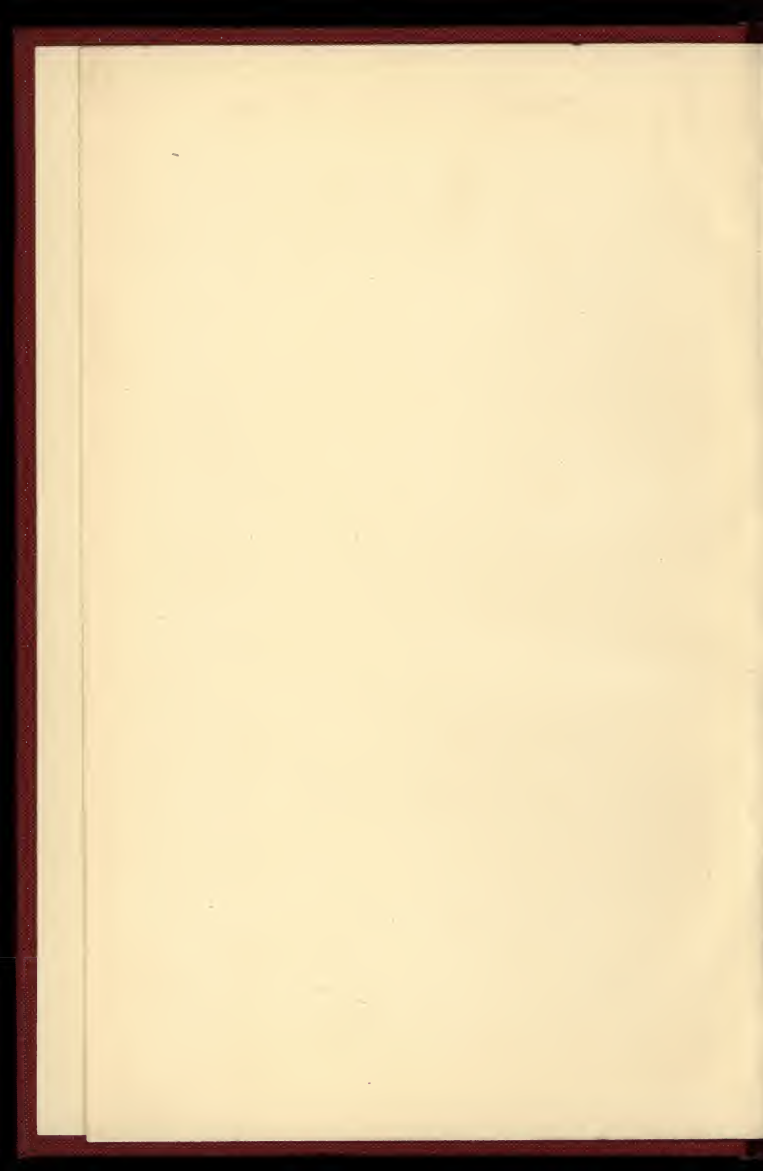


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EXPLANATION OF A VIEW OF RIO JANEIRO, exhibiting in the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.



- 1 Boa Viage
- 2 Bay of Jurajuba
- 3 Pico
- 4 Santa Cruz

- 5 Lage
- 6 Batteries of St. João & St. Theodosia
- 7 Pão Daçucar
- 8 Fort & Telegraph Lima

- 9 Bay of Boto Fogo
- 10 Villegagnon
- 11 Cateté
- 12 Gloria

- 13 Corcovado
- 14 Beira da Lapa
- 15 Santa Theresa
- 16 Aqueduct

- 17 Pussio Publico
- 18 Misericordia
- 19 Military Hospital
- 20 Cathedral

- 21 Tejuca
- 22 Boats
- 23 The Doris



- 24 St. José
- 25 Palace
- 26 Royal Chapel
- 27 Custom House

- 28 Candelaria
- 29 Bishops Palace
- 30 St. Bento
- 31 Arsenal

- 32 Ilha das Cobras
- 33 Ilha dos Ratos
- 34 Distant 34 Miles
- 35 " 29 Miles

- 36 Friars Island
- 37 Ilha da Governador
- 38 Distant 31 Miles
- 39 Serra dos Orgaos

- 40 Distant 28 Miles
- 41 Armazão
- 42 Praya Grande
- 43 Braganza
- 44 Fort Gravata

- 45 The Spartiate
- 46 The Blanche
- 47 Pedro Primeiro
- 48 Steam Boat
- 49 Lord Cochrane

DESCRIPTION
OF A VIEW OF THE
CITY OF ST. SEBASTIAN,
AND THE BAY OF
RIO JANEIRO,

NOW EXHIBITING IN THE
PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,
ROBERT BURFORD,
FROM
DRAWINGS TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1823.

THE VIEW OF THE CITY AND BAY OF
G E N O A
IS ALSO OPEN.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. AND C. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

1828.

Price Sixpence.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF
NAVARIN,
IS NOW EXHIBITING AT THE
PANORAMA, STRAND.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

VIEW OF RIO JANEIRO.

THE City of St. Sebastian, commonly called Rio Janeiro, the capital of the province of that name, and the metropolis of all Brazil. Its proximity to the mining districts and to the river La Plata, together with its spacious and well defended harbour, offering advantages greatly superior to Bahia, the court was removed from thence in 1763, since which it has been the residence of seven successive Viceroys. It is at present the most important, populous, and commercial city in Brazil, and perhaps no port in the whole world is better situated for general trade: it enjoys the convenience of intercourse equally with Europe, America, Africa, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands; and, as the capital of a rich and most extensive country, commands internal resources of immense amount and value.

The Bay (named by the aboriginal inhabitants Nethero Hy, or hidden water,) is in every respect one of the finest known, and forms the key to all the southern parts of the kingdom. It cannot be excelled for capaciousness and the security it affords vessels of every description. The entrance, embosomed in lofty and sublime scenery, is only 850 fathoms in width and 14 deep. It is at all times easy of entrance and egress, there being a daily alternation of land and sea breezes: the former, which commences late in the evening, prevails until eight or nine in the morning; shortly after which that from the sea begins, and lasts until sunset. The length of the Bay, north by south, is six leagues by four at its greatest breadth, and thirty-two in circumference; and has depth for the reception of the largest fleets. The surrounding scenery is of the most picturesque, majestic, and beautiful description. Few spots in the new world are more indebted to the hand of Nature. Every object is on the boldest and most magnificent scale. Lofty rocks of clustered columns, abrupt and towering precipices of wild and fanciful shapes, universally robed in verdant shrubs and tropical forest trees, with broken patches of rich verdure occupying every spot where Nature can fix a root, the dark green foliage forming a fine contrast with the yellow sand of the beach and the deep blue sea, in some places terminating abruptly, in others leaving beautiful vallies, coves, and recesses of more perfect cultivation, interspersed with white houses, cottages, groves of orange, mango, and other trees, &c.

The City, situated on the western side, with its white houses and its airy and elegant aqueduct surrounded by green and sloping banks; each little eminence crowned by a church, convent, or fort; the verdant isles, of which there are nearly one hundred, of every diversity of shape,

and exhibiting every variety of tint that an exuberant and incessant vegetation is capable of affording, enlivened and ornamented by forts and buildings; the shipping of every country at anchor in various parts of the Bay, and the numerous picturesque boats always on the water; the whole illuminated by a brilliant and cloudless sky:—forms one of the most beautiful and animated scenes that can possibly be conceived.

The Portuguese claim the discovery of Brazil for their countryman Pedro Alvarez Cabral, but this honour undoubtedly belongs to the celebrated Spanish pilot Vincente Yañez Pinçon, the companion of Columbus, in 1499; for it was not until the following year that Cabral anchored in Port Seguro, and took possession of the country in the name of Portugal. In 1502 it was named Brazil by Amerigo Vespucci, on account of a dye wood so called, which was found in large quantities. He made the first settlement, but as the country did not produce gold, nor that rich trade which a newly established commerce with the east did, it was for a long period neglected. Joam III. divided the coast into captaincies amongst private adventurers, to whom an unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and military, was given. One of the first of these captains, Martin Affonso de Souza, took possession in 1531, and, in exploring the coast, entered the Bay on the 1st of January, 1532, and from that circumstance very improperly gave it the name it still bears, Rio de Janeiro or River of January. It had previously been entered by J. D. de Soulis in 1515, who with several of his men were murdered and devoured by the natives in Rio de la Plate.

The first European settlement in the Bay was made by Nicolas Durand de Villegagnon, a native of Provins en Brie, in 1558. His avowed object was the propagation of Calvinism in the new world, and to afford a refuge for the persecuted Hugonots. Being joined by many very respectable adventurers, he fixed first on an island near the entrance on which Fort Lagé now stands, but, finding no protection against the high tides, soon removed to an island near the centre, which still bears his name, and was singularly adapted for protection, especially against such enemies as the Indians. His behaviour soon became so intolerant, that many of his friends left him in disgust, and deterred others from joining. In this state of affairs orders arrived from Portugal for their expulsion. In January 1560 they were attacked by Mem de Sa, the governor of Brazil, and, after a spirited resistance, being defeated, fled to the continent, and united themselves to the Tamoya Indians.

In 1564 Estacio de Sa, the governor's nephew, was sent from Lisbon to form a settlement, but his means enabled him only to fortify a spot near the Sugar Loaf, called Villa Velha, probably the site of the present St. Juan; until his uncle with a considerable force coming to his assistance, the French and Indians were attacked on St. Sebastian's Day, 1567, totally defeated, and their strong forts Uraçumiri and Parana-pucuy taken. Immediately after the victory, Mem, according to his instructions, traced out the present city, which in honour of the day he named St. Sebastian, and for its defence fortified both sides of the entrance to the harbour. Before these works were completed, the French made an attack; and, being defeated, their guns were mounted on the new works. The colony being in possession of far greater na-

tural advantages than either Bahia or Olinda, the principal settlements, and enjoying a much greater degree of quiet, soon began to flourish. Sugar and cotton were introduced and planted with success; mines of gold and diamonds were discovered; and the population and trade rapidly increased.

In 1710 a French squadron effected a landing at Guaratibi, about forty miles from Rio, on which they marched 1000 marines; after a desperate struggle they were defeated by the bravery of F. F. de Menezes, a Trinitarian friar, but the victory was disgraced by the most inhuman conduct. To revenge this defeat, the famous Du Guay Trouin arrived off the coast, and during a fog entered the Bay on the 12th of September, where his appearance caused such consternation that the forts and the city were surrendered, and after being plundered were ransomed for 600,000 cruzadoes.

In 1807 the court of Lisbon, judging it prudent to seek shelter and protection in its transatlantic possessions, eight sail of the line, four frigates, and two brigs, left the Tagus on the 29th of November, under convoy of the British ships Marlborough, London, Bedford, and Monarch; and, after remaining a month at Bahia, arrived in safety at Rio, where the Prince Regent fixed his court, on the 7th of March, 1808. The arrival of the royal family produced many remarkable changes. The ports were opened, and during the first year ninety foreign ships entered the Bay; and the City, which was confined to little more than the ground it occupied a century previous, rapidly increased. Squares and streets were planned, churches built and endowed, a bank established, a theatre opened, newspapers published, &c. The fine country between the Corcovado and the sea was soon occupied with delightful country seats. The beautiful bays, above and below surrounded by swamps and morasses, the residence of gipsies and fishermen, were drained, and soon became populous suburbs. Woods and hills were cleared; farms and gardens sprung up in their places; and the delicate fruits and vegetables of Europe and Africa were soon added to the native riches of the soil.

During the residence of the court amongst them, the Brazilians had no inducement to break with the mother country; but when it became manifest that the king was about to leave, and that the country was to return to its former state, symptoms of independence began to show themselves. Various parts of the country were soon in a state of revolution, and a constitution similar to that adopted by the Cortes in Lisbon was demanded and proclaimed. The presence of the King and the influence of the court stifled for some time any public manifestation of this feeling in Rio; but at last it burst forth, and the King was unwillingly obliged to submit: no arguments could, however, prevail on him to remain; having made over the government to Don Pedro and a council, he sailed on the 24th of April, 1821. This re-emigration produced the greatest commercial distress, it being calculated that 12,000 persons, having with them at least fifty millions of cruzadoes, left the country.

In September 1822 Don Pedro was acclaimed by general voice Emperor, and a new constitution framed. Subsequent events are too gene-

rally known to need repetition. Brazil has happily overcome her principal difficulties, and is rising fast in rank and prosperity.

Lord Cochrane was invited to take the command of the fleet, and for that purpose arrived in the Bay, on the 13th of March, 1823. About that time the present View was taken, his lordship's ship, with several others which composed the Brazilian navy, being represented in various parts of the Bay.

The view taken from the harbour about a mile from the City is the finest and most extensive that can be obtained; from whence its lofty eminences, crowned with convents, &c. and the beautiful hills in its environs, interspersed with villas, gardens, &c. have a rich and magnificent appearance. The City occupies a plain on the north-eastern part of a tongue of land of an irregular shape, stretching towards the north, and being on the south connected with the continent. The most ancient and important part of the city is built on the beach: the Rua de Dereite, the principal street of good buildings, runs parallel with it for some distance; from which minor streets branch at right angles, being again intersected by others to the distance of above a mile. Very few towers or domes attract the view at a distance by their superior height; nor do many public buildings line the shore, excepting the royal palace, which is seen to great advantage, the landing being within sixty yards of its doors. The new City, which for the most part has arisen since the arrival of the court, is connected by the wooden bridge St. Diogo, over a branch of the Bay called Sacco d'Alferes, with the south-west quarter or Bairro de Mato Porcas, and by the extensive suburb of Catumbi with the royal palace St. Christovão. Mato Porcas lies against the lower eminences of the Corcovado, in a line with which are the Two Brothers, Gavia, and other mountains of uncouth name and stupendous altitude. Farther south are the bays of Catete and Botofogo, and the pleasant valley of Laranjeiros. On the northern side the City is enclosed by a cordon of five oblong mountains, between which and the water there is space for only one street. These are crowned by the monastery of St. Bento, Fort Conceição, &c. All parts of the view are picturesquely mountainous, and present an infinite variety of novel, sublime, and wondrous scenery, of which any verbal description must fail to give an adequate idea.

The City is divided into seven parishes; besides the churches of which, there are a considerable number of chapels, monasteries, and religious houses, some very extensive, but very few remarkable either in their architecture or internal decorations. Religious festivals occur almost daily, and are accompanied by more parade than in any Catholic country of Europe. In various parts of the City arches are erected against the houses, having folding doors, containing pictures and statues of saints, opened on particular occasions. There are also many statues of the Virgin, which remain covered during the day, and are illuminated at vespers by the candles of the devout. There are two handsome squares besides that of the palace; one the Constituição, containing the Theatre, Barracks, and some good houses; the other Campo St. Anna, containing the Church St. Anna, the Amphitheatre, and the Museum. The houses are generally of two stories in height, but there are some

of three, and many of only one; they are well built of granite or brick, covered with shell lime, the door posts, window frames, &c. being of massy quartz from Bahia; they were formerly disfigured by gloomy latticed Cabinets or Jealousies, which were removed on the arrival of the court, and have been replaced by light balconies and glass windows; the lower parts of a few houses still exhibit this deformity, which, as well as many of the doors, open outwards, to the great annoyance of passengers. The houses of a single story consist of one good room, floored with boards, with alcoves for sleeping, a kitchen, and an enclosed yard, with stable, &c. the only passage to which is through the best apartment. The houses of two or three stories, for the higher classes, have usually an open space in front, with large folding-gates; a broad flight of steps leads to the upper story, consisting of the sala or drawing room, gorgeously painted and gilt, with folding doors leading to the sleeping alcoves, beyond which is a veranda, in which the family generally take their meals, and receive visits during the day; the lower parts are occupied by the slaves, cattle, and for other domestic purposes. When used as a shop, there is a private passage and staircase leading to the upper part, mostly occupied by a distinct family. The shops are not very numerous: goldsmiths, lapidaries, and chemists, make the greatest shew. "London superfine" meets the eye in every quarter; cottons and cloths from Manchester and Yorkshire, hardware from Birmingham, crockery, &c. are but little dearer than in England. There are also many houses for the sale of eatables and liquors, kept by Englishmen, who, as a temptation to their countrymen, have hoisted their favourite signs of Union Jacks, Jolly Tars, Red Lions, &c. The houses in the suburbs are large, more convenient, and abound in the comforts of Europe: they are generally in large gardens, which during a great part of the year resemble huge bouquets; delicate plants from all parts of the globe flourish beside the gayer and more luxuriant shrubs of the country. The walks and raised water-ways are ornamented with vases of aloes, tuberose, &c. intermixed with statues and small fountains, and are shaded by orange, fig, guava, banana, and cocoa trees; above which appear the bread fruit, palm, jacas, and Sapuçuye nut, with the beautiful scarlet and lilac blossoms of the magnificent erythrina and the African melia.

The population of the city and suburbs, which before the arrival of the court did not exceed 50,000, is now estimated by a very intelligent author* at 135,000, which number he divides into the following classes:—

Portuguese and Brazilians	25,000
Blacks	105,000
Foreigners	4,000
Gipsies	400
Indian Caboclos or mixed race	600
	135,00

* Caldcleugh.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

No. 1.—*Boa Viage,*

A small island at the entrance of the Bay, called by the English Five Fathom Bay. The island is a hundred feet in height, with nearly perpendicular sides of grey and brown stone and red clay, intermixed with patches of rich verdure. On the summit is a small white church, where in former times the mariner paid his last devotions previous to his embarkation.

No. 3.—*Pico,*

A very steep mountain on a tongue of land forming the eastern side of the entrance to the harbour.

No. 4.—*Santa Cruz.*

The Fort of Santa Cruz, a work of considerable strength, forms the principal defence of the Bay. Ships entering or leaving are obliged to bring-to under its guns. It is situated on the lowest part of a smooth rock of granite, from the body of which it is separated by a fissure of some width. It is in general from twenty-four to thirty feet in height, mounts twenty-three guns towards the sea, is flanked by batteries towards the east and west, mounting thirty-three guns, and is protected by a regular front for musketry, running between the hills. The mountain above is topped by a signal staff, from which notice is given to the city of approaching vessels.

No. 5.—*Lage,*

A small square Fort, on a mass of naked rocks, a short distance from the entrance of the Bay, over which the sea breaks with great violence in stormy weather.

No. 6.—*Batteries of St. João and St. Theodosia,*

Defending the west side of the entrance to the Bay. This is supposed to have been the site of the first Portuguese settlement at Rio.

No. 7.—*Paò Dâçucar.*

The Sugar Loaf, a bare rock, which from a base of about 400 feet shoots up to the height of nearly 1000 feet, and from its peculiar shape and height serves to mark the entrance to the Bay. The strata of which it is composed appear to run nearly perpendicular. This rock was considered to be perfectly inaccessible, until a British sailor a short time since climbed and planted thereon the British flag, much to the surprise and consternation of the citizens. The flag remained some time, no one being found sufficiently hardy to attempt its removal, until the same sailor volunteered his services.

No. 9.—*Bay of Boto Fogo,*

A most delightful spot, rich in every description of natural beauty, and surrounded by pretty villas, which have sprung up since the arrival of the royal family, at which period it was inhabited by fishermen and gipsies. The beach on the northern side is the resort of bathers, and was selected for horse races, in imitation of those of England. At its farthest extremity is a narrow gorge, between the Corcovado and the rocks belonging to the Sugar Loaf group, leading to the beautiful Lake Roderigo Freitas, which is five miles in circumference; on the borders of which are the Royal Powder Manufactories; and the Royal Botanical Gardens, founded by the Conde de Linhares for the cultivation of tea and oriental spices: a number of families, accustomed to the management of these plants, were brought from the interior of China to superintend them. The cinnamon, nutmeg, clove, and camphor, flourish as well as in their native soil; but the tea has not met with the same success, and is now neglected. Near the entrance of the gorge is a village of gipsies, who probably first arrived in the country when it was used as a place of banishment for criminals. They preserve their peculiar character and appearance, and conform in outward acts to the religion of the country. The families are generally stationary, and employ themselves in fishing; the men rove the country, and are great horse-jockies; some few are rich, and engage in trade. To call a man Zingara is to call him knave.

No. 10.—*Villegagnon*,

A small island about two miles from the entrance to the Bay, so called from M. Villegagnon, who established a colony on it in 1558. He constructed the fort, which he called Coligni, in honour of an excellent man and famous admiral of that name, his patron and warm supporter in the undertaking. The surface of the island has undergone many alterations since that period from the encroachments of the sea; in 1817 an immense mass disappeared during a gale. The fortifications, which nearly cover the island, are very strong.

No. 12.—*Gloria*.

The Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria stands on a platform, a little more than half way up a beautiful and nearly insulated hill of the same name. The body of the church is octagon, thirty-two feet in diameter, and is very neatly ornamented; the choir is of the same shape, twenty-one feet in diameter. The royal family very frequently visit this church on holidays. The hill commands a fine view of the Bay, and is covered with villas, chiefly inhabited by English families. At a short distance is the Royal Palace of St. Christovão, the usual residence of the royal family. The entrance to this palace is by a pair of beautiful gates, a copy of those at Sion House, and were sent as a present to the late King by the Duke of Northumberland.

No. 13.—*Corcovado*.

The Corcovado Mountain is by English measurement 2100 feet in height.

No. 14.—*Beira da Lapa*,

A sort of terrace raised about sixty years ago in front of a rock, which when it jutted farther into the water constituted one of the chief defences of the native Indians against their invaders. At present this terrace joins the city to the Gloria, and is skirted by a row of small uniform houses, delightfully situated, but abandoned to the lower classes, on account of the road passing close in front of them.

No. 15.—*Santa Theresa*.

The ascent to the Convent of Santa Theresa is very steep, but is well paved: it is next in rank to Ajuda, (which stands in the city, and cannot be seen,) and contains twenty-one nuns. Extraordinary care has been taken to secure the windows of this establishment, in consequence of an elopement through one of them some time back. The chapel is small and neat, and the gardens on a declivity towards the west, through which the Aqueduct passes, are delightful.

No. 16.—*The Aqueduct*.

The Aqueduct, by which most of the fountains in the city are supplied, is a noble work, an imitation of that erected by John V. at Lisbon: it consists of two walls of brick, six feet in height, arched over, having at intervals apertures for light and air, and iron gates for the entrance of workmen. The canal is of blocks of granite, and is eighteen inches wide, twenty-four deep, and three miles in length. It commences at the Corcovado Mountain, where there is a fine cascade, the waters of which are collected in a covered reservoir. It then passes along the eastern ridge of the precipice, the mountain rising to the left, then crossing the ridge, which is narrow, it follows the western side for a considerable distance, being cut in the solid rock. It then passes to another ridge, which being clay is cut down for its passage, and winds through a thick wood. Above the Convent of St. Theresa it approaches the very point of the hill, and descends very rapidly through the gardens to a suite of arches below, which convey it to the hill St. Antonio and to the city. At the head is an inscription, stating it to have been commenced in 1744.

No. 17.—*Passeio Publico*.

The Public Gardens are a small level, laid out in rather a formal style. The entrance is by a handsome gate in the Rua das Marrecas; the principal avenue extends from this gate to a terrace at the opposite extremity of the garden, about ten feet high, where a mass of grotto work supports two bronze alligators entwined, who spout water from their mouths, and seem about to leap into the basin beneath, which receives it. The water then flows to two reservoirs, even with the ground, behind which are seats covered with lattice work, ornamented with the everblowing

rose, splendid passion-flowers, and other beautiful creeping plants, and shaded by the mango, jaca, yto, and rose apple trees. Just by are two slender pyramids of granite, of good proportions, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The terrace, a hundred feet long, is paved in chequer-work of different coloured granites, and is furnished with seats. The parapet to the sea is covered with vases of flowers, &c.; at each end are small square pavillions, containing views of Rio, the country, manufactories, and produce, richly painted and gilt. There was formerly a breed of cochineal insects in this garden on Indian fig-trees, planted for that purpose on the shore, but now neglected. In the vicinity of this garden are the new markets; that for fish, close to the sea, is well supplied; on the opposite side parrots and other birds of beautiful plumage are exposed for sale, with vegetables and fruit of every description from all parts of the world.

No. 18.—*Miseracordia*,

For the cure of invalids, established 1582, is a large clean and excellent structure, well endowed. The houses in the city which belong to it have a tablet over the entrance expressive of the fact. About 2000 patients annually receive relief; the only recommendation required is a certificate of poverty, signed by a respectable person, without which a moderate sum is demanded for accommodation. There is a ward for lunatics, and an establishment connected with it for the reception of orphans, who are well taken care of, and apprenticed at a proper age. Ten thousand children were put into the wheel of this establishment in about nine years. There is a recolhimento, or religious establishment for females attached to the Miseracordia, where they enjoy the security of a convent without taking the vows.

No. 19.—*Military Hospital*,

A large and substantial building, well situated to enjoy the full freshness of the sea breeze: it will contain several hundred male patients. Near it is an important guard-house, the most elevated look-out in the city; also the old Fort of Monte, and a small chapel dedicated to St. Lorenzo.

No. 20.—*Cathedral*,

Dedicated to St. Sebastian, stands on the pleasant hill of that name, a spot celebrated in the early history of the settlement. The church is a low plain substantial building, oblong, with two small turrets, but no windows. The interior has but little ornament, and the altar is very plain; around are traces of extensive foundations, near it stands a pillar of chiselled feldspar, four feet above the ground, two broad, and one thick; on one side are the arms of Portugal, on the other the insignia of the Order of Christ; it is supposed to be the identical stone by which possession of Brazil was taken, and brought from Bahia when the church was built. Rio was created a bishopric in 1776.

No. 21.—*Tejuca*.

In the midst of these high soaring masses, which are about nine miles distant, are the Cascades of Tejuca, one of the most interesting objects in the vicinity of Rio; the ascent, between high rocks, was until lately difficult of access, the descent on the opposite side is still dangerous; a succession of fine waterfalls forms a magnificent lake below. The road leads to a platform 150 feet square, the centre of two splendid falls; the waters descend by a perpendicular rugged precipice 100 feet in height, and, passing in a stream across the platform, have a second fall of equal altitude. A fugitive bishop and his followers, flying from the city when it was in possession of the French in 1711, discovered this profound seclusion. They cut niches in the rock for figures of saints, mutilated portions of which, with two stone altars, still remain. The district of Tejuca is extensive, and belongs principally to one individual, Conde Dasceca. Coffee trees have been planted with great success.

No. 22.—*Boats*.

Most of the boats and canoes which ply about the Bay have a standing awning covered with reeds, and two large triangular sails; they are manned by four, six, or eight negroes, according to their size, whose savage and uncouth countenances, and tattooed and naked limbs, are an extraordinary sight to Europeans; they rise at each stroke of the oar, and throw themselves backward into their seats, and invariably accompany their work with some wild national air, which they vociferate at the utmost pitch of the voice. The man at the helm is generally a mulatto or white.

No. 24.—*St. José.*

The Church of St. José stands in the street of the same name at the back of the Palace. It is the oldest parish church, and is a dark and damp, low, massive building.

No. 25.—*Palace.*

The Royal Palace consists of that formerly occupied by the Viceroy, the Church and Convent of the Carmelites, and the Senate House; the first is on the south side of the square, the latter on the west, the north is a row of private houses, and the fourth side has a handsome pier of granite, with steps to the sea. The Palace of the Viceroy stands on a piece of ground seventy yards by twenty-six, with an open court and piazza in the centre; it has nine windows in a row towards the Bay, and twenty-four towards the square. When occupied by the Viceroy, it contained the mint and a prison; these were soon ejected, and the Convent of the Carmelites connected by a covered passage. The lower part is now occupied by offices, guard-rooms, &c.; the upper contains a handsome suite of apartments used on all state occasions. The lower part of the convent is converted into kitchens, the upper into domestic apartments. The architecture is very mean, and the whole very much resembles a large manufactory. In the front towards the water is a large fountain resembling a tower.

No. 26.—*Royal Chapel.*

Formerly the Church of the Carmelites. The ascent to the eastern door, the height and proportions of which are good, is by a few broad steps. The interior is spacious and well lighted, with a lofty well painted roof, and contains some fine specimens of carving of angels, saints, &c. and a profusion of gilding. It is divided into a nave, small transept, and chancel. The two sides of the nave are railed off for men, the centre being allotted to females, who kneel or sit on the floor, without distinction as to rank; beneath are the catacombs. The chancel is spacious, and carpeted; on the right is the altar, which is superb; over it is a painting representing Our Lady covering with her cloak Queen Donna Maria and the royal family on their arrival; in the centre is the Bishop's Throne, and on the left the Royal Box; over the entrance is the orchestra, containing a fine organ; in the front of the gallery is a large carved head of an infidel, the face expressing rage and consternation, with the large eyes intently fixed on the crucifix at the altar, the mouth is open, and a pipe from the organ communicates with it; at certain parts of the service, and at the elevation of the Host, the key being touched, a dismal groan issues from it. Adjoining the Chapel Royal is the Capella dos Terceiros, about the same size, but much less splendid; the front is of brown stone, the doors remarkably handsome. The Royal Library is also in this part of the palace: it consists of between 60 and 70,000 volumes, brought from Portugal by the late King; to which an addition has lately been made of the Conde de Barca's library, modern books, and prints, at an expense of 15,530,900 rees. It is open to the public six hours each day.

No. 28.—*Candelaria.*

This Church is a most noble pile of recent erection, and by far the finest specimen of taste and magnificence that Rio can boast of. It has two steeples, and a richly ornamented front. The interior is equally elegant. Chaplains officiate daily.

No. 29.—*The Bishop's Palace.*

The Palace of the Bishops is very large, and well built. The lower part, used as offices, is surrounded by a piazza. A large garden at the back communicates with the Fort Conceição, the strongest work in the city.

No. 30.—*St. Bento.*

The principal monastery in Rio, stands on a fine rocky elevation, and commands an extensive view of the City and Bay. The ascent, which is very steep, leads to an area, paved with brick, and defended by a wall, breast high. At the extremity of this area is the chapel, which has been erected above a century: it has two turrets, furnished with a clock and bells; the interior is very splendid, and contains much carving, gilding, fine altars, &c. The house is large, with an open area, surrounded by a piazza in the centre, and a commodious refectory, in the anti-room of which is a curious old picture, representing the tree of life in full blossom, each flower, which somewhat resembles a rose, contains a Benedictine friar in the full habit of the order.

No. 31.—*Arsenal.*

Until lately this department of the state was very much neglected. Under the present Emperor it is rapidly improving. Several ships have been built, and naval stores of every description prepared. In a line with the Arsenal are the Exchange and Custom House, and the warehouses and wharfs belonging thereto.

No. 32.—*Ilha das Cobras.*

Serpent Island is a rock about 300 yards in length from east to west. The highest point, on which stands the Citadel, a small square fort, is eighty feet above the water; the opposite extremity, to which it gradually slopes, being only eight feet. It contains the State Prison, Dock-yard, Warehouses for Hides and Sugar, and Naval Storehouses; and is fortified with forty-six guns. The largest vessels can anchor round the whole island. On the northern side merchant vessels lie for the purpose of taking in and discharging their cargoes from barges.

No. 33.—*Ilha dos Ratos,*

Or Rat Island, probably so called from being infested with these animals, which are of an enormous size, and very numerous in the city. The canine race are quite regardless of them, and they are frequently seen feeding from the same heap of garbage. Their dental powers are such, that a thick door is often perforated in a single night.

No. 39.—*Serra dos Orgaos.*

The Organ Mountains are the principal range in Rio, and divide the province into two parts. That part of them which assimilates more distinctly to the object from which they derive their name is a collection of pyramidal rocks, somewhat like the pipes of an organ, separated by profound winding and narrow valleys, thirty-seven miles distant.

Nos. 34, 35, 38, and 40, are part of the range.

No. 37.—*Ilha da Governado.*

Governor's Island is nearly in the centre of the Bay. It is of an irregular form, two leagues from east to west, with many head-lands and small creeks: it forms the parish of Our Lady of Ajuda, and was formerly a royal preserve, but has been thrown open to the public since the revolution. There are two very extensive plantations of sugar on it.

No. 42.—*Praya Grande.*

A small recess with a broad beach: it is a beautiful and agreeable place, every where enlivened by handsome villas, plantations, &c.; it is very populous, and has undergone more advantageous changes than any part of the Bay. Many of the citizens retire here during certain months for the benefit of bathing. The port established here communicates with all the eastern parts of the province, and with the roads to Espírito Santo and Fort Seguiu. The Portuguese troops were banished to this place when the Emperor was called to the throne, until transports were provided for their conveyance to Portugal.

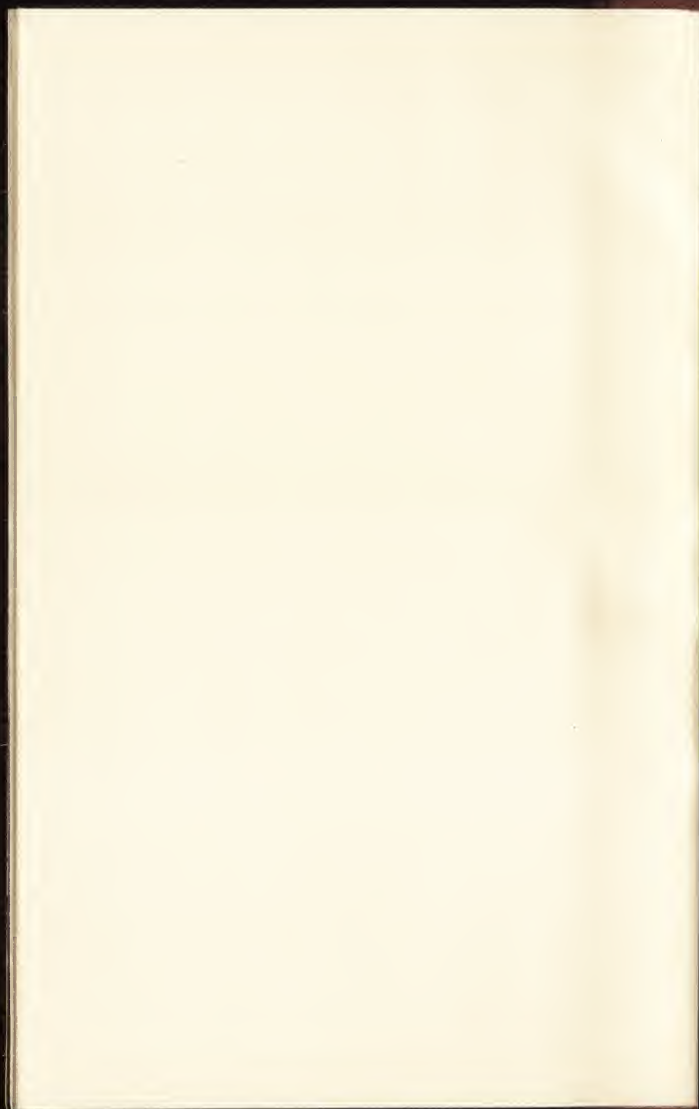
No. 47.—*Pedro Primeiro,*

Formerly the Martim Freitas, but thoroughly repaired and beautified under the immediate inspection of the Emperor. She is a very handsome two-decker, without a poop, mounting seventy-eight guns. Lord Cochrane hoisted his flag on the 20th of March, 1823.





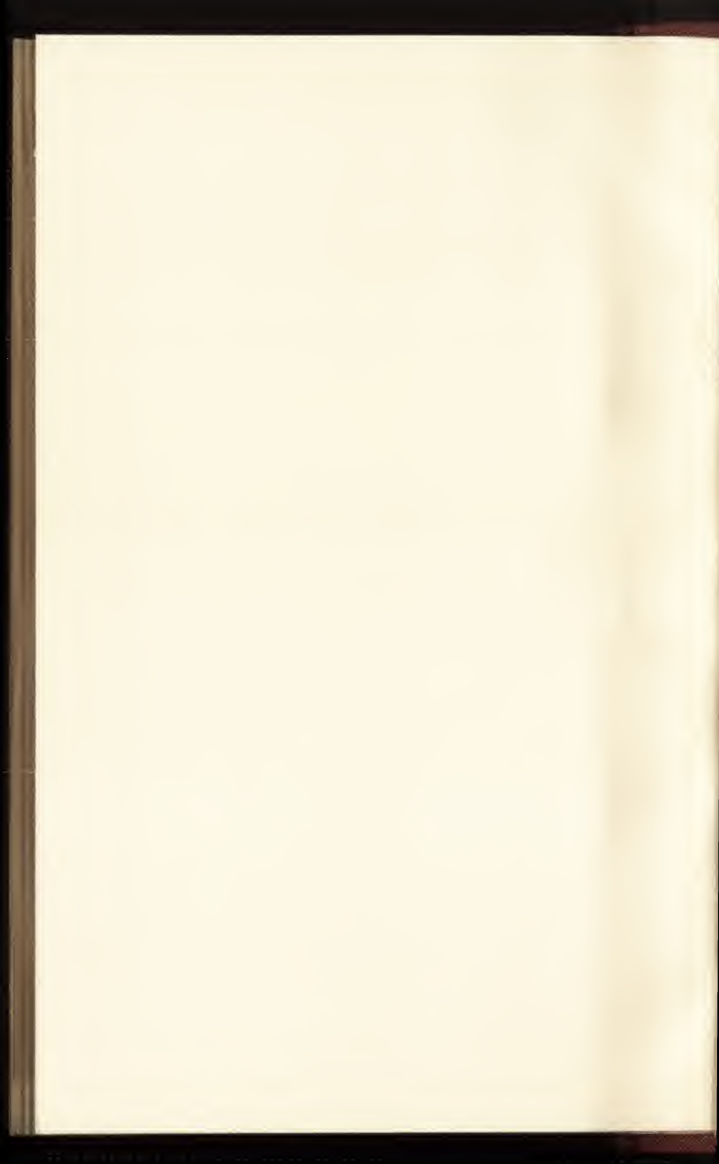
































DESCRIPTION OF RIO JANEIRO — BURFORD