The Undersigned, Charge
d'Affaires of The United States of
America, in presenting to The
Marquis of Inhambupe, Coun=
=sellor, Minister and Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs, the com=
=pliments of the season, cannot
permit the occasion to pass,
without offering to Yor Excellency,
his sincere condolence upon the
late mournful event, which
has deprived the people of
Brasil of an Empress beloved
by all, and His Imperial Ma=
=jesty of a Consort, so distinguish=
=ed for her exalted virtues and
benevolence of character.

A becoming respect
for the memory of the August
Deceased, has induced the
Undersigned to delay until
the present moment a reply
to the note with which he
was honoured by Yor Excellency
under date of the 10th Ultimo,
and it would have afforded

him peculiar pleasure, had he
been able to enter upon the duties
of the new year, with the cheer-
-ing prospect, that the relations
between his government and
that of Brasil, were likely to
be placed upon a footing, cal-
-culated to conciliate the inte-
-rests of the two nations, and to
strengthen the harmony, which
it is so manifestly the true
policy of both to cultivate.
It has therefore been with con-
-cern, that he has noticed dis cover-
-ed in the note just referred to,
a willingness on the part of
His Imperial Majesty's govern-
-ment, to acquiesce in the ad-
-mission of a principle respect-
-ing the law of blockade, for which
the United States have uncea-
-singly contended — for which
they ever will contend — and
against every infraction of which,
as relates to american vessels, they have
commanded The Undersigned

promptly and firmly to remonstrate.

In expressing this regret however, it would not be just in the undersigned, to omit to mention the satisfaction, which he feels assured will be experienced by the government of the United States, on learning that the Government of His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to modify its instructions relative to the mode of conducting the blockade, in such a way, as that neutral vessels shall not be detained either upon the high seas, or in proceeding to Monte Video, even though they sail for blockaded ports. This new determination can not fail to be regarded by the American government, as an evidence of a friendly disposition, inasmuch, as while it removes the ground, which has hitherto given occasion for all the complaints, which

The undersigned has found it
his duty to make in relation
to the capture of American ves-
sels, it holds out the assurance
that those vessels will be speed-
=ily released upon their actual
detention.

The principle above re=
=ferred to, the admission of which,
has not been acceded to by His
Excellency, is - that a neutral
vessel is not liable to detention
for a breach of blockade, un-
=less arrested in the attempt to
enter a blockaded port, af=
=ter having been warned off
by the blockading force. It
would have been gratifying
to The Undersigned, had His
Excellency deemed it expedient
to combat this proposition
by the reasoning upon which
he no doubt founds his op=
=position to it. Free and argu=
=mentative discussion is the
only practicable mode of ar=

arriving at truth, and if the
undersigned has not in his for-
=mer communications, been so
successful as to establish the
correctness of his positions, he
would have been pleased to have
seen the errours of his arguments
pointed out.

Nor has indeed His
Excellency, in support of the op-
=posite doctrine, that a gene-
=ral notice of a blockade in a
foreign country is alone suffici-
=ent, advanced any arguments
it being merely contended, that
neutral vessels can ascertain
whether a blockade be still in
existence by calling for infor-
=tion at "the nearest neutral ports."
Whatever force such a suggestion
might possess if applied to the
States of Europe which are prox-
=imate to each other, it certain-
=ly can have no weight, as ap-
=plied to most of the nations
of America, and particularly

to the parties engaged in the pre=
=sent war. The whole inhabited
territory from the River Amazon
to Cape Horn is in possession
of the Belligerents. The nearest
frequented neutral ports, are
Valparaiso and the Cape of
Good Hope, and a voyage to either
of those places would render
the enquiring party, as to time
in one case, and as to recency
of information in the other, as
far from the scene of the block=
=ade, as when he commenced
his voyage. In a war between
the United States and any
other Power, where could a neu=
=tral vessel destined to the for=
=mer country, find a neutral
port at which to call for in=
=formation, respecting a block=
=ade? Certainly, no where but
in Europe, or ~~America~~ British
America, at the ports of the West
Indies or Mexico. And would
it not ~~be~~ appear extraordinary, even

to the most unenlightened citi=
=zen of this Empire, were he to
hear it asserted, that a Bra=
=silean vessel bound from Ma=
=ranham to New York, which
would occupy a passage of
twenty days, must go to Lis=
=bon, or Liverpool, or encounter
the frigid climate of Halifax,
or the unhealthy one of Vera
Cruz or Havanna, to enquire
concerning a matter of which
the inhabitants might not
possess as recent information
as had been received at the port
of her departure? And yet this
is what may happen, and
against which Brasileans
yet unborn, may have to
complain, because their Go=
=vernment did not unite
with ~~their~~ its Sister governments,
in putting an end to an absur=
=dity, so inconsistent with the inte=
=rests and the geographical position,
of the Nations of this hemisphere.

If however His Excellency had used the term "belligerent ports" the force of the position, would not have been more convincing to the undersigned. By the chances of war, each Belligerent is liable in turn to have his ports blockaded, and the enquiring neutral, on ~~his~~ reaching his destination, might find himself in danger of capture by the other party, or at least of having the object of his voyage defeated. In truth however, neutral vessels during the actual war, have usually adopted the course of proceeding to a neighbouring port for information. They have gone to Monte Video, or have attempted to go there but which has been the consequence? a number of them, and amongst them several americans, have been seized on their way, upon the ground, that a destination to a neigh-

neighbouring port, was presump-
=tive evidence of an intention
to violate the blockade. In some
cases it is true, that the vef-
=sels detained, had clearances
for Buenos Ayres, but these do-
=cuments so far from strengthen-
=ing suspicions against them
should have produced the op-
=posite conclusion. In no part
of the world, is a vessel under
any obligations to proceed to
the port for which she obtains
her clearance. The violators of
blockades understand too well
the risk of declaring their inten-
=tions, to be guilty of the indis-
=cretion of proclaiming them in
a custom house, and in a ga-
=zette, and much better, than
of carrying with them the evi-
=dence of their designs. It is
the fair and honest trader
alone who clears out his vef-
=sel direct for a blockaded
port, relying upon his own

innocency and the justice of
others, and it is no doubt a
conviction on this point, which
has recently induced His Impe-
=rial Majesty's government, to
modify its instructions relative
to the blockade, in the manner
above noticed.

The undersigned cannot
but think, that the suggestion
of His Excellency relative to the
neutral vessel's stopping at
an intermediate port for infor=
=mation, is a ~~practical~~ partial aban=
=donment of the original
ground which maintains
the all-efficiency of the general
notification, inasmuch as
it admits the justice of the
neutral's claim to informa=
=tion of a later period than
that first received. The point
contended for, is that he shall
receive the latest possible in=
=formation, before he shall be
driven to the extremity and

sacrifice of giving up his voyage.

The Undersigned cannot persuade himself, that there is any substantial reason, why Brazil, upon the doctrine of blockades, should embrace a system different from that, which is maintained by the United States and all the nations of Europe, one only excepted, and which in all probability will be adopted as a leading feature of what may be emphatically styled, the American policy, by the general Congress of American Plenipotentiaries now assembling at Tacubaya near Mexico, at which it is expected, His Imperial Majesty's government will be represented, in order to participate in the discussions connected with neutral rights, navigation and commerce, and the general interests of America, which while there be

brought forward. He therefore conceives it to be his duty, to sustain the policy of his Govern-ment, as regards the question at issue, by the production of every argument which he can call to his aid, and in addition to those contained in his note of 13th December 1825, begs leave to submit the following.

The Government of the United States, as above asserted, maintains that no notice of the existence of a blockade is valid, as relates to neutrals, except one, given on the spot, by the blockading force, which is called a warning, and is usually expressed by endorsement on the register of the neutral ship, for the information of other vessels which may fall in with her. This sort of notice is the only one, which is consistent with the just and

indefeasible rights of neutrals.
It is the only one by the demand-
-ing of which, the neutral is
enabled to have positive evi-
-dence of the existence of such
a blockade as is called for
by the law of nations, and
it is the only one, by which,
the Belligerent is restricted
to the true and legitimate
exercise of his belligerent
rights, which do not autho-
-rize him, to exclude neutral
vessels not laden with articles
contraband of war, from the
port of his enemy, even for a
single moment, when no ef-
-ficient blockade exists. If ge-
-neral and diplomatic noti-
-fications made in foreign
and distant countries, were
to have the validity of an ac-
-tual warning, weak nations
would be invested with an ar-
-tificial power to distress
their enemy and to disturb

the commerce and industry of
the world (the fatal effects of
blockades) which they do not
physically possess, for in rela-
-tion to distant countries, the
fact of the efficiency of the
blockade, and of its uninte-
-rupted continuance, upon
which its legality depends,
could not be known, and
in relation to others, it could
not be proved. Under the
impression, that the blockade
would be sustained by ~~a~~
competent
~~adequate~~ force, the commerce
of neutrals would be suspend-
-ed, and many months might
elapse, before it was ascertain-
-ed, that the real blockading
force, was not adequate to ac-
-complish half the injury, which
resulted from an acquiescence
in the notification. But this
is not all. Notifications might
be given of blockades which
might be never laid — a which might

be continued but for a very short
period, and thus the neutral
would be visited by an evil
to which he ought not to have
been subjected. Such instan-
=ces have already occurred,
and in regard to the United
States, the absurdity of the doc-
=trine of general notifications
was once displayed, in the
case of a blockade of a port
in Europe, wherein the notice
was not received, until after
it was known that the block-
=ade had been raised!!!

In every case too, the dis-
tant nation which submits
to the rule of general notifi-
=cations, must needs be depri-
=ved of its fair and legitimate
commerce for a considerable
time after the blockade is at
an end, and this in propor-
=on to the distance is more or
less oppressive. She has not
even as a set off against this

hardship, the reflexion, that she has suffered no more than other neutrals, for as the blockade begins with all at the same moment, that is when it is actually laid, it termi-=nates as to its effects, at diff-=erent periods, according to distance from the spot. It can neither be just or generous in a Belligerent, even if he had the right, to impose upon his distant friends so great a sa-=crifice, nor can it be humane in him, to entail upon a nation with which he has just concluded a peace, all the privations and sufferings originating in a seige now at an end.

The history of Europe for the last twenty years, which may be styled the era of man-=time aggressions, affords abun-=dant examples of the injustice of the Belligerents, in violating

the established law of blockade,
and upon the unexampled
~~previous~~ series of outrages and
lawless spoliations committed
against the commerce of the
United States Brazil, destin-
=ned as she is, to become a great
agricultural and commercial
nation, might take a profit-
=able lesson! If the evils resulting
ing from a departure from the
sound maxims taught by that
law, have been severely felt
in the intercourse between Eu-
=rope and North America, how
much greater will be their
extent, if false principles be
introduced into the practice
of South America? From the Ri-
=ver of Plate to Europe or the United
=ted States, 60 or 90 days are re-
=quisite for a passage. Admit-
=ting the doctrine of a general
notification, all who submit
to it, consent to part with
the natural right they possess

to trade with a friendly port,
for double that time, after the
blockade shall have been
raised, and if the rule were to
be considered in relation to the
ports of Chili, or others more
distant, eight months or
a year of fair and profitable
intercourse, would be lost with-
out an equivalent.

The Undersigned, cannot
but flatter himself with the hope
that a more minute exami-
-nation of this principle, re-
-garded by the United States,
as one of vital importance
to the interests of America, will
induce His Imperial Majesty's
government to give it a more
favourable reception. The
Govern^t of Colombia has al-
-ready adopted it, and it is
believed, that the govern^t of
Mexico has imitated the ex-
-ample. The actual and tem-
-porary state of war, in which

The undersigned has found it his duty to make in relation to the capture of American vessels it holds out the assurance that those vessels will be speedily released upon their actual detention.

The principle above referred to, the admission of which, has not been acceded to by His Excellency, is _ that a neutral vessel is not liable to detention for a breach of blockade, unless arrested in the attempt to enter a blockaded port, after having been warned off by the blockading force. It would have been gratifying to The Undersigned, had His Excellency deemed it expedient to combat this proposition by the reasoning upon which he no doubt founds his opposition to it. Free and argumentative discussion is the only practicable mode of an-

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Brazil is engaged, is certainly
not a sufficient reason, for
embracing a system so injuri-
-ous to her friends, and so ad-
-verse to the sound and phi-
-lanthropic rules, which are
clearly pointed out by an en-
-lightened policy. Although to
day a Belligerent, she may
tomorrow be neutral, and do
it can scarcely be doubted, but
that like her sister States of
America, she must ultimately
seek her true interests and pros-
-perity in the paths of peace.
A single departure from the just
maxims which are to guide
her general and permanent
policy, may occasion at a
future time, a motive for
an oppressive retaliation,
which cannot be opposed
by the irresistible argument,
which is presented by a wise
and uniform conduct.

The benefits which Bel-

=ligerents derive from their ge=
=neral notifications of block=
=ade, are of themselves of suffi=
=cient magnitude. The ordina=
=ry cautious calculation of
merchants, leads them to ab=
=stain from voyages to blocka=
=ded ports, where the chances
are, that the blockades will
not have been raised, prior to
their arrival, and thus by a
voluntary act of the neutral,
the Belligerent is aided in his
endeavours to distress his enemy.
The operation of this silent ac=
=quiescence has been conspicu=
=ously displayed during the ex=
=isting war, as relates to ame=
=rican commerce. In a former
year, as many as 100 ameri=
=can vessels have visited the
port of Buenos Ayres. During
the last twelve months it
is believed, that not half
that number has entered
the Rive Plate, including all

which have arrived at Monte
Video. This fact, whilst it es-
-tablishes the truly prudent con-
-duct of the merchants of the
United States, presents however
a sad picture of the losses they
have sustained from a dimi-
-nution of their trade. If this
their Government does not prefer
to complain, but it does com-
-plain, that a practice should
have been adopted, which is
calculated to encrease instead
of mitigate the evils, already
sufficiently great, resulting
to neutrals from a state of
war.

The Undersigned trusts,
that in this representation,
His Excellency will discover
the evidence of a true desire
on his part to assist in the
establishment of those firm
and sincere relations of ami-
-ty between Brasil and the
United States, which can

best be perpetuated by a con=
=viction, that identity of inte=
=rests should lead to identity
of policy.

The Undersigned offers
upon this occasion to His Ex=
=cellency, with his best wishes
that He may enjoy many hap=
=py years, the assurance of
his esteem and high consi'de=
=ration.

Condy Raguet

Rio de Janeiro.
January. 3^d = 1827.

O abaixo assignado Encarregado de Negocios dos Estados Unidos d'America, tendo ao Sñr Marquez de Inhambupe, Conselheiro, Ministro, e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, não pôde deixar de passar a occasião de offerecer á S.Ex.ª os seus sinceros pezames pelo ultimo luctuoso successo, que privou o povo do Brazil de huma Princeza amada por todos, e a sua Magestade Imperial de huma Consorte tão distincta por suas exaltadas virtudes, e benevolencia de caracter.

Hum devido respeito pela memoria da Augusta fallecida, fez com que o abaixo assignado demorasse até agora hum recurso ao Sñr Ministro, com que S.Ex.ª o honrou em data de 10 do passado. E lhe teria dado particular prazer o poder entrar nas obrigações do novo anno com o alegre prospecto de que as relações entre o seu Governo e o do Brazil teriam a probabilidade de supportar em hum gráo tendente á conciliar os interesses das duas Nações, e á estreitar a harmonia, que he tão manifestamente da verdadeira politica de ambos cultivar. He por tanto com pezar, que o abaixo assignado vai ducobrir na Nota de que passou citação hum desejo da parte do Governo de S.M. Imperial de annullar

á adopção de hum principio a respeito da lei
do bloqueio, em que os Estados Unidos tem in-
constantemente insistido — em que sempre insistirão
contra qualquer infracção delle, pelo que re-
speita os Navios Americanos, os mesmos Estados
Unidos ordenarão ao abaixo assignado que re-
presentasse prompta e formalmente
Mas declarando o abaixo assignado este
seu pezar, não seria justo que omittisse o men-
cionar a satisfação, que elle está seguro expri-
mentará o Governo dos Estados Unidos, sabendo
que o Governo de S. M. Imperial houve por
bem modificar as suas instrucções relativas
ao modo de conduzir o bloqueio, de sorte que
os Navios neutros não serião detidos ou no
alto mar, ou em ireno á Montevideo, ainda
quando os seus Passaportes fossem para os portos
bloqueados. Esta nova determinação não pó-
dera deixar de ser olhada pelo Governo Americano
como huma prova de huma disposição
amigavel, visto que, removido o fundamento
que tem até aqui dado causa para todas as
queixas, que o abaixo assignado tem julgado
de seu dever fazer relativamente á captura

dos Navios Americanos, confirma a segurança
de que aquelles Navios serão brevemente relaxados
da sua actual detenção.

O principio acima citado, á cuja admissão
S.Ex.ª não annuio, he "que hum Navio neutro
não he sugeito á detenção por ter rompido o
bloqueio, a não ser arrestado na tentativa de
entrar em hum Porto bloqueado, depois de ter
sido avisado pela Força bloqueadora. Seria
isto agradavel ao abaixo assignado, se S.Ex.ª jul-
gasse conveniente combater esta proposição com
o raciocinio em que sem duvida funda a sua
opinião. A discussão livre e argumentativa
he o unico meio praticavel de chegar á verdade,
e se o abaixo assignado não teve a felicidade de
provar o acerto
a correcção dos seus argumentos nas
suas anteriores communicações, folgaria de ver
os seus erros apontados.

Na verdade S.Ex.ª sustentando a doutrina
exposta = que huma noticia geral de haver blo-
queio em hum porto estrangeiro he só bastante
sem provas, argumento algum, muitissimo
inutilisado em que os Navios neutros possam
saber se hum bloqueio ainda existe, procu-

procurando noticias nos portos neutros mais
proximos". Qualquer força que obste suppos-
ta, quando applicada aos Estados do
Europa, que estão proximos huns aos outros,
certamente não pode ter peso, quando applicada
á maior parte dos Mares d'America, e par-
ticularmente ás Partes empenhadas na pre-
sente guerra. Todo o territorio habitado desde
o Amazonas até o Cabo de Hoorn está em po-
der dos Belligerantes. Os mais proximos portos
neutros frequentados são Valparaiso, e o Cabo
de Bôa Esperança, e huma viagem para
qualquer d'aquelles Lugares, faria a parte inda-
gadora, quanto ao tempo em huns casos, e quanto
á brevidade da noticia no outro, tão remota do
theatro do bloqueio, como quando principiou
a viagem. Em huma guerra entre os Estados Uni-
dos, e qualquer outra Potencia, acerca de hum
Navio neutro destinado para os dito Estados,
acharia hum porto neutro, em que provavel-
mente noticia a respeito de hum bloqueio? Certa-
mente em nenhum outro porto mais proximo
Europa, ou d'America Inglez, que nos Portos
dos Indias Occidentaes ou no Mexico.

huas pranceria extraordinaria, ainda ao cidadão
deste Imperio menos entendido em geographia,
se ouvisse affirmar-se que hum Navio Brazi-
leiro destinado do Maranhão para Nova York,
o que occuparia huma passagem de vinte Dias,
deve ir para Lisboa ou Liverpool, ou encontrar o
clima frigido de Halifax, ou o pouco radio
de Vera Cruz e Havana, para indagar sobre hum
objecto, de que os habitantes não teriam huma
noticia tão recente, como teriam recebido no
portos da sua partida? E comtudo isto he o
que deve acontecer, e contra que os Brazileiros
ainda por nascer, tem de queixar-se, por que o
seu Governo não se unio com os seus Governos
Irmãos, para pôr termo a hum absurdo tão
incompativel com os interesses e a posição
geographica dos Naçoes deste hemispherio
E porem S.M.a tivesse usado do termo "fortes
fulminantes," nem por isso a força do argumento
teria sido mais convincente para o abaixo
assignado. Pelos azares da guerra, cada Belligi-
rante obrigado por uma vez a ter os seus portos
bloqueados, e o neutro indagador, chegando ao
seu destino, se acharia em perigo de captura

pela outra Parte, ou ao menos de ter mui mudado o fim da sua viagem. Certamente a Navio neutro durante a guerra actual, tem unicamente adoptado o irem a hum porto visinho para receber noticias. Terão ellas entendido ou tentarão ir ali, mas qual foi a consequencia? Quantidade de Navios, e entre elles diversos Americanos, forão tomados na viagem, com o fundamento de que o destino para hum Porto visinho, era huma prova presumptiva de ter intenção de violar o bloqueio. He verdade que em alguns casos a Navios detidos tinhão dado pachas para Buenos Ayres, mas estes documentos tão longe de conpirmarem os suspeitos contra elles, deverião produzir a conclusão opposta. Em nenhuma parte do mundo, tem hum Navio obrigação de ir para o porto para que despacha. Os violadores dos bloqueios entendem muito bem o risco de declararem as suas intenções de serem culpados da indiscrição de as proclamarem em huma Alfandega, em huma Loja, e muito mais ainda de trazerem comsigo a prova dos seus designios. He o commerciante hoje chamado somente, que despacha o seu Navio

directamente para hum Porto bloqueado; confiando na sua innocencia, e na justiça das outras; e he sua duvida que o Governo de S. M. Imperial, por estar dito conhecido, recentemente modificou as suas instrucções relativas ao bloqueio no modo acima dito.

O abaixo assignado não pode deixar de pensar que a suggestão de S.Exª relativamente aos Navios Neutros tocarem em porto intermediario para receberem noticias, he hum abandono por-
cial do fundamento original, que sustenta todo a efficacia da notificação geral, visto que denega a justiça do direito do neutro de se informar de hum periodo posterior ao primeiro recebido. O ponto em disputa he que elle receberá a alti-
ma noticia possivel, antes que seja livre de ai-
trencidade e sacrificio de perder a sua viagem.

O abaixo assignado não he pois persuadir que haja alguma razão substancial, para que o Brazil abrace, na doutrina dos bloqueios, hum systema differente do que he mantido pelos Estados Unidos, e por todos os Governos da Europa com a excepção de hum, e o qual com toda a probabilidade será adoptado, como hum

principal caracteristico do que emphaticamente se póde chamar politica americana pelo grande Congresso dos Plenipotenciarios Americanos hoje reunidos em Pacubaya perto do Mexico, em que se espera que o Governo de S. M. Imperial será representado, a fim de participar das discussões comuns com os direitos neutraes, navegação, e commercio, e interesses geraes d'America, que hão de ser ali discutidos. Julga por tanto do seu Dever sustentar a politica do seu Governo, relativamente á guerra pendente, produzindo todos os argumentos, que possa chamar em seu auxilio; e em addição aos contendos na sua Nota de 13 de Dezembro de 1825 pede licença para submetter o seguinte

O Governo dos Estados Unidos, como acima se affirmou, sustenta que nenhuma noticia do bloqueio he valida, relativamente aos Navios, excepto a que he dada no lugar aonde existe a força bloqueadora, o que se chama = Aviso = e unicamente se declara contendo-se nos cortes do registo do Navio para informação dos outros Navios, que possão encontralla, esta sorte de noticia he a unica que he compativel

com os direitos juntos dos neutros. Ha a unica,
que sendo exigida, pode habilitar ao neutro a ter
prova positiva da existencia de tal bloqueio,
como he requerido pela Lei das Nações, e he a unica
pela qual o Belligerante he restricto ao verda-
deiro e legitimo exercicio dos seus direitos belli-
cosos, que não o authorizão a excluir os Navios
neutros não carregados de artigos de contrabando
de guerra do porto do seu inimigo, ainda por hum
só momento, quando não exista bloqueio effectivo
se as notificações geraes e diplomaticas feitas
em paizes estrangeiros e distantes, tiverem a va-
lidade de hum aviso actual, as vagas fracas
ideas reunidas de hum poder artificial para
arruinar o seu inimigo, e para perturbar o
commercio e a industria do mundo, fatal effeito
do bloqueio, que physicamente não poderem,
pois em relação á Paizes Estrangeiros, o facto
da efficacia do bloqueio, e da sua continuação
não interrompida, de que depende a sua lega-
lidade não seria conhecido, e em relação aos
outros, não seria provada. Na persuasão que
o bloqueio seria sustentado por força competente,
o commercio dos neutros seria suspendido

e muito mezo fazendo, antes que se soubesse
que a força real bloqueadora não era adequada
a fazer metade do damno, que resultava de
se annuir á notificação. Obar isto não he
tudo. Dar-se hião notificação de bloqueio, que
nunca se fizesse, e que só continuasse por pouco
tempo, e assim os neutros soffreriao hum mal,
á que convinha não fossem sugeitos.
Sempre tem havido, e a respeito dos bloqueios
dos Hollandezes, o absurdo da doutrina das notifi-
cações geraes se mostrou huma vez no caso do
bloqueio de hum porto na Europa, aonde não
se recebeo a noticia delle, senão depois que o blo-
queio foi levantado!!!

Saiba em todo o caso, a Nação distante
que se submette á regra das notificações geraes,
deve necessariamente ser privada do seu com-
mercio justo e legitimo por hum considerável
tempo depois de finalizado o bloqueio, e isto em
proporção que a distancia he mais ou menos
opressiva. Ella não tem meyo efficaz
contra esta dureza, reflectindo que não soffre
mais do que os outros neutros, visto que, como
o bloqueio principia com todos ao mesmo

momento, isto he, quando he effectivamente
vento, terminou quanto aos seus effeitos, em diffe-
rentes periodos, conforme a distancia do lugar.
Não pode ser justo nem generoso em hum
Belligerante, ainda quando tiver o direito,
de impôr sobre os seus distinctos amigos hum tão
grande sacrificio, nem pode ser humano lan-
çar sobre huma Nação, com que ha pouco
concluio huma paz, todas as privações e soffri-
mentos, que se originão em hum sitio já ter-
minado.

A historia da Europa dos ultimos vinte
annos, que se póde chamar a era das aggressões
maritimas, dá abundantes exemplos da in-
justiça dos Belligerantes, violando-se a esta-
belecida lei do bloqueio; e da serie sem exemplo
de ultrages e illicitas spoliações commettidas
contra o commercio dos Estados Unidos, o Bra-
zil destinado pela sorte, a vir ser huma grande
Nação agricola e commercial, deveria tirar
huma lição proficua. Se males resultantes
do desvio das maximas reconhecidas
por aquella Lei, tem sido gravemente sen-
tidos na communicação entre a Europa

e America do Norte, quanto maior nação
a sua grandeza, se se introduzirem todos os
principios na pratica d'America do Sul? Do
Rio da Prata á Europa ouvem-se todos os
dias necessarios 60 ou 70 dias para huma
passagem. Admittida a doutrina de hum
notificação geral, todos os que a ella se sujei-
tarem, ouvem-se em participarem do direito
natural que possuem de commerciar com
hum Porto amigo depois de levantado o bloqueio
e reconhecer a negra em relação aos portos
do Chili, ou outros mais distantes, perder-se-hia
hum equivalente oito mezes ou hum anno de
communicação junta e proveitosa.

O abaixo assignado lisongea-se com a
esperança de que hum exame mais minudo
deste principio, olhado pelos Estados Unidos
como de vital importancia para os interesses
d'America, fará com que o Governo de S.
M. Imperial lhe dará huma recepção mais
favoravel. O Governo de Columbia já o
adoptou, e julga-se que o Governo do Mex-
xico imitou o exemplo. O estado actual
e temporario da guerra em que o Brazil

se acha empenhado, não he certamente hum
rogão sufficiente para abraçar hum systema
tão damnoso aos seus amigos, e tão contrario
ás regras sans e philosophicas, que estão mos-
trando hum politica illustrada. Ainda que
hoje he belligerante, pode amanhãa ser
neutro, e difficilmente se pode duvidar que,
como os seus Estados irmãos d'America, o
Brazil deve ás final procurar os seus verda-
deiros interesses e prosperidade nos portos da
paz. Hum só destes dous maximos juntos
que hão-de guiar a sua politica geral e per-
manente póde occasionar, em hum tempo
futuro, hum motivo para huma represalia
aggressiva, que não pode ser apoiado por argu-
mento irrevistivel, que aprouve a huma con-
ducta sabia e uniforme.

As beneficios que a Belligerante tirará
das suas notificações geraes de bloqueio são
por si de sufficiente grandeza. O calculo ordi-
nario cauteloso dos negociantes os inclina
a fugirem de viagens para os portos blo-
queados, aonde ha probabilidade de que
os bloqueios não se tenhão levantado antes

da sua chegada, e assim por hum acto voluntario do Nosso o Belligerante he ajudado nos seus esforços de aniquilar o seu inimigo. O effeito desta tacita anquiescencia tem sido conhecidamente mostrado durante a guerra existente pelo que respeita ao commercio Americano. No anno passado 160 Navios Americanos tinhão visitado o Porto de Buenos Ayres. Durante os ultimos doze mezes, creo que nem a metade d'aquelle numero entrou no Rio da Prata, incluindo todos os que tinhão chegado ao Montevideo. Este facto, que confirma a conducta verdadeiramente prudente dos Negociantes dos Estados Unidos, apresenta contudo a triste pintura dos soffrimentos que tem soffrido. Dirão o seu Governo mais se pertende queixar; mas queixa-se de huma pratica, que se tem adoptado, a qual tende a augmentar, em vez de mitigar os males já sufficientemente grandes, que resultão ao neutro de hum estado de guerra.

O abaixo assignado confia, que nesta representação, Sr. descobrirá a prova da verdade delle, que da sua parte tem de cooperar.

para o estabelecimento d'aquella relação fir-
me e sincera de amizade entre o Brazil e
os Estados Unidos, que podem melhor ser per-
petuados pela convicção de que huma identidade
de interesse conduzirá á identidade de politica.

O abaixo assignado offerece nesta occasião
á S. Ex.ª com os melhores desejos de que goze
muitos felizes annos, a segurança da sua
estima e alta consideração = Cindy Ha-
yett = Rio de Janeiro 7 de Janeiro de 1828 =