *acordao*, or report of the judges of Relacao, signed by four of them. The former is to this effect:

Senhor A. J. Oliveira da Silva complains to your Majesty against the corregidor of the district of the Rocio, Joze Bernardo da Silva Cabral, for the acts committed by him respecting the sequestration and embezzlement of the effects of the beneficed clergyman, Oliveira da Silva Cardoza, on the 28th of September last.

Divested of the jargon of the law, it goes on to state:

That the clergyman Da Silva was a peaceable man, much over seventy years of age, who, on account of infirmities, was unable to quit his house. He was reputed a man possessed of much ready money, precious stones, and rarities, and had formed a museum of the latter, which was well known to be visited by all strangers who arrived in Portugal. The repute of these riches and precious objects caused his misfortune, for it was supposed that they might even exceed in value those of the Canon Guimaraens of the city of

Oporto. On the 7th of September, without any regard for his advanced age and heavy infirmities, he was dragged from his house, and with his servant thrown into a dungeon of the Limmoeiro gaol; and this was done without any legal forms, for the subsequent process showed that there had been no depositions against him till the 19th and 20th of September, twelve or thirteen days after his arrest, and the seizure of all his property. The effects were first illegally placed in deposit with an officer of justice, Manuel da Passos Machado, called a proprietor of land, one of the officers who conducted the clergyman to gaol!!!

It is only to be added that if the effects described in the inventory attached to the sequester were the only objects which composed the museum of this clergyman, foreigners could have had little to admire in it, and the idea was false that was formed of its riches. The 29th of April, 1834, the Judge Disembargador of the Regent Cardoza pronounced a sentence in favor of the supplicant, against the Corregidor Dom Joze, thereby confirming the allegations of the former, which were as follows: that Dom Joze had come to the house of the deceased clergyman, accompanied by a large posse of his agents, to take cognizance of the various embezzlements effected there during the imprisonment of the deceased, and that instead of taking the necessary steps, his inquiries of the supplicant were, if his relative was not of an unsound mind, which supplicant denied there were any grounds for supposing to be the case, whereas he believed that the object of the corregidor was only to nullify the accusation made to him.

Another later judicial document, the evidence of the servant of the deceased, taken 23rd of May, 1834, details a number of facts, on which he grounds his profound conviction—that the imprisonment of the deceased priest had been concerted in order to admit of those robberies being made which were abetted by the corregidor. That a certain lame bachelor of law was the assistant of the corregidor in all the proceedings against his master, the chief agent in breaking open all the locks of his cabinet, &c. That his old master was a very retired man, treating only of the matters of his house, and never meddling in politics. That a *compadre* of deceased, of the name of Cabral, was the person that concocted the scheme against his master, and had made the denunciation against him and his property.

It appears by another document, that, on the 17th of September, the Corregidor of the Rocio consented to his prisoner's removal to his own house on bail, having a sentinel posted in sight of his house, and at his expense.

The indulgence was of little worth, for the fear occasioned by these proceedings, and the sufferings of his confinement, so affected this old infirm man that he died on the 21st of September, fourteen days after his unjust arrest by Senhor Joze Cabral. A decree was then issued that the sequester should subsist notwithstanding the death of the culprit.

The *Acordao* of the four judges declares that the plaintiff was wronged by the Corregidor of the Rocio on both the grounds stated by the former; for it was manifest the defendant had acted without legal process with respect to the sequester, and on a charge of disaffection attempted to be supported against the deceased, which never could be considered as bringing him within the description of persons specified in the decree of the 30th of the preceding August. For these and other reasons the judges gave their decision in favor of the plaintiff on the 14th of October, 1833. "It was clear the process in itself was faulty, the sequester untenable, and consequently the proceeding a wrong."

This scandalous act of malversation and oppression, the imprisonment of an old sickly man of seventy years of age, on a trumped up charge of disaffection to the state, the plunder of his property, and the terrifying to death of the old man, who was the victim of this atrocious conspiracy, went unpunished. Nay, in a few years its commission was no impediment to the perpetrators filling the highest offices of the state.

This dismissed officer was subsequently appointed by the Queen to the high posts of Civil Governor of Lisbon, and one of the Lords of the Treasury; in February, 1846, he was made a Councillor of State, and Minister of Justice and Religion, by her present Majesty, or rather her Majesty was compelled by her Minister of the Interior, the brother of Dom Joze, to appoint him, nay, even two months ago, to delegate to him powers of a regal kind, with authority over all officers in the kingdom, civil and military. This energetic gentleman gained an entire ascendancy over those high and influential persons at the palace who take upon themselves the gravest responsibilities of the state with very weak judgments for guidance or control in any serious emergencies.

The new court favorite was cried up by all the organs and agents of government as a man of extraordinary energy and talent; but though endowed with good abilities he was totally destitute of prudence, full of ungovernable violence, ever eagerly bent on gain, and singularly heedless of public opinion with respect to the means of acquiring it.

The younger brother, Antonio Bernardo da Costa Cabral, was born at Algodres in Beira Alta in 1803. His father, though in humble circumstances, contrived to educate his sons at the university of Coimbra. Antonio and his brother Joze were brought up to the legal profession; both possessed talents, great energy and activity, ambition, and an utter want of principle. Antonio was appointed to a magisterial situation in Penella in the time of the Regency of Dom Pedro, after having emigrated and resided during Dom Miguel's reign in Belgium. On his return he enrolled himself in the battalion of students, and attached himself to the Minister of Don Pedro, Silva Carvalho, whose servant he became in all servile obsequiousness. He obtained from him the appointment of Judge of the Relacao of the Azores. There he was elected a deputy for St. Michaels, and in 1836 he commenced his political career in Portugal, as a furious democratic member of a revolutionary club called the Camilla Club, composed of men of known violent opinions. He contributed largely to effect the revolution of 1836, which set aside the charter of Don Pedro of 1826, and rose to office on the tumultuous waves of that revolution.

For perfidy to all parties, there appears to be nothing like his conduct to be met with in the career of any living politician. He was not long in the Cortes before he declared himself against his patron, Silva Carvalho, whom eight years later he turned out of his place of president of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. The cause of this hostility was a frater-

nal one: Carvalho would not reappoint his dismissed brother Joze to the magistracy. He next attached himself to an influential public man, Vieira de Castro, by whose aid he got returned for a continental place, which was then a very important matter to him. Not long afterwards he became the persecutor to the death of this same Vieira Castro.

It was after he had entered the Cortes a second time that he became the favorite demagogue of a revolutionary party, and was the idol of that club whose frenzy extended even to plans of assassination, nay of regicide; plans deliberately laid before it by Senhor Antonio Cabral. The Marat of Lisbon, however, was destined to be converted into something between a Richelieu and a law of South Sea celebrity. He was brought into the ministry by Bomfim, and was the bitter enemy of the Cartistas, (especially of the Marshalls Terceira and Saldanha, in their rebellion of 1837.) intrigued against Bomfim, by whom he had been brought into the ministry, heated the public mind against the government, and eventually, when the people proceeded to violence, had them mowed down by the military. A considerable number of his former democratic associates of the arsenal faction were slaughtered in the Roçio-square, in Lisbon. Ministry after ministry was formed and broke down. Senhor Antonio Cabral had the art to embroil his colleagues, and was especially active and successful in his intrigues against every public man by whom he had been brought into notice, or in anywise benefited. It is needless to say that his enemies were numerous; but in proportion as he grew unpopular with his friends and the public, he became a favorite at court.

Having as usual betrayed his latest benefactor, Bomfim, on the 7th of March, 1838, and caused his fall (just as he had ousted his friend Soares Caldeira from his office in the police, and placed himself in his stead) his political ascendancy was no longer a matter of doubt. Thus far successful, he turned altogether against his old democratic associates, and showed no mercy to them when they attempted to carry out even the least reprehensible of his own doctrines. Some of his lessons were indeed of a very atrocious kind, if the accounts, not of two or three, but of several of his confidential friends err not. On one occasion he is said to have counselled the members of the Camilla Club to make away with three public men, the Count Bomfim, Julio Sanches, and the Baron Ribeira Sabrosa. "It would be easy," he said, "to make an entrance into the house of the first-named of these persons by the window from a neighbouring wall; the house of the second could be got into by the roof, which was low and easily reached; and that of the third was to be entered by buying the tenant of the first story, and from the window of it passing to the second." This ingenious device, however, was too atrocious for his associates, and was not put into practice. The only motive for planning it was, that those liberals did not go far enough in their liberalism, for the fervid patriotism of this red-hot demagogue of 1836.

In his parliamentary and ministerial career, he mingled too much of his passions with his public proceedings, petty animosities guided his politics, his acts of justice even had the air of measures of revenge. His influence at Court, especially over the king, became strong—strong enough for him in 1842 to hazard a revolution without apprehending the consequences of treason. He had, for his encouragement, the high example of his Majesty in 1837, when his horses were put at the disposition of the two marshalls, then in rebellion against the queen's government. He left his ministerial post to make a revolution, to upset the constitution of 1838, and re-establish the Charter of Dom Pedro which he had helped to abolish in 1836. He succeeded; his new ministerial reign began in February, 1842, and it lasted upwards of four years. In that period he suspended the constitution three times, and caused the queen to affix her signature thirteen times to ordinances in violation of the written charter which is the fundamental law of the state.

These things were looked upon at the court, and by the majority of the Cortes, as acts of energy not quite formal, indeed, but expedient; the acts of a strong ministry that had the army at its back—that sustained order and public credit. The energy beyond the law brought law and order, however, into disrepute; a revolt took place in 1843, and the strong government had great difficulty in putting it down. The finances from the day this minister came into power, became more and more embarrassed. The stocks, however, were supported for the time being but by ruinous means—by an organized system of loan making, anticipation of revenue, and stock-jobbing operations carried on with monopolist companies of capitalists created expressly for dealings with government, and contracts with it of an exclusive kind—for which in several instances enormous sums, in what is called *empenhas*, were paid to two individuals of the government (the Cabrals). Venality had reached such a pitch, that the prices of contracts became familiar topics. The tobacco, the soap, the powder, and the road contracts were regularly bought and sold in this manner; and sums were paid for them varying in amount from twenty to fifty contos, that is, from £4,500 to £12,250 sterling each. Nay, in one instance 100 contos were offered for a contract, and refused as too small a sum.

The terrible evil of this great public immorality was that officials in subordinate situations took advantage of the notoriety of this fact to obtain money for applicants for places. The disposal of offices in the provinces especially became a source of great emolument. The applicant usually deposited a sum of money varying from half a conto to one or two contos, in the hands of a third party, a certain shopkeeper, generally of the Cabral party, living in the Roçio. The greater portion of this money in all probability went into the hands of the subordinates; but the disbursers were left to presume that if not all, at least the greater portion, went into the hands of the minister, or his brother and colleague. These suspicions well or ill-founded, acquired unfortunately strong confirmation from the sudden possession of great wealth on the part of the two ministers. In 1842, when Antonio Cabral came into power, he was in indigent circumstances, his salary being his only means of subsistence, as he himself publicly declared in the Cortes. His brother was still worse off then, but now both are rich, possessed of lands, houses, and public securities. The ex-minister of the interior is the proprietor of a castle at Thomar, a palace in Lisbon, and all the luxurious requisites of a vast establishment.

The creation of the bubble companies, the nature of the terms entered into with the public contractors, the necessary

expenses, of a government bayoneted up by a large military force, increased heavily the charges on the treasury (in four years they exceeded the revenue by 8000 contos) It was necessary not only to increase taxation, but to create new places, payable by fees, for the unfortunate supporters of government, especially for those by whose agency the late elections had been carried at the point of the bayonet, and at a large expense both of blood and money. Hence came into operation the new system of taxation and the health law, the immediate cause of the recent rebellion. It is to be observed that the law in question was one of the thirteen signal violations of the charter, inasmuch as it was enacted, not by the legislature, but by royal ordinance, during one of the periods of the acknowledged dictatorship of Senhor Costa Cabral.

The men who bought their places in the provinces, or obtained them for such services as we have alluded to, thought only of turning them to the best account in the shortest possible time! for every body of common sense foresaw the result of this regime of violence and venality. It was not in the nature of things that it could last. The very hottest of the partisans of the Cabrals hated them for acquiring so much of the public spoil in so short a time. There was no consideration, they thought, for the wants of other public employes just as hungry as themselves. In short, the greediness of gain of the Cabrals, and especially of the elder brother, became an object of envious emulation on the part of their followers, and a calamity to the country at large. The principal odium, perhaps somewhat unjustly, fell on the minister of the interior, the Count Thomar. There was no second opinion entertained of him in any class or quarter—

Agioteur adroit, ministre sans moyen,
De rein il fit de l'or et d'un royaume—rien.

The president of the Council of Ministers and minister-of-war, the Duke of Terceira, a soldier of fortune, or rather a fortunate soldier, thought it consistent with his honor to sit in the same cabinet with two such colleagues; and incapable himself of making money "by any indirectness," he satisfied his conscience by maintaining the Cabrals in power without ever affording their integrity a good word in private. The duke is not the wisest man in the world, nor the most wealthy, but he needs money, and loves to live well, and so long as he got "pintos" for his honorable services, it mattered not to him how or whence they came. He rendered the queen good service, and has had the rare felicity of experiencing gratitude for his adhesion to the cause of the Restoration. The duke has the merit of having more than once checked his colleagues in headlong courses of violence against their political opponents.

The Minister of the Marine, Senhor Falcao, like the Duke of Terceira, came into power with the reputation of an honest man. He was a very poor one, the son of a sail-maker of Lisbon, and had risen suddenly from a very humble position. He filled the situation of a clerk for many years in a merchant's office in Lisbon, obtained a clerkship in the marine department, rose to the rank in it of *official mayor*, and eventually to that of minister. With his £750 a year salary he has, however, contrived to purchase a palace and a small estate, and to keep a handsome equipage.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Castro, has never been charged with venality. His political virtue is of a very easy kind however. He has never opposed his colleagues in any acts of violence or illegality, but has continually lent himself to the deception practised on the public by fraudulent expositions of the state of the finances, and has used his official station for private speculations in the funds, which have been moderately fortunate. This gentleman, a few years ago, kept a small retail shop in Oporto. He is a man of some talent, a great deal of astuteness and flexibility of principle.

His colleague of the finance department, Count Tojal, the son of a physician of Don John VI., is one of those public men of easy virtue, who never themselves commit any egregious acts of barefaced venality and corruption, but who wink at their commission while they pursue their own less flagitious schemes for acquiring riches. The count is possessed of considerable wealth. About twenty years ago, as plain John Oliveira, a wine-merchant and afterwards a stock-broker, not very successful, he was well known in London and on the stock-exchange. He came into office with some property inherited from his uncles, it is said, to the extent of £30,000. He is now possessed of upwards of *three hundred and forty thousand pounds* invested in the Portugese stock of the foreign debt, besides capital to a considerable extent invested in the spoil of the church and in a manufacture of paper. All this property, with the exception of the first sum mentioned, was made during the last four years by successful operations, for example, the purchase of "paper" claims on the treasury for salary discounted by him, and lucky hits in the funds which his official position afforded him the opportunities of making. It fortunately happened for the creditors that the interest of the finance minister were for a time identified with theirs. But it was only for a time, and a very short one, though the count labored hard to convince them it would be for a long period. Men of great cunning and eagerness to amass riches frequently deceive themselves, practise on the credulity of others, and end by becoming the dupes of their own artifices. This, in all probability, has been the case of the Count Tojal.

Such are the men who have exercised despotic power over Portugal, and by the rapacity and tyranny of their government have brought that country to its present alarming condition of open rebellion and impending bankruptcy. Their course has been a continued career of illegality, and wanton wickedness in their manifold violations of the charter. No previous ministry had ever such strong and sincere support from the court; no representations against it were listened to. The king, who acts for the sovereign as he is directed to do by his former tutor and present councillor, the German Dietz, seems to have thrown himself and the interests of the crown wholly into the hands of the Cabrals.

It is a matter of general notoriety that the king came to Portugal accompanied by this German gentleman, and has retained him in the palace ever since. Strong objections were raised to this foreigner remaining in the country, and about the person of the king, exercising great influence, and entertaining very strong feelings to the Portugese nation, which he took little trouble to conceal, and still stronger dislike to the form of government given to the nation by the father of the sovereign. He occupied no ostensibly political situation at

court, but he discharged the duties of a councillor to the king, a tutor to the young princes, and an intendant of the palace, in which situation, every action of the queen, even to the most trifling affair of the household, was watched, meddled with, and controlled by this German favourite. The interference of this foreigner in all the concerns of the court, but more especially in all important matters of state, exasperated the Portugese; their press loudly inveighed against it, and the cry was echoed by political men of all parties, with the exception of the Cabrals. The fact of the education of the young princes, in a country in which the Catholic religion is by law the religion of the state, being committed to a foreigner to a different religion, afforded likewise grounds of complaint; but all such complaints have been treated with contempt by the court, and no wonder, for over it Mr. Dietz, the German, virtually reigns. It has ever been a weakness of the Braganza family, to allow themselves to be governed by menials; but it is something novel for the favourite to be a foreigner, in this country above all others, where strangers are received with so much jealousy.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

The following short Review we copy from a London paper of September last, we have not yet had the pleasure of perusing the work, which we have no doubt is full of absurdities.

Woman's Love. Part VIII. By C. H. RODWELL. Chapman and Hall.

Two portrait sketches introduce this part, "Benjamin Bung, the Australian sheep farmer," and "Tan-goo, the New Zealand missionary." The one is a sturdy fellow; the other is tattooed and fitted a *la militaire*; and he affords, moreover, a striking contrast to the barren loneliness of his situation. The author says of Botany Bay:—

In the year 1787, a small fleet of eleven vessels, freighted with, perhaps, as promising a cargo of vice as ever left old England, sailed from Portsmouth, for the then almost unknown shores of New South Wales. In 1788, the Fleet (the *first*, as it was always denominated by the colonists) cast anchor in that bay, whose name was henceforth to become the dread and terror of evil doers. Botany Bay will long hold a conspicuous place in the annals of British crime; and must, in after history, take a grand position, as being the spot upon which the foot of civilization first trod, and thus stamped the foundation of a state in that region which must inevitably become a fifth division of the world. Botany Bay was soon found to be ineligible for the purpose for which it had been selected; but good fortune aided the new settlers, and almost immediately was discovered one of the finest harbours in the known world—Port Jackson, and at the head of one of its romantic inlets, Sydney Cove, the town of Sydney was at once founded. The work of forming new settlements has ever since gone on with surprising and almost magical rapidity; so that upon the shores, which, but a few years ago, were almost untrdden, even by savages, now are found homes for nearly 100,000 Europeans.

Mr. Rodwell, however, changes his course, stating, that as "we are writing a romance of woman's love, and not a history of New South Wales, we will eschew all further statistics, and merely state that it is to one of the last formed settlements, at some distance from the principal seat of government, that we must now transport our readers."

Oh! what a charming place is Sydney town,
Where the men are all so witty,
And the girls are all so pretty.
Oh! what a charming place is Sydney town.

Thus sang and thus thought Benjamin Bung, "as honest a sheep farmer as ever crossed country behind a flock." The narrative is carried to the thirty-second chapter, in which Graph and Julian are continued. Mr. Rodwell is going on in the right direction; and the "smiles and tears" which he produces, will be sympathized with by every patient peruser of his imaginative production.

THE FINE ARTS.

We have again had our attention drawn to another beautiful specimen of modelling in wax. The lady who has been so successful on several occasions in modelling the human face, has been eminently fortunate in producing a most faithful likeness of his Excellency the Governor. Sir Charles is taken in his full uniform, as he appeared on the first opening of the Council, and not only has she succeeded in portraying that impression of good humour and pleasantry which so happily graces his Excellency, but also the faithful representation of his costume; we noticed particularly the beautiful execution of the lace, round the collar of the coat as very striking; in fact, this last production of our fair colonist may be pronounced the chef-d'œuvre of the art. We are truly sorry to state that these beautiful productions do not meet with the encouragement they deserve, the all-engrossing subject, £ s. d., seems to leave no place in the affections of the people of this colony for the encouragement of anything approaching to refinement. Shame, shame! ye grovellers after filthy lucre, would you rather die in obscurity, than be immortalized by the hands of this fair lady?

DYSPEPSIA.—INDIGESTION.

Indigestion is a theme on which volumes have been written—on which volumes will again be written. It is a disorder under whose thralldom a majority of mankind groan and writhe; it spares neither the peer nor the peasant; the luxurious nor the starving; the indolent nor the—Yes, the industrious, the toiling, the temperate man, frequently possesses—truly by the sweat of his brow—an immunity from this root of much evil, which the wealth of a millionaire can seldom purchase. Healthful labor is well required if it disarm such a foe to all ease, comfort, and happiness, as indigestion. Justly does the erudite Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," exclaim, "If the stomach (which he elsewhere calls the 'King of the Belly'), be distempered, all the rest suffer with him, as being deprived of their nutriment, or fed by bad nourishment; by means of which come crudities, obstructions, winds, rumbling, griping, &c." A more modern, but equally correct observer, Whytt, says, "When the stomach is in a sound state, and digestion is properly performed, the spirits are good, and the body is light and easy; but when that organ is out of order, a languor, debility, melancholy, watchfulness or troublesome dreams, the nightmare, &c., are the consequences."

Indigestion must not be considered merely as a solitary disorder or disease of one particular organ—would that it were so!—but as one which influences and controls, to a great degree, every other malady to which the human frame is liable. When the digestion is imperfect, it is impossible that a due supply of pure and