

"You are aware, Sir! of the party denominated Portuguese. A great ~~part~~ majority of the natives of Portugal residing in Brazil seems to be of that way of thinking. Men for the most part known in Europe by the distinctions of the lower order, illiterate and ignorant, who emigrated with all the slavish veneration for Royalty that pervades that in the country of their birth, and have imbibed few liberal notions in America, who made themselves odious to the Brazilian party by their devotion to the late Emperor, in his unpopular course, and deplore his privation of the Crown and scepter. Following the dictates of this political heresy, they have severely felt the effects of popular indignation. Industrious and frugal (qualities for which the natives of this country are not eminent), many of them have grown rich, from the lowest beginning without becoming enlightened in proportion."

N^o
63

Rio, ~~Rio~~ 7th April 1834
Bacon to Lane

Roll 12

SBH
P1 1039 / 41: 109 p46

July 6, 1834 - January 31, 1835

Rio, Jan 8th 1835
William Hunter to John Forsyth
Rio January 22, 1835
Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, February 9th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, Febr 25th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, March 15th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, March 28th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

The Brazilian have situated just as authorized persons a Hunter per pro. moveu uma manifestação relativa ao comércio americano entre os regulares, to abnegar e os abusos do funcionamento da Assembleia just as legislativo, e que se o Congresso das duas Américas via mudança que não fosse mais ostensiva ou sua existência. "But I ~~apprehended~~ am apprehensive strange as it may seem, the oldest established houses may not join in this efforts. They are already immensely rich, habituated to things, and they are underserved the system of gratification and by a golden key enter where they please. It is but too true that corruption ~~exists~~ infects too many of the transactions of the government, not even excepting its highest ~~for~~ judicial proceedings. But there are some honest and patriotic men who sincerely lament this state of things and would cooperate in the purpose of effecting a change. Among them is Calvacanto (sic) a near relation to the Brazilian chargé in the United States. He has been heretofore conspicuous in politics, was secretary of the Emperor and is now to be a candidate for the high office of sole Agent, and that with a fair prospect of success. He

111
is friendly to the United States, and a close student and warm admirer of their institutions. I had a letter of introduction to him from his kinsman, have been received by him with marked politeness and favour and am cultivating with all proper assiduity his further good offices. Inaccessible to bribery, Calvo Cauti is looked upon here as a moral prodigy.

De Feijó principal concorrente de Holanda Cavalcanti, mestre H. que, adoptando a república de celibato clerical, ele opõe o preconceito de gente vulgar sem qualquer apoio de gente esclarecida. Opõe-se ao papa mas não ao que respeita a uma intervenção na escolha do bispo por causa da confirmação de seus decretos, no que tem o apoio de Constitucionais e de Liberais.

"It would be injustice to this eminent man to omit to say that he is likewise distinguished for integrity. The truth is that this rare quality has recommended both these candidates to public favour, to party if not to patriotic hope and caused the rejection of such men as Lima [Lima e Silva], Vasconcellos and Barbacena.

na República "no stay of stability to the Ministry, which is changed about 4 times a year".

Sobre o escravidão:

"... here too, there are philanthropic fanatics orators who, rather than forbear, where all is combustible, flashing their burning words will do it at the hazard of conflagration and self-destruction. The speeches of one of the Andradas would remind you of those that preceded in France the massacres of the St. Druys."

Sobre a Igreja:

"The church, which in catholic ~~lands~~ countries we are accustomed to regard as the most efficient instruments of good or harm, is apparently powerless. It is

112
sustained neither by the love of the people, nor by the aid of government. Its clergy are divided among themselves, and though daily whitened as the papant of the most insipid superstitions, are many of them dissolute in their lives, and some are even said to be propagators of the most infernal opinions.

Rio, April 28th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, June 1th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

6 copies de importações de febo,
6 interesse febo assento de firma
Maxwell Wright.

Rio, June 23rd 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, July 7th 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, July 22nd 1835

Hunter to Forsyth

Rio, September 16th 1835

"there is in truth but the semblance of a government and a storm would shatter its frail fabric, and nothing but the indifference, or amiability or indolence of the Brazilian people prevent that storm

25

Rio, Sept 25th 1835
Hunter to Forsyth

26

Rio, October 10th 1835

27

Rio, October 12th 1835
Hunter to Forsyth

continued in reverse:

November 2th 1835

Sobre Manuel Alves Branco: "... he is so feeble, so treacherous without being plausible, so vain of talents without their possession, that I confess I should ~~prefer~~ have preferred the omission of the ~~force~~ force of personal insincerity, and courtly compliance."

Sobre a proclamação de
Feijo ao povo:

"I certainly is frank, firm and unequivocal much less declamatory than is here customary and it recommends itself as a composition, to a purer taste than the Brazilian. It is more conciliatory than I presumed it would be - it is possibly as sincere as such papers commonly are. Its pledges are strong, but there are omissions that disappoint the papal and high machanical party and there is in some points a generality of phrase which admits interpretations according to circumstances."

28

Rio, December 10th 1835
Hunter to Forsyth