

work harmoniously with the general government. Great stress is, however, laid upon the character of the Brazilians, who are disinclined to change, and upon their habits of obedience to the laws and constituted authority. This gives a well-grounded hope for the peaceful and onward march of the public prosperity under the new constitution.

Every exertion is making to give the young Emperor a good education, and his talents are well spoken of.

The regulation of the currency has continued to claim the attention of the government, as involving the most important questions, and those likely to bring about difficulties. Some apprehensions are entertained that the local governments may apply a remedy themselves. In the Chamber of Deputies, all money-bills originate, but the Senate may amend them. All laws must be sanctioned by the Emperor after having passed both branches of the legislature. In case of disagreement between the two houses, the members unite in the Senate chamber, and the question is decided by a majority of votes. There are no doubt many sources of discord, but they are not fully known by any, except the principal actors, and few are aware how the affairs of the kingdom are going on. At this time (1838 and '39) all those acquainted with the people and government considered the whole kingdom in a precarious state: the administration at Rio Janeiro was believed to be unpopular, while some of the provinces evinced a strong disposition to join with that of Rio Grande in revolution. But this cannot succeed. Rio, with its situation and commercial advantages, must and always will have the ascendancy in one way or other, will control its resources, and must be the seat of government of this empire.

The administration of justice is confided to two high tribunals, which are open to the public, and where causes are decided on appeal by a majority of the judges.

These tribunals are, first, the *Relação*, of which there are two branches, one at Rio and the other at Bahia, each composed of eight judges. Second, the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, of twelve judges. The inferior courts are those for the trial of civil and criminal cases, an Orphans' Court, and a Court and Judge of Findings and Losings, the last of which is not yet abolished, however obsolete it may have become. Great corruption exists in them all, and no class of people are so unpopular as the judges. It is generally believed, and the belief is acted upon, that to obtain justice, all classes, including priests and laymen, lawyer and client, legislators and people, regents and ministers, must submit to great imposition; that it is next to impossible