

O unico meio de garantir o estado deploravel das finanças do Brasil, ou seja um empréstimo inglês, malograra-se. O entusiasmo pela "revolução" da liberdade já se dissipou em grande parte. Entretanto o comercio do pais está em franco desenvolvimento, especialmente com a U. S. A.

no

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Rio, April 17<sup>th</sup> 1841

Hunter to Forsyth

no

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Rio, April 21<sup>st</sup> 1841 SBH  
P 1045 / 41: 151 P46

Hunter to Secretary of State

Amizança total do ministro per, entretanto, não parece desprezível o interesse do U. S. A. Americano, e quem sabe esperar a mudança permanente na parte de Silveira. O H. tem sempre relações intimas não só com Americanos, mas também com Calmon, Hunter & Fagundes. Falhou a tentativa de conciliar os interesses do Rff por meio de amnistia ou meios pacíficos, pois eles não se representam o título de reconhecimento como afetarem a liberdade de negociação e a garantia de uma "potencia estrangeira e independencia." "I never could understand the grievances of this Province, other than the offended pride and disappointed aspirations of a few of its opulent and influential proprietors."

Coroação

A Junta mandou o barão especialmente com congratulações e elevou seu actual ministro residente a plenipotenciário. A Espanha fez do ~~seu~~ charge d'affaires a ministro residente. Os belgas elevaram o charge d'affaires a ministro residente com poderes e grau de plenipotenciário durante os 9 dias de coroação. O ministro plenipotenciário da Inglaterra Mr Hamilton já operava a este momento. O novo e elevado grau do negociado de negocios holandeses e russo



1#530 de Birkhead de 1 julho 41 estava a  
 1#635  
 nas negociações para a entrega do papete  
 britânico & deve estar aqui no dia 23 de cor-  
 rente. G. e. d. e. Resumidamente elevado a  
 plenipotenciário no dia de amanhã. O  
 Duque de Terceira superior de Portugal como  
 embaixador extraordinário, mas como as  
 despesas são excessivas e os recursos do Tesouro  
 são escassos, o atual plenipotenciário  
 receberá o equivalente a 5.000 dólares por  
 se atende às várias despesas. O Duque de  
 Terceira pedirá 200 mil reis em pre-  
 stação. As extensões começaram nas lojas.  
 Separadas, libri, stablemen etc. etc.  
 is shocking. 700 mil reis para um em-  
 broided coat, 40 por um par de white  
 casimere breeches, 80 a 100 por  
 a dress laced hat carriage ~~hiring~~ 200  
 mil reis por dia [o chagui dinamarquês elevad  
 a ~~photo~~ plenipotenciário si recebeu 500  
 dólares]. ~~Fatores~~ "All this is frivolous  
 matter, but to me rather unpleasant.  
 I am in a awkward predicament. I  
 only know that I am ~~at~~ at the foot  
 of every power here. I don't know whether  
 I have a right even to be there. As early  
 as August by my dispatch 40113 I apprized  
 the department of the state of things he-  
 re, and I have been for the last three  
~~weeks~~ months expecting the cabinet  
 letter by which my government  
 would notice the fact of the Emperor's  
 accession. on acquiescence and con-  
 tulations. This to be sure is a mere  
 formal affair but it is necessary and pro-  
 per, and the omission on our part, being the  
 only one, may be felt as disrespectful and  
 unkind."

Rio, May 15th 1841  
 Memo to Secretary of State

Trinta mil peizas para o ornato  
 unico do E. U. A. o pre foderia ter sido  
 remediado pela administração anterior do  
 E. U. A. and pela nova ju re carta e papéis



retridos de lá e ultimos, nos de 8 de  
maio. Como a coroa foi adiada  
para 18 de julho a reunião ainda não  
se realizou, e o mesmo houve.

Em anexo o  
Relatório apresentado  
à Assembleia Geral Legislativa

do  
Ministro e Secretário de  
Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros  
Ry, na Typographia Nacional  
1841

onde estão ~~em~~ e outros papeis  
no sobre as Juntas da Coroa.

40 Rio May 16<sup>th</sup> 1841  
125 Hunter to Daniel Webster (See 4 State)

40 Rio June 16<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

Rio, July 9<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

Rio July 12<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

July 15<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster



Nota que o tratado, na versão  
original, foi ~~revisado~~ e  
favorável ao Brasil em 1894.  
A data da terminação do tratado entre o  
Brasil e a Inglaterra.

B. & a. Tyglatena.  
"Her [on Tyglatena] here is immense;  
~~and the balance~~ The consumption of her man-  
ufactures universal, and the balance of trade  
invariably in her favor."

A total ouzinas do U S A diante da maioria e agora da Croacia de D. Pedro II e interpretada por alguns como uma recusa de reconhecimento do Império e como uma reprovação republicana à parte norte-ocidental que permitiu ao Imperador assumir o poder. Se for atribuído o silêncio do E E U a uma negligência e omissões involuntárias julga-se que é uma atitude desrespeitosa. Eu aparentemente sempre preservarei qualquer efeito mais direta observação, explicando-me "~~that~~" "When my dispatch of August arrived in the United States, say October, our whole country was one vast scene of electoral conflict and a formality towards Brazil was unthinkably forgot. The short month of General Harri-son's Presidency hardly gave an opportunity for inquiry into concerns so distant and relatively so unimportant, as those of Brazil".

Recd July 30<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

Hamilton a plenipotenciário inglês deu  
 seu no dia seguinte à Coroa. Empress  
 no baile e a apresentação da coroa  
 sabida ou coisa semelhante ao Imperador  
 The coronation was magnificent beyond  
 expectation and the ceremonies, processions,  
 services etc, were conducted with remarkable  
 quiet order and correctness, qualities for which  
 I had not previously given the people cre-  
 dit.



(2 pag.)

Em anexo o folheto ~~de~~ Reasons why Brazil produce should be at once admitted into this Country for Consumption on more reasonable terms, and read for Charles Saunders (presidente da Brazilian Association of Liverpool e de 1)th April 1841

A profita de previous experia-  
ces e tratado sobre a important de agra-  
car brasileiros em vista de inadequacy of  
supplies from the West Indies for the wants  
of ~~the~~ this Country. The average price  
of Brazil Sugar, in bond, from April 1840  
to April 1841 has been less than 2 1/2 d. per  
lb. whilst that of West India, also in bond,  
has been 6 1/2 d. per lb.

### Adiant

"The cry of Brazil Sugar being pro-  
ce of Slave-labour, comes with a bad  
grace from the West India Proprietors,  
when it is notorious that they are  
shipping this very Slave-labour Sugar,  
in a refined state, under 4 d per lb. to  
the West Indies, to enable themselves to  
bring ~~this sugar~~ every pound of their  
own production to this Country for much  
higher prices: for this manifest injustice  
the poor of England are the sufferers,  
who are all but excluded from the  
use of this necessary article."

"West India Coffee is admitted at a  
duty of 6 d per lb. and a good ordinary  
Jamaica is now worth, in bond, about  
9 d per lb. Brazil Coffee is admissible  
at 15 d (1) per lb. and is worth about  
4 1/2 in bond. Is this justice or reciprocity?"



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Rio, Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

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Rio September 25 1841  
Hunter to Webster

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Rio October 26<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

Consideração interessante sobre o  
mau estado civil das finanças no Bra-  
sil.  
Anexo sobre o inicio da exportação  
de gelo de Boston p<sup>o</sup> o Brasil

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Rio Nov 21<sup>th</sup> 1841  
Hunter to Webster

"It would be curious to describe to  
what strange uses the noble institutions of  
the jury, the writ of Habeas Corpus - trial  
by jury etc. have been perverted by faction  
ignorance alone, to say nothing of corrup-  
tion stimulating all that was good in  
principle to excess and abuse. The  
imitative attempt has been pas-  
sioned by the adoption of a plan for a  
Council of State modeled as it is fondly  
thought upon the double plan of the ordi-  
nary and extraordinary privy Council  
of Great Britain"

"this [Brasil] extravagantly expen-  
sive country --"

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Rio December 20<sup>th</sup> 1841

Hunter to Webster

Elevado re Hunter a ministro



1<sup>o</sup> ~~Hunter~~ Rio December 27. 1841  
2 Hunter to Webster

3 Rio January 14<sup>th</sup> 1842  
Hunter to Webster

H. entreguei nas candelarias como Ex-  
traordinario e Ministro Plei-  
potenciario ao Imperador no dia 1 de  
Janeiro de 1842.

A mais vinda espeta a Trilactena e  
manifestada no pais. Alem de <sup>negocios</sup> capturas  
de navios negreiros contribui para a  
inspeccao de frotas de guerra para nos  
dizer mais de negreiros de dentro de uma  
supremacia p<sup>a</sup> o governo brasileiro qual  
colocando no London.

As questoes externas com a Trilactena,  
Portugal, Franca, Buenos Aires fize-  
ram com que impressionasse favora-  
velmente a nomeação de Ministro Ple-  
ipotenciario no lugar de um simples  
encarregado de negocios do EEUU e assim  
da a vida de um navio tal como o  
Delaware e outras embarcações alie-  
nadas, exibindo a maior propria naval  
que qualquer outro pais já exibiu antes.

4. Rio Febr 15<sup>th</sup> 1842  
Hunter to Webster

5 Rio April 14<sup>th</sup> 1842  
Hunter to Webster

6 Rio 25<sup>th</sup> May 1842  
Hunter to Webster



"With Rome, as the head of the church, there is a necessary intercourse and with Austria on account of close family ties, but we care for none of these things. Portugal stands in a position which our own somewhat analogous history enables us to comprehend. The metropolitan country wishes still to find Brazil a colony and Brazilians suspected that the resident Portuguese favored, as perhaps they unconsciously did, such a feeling. But the Brazilian jealousy is extreme, and the Portuguese feeling dared hardly manifest itself by any overt act. This state of things, however, has in a great degree passed away. Portugal, some few years ago (1837) succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Brazil in which she undertakes to abstain from interfering in American affairs, especially as exporters of goods to Portugal, and I feel justified in discreetly contributing my small efforts to prevent the ~~acceptance~~ acceptance of the treaty by the Chambers. ~~Defectors~~ I explained confidentially to Feijó (---) that this scheme would be an obstacle to their great object - viz. unobstructed legislation as to tariff - and a contradiction to their ~~assertion~~ asserted theory of impartiality towards all nations. The treaty was rejected, and Portugal is now as is every nation (with the doubtful exception of great Britain, which claims, as you know, the prolongation of her treaty until 1844) unconnected with Brazil by any treaty stipulation whatever". Referring to external commerce, he said: "As cedeis commercio, e tambem a Dinamarca, a Suecia e a Sardenha supranumeros subvencoes no transporte de produtos do B. "But to B great Britain is the engrossing object of care, hope, and apprehension. With great Britain B. is connected as an ally at once submissive and querulous, as a colony rather than as an equal power. ~~And~~ England is here, as it were at home."

"In this capital the English population is numerous and respectable, and the families



of the rich merchants constitute a great part of what is called good of fashionable society." But England, even independent of the slave trade question, has been too selfish, and her undiminished arrogance has engendered popular aversion and vindictiveness, the more embittered from being hitherto powerless. The renewal or the refusal of the treaty may occasion ~~the~~ the explosion of suppressed resentments, and it will be the part of wisdom in ministers here not to be betrayed by popular indignation into a false if not a desperate condition. As in the first place - I have taken some pains heretofore to demonstrate, ~~that~~ Brazil is in the wrong as to the true time of the expiration of the ~~treaty~~ expiring treaty. Secondly, it has violated the treaty, so that the true intended exemption of duty beyond 15 per cent upon English importations was very early grossly falsified and has ~~been~~ now become in fact by repeated violations, a dead letter. Redemptions may be made for the amount overpaid beyond the 15 per cent. Thirdly, as I believe, Great Britain after assenting upon them for a while for diplomatic ~~and~~ union, and as make-weights, will surrender her ancient right of a special court and even any restrictive amount of duties, depending ~~upon~~ upon the good sense of the country that the imposition will not have as to defeat its only objects, revenge, and upon the interest of other powers conjointly to impress the obvious truth that excessive duties may occasion diminished income.

of despacho de 15/VII/41 onde se diz  
me pelo artº 18 do tratado [ratificado por]  
João IV, em Windsor, a 26/10/5 de novembro  
de 1827, as ratificações foram trocadas no dia  
10/12 do tratado deve vigorar por ~~um~~ 15  
anos, a contar da data de ratificação e por  
mais tempo até que uma ou outra das partes



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partes contratantes de parte da sua Terceira  
nação. No qual caso este tratado se acaba-  
ra no fim de dois ~~anos~~ annos depois  
de ora de sua parte".

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Rio - June 15. 1842

Hunter to Webster

formidable rebellion in the important province of S. P.  
rebellion de S. Paulo, see the proca-  
rimado "undoubtedly personal and factional, the  
revenge of ejected ministers, and the vexation  
and disappointment of their followers and fac-  
tious".

Em P. S. rebeldes em Barbace-  
na.

8.

Rio June 25<sup>th</sup> 1842

Hunter to Webster

9

Rio July 7<sup>th</sup> 1842

Hunter to Webster

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Rio August 2<sup>d</sup> 1842

Hunter to Webster

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Rio November 8<sup>th</sup> 1842

Hunter to Webster

"Their magnanimity [on minister],  
their love of justice, their friendship for  
the United States have been inspired and  
sustained by weightier arguments than mi-  
ne. Presents, percentages etc., in all such  
transactions, are here a matter of course.  
The machinery of this government is motion-  
less unless smeared by corruption. The amount  
paid, however, does not come of the claimants,  
but out of the government. The mode is to  
augment the amount of claims by the addition,



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unjustified

in some way, of the amount of the stipulated amount. I refer to this obvious part of the concern, not for any express knowledge. I am not permitted to know any thing of these business transactions, nor do I wish to; and I refer to ~~it~~ them solely for the purpose of accounting for the confidence of the agents of the claimants, and as tolerable proof that this protracted affair is at length about to be finally settled. I do not by cannot guarantee the good faith and stability of this government, but appearances are certainly favorable, and the good will of the present administration towards the U. S. is frequently, warmly, and I believe, sincerely expressed. My vigilance however will continue unabated, for I have had too sad an experience of the instability of this country not to be somewhat distrustful. I dare not yet as yet congratulate you on assured success.

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"The Baron of Caxias, a young man, has displayed, it is said, true military excellence in the campaigns of St. Paul and Minas. He goes to Rio Grande as President of the Province and as Commander in chief. His powers and instructions as to liberality and clemency are said to be sagacious and liberal. The pacification of the Province is confidently anticipated. It is the more desirable, as the young Emperor is virtually anxious to present a peaceful Empire to the expected bride Neapolitan Princess. His eldest sister, it is said, is to be married with a Prince of the same family."

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"We have had the Prussian Prince Albert, a nephew of the present King of Prussia. It is singular, but his tastes and pursuits are maritime (---). He seems to be possessed with the fantasy that Prussia



ought to be, and can be, a naval power

"That this country will renew its senseless concession of limited importation of duties on British goods, and be at the same time subjected to a virtual non importation of her own products into Great Britain, is now inevitable. No statesman could stand an instant who would dare to suggest such a proposition."

Os estadistas brasileiros preixam-se de incoerência dos ingleses, que recebem o ~~apo~~ algodão ~~estados~~, recebem do Tabaco e do cacau [aos EEUU] e excluem os outros produtos tropicais.

"It is not easy to comprehend the extreme anxiety of the English Ministry upon the subject of a treaty with Brazil. The share of the other foreign powers in the export of manufactures cannot be cut off, and ~~French~~ German, Swiss, French, Belgian, Italian and American manufactured goods abound in this market. If it is merely to guard against excessive duties, this is an interest equally felt by all nations, and ~~the~~ the opposite interest equally felt by all ~~nations~~ would prevent this evil. Brazil aims at no incidental benefit like that of protection ~~of~~ to her own manufactures. She has none, and probably will not have any until a period too distant to be within the ken of the longest sighted statesman of the present day. But that this anxiety ~~exists~~ does exist, is ~~undoubtedly~~ undoubted. The special mission of ~~the~~ the Right Hon. Henry Ellis ~~proves~~ proves this.



But from the peculiar position of British and Brazilian diplomatic ~~affairs~~ affairs, it is ~~probable~~ probable this mission will prove abortive or be abandoned. Ameliano, either ~~for~~ from dexterity or good luck, has gained a hint in his diplomatic game with Mr. Hamilton. The last, in compliance with instructions, presented a strong note on the question of the duration of the treaty, contending - armed with the opinion and arguments of the law officers of the Crown - that the treaty did not expire until November ~~1844~~ 1844. In the same note, however, ~~he~~ he proposed the immediate negotiation of a new treaty if Brazil insisted that the old one had expired. Ameliano in his reply evaded the point of the expiration of the old treaty, affected a willingness to negotiate a new, and invited Mr. Hamilton to send in his project. This Mr. Hamilton did without reserve, and in extenso. The reply of Ameliano was that most of the propositions of the new treaty were totally inadmissible, and he added, that as the British government adhered to its opinion that the old treaty did not expire until ~~then~~ 1844 they would, ~~unless~~ if they negotiated at all, wait until ~~1844~~ then. This state of things was probably not known in England at the time of the appointment of the special minister, and may lead to the suspension of his mission. Mr. Ellis is said to be a very respectable person, a privy councillor &c. He has been frequently employed in special missions, has been Ambassador in Peruvia, and is said to be a straightforward, downright man, of great vigor and decision of character. Such a man, ~~therefore~~ the representative of such a nation as Great Britain, will not be tripped with, and it is quite evident that his mission ~~and~~ is deemed no compliment, and has excited alarm and disgust.

The object of the present administration



tion is to give time and await events. It is said they have diplomatic agents in Germany, endeavoring to treat with the League. They must, however, ultimately treat with Great Britain, or incur her displeasure, which she has never been overscrupulous in his mode of expressing either to Portugal or Brazil. But the sense of the country is so decidedly against any treaty with any power, and specially with Great Britain, that it will ~~and~~ require time and skill to reconcile the community to such a measure. This is so palpably unequal and injurious to prohibit the importation of Brazilian products into Great Britain while she has the unrestricted privilege to import ~~whatsoever~~ ~~and~~ whatsoever she pleases into Brazil, that it would indicate both a impuison of intellect and a meanness of spirit. To content with such a state of things.

Our own trade with this immense Country is evidently increasing, and the nature of the increase is favorable. We bring to this market more of our own products than formerly, and fewer English bills. Besides flour, tea, domestics, linen, beer, naval stores, furniture, bacon and sperm candles, we have lately added screwed hay. If the fashion of using it should spread, it will be of no small advantage to our ~~own~~ northern farmers. There are other products of Northern and Eastern agriculture that ~~undoubtedly~~ ~~no doubt~~ will be attended to in proper time. Hundreds of tons of potatoes, butter and cheese are imported here from ~~France~~ Guernsey, Jersey, Britain generally, France, Belgium, Holland ~~generally~~, etc. Surely when the present depression of business in our Country is relieved, the attention of our merchants and farmers will be drawn more towards this country, and those of its wants



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which we can supply at least as well  
as the overtaxed countries I have referred  
to."

"You must have noticed in the parlia-  
mentary debate the importance ~~which~~  
is attached to the trade and ~~inter-~~ inter-  
course [de frã Brezileira] with Brazil. The  
4 or 5 millions ~~sterling~~ sterling worth  
of English products ~~that~~ and manufactures  
which this country [Brazil] consumes,  
makes her ~~a~~ too good a customer to be  
neglected."

Rio, 9<sup>th</sup> December 1842

Hunter to Webster

Chegada de Henry Ellis, ministro espe-  
cial de frã Brezileira, a 6 de novem-  
bro. O B. concordou apical com a data  
de 1844 para a terminação do tratado de com-  
cio com a Inglaterra por ter tido a parhar  
com o adiamento. Bem cedo ele terá esse  
arrazo poderoso com Luiz Felipe. A per-  
tina imperativa, e parecia depois de uma  
reunião e já não há dúvida de que o  
príncipe de Joinville, que está para chegar  
ao B., deverá casar com D. Francisca, a  
irmã + noiva do Imperador do B. Não  
a França que mandou um novo minis-  
tro logo depois da vinda de Ellis, nem a  
Holanda, que até há pouco só tinha um  
consul no Rio, mas nomeou agora um mi-  
nistro, um naturalmente da Inglaterra,  
que manda o Sr. Ellis, tem por isso  
boa como o E. V. V. para especial, pois to-  
do um país tem colonias nos trópicos  
e nas áreas equatoriais, cujos interesses  
precisam proteger, excluindo produtos de  
outras terras. H. fez uma visita a Senhadora  
em sua casa de campo no domingo



reputa a chegada de Ellis e não o adon in-  
dicar a deixar-se pedrão por concessão  
inadequada. "For great Britain on the pre-  
sent occasion proceed not by intimidat-  
tion. The language and manners of Mr.  
Ellis seem to preclude the very thought." Our  
conversations breathed the same air of  
candour, the same liberality, the same  
earnest desire to settle, not to make  
difficulties. But I still thought I  
could detect not only in him, but like-  
wise in the Baron de Langsdorff  
[a good minister Francis] in conversa-  
tion, some carnal caustic thoughts and  
expressions which savoured of European pri-  
vacy. Neither France, nor England  
are yet excited from the possi-  
bility that America is but an experimen-  
tal and, for them, colonial or man-  
colonial territory. Our policy is, or, I  
think, ought to be a paramount and  
permanent policy working by a steady rule,  
for the gradual relaxation and ultimate  
destruction of the colonial system of Euro-  
pe, so far, at any rate, as regards our  
neighbourhood, and all America is our neigh-  
bourhood. The idea of balance of po-  
wer in Europe only, ought now to be  
obsolete. The true system is the balance  
of power of the ~~new~~ world, and this not  
a military but a commercial balance. If it  
could depend on supporting this policy we  
shall get but poor help from any  
of the Spanish republics. If it could depend  
on the personal ability, good will and per-  
pet coincidence of my colleagues, Gen-  
eral Guizot, a great deal might be done.  
But he represents ~~but~~ a gloomy and  
atrocious jacobin despotism. He is here - a good  
and great man - only to save himself  
and family (as I believe) from the jealou-  
sy and murderous violence of the master-  
of Rosas. Sarratea in France, and Alvear  
in the United States for the same rea-  
son, are real but honourable exiles. To  
return to my main subject - There will,



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as I believe, be ~~a~~ no hasty or general treaty with Great Britain. Amelious seems this a safe and fortified position. "Reste tranquille" is his motto. We have time for reflection."

"There is ~~one point~~ one point that cannot escape observation. Great Britain has now by treaty a special court for the trial of cases arising between her subjects and those of Brazil. The judge is a Brazilian, but in fact appointed and paid by England. Perhaps no nation has a right so to encroach the most undoubted and distinguishing prerogative of sovereignty. But it is an ~~exclusive~~ exclusive favor bestowed only on England, and is therefore a preference and partiality of which other nations ~~may~~ may justly complain. England is in the habit of making all her official situations comfortable and respectable. The Judge, Lopez Lima, not long ago left that place to become a Senator and Secretary of State. There is one mode in which it can and has abused its power to the injury of other nations. I know a case in which a partnership endeavoring to avail itself of the maxims of the common law in relation to the conclusiveness of foreign judgments, so as to affect a suit going on in the United States, went through the form, or rather fiction, of dissolving the firm and appointing one of its English partners its liquidating agent, for the purpose of giving this court jurisdiction. There was a ~~specious~~ specious but fictitious defence, and the decree procured was of course vitiated by the party. Therefore if not instructed to the contrary, I shall not by formal written interposition, but in the way of conversation and remark sustain the present determination of this Government, never at any rate to renew this ~~their~~ article of their Treaty.

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Rio December 23<sup>d</sup> 1842  
Hunter to Webster

"English negotiations have hardly as yet begun, and I am still of opinion that as regards to the arrangements of a new treaty, it will not speedily begin -

### Panorama Diplomatico -

"Guala, who was the Neapolitan Consul General here, has returned after a short absence. Charge d'Affaires. Lo. May-  
tin, who was the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires, has been elevated to the rank of Minister Resident. The first of these appointments undoubtedly has ~~reference~~ reference chiefly to the marriage. The second, though the Minister in his address adverted to the marriage and to the relationship between the House of Savoy and the Two Sicilies, I have no doubt is specially intended for the protection and advancement of Sardinian commercial interests. Sardinia has of late exhibited undoubted signs of commercial activity and improvement.

Other notices show that our commercial

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Rio, 30<sup>th</sup> December 1842  
Hunter to Webster

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Rio, January 31<sup>th</sup> 1843  
Hunter to Webster

Discussed some a fala & Rome:

"The answer to the speech (Dr. Trow) is here as in England & France. The trial of the strength of parties, the occasion of attack and defense, and of the general development and display of partisan skill and eloquence. The speech afforded matter for



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serious controversy, 1<sup>st</sup> I had demonstrated  
the actual legislation on the 5<sup>th</sup>, there-  
by, as it was said, assuming it as a fact  
and asserting it as a proposition, that  
that session of the dissolved chamber of  
was no legislature. It was asked how  
could that be dissolved which had no exis-  
tence - how could that be which ~~was~~ was  
never born? Varoncello, though not a mini-  
ster but the maker and contriver of mi-  
nistries - the probable author of the speech  
[or two] - sustained rather by clearness  
of statement and impressiveness of asser-  
tion than by elaborate argument. He threw  
out the startling suggestion - if the for-  
mer legislature was not dissolved, it  
was in being and there what were the  
present Chamber of Deputies. He insisted  
upon the power of the Crown to dissolve  
the legislature and that it made no  
difference whether the Chamber of Deputies  
was in its preparatory phase, or in  
full and perfect formation.

2<sup>d</sup> - It is objected that the speech  
had used the word Rebellion when it ought to  
have used a milder term in ~~and~~ regard to  
the movements, commotions, or disturbances,  
of the Union and St Paul's. It was an  
anticipation of the judicial power, or it was  
the ~~as~~ was the exertion of an improper in-  
fluence over it and the legislature by a for-  
ced denunciation of the crime was affixing  
to irregular occurrences a name import-  
ing a degree of guilt which was not fairly  
deducible ~~from~~ from them.

En 3<sup>o</sup> - Lujan a Tala alega que as  
relações exteriores são pacíficas, mas  
são relações de um lado e de outro  
há dificuldades por parte do Brasil e RGF  
querem ajuda, de lá é a futura Republi-  
ca de Pinheiro foi ao mesmo virtualmente  
to semelhança e um presidente negocial  
ali um carácter político e oficial etc.

"The mass of this people are Talpers. The



Language of the country is rich in synonyms - full, facile and flexible - and if a man has a thought or shade of one, he can with success, more or less, exhibit it. There is some real talent in debate; but the want of it in the proper place, in my opinion has occasioned what I am now about to relate. An entire change of ministry has happened during the progress of this discussion (on Fala & Forno), owing principally to the want of power - true - applicable, instead of chattering (?), power in the man who ought have possessed it for his own ~~support~~ support and vindication, and for the promotion of his country's ~~promote~~ interests. I allude to my friend Ameliano. The personal friend of the Emperor, he was in some degree invidious to his colleagues. Indolent, amiable, voluptuous not without taste and acquirements, he is, however, the last man who ought have been at the helm of Foreign Affairs in the stormy period of 1842-43. Nevertheless, he has conducted him up to a certain point adroitly. He took (as I believe I formerly explained) advantage of an error of the English government or of its minister here, and placed himself in a position so secure, that he could not ~~be~~ be drawn from it but up in terms and concessions. But his objects were personal and selfish. He looked for mere personal comfort and enjoyment, for splendour in his mode of retreat from an office that ought to be one of severe labour and which required intense thought and extensive research to meet its perilous and inevitable responsibilities. A great man who felt a proud consciousness that his continuance in office was as necessary for his own immediate vindication and future fame as for the good of his country, would have held it on, and continuing to defy scrutiny, defended himself and his colleagues in public grounds, and appealed with dignity and with almost



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certain effect, to a well disposed public opi-  
nion. ~~But~~ Aureliano was secure of the  
royal favour and of a majority with  
Chambers, but he longed for the paymen-  
try of the Ambassadorship to Naples, to  
conduct the Emperor of Brazil. He tendered  
his own resignation ~~and~~ which his friend the  
Emperor would not accept. The rest of the  
~~ministry were~~ ministers were alarmed.  
They were losing friends, a large ma-  
jority in favour of the Crown might  
by their continuance in office, be sad-  
ly diminished, or rendered vacillating and  
uncertain. They asserted that the administra-  
tion was formed on the principle of consolidation.  
They resigned in a body. Their resignation was  
accepted, and a Senator of high standing, Ho-  
rrio Hermeto Carneiro Leão, President of the  
Province of Rio de Janeiro, was charged by  
the Emperor with the formation of a new  
ministry. This gentleman has the place  
of Minister of Justice, and, ad interim, that  
of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ant. Vianna  
is Secretary of the Treasury, Sen. Torres of  
the Navy and \* of the War.

The name of Vasconcellos was in the first  
presented to the Emperor, who, it is said, dashed  
it out indignantly. I have frequently re-  
fused to the name of Vasconcellos. He hates  
or rather despises Aureliano. He has ~~stung~~  
stung him with his phrases and sneers. He  
has recently, but effectively obstructed his po-  
litical career, and the advancement of his  
relations and personal friends to honours  
or appointments. After ~~the~~ the change of mi-  
nistry, Aureliano announced in the Senate  
that he would assign his reasons for his  
resignation. He excited the expectations of  
a full and vigorous defence of himself and  
his colleagues, his measures and their own.  
We looked forward to a development and de-  
fence of the general policy of the Adminis-  
tration. Of such pompous promises and

(\*) O Ministro de Guerra que Hinton van Rouven  
em Salvador foi Maciel.



high raised expectations never was the result more ridiculous, or the disappointment more ~~re~~ complete. In a speech of about 15 minutes, with a rhetorical and disproportionate exordium he rested the defence of his resignation exclusively upon personal ~~positions~~ grounds. He had been attacked and satirized in the ministerial papers, and an influence had been so exerted, or a support so withdrawn, as to occasion the loss of his ~~place of representative from Rio de Janeiro~~ brother's election when candidate from RJ. Alvaro Branco, a malcontent, though not a decided opponent, who always stands by ready at all times to take office, presided. I don't know with how much sincerity, Aureliano's speech, admitted the sufficiency of his reasons for his retirement, and said he would have so conducted in a like situation. Vasconcellos tortured his victim by allusions to his honours and decorations, proofs of course of merit, he ~~made~~ made the stars ~~the~~ that studded his breast, point blancs of his unerring shots. He tossed his prey sometimes held it with ~~friend~~ ~~ish~~ gripe with mere feline skill and sportive malice - sometimes held it with fiendish gripe and cruelty. He left it for dead, because serious, argumentative and eloquent, ably defended Aureliano and his colleagues, and invoked the new ministers to be firm, united and patriotic in the performance of their ~~new~~ (?) and perilous duties, so as to be deserving of the support he was well disposed to afford ~~them~~ them.

### Ellis e o Galad com a Lytaton

"On the 27<sup>th</sup> of this month I received a note from him [Ellis] about 10 o'clock in forenoon in these words - "Can you give me a little of your time between 12 and 1 to-day?" I modestly, I think properly conceived that Mr. Ellis meant I



should call in time. As special Minister, with real or conceded ambassadorial rank, he outranked me. In reply to his oracular note, I said "I would do myself the honor to ~~be~~ wait on him about noon". His intention was, as he said, to call on me, and waving any question of rank in respect of my more advanced age etc - to which the easy and sportive answer was, that a privilege of the post we were not apt very proudly to assent, but that I felt myself happy to be with him on any occasion and if I had mis-taken his meaning, he must attribute ~~it~~ it to my true respect for him personally and my willingness to meet him on the interesting subjects to which he had already ~~adverted~~ adverted.

After an animated and even impassioned diatribe against this country, its statesmen, its policy or, rather, want of it, its pride and ~~selfish~~ self-importance, etc., and a panegyric equally animated and impassioned of our own country, its system and statesmen, he came to the point. He had been ~~filled~~ foiled in all his efforts at negotiation. He was disappointed and mortified. He not only lamented over the fact, but he inveighed against the administration at home, for complicating this country with a special mission. It had succeeded with a perverse nation, who, acting for the ~~suggested~~ suggestion of an enlightened, self-interest had brought to a mutually beneficial settlement inveterate and complicated difficulties. But he - unlike Lord Ashburton - had to deal with stubborn, narrow minded men, who were

but the representatives of the prejudices, hatreds and exasperations of the slave dealers. The great commercial nations, the United States, France, Belgium and Great Britain had in regard to the commerce of this country but a similar and cojoint interest. Therefore they ought to act conjointly. Their people, said Mr. Ellis, mean by no exaggerated tariffs to our injury and their own,



greatly to restrict, if not to prohibit, foreign importations etc. etc. He therefore had taken the liberty of asking this conference for the purpose of proposing something like a resort to joint efforts for insuring, undecieving and ~~disabiting~~ disabiting this crowned, infuriated ministry and people. His great object, ~~was to fix~~ among others, was to fix a maximum - say 25 - 27 per cent on the bulk of articles of importation - viz. cottons, woollens, hardware etc. etc., and he wished me on account of what he was kind enough to call my knowledge of the subject, my ~~life~~ liberal views, my long residence in the country and my high standing in it and especially on account of the deference to my opinions which had been expressed by the French and Belgian ministers, that I would counsel with them on the subject, and, jointly or separately, give in our notes upon this subject forthwith, and urge a speedy reply and settlement of the propositions we might suggest. Not unaffected by W. Ellis's eloquent eulogium of our country and by the flattering phrases he had lavished on myself, I did not, however, feel inclined to yield a prompt and ardent assent to his propositions. I had not conquered my surprise at the strangeness of the interview in which I was engaged. A scholar, a diplomat of known abilities and experience, the representative of the most powerful nation of the globe, soliciting the aid of Belgium and the United States in the negotiation of ~~the~~ the renewal of its own peculiar treaty, struck me as being something unusual if not singular. This ~~an~~ occasion then was a sudden offspring of defeat and despair - of feelings strongly excited, and of pride deeply wounded. It became me therefore to be cool and reserved. I therefore hinted my apprehension that I had no instructions that would authorize me to act jointly upon the proposition. But that

apprehension



as to the general question itself, as one be-  
 longing to the science of public economy - viz  
 the policy and danger of an excessive and  
 exaggerated tariff, especially in a country  
 that had no incidental policy of protection  
 to its own manufactures, I had been sincere  
 and incessant in my endeavours to  
 explain and enforce the modern and  
 correct opinions, and to prove by instan-  
 ces that a diminution of duties, by en-  
 larging consumption, frequently leads to  
 an increase of revenue, &c. &c. I saw  
~~no~~ objection to his demand in regard to  
 a maximum. It was peculiarly proper  
 for him to urge it, as he argued from the  
 provisions of an existing treaty, and could  
 render his propositions agreeable ~~to~~ by a long  
 departure from the old standard, and even  
 give it the shape ~~of~~ and air of a liberal  
 concession. But I had no instructions for  
 the formation of a treaty, and presumed  
 that my government, though on the alert,  
 did not mean to betray any over anxiety  
 on this subject, or throw out any expressions  
 of ~~express~~ suspicion or distrust as to what  
 Brazil might do against her acknowledged  
 friend and best ~~of~~ customer. I said that I  
 believed the threats of an excessive duty of  
 50 or 60 per cent were but the idle prattle  
 of the newspapers, and the pompous ~~and~~  
 and intended irritating declamation of  
 the smaller men of the Chamber of Depu-  
 ties - that I had suggested to a former Sec-  
 retary of State, Mr. Forsyth, the advantages  
 of opening a negotiation at Washington, of  
 framing a model treaty, of true reci-  
 procity &c. Mr. Ellis expressed great sur-  
 prise at my want of special and credit-  
 ual instructions in ~~affairs~~ regard to a treat-  
 ty at this crisis of Brazilian affairs. He  
 intimated his opinion that Brazilians would  
 never treat at Washington - for as they were  
 they know better than to trust their ne-  
 gotiator in your hands - that Brazil has  
 haughtily refused to treat at London, and  
 that was one of the reasons of his being here.



He endeavoured to alarm me by represent-  
 ing with great vividness of language the  
 naked and exposed situation we should  
 all be in if we were left ~~in~~ without  
 the protection of treaties against the pas-  
 sionate, capricious and rapacious legisla-  
 tion of Brazil. There would be no security  
 for person or property etc. Exemptions  
 from military service, the privilege of  
 transacting business, the freedom from  
 discriminatory taxation, the permission  
 of consular agency etc. and the administra-  
 tion of the effects of deceased persons, etc.  
 were all matters of contract, that is of trea-  
 ty etc. I assured that as to that part of the  
 case, France ~~would~~ could have no alarm  
 for herself, and perhaps no sympathy for the  
 rest, for in her treaty, though the articles  
 limiting the amount of duty she had long  
 since expired, yet ~~at~~ all the other arti-  
 cles including all the points he had refer-  
 red to, were with a sagacity and forethought  
 which shamed the English and American  
 negotiators, made ~~permeable~~ permeable. That there-  
 fore, France had, independent perhaps of  
 the reduction of the duty on wines, no  
 other concern but the main one similar  
 to his own - viz. that of persuading Brazil  
 to receive at limited and treaty prescribed  
 duties, all the products, goods and manu-  
 factures of France, without the permission  
 of any article (cotton excepted) being imported  
 for French consumption from Brazil. He,  
 Mr. Ellis must perceive that the powers  
 who had no ~~colonies~~ colonies were in a  
 different position from those who had,  
 and that were Germany, Prussia, Belgium,  
 Italy, Sardinia etc. were countries now all  
 alive with political-commercial discussion, and  
 all employed in preparing and filling  
 tariffs. Just here Mr. Ellis looked grave  
 and severe. I had touched the sour spot.  
 I thought it best to turn his thoughts  
 into another channel, and as he had made  
 speeches to me often minutes in ~~length~~  
 length - ~~which~~ to which I had bowed with ap-



apparently approving and admiring assent, I in substance said that I felt no terror during his recital of what might be the capriciousness, the enormity, and rapacity of Brazil - not so much ~~of the~~ from the prevalent idea that we at this juncture had the good fortune to stand well with the Court and the people as from what I deemed the equitable and customary rules applicable to our situation. The general provisions of our treaty were in fact a compend of maxims, derived from the modern practice and approved writers ~~of~~ on the laws of nations - a mere transcription of and reducing to language more perspicuous and precise what were the rules of conduct among civilized nations. Those parts which relate to peace and friendship are by the treaty itself to be permanently binding, and only those relating to commerce and navigation were to cease and determine. A liberal construction must surely be ~~permitted~~ given to such a provision; otherwise we should be debarred of the privileges of divine worship, of decent burial and the inviolability of the grave. Our children might be made conscripts, our very wrecks plundered and ~~therefore~~ the unfortunate few who may have survived the perils and disasters of the sea, imprisoned - that is, dealt with as the ancient law of despotic Portugal would have dealt with a foreigner daring to set his foot, without special license and the sign manual, upon the sacred gold and diamond territory of Brazil. I impute the intention of such enormities and outrages to any nation within the pale of civilization, would not only be unjust, but absurd. But I contented ~~myself~~ <sup>further</sup> ~~that~~, that as to the other articles of our treaty, by an equity which the common sense of a civilized world, as it were, ~~intuitively~~ <sup>intuitively</sup> suggest or acknowledge by that to which all nations appealed when the discussion of pending questions had reference only to pacific relations by the Community of Nations - all those

intuitively



other articles of our treaty, without legislative enactments or official notice to the contrary, if not by the technical force of contract, yet by every equitable and honorable consideration that ought to influence sovereigns, remained in full virtual force and effect. The two Countries, Brazil and the United States, had certainly ~~gone on~~ gone on tacitly upon the views of the case but I had frequently asserted and assumed it in my conferences with the Ministers not only with their acquiescence but with some surprise, that any thing was meant to the contrary on their part. No case, no point, had as yet risen to make it proper for me to test or to doubt their sincerity. I admitted that in a state of mutual discontent, or of fierce collision, where war was ~~demanded~~ ~~was only~~ ~~demanded~~ intended or threatened, at her party might speciously take the ground that what was demanded was only demandable by the provision of an expired treaty, and in this short view of the matter the syllogism that might be framed would be unanswerable, and as we lawyers named it, a complete plea in bar. But in a state of things, where nothing indicated ill will toward's us, where the disposition to the formation of new treaties had reference only to that which was par eminentie the treaty - the English treaty - to which all the others had ~~reference~~ reference, it would be doing Brazil a wrong to suspect such wrong on his part as he, Mr. Ellis, had ~~so~~ suggested. She would act so entirely contrary to the equity of the case, to the expectations she had tacitly and permissively raised. I threw in some illustrations from the common and civil law as to notice, permission, etc. etc. I ventured to say that, with great experience etc., so far from suggesting the idea of their having a right to do what he had intimated they might do, I would, in his situation, take a stand upon the ground I have pointed out, declare boldly and vigorously, and, as I perceive



she could, with an eloquence that would be  
 felt, that, safe in a frank dependence u-  
 pon the honour of Brazil for the customary  
 observance of all those provisions of the trea-  
 ty that had reference to the articles of  
 peace and friendship which, by the co-  
 nity of nations, would on the cessation  
 of a treaty even still secure the persons and  
 property of her Majesty's resident sub-  
 jects, he would only urge those ~~circum-~~  
 stances of common sense as the ad-  
 mitted principles of political economy, that  
 would prevent any nation, and certainly  
 one who had and meant to have no  
 systematic ~~protection~~ protection policy as  
 to manufactures etc. from the folly of  
 an excessive prohibitory tariff, which, by  
 diminishing importation and ~~encouraging~~  
 encouraging ~~smuggling~~ smuggling would  
 decrease revenue. Upon this view of the  
 subject, we - that is, all the diplomatic  
 body - could in our different modes of pro-  
 ceeding cooperate with him. He must be  
 now at ease as to the duration of his  
 present treaty until November 1844. There  
 would probably be no movement as  
 to any other nation until then. Why not  
 now rest upon his oars - use the inter-  
 mediate time in arguing all the ar-  
 guments I had referred to, and with those  
 "appliances to boot" which Great Britain so  
 well knew how to use in such a country  
 as this. Mr Ellis exclaimed, what a nature  
 your speech is upon any special appoint-  
 ment! I advanced a little further into  
 my argument, if so it might be called, as  
 to the necessity of notice in conformity  
 to the equity of the case and the civility  
 and courtesy of nations of a declaration  
 of change of system and practice in as-  
 serting that as to what might be called  
 the political articles relating to commerce  
 and navigation in our treaty, viz. - liberty  
 of trading with an enemy, free ships making  
 free goods, contraband, blockade, regulation  
 of the right of visit etc. - That all these



provisions, if ~~some~~ events should arise to render them applicable, still virtually, equitably, excited, and even that any attempt to impose higher duties upon us, than those stipulated by the British treaty, while it remained in force, shall be resisted and resented, as a violation of our right of ~~exactly~~ equality with the most favoured nation. He, Mr. Ellis, would therefore perceive that being without instructions, and influenced by the opinions I had expressed, I did not feel myself at liberty to enter at once with his views, but that I would take a little time to ponder his proposal, and see him again upon this subject. I however, reminded him again upon this subject. I however reminded him that as we all had an interest, for the greater caution, of having a fixed and equitable rate of duties - say not ~~more~~ more than 25 per cent. - that I should be willing ~~to~~ (provided I had the instructions and the power) to agree to an increase of 1.2 or 2 1/2 ~~per~~ per cent more, to constitute ~~the~~ a fund for the proper and adequate payment of the salaries of the Customs House, so that, connected with a reform in the collection system, etc., the temptation to extract fines for small mistakes and omissions (frequently occasioned by the contrivances of these officers themselves) should be extinguished. The reform of the customs house law was of the utmost importance to foreigners. The exactions were so capricious and vexatious, the system itself so anticipated tique and complicated, and was considered so injurious to Brazil itself, that I would gladly join in any attempt, ~~and~~ and go to the very verge of official right, in representing this grievance to the Imperial government. I would endeavour to ~~for~~ purchase justice ~~to the~~ for the sake of freedom from vexation, from insult, from the necessity of bribery. Connected with this we must contend for an independ-



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Jury, well paid judge of the Cantons, a court open every working day, the Judge having power to remit fines and penalties where no ~~fraud~~ fraud was imagined or imputed, upon fair and reasonable conditions etc.

I now took my leave of Mr. Ellis. Betrous as it is (on my part) I have given you the substance of "no" "imaginary dialogue", as the best course, in informing you of the course of thinking and dealing here.

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Rio, March 4<sup>th</sup> 1843

Hunter to Webster

Com o Ministro (Jaeger?) Belga

In the evening of Thursday, the 27<sup>th</sup>, I called on Monsieur J., the Belgian Minister. He was not at home, but he called the next day. He is young, sensible and ambitious, and I wished to know what were his opinions as to the invitation of Mr. Ellis to join him in an effort to influence this Government. He has instructions for the promulgation of a treaty, and he is solicitous to sign and seal; but he ~~is~~ was totally adverse to any unpermitted movement. He believed that Mr. Ellis would not be able to make a treaty now. He believed that Brazil, however, may be induced to make treaties with the other powers, when the advantages she gains are equivalent to those she may be disposed to grant. He understands his and our own condition in being without colonies - our willingness to admit all the products of the soil or industry of Brazil for consumption, not merely for deposite.

Com o Ministro France

The next day the Baron of Langerdoff



called. I presumed he had been requested to do so by Mr. Ellis. He made his approaches to me under the supposition that I had listened assentingly and with good will to Mr. Ellis's proposition. He spoke with great caution, but seemed inclined to act ~~un-~~ <sup>un-</sup> ~~truly~~ <sup>truly</sup>. I just hinted at my difficulties and objections, my want of instructions, &c. &c. The Baron left me with the apparent conviction that nothing ought to be written - certainly not conjointly, that each ~~of~~ <sup>one</sup> ought to do what he ~~could~~ <sup>could</sup> enlighten the public and ministerial mind as to the folly of the denunciation of the indiscriminate rejection of all treaties, and likewise upon the ~~un-~~ <sup>un-</sup> ~~inexpediency~~ <sup>inexpediency</sup> if not folly, of an exasperated tariff, which would inevitably encourage smuggling, and by diminishing importation, diminish revenue &c.

### Dr. Ellis

Mr. Ellis called me twice lately. I think ~~that~~ I can perceive that he has frequently varied his grounds of argument and remarks with this Government. He at first was cool, dignified, and because ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> disappointment ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~peevish~~ <sup>peevish</sup> - he threatened hope. But he met with delay and rebuffs, and became ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> disappointment ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~scolding~~ <sup>scolding</sup> - he threatened. He has again changed his course, reasoned upon questions of public law and political economy, and has displayed a long line of statistical facts and calculations. He has, it is said, purchased a press, and the best part of the daily and periodical press, and has conscientiously done a great deal in the dissipation of vulgar errors, and the diffusion of correct, although but elemental principles.

I do not purpose to fatigue you with a lengthened detail of these matters. So far as the U.S.A. have been referred to (always with marked favour on the Brazilian side) the arguments adduced from our relations have been answered by



the English advocates nearly as follows. When our large importations of coffee for general consumption have been mentioned, and also its being totally untaxed article, it has been replied - To be sure, the U.S.A. purchase a good deal of your coffee, but not so much as we do. We are the absolute purchasers of one half, and the paymasters of nearly the whole German and American purchases of coffee are paid for by bills of exchange on London. It is our capital that sustains your commerce and cultivates your fields. The Americans purchase but little of your sugar, none of your cotton. We purchase all your cotton, we purchase liberally of the first [superior] ~~none of your cotton~~ allow it to be ~~de-~~ posited or refined, and ~~for~~ further allow a drawback of duties upon its exportation etc. As to coffee being untaxed in the United States, it of course suits your convenience, interest or prejudice of the Americans. They act upon their policy; we upon ours - not illiberal towards you, not particularly selfish in us, or operating upon Brazil exclusively. We have, and have had for upwards of ~~at~~ two centuries, a colonial policy, a right of using our own in our own way.

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Rio, March 31<sup>th</sup> 1843

Hunter to Webster

"... it is well known that for some years past Great Britain has winked at ~~your~~ a gross violation of his [Britain's] revenue laws, in permitting the coffee shipped from Brazil to the Cape of Good Hope to be transhipped to England as Asiatic colonial ~~coffee~~ coffee, and therefore subjected only to its duty. This course of trade, I do not ~~know~~ ~~fully~~ ~~know~~ ~~what~~ ~~to~~ ~~mean~~ for what reason is ~~now~~ almost discontinued, perhaps, being illegal it was precarious, and informers



might enforce in the Court of Exchequer ~~there~~  
 another policy, ~~than~~ than that of winter  
 in the Cabinet."

"To renewedly impress me that ~~this~~ the  
 colonial policy of ~~England~~ Europe can and ought  
 be shaken by the strong right and equity of  
 the Brazilian claim. This immense coun-  
 try destined to be perhaps for ever an  
 agricultural one, cannot consent to be res-  
 tricted as it hitherto has been in its finan-  
 cial legislation, and at the same time be  
 prohibited from the ~~to~~ amount of six or more  
 millions ~~sterlings~~ sterling. And yet it would  
 be a perilous attempt for any Minister,  
 French or English, having reference to per-  
~~sonal~~ ~~lamentary~~ lamentary management, to ~~break~~  
~~down~~ vested rights, or if you please, to  
 class interests, to break down, or even  
 to impair, the colonial ~~interest~~ monopoly"

"The colonial policy of England, the ne-  
 cessary consequence of the navigation policy of  
 Cornwall, was extended to its utmost pitch  
 when the genius of and patriotism of Cairns  
 favoured the emancipation of the colonies of  
 Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of ma-  
 king them the grain colonies of Great Bri-  
 tain without the communication of those be-  
 nefits which, as ancient colonies connected with  
 the mother country, they were entitled to and  
 had ever enjoyed. You have such information  
 from sources the best and most various,  
 that the nations of Europe who possess no  
 colonies - viz all Germany, all Italy, all  
 Belgium &c. are assuming a language here  
 and elsewhere, that has a tendency of this sort.  
 "favour us - we can and do admit all your produc-  
 tions freely for sale and consumption - therefore  
 favour us. Let us import at diminished duties,  
 and in your scheme of taxation press on those  
 who are comparatively unkind, selfish and ar-  
 rogant towards you, or, in other words, who will  
 not, or cannot, relax their inveterate system