The Undersigned, Chargé des Affaires of The United States of America, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the day of its date, of the note addressed to him on 20th Inst. by The Marquis d'Inhambupe, Councellor, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying that the Government of His Imperial Majesty insists upon the demand, (reclamação) made by Mr. Excellency in his note of 25th ultimo, and intimating that The Undersigned had been tardy in giving the "satisfaction" which had been required of him.

The Undersigned is now for the first time made acquainted with the fact, that any satisfaction had ever been demanded of him, further than the surrender of the two seamen in question, one of whom is already in the power of the Brazilian Government, and the other

was represented [redacted] to His Excel-
=lency to have sailed for the Uni=
=ted States. It is true, that His
Excellency in his note of 25th Sep=
=tember, did express his assur=
=ance that the undersigned
would be instrumental in pro=
=curing from Commodore Biddle,
"the due satisfaction", but as that
officer has not been in port since
the 15th of the same month, a fact,
with which His Imperial Ma=
=jesty's Govern^t could not but
have been acquainted, it has
been up to the present moment,
altogether impossible for the
undersigned to have acted
upon that suggestion. This ex=
=planation it is hoped, will
exonerate from any imputa=
=tion, the conduct of the under=
=signed, who has never unrea=
=sonably delayed in his corres=
=pondence with His Excellency
or any of His Predecessors, and
who has never attempted to

avoid meeting any question which has been the subject of discussion between any of His Imperial Majesty's Ministers and himself.

The affair however having now assumed a new aspect, and a formal demand having been made for satisfaction upon the Undersigned, he has no hesitation in replying that as he is not accountable for the actions of any of the naval Commanders of the United States who, like others, act under the instructions and responsibility of their Government, he is not aware of any reparation which is due from him, or which the Government of His Imperial Majesty has a right to require. All that could have been expected of him, is, that he should state the case to his Government, which he has already done, and leave the matter to its decision,

not doubting but that His Ex=
=cellency would give to the Bra=
=zilian Minister at Washington
instructions to make such re=
=presentation as the affair might
seem to demand.

As the Undersigned how=
=ever, has no disposition to with=
=hold his particular views in
relation to this subject, he will
agreeably to the promise contain=
=ed in a former note, take the
liberty of stating them.

The circumstances of the
case, as collected from the testimo=
=ny of the two men and other sour=
=ces, are these.

In the month of June last,
the Brig Leonidas of Boston, bound
from China to Buenos Ayres, was
captured by the Brazilian Squad=
=ron in the River Plate, and sent
into Monte Video. On that pos=
=session of her seamen, in violation
of the immunity of the flag of
their country, were forcibly taken

out of the vessel, and conveyed on board the Imperial frigate Incinya, where they were required to perform duty, and in consequence of refusing so to do, were put upon short allowance, and treated as prisoners of war. After a detention of about a month, they were placed on board different prize vessels of nations other than their own, for the purpose of assisting to navigate them to Rio de Janeiro. Two of them were placed on board the French brig Juno, where, one named Watson Francis, in consequence of refusing to do duty, which the prize master had no right to require of him, was severely beaten. In that vessel they arrived at this port in company with the american brig Ruth, captured by, and then under convoy of, the Imperial brig of War, Independencia ou Morte, on the 29th of August. On the following day the Master of the Leonidas, who had previously arrived, and had obtained possession of his vessel under

bonds, hearing of the situation of his two seamen, whose services he needed, went on board the Juno and requested their release, which was refused by the prize master. The matter being then represented by him to Commodore Biddle, who had just heard, that the Supercargo, master and crew of the Ruth, after a long confinement as prisoners on board the Independencia on Monte, had been sent like a gang of convicts from that vessel, to the common depot of criminals the Presidiario, and having understood, that the two men in question, were fearful that they would be that night impressed on board the said brig of war, immediately sent an officer in a boat to demand their discharge, the time happening to be 8 o'clock in the evening. This demand as will appear from the accompanying extract from a letter addressed by Commodore Biddle to the Undersigned on the 6th of September, to which the

Undersigned is bound to give credit, although it differs from the state-ment which appears to have been made to His Excellency, was not accompanied by the employment of force, or the threat that any force would be employed. Indeed, the si-lence of the prize master on the sub-ject, is entitled to great weight, as it is hardly probable that in a harbour protected by the forts and ships of war of his nation, he would have complied with the demand, as he did, had it been accompanied by force.

The abstract question now is, whether the surrender of American seamen, under the circumstances here represented, would be allowed by the Government of the United States, with-out any offer of a previous redress for the injuries previously inflicted upon the said seamen, by unlaw-fully taking them from on board an American vessel, by an armed power, and subsequently by forcing

them on board a foreign vessel, to perform under pain of corporal punishment, services which as neutrals they were not bound to render to a Belligerent? The Undersigned does not hesitate to say, that upon the reflection which he has given to the subject, he is clearly of opinion, that without the express command of his government, he would not be justified in making such surrender. This opinion however is advanced with all deference, and cannot affect any claim for reparation which may be supposed to be due from the Government of the United States, for the acts of its Officers.

The Undersigned cannot close this note, without expressing the satisfaction he has derived from the warm and zealous manner with which this subject has been treated by His Imperial Majesty's Government. So much sensibility has been

awakened by a transaction, which
the prize Officers who witnessed
the act, never considered to be
a ground of complaint or of
representation to their Superiors,
His Excellency will be able to form
some opinion of the feeling which
will be experienced by The Govern-
ment of The United States, when
The President shall have learned
that the wrongs and indignities
experienced by the Supercargo,
Master and Crew of the Ruth, who
have been pronounced by a Judi-
cial tribunal, to have been wholly
innocent of the offence, which
formed the pretext for their degra-
dation and oppression, have been
considered by Her Imperial Ma-
jesty's Government, as amply atoned
for, by the mere restoration to liberty,
of the injured individuals.

With this exposition, The
Undersigned begs leave to correct
two errors which occurred in
his note of 5th Inst. It appears that

the Leonidas sailed from this
port on the morning of 2 Instant,
and not on the 1st, as was sup-
=posed, and it seems by a refe-
=rence to the American Consulate
recently made, that the seaman
named Christian Brehen, who
was supposed until then, to
have departed in that vessel,
did not so depart, but has ne-
=ver since been seen by the Con-
=sul, or heard of by the Under-
=signed. These facts however, not
affecting the principle of the
question, as it is viewed by the
Undersigned, are merely sub-
=mitted, in order that the whole
case may be laid open, to the
two Governments, to which the
adjustment of the affair belongs.

In making this first com-
=munication to the Minister of
Foreign affairs, since his eleva-
=tion to the distinguished rank
of Marquis, the Undersigned beg
Hoi Excellency to accept of his

congratulations upon this mark
of the Sovereign approbation, and
of the assurance of his gracious res-
pect and consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble servant
Condy Raguet

Rio de Janeiro.
October 23. 1826.

(Copy.)

Extract from a letter addressed by Commodore Biddle, Commander of the naval Forces of The United States on the Brasil Station to Mr Rogers, dated 6th September. 1826, on board the Frigate ——— Macedonian.

"As some excitement was produced on shore owing to misapprehension of the circumstances which I am about to relate I deem it advisable, previous to going to sea, to make you acquainted with these circumstances as they did actually occur. You will be thus be furnished with a satisfactory answer, should the subject, during my absence, be brought into any discussion with you by this Government.

On the evening of the 30th ult=timo, the Captain of the American Brig Leonidas came on board

this Ship, and acquainted me, that two of his Seamen were de-
=tained on board a French prize
vessel in this harbour; that he
had endeavoured to procure their
release, but without success; that
the seamen themselves were appre-
=hensive they would be impressed,
during the night, into the Brasil-
=ean Brig of War Independencia
d'Monte; and he claimed my
interference in their behalf. What-
=ever affects the liberty of an Ame=
=rican citizen claims, and re-
=ceives immediate attention from
me. I therefore sent Lieutenant
Bigelow on board the prize ves-
=sel, to inform the Commander
Officer, that the American Brig
Leonidas, which had been un-
=justly seized in the River, was
since restored to her baptaun; that
the Baptaun required the ser-
=vices of his men on board his
own vessel; that as peace ex-
=isted between the United States

and Brasil, there could be no
excuse for his detaining americ-
=can citizens; and that, therefore
I demanded these two seamen
of the Leonidas to be furnished with
released, and delivered to me.
They were accordingly released
and brought on board this Ship.
No force whatever was used,
nor was any force threatened
to be used."