

recording such a busy life. Some traits of character, however, do stand out. His integrity and moral independence are revealed in his diplomatic and pedagogical activities. As one who had so often "gone back to the sources" in his writing and ideas, he was impatient of dogmatic assertions and had slight respect for traditions based upon them. It was inevitable, therefore, that he should be something of a skeptic or agnostic in religious matters. One feels a certain admiration for that rugged independence when, unlike so many other liberals and thinkers, he refused to be reconciled with the Church on his deathbed. He remained true to his lifelong convictions, dying November 4, 1907, at the age of seventy-seven.

An appendix contains hitherto unpublished documents pertaining to the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, the brief will of Barros Arana, a bibliography of his writings in chronological order, and a bio-bibliography. There is no index but the table of contents gives detailed chapter headings. The work, taken as a whole, is a splendid addition to a growing literature of the cultural history of Spanish America.

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O Marquez de Abrantes. By PEDRO CALMON. (Rio de Janeiro, Editora Guanabara, Waissman, Koogan Ltda., 1933. Pp. 300.)

The author of this book is one of the most prolific contemporary writers of Brazil. During the last ten years or so he has produced about a dozen volumes on literary subjects, law, history, and economics, besides numerous contributions to newspapers and magazines. This he has done apparently without neglecting his political and professional duties, having represented with great distinction his native state in the federal chamber of deputies during the last years of the "old republic" and occupying the chair of history at the normal school in Rio de Janeiro.

It is not surprising therefore to find that in spite of the brilliancy of his literary style and truly remarkable breadth of historical knowledge, his works show a rather confused general arrangement of materials and do not give the reader a clear-cut picture of their subject matter. This is particularly true in the present volume. No subject could possibly be of greater interest to the author than the personality

of his distinguished ancestor, Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida, better known in Brazilian history as the Marquez de Abrantes, yet although the participation by Abrantes in the political life of the first and second empires is well presented by the author, a sufficient biographical delineation of that eminent Brazilian statesman is lacking. At the same time, Sr. Calmon missed the opportunity to depict Brazilian society during the first half of the nineteenth century with requisite clearness. After all, Abrantes was one of the best representatives of that landed aristocracy which produced the Andrada brothers, Barbacena, Caxias, and so many others, and which was responsible for the victory of the independence movement and the establishment and consolidation of the monarchical régime in Brazil.

The personality of Abrantes is, indeed, of tremendous interest to the student of Brazilian history. Born in Bahia, of a distinguished and wealthy family which had settled in Brazil during the sixteenth century, Miguel Calmon was educated in Coimbra, Portugal. He began his political career by taking to Bahia in 1822 a collective letter written to their constituents by the representatives from that province in the *cortes* of Lisbon. In the short struggles between the Portuguese and Brazilian patriots, Miguel Calmon took a prominent part, being responsible for the organization in Bahia of the so-called *Caixas militares* which gathered funds for the support of the patriotic troops. He was a member of the provisional council which governed Bahia until the establishment of a regular government and in July, 1823, was elected, with two other patriots, to represent his native province in the constituent assembly which met at Rio de Janeiro in May of that year.

During the stormy sessions of the assembly, Calmon attempted, although in vain, to call attention to the economic needs of the country. In the struggle between the constituent assembly and the crown, Calmon sided with Dom Pedro I., whose faithful friend he remained for many years, in fact, until he was repudiated by the emperor himself.

After the dissolution of the assembly by the emperor, Calmon returned to Bahia and was once more elected to represent his native province in the legislative assembly convened by Dom Pedro to meet in 1826 under the new constitution of 1824; but before taking his seat in that body, made a trip to Europe in order to study political and economic matters. The parliamentary system of England and, above

all, the industrial revolution with all its economic implications, fascinated him so much that while in Switzerland he began to write his impressions and his volume *Cartas politicas de Americus*, was published in London in 1826, just before he returned to Brazil.

Back in Rio de Janeiro, Calmon devoted the best of his time and energy to the service of his country. Appointed minister of finance four times (in 1827, 1828, 1841, and 1863), and minister of foreign affairs twice (in 1837 and 1862), he may truly be considered one of the most dynamic and progressive statesmen of the monarchical era in Brazil. As minister of finance, he defended the funding of the public debt, the stabilization of the currency, the establishment of an amortization agency, and the adoption of a new budgetary system. Under different circumstances he might have done for Brazil what Alexander Hamilton did for the United States after 1789. As minister of foreign affairs, he signed a treaty of amity and boundaries with Colombia and a treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States, sent diplomatic representatives to several foreign countries, and in general opposed the intervention of Brazil in the Portuguese question. But his best known service to Brazil was his noble, calm, and dignified action during the Christie dispute with Great Britain, which was eventually submitted to arbitration in 1863, but not really settled until 1865, when Great Britain, on renewing diplomatic relations with Brazil, recognized the rights of that country and accepted the arbitral award of the king of Belgium. In recognition of his services, he had been created Marquis of Abrantes in 1854. For ten years longer he remained active in politics, and died on October 5, 1865, shortly after the announcement of the award noted above.

A list of sources and other material used by the author, is appended at the end of the volume. There are no reference notes.

RAUL D'ECA.

Pan American Union.

Un Haitien Parle. By DANTES BELLEGARDE. (Port-au-Prince: Cherequit, Publishers, 1934. \$1.20.)

Dantès Bellegarde, primarily diplomat rather than author, gives us here one of those complications frequently met with in Hispanic America of articles, speeches, and addresses collected from his quarter-century of service. It is an unusually interesting, balanced, and thoroughgoing specimen of its genus. The expression of a political