is sometimes out longer, but as, in accepting the Bonds, some regard is usually paid to the character of her owners and supercargo, and to the facilities which she is supposed to possess for procuring her cargo and completing her voyage, this extra time is, in fact, contemplated, and constitutes one of the chances of profit. These Bonds, previous to the vessel's sailing, have been negociated at a discount as high as forty per cent. and their value increases in proportion as the voyage is known to be favourable, or the contrary. The capital employed, in the first instance is generally invested in gold bullion, or, if this bear a high premium in the market, some silver is taken in lieu of it, always, I believe, from Rio, in the form of the Spanish Dollar. Whatever is the premium, therefore, which bullion bears, it proves an additional burden upon the speculator, and adds to the obvious disadvantages of conducting the trade upon such principles; nevertheless the profits resulting from it have generally been considered as very ample.

It was calculated, a few years ago, that every vessel employed in this trade carried out with her, each voyage, the sum of 400,000,000 Reis in bullion, which, even at the low rate of exchange now quoted between Rio and London, is nearly £100,000 sterling. I am inclined, however, to think this is considerably above the average amount for though a great quantity of gold may go out in an irregular way, yet there is generally some document in existence to represent every parcel, and some value annexed to it, though probably not the true one. In questions of this nature it is not possible to distinguish exactly between truth and misrepresentation; but from the best account I could obtain it appears, that, by this trade alone, half a million sterling of gold is drawn from Rio every year, and that the quantity has sometimes amounted to £800,000: once it was noted at least a million.

The return cargoes of these vessels consist chiefly of India Cotton-cloths, of various qualities, many of which are re-exported to Portugal, to the Colonies on the coast of Africa, and to every port in America South of the Line. There, being adapted to general consumption, they are in the highest possible demand, and come into direct competition with the

manufactures of Ireland. In Rio, also, they form the basis of the Royal manufacture of printed cottons. The cargoes from China consist chiefly of tea, nankeen-cloths, lead, copper, tin, silks, and some miscellaneous goods. They are partly exported again to Lisbon, and other European ports, and to different parts of the American Continent.

While looking at the intercourse of Foreign vessels with Rio, every Briton must be gratified at the wonderful preponderance which his own country possesses in that branch of Commerce, both as it respects the direct trade from British ports, from Colonial ones, and between Rio and other Foreign ports ;—a branch of commerce almost new in itself, of great importance to every maritime people, and of immense value to our Shipping interest, although it makes no figure either in our Custom-house entries, or our reports to Parliament. This, however, loudly calls for legislative interference, not only to nurture and protect it, but to controul, and prevent it from doing mischief. It is certain that no vessel ought to navigate under the British flag, without the Government knowing, precisely, where she is, and what she is doing. Every such vessel which goes from one foreign port to another ought not only to take a Consular Clearance, but to specify, definitely, the port to which she intends to proceed; her arrival, or non-arrival there should be noted, the duration of her voyage, the nature of her cargo, and such other circumstances as may be thought connected with the object which she has in view.

These particulars should be transmitted also to the Board of Trade, not so much with a view to make known the nature of the traffic in which the vessel is engaged, as to prevent British ships from abusing their privileges, and Foreign ones from appearing under a protection to which they have no title, and making use of the flag as a cloak, in distant seas, for such proceedings as the British Government would not justify. In proportion as the Commerce we are speaking of expands, care ought to be taken to maintain the purity of Mercantile character, the acknowledged rectitude and generosity of the British ensign. Wherever that is displayed it should be the rallying point of the injured, the pavilion of the distressed,—always indicating a place of refuge to be sought, and never appearing as a beacon to be shunned.

This branch of Foreign Commerce, although not carried on by her own shipping or seamen, nor with her own capital, is of great advantage to Brazil. It contributes to take off her surplus produce, and she receives in lieu of it the manufactures of other countries, chiefly those of Great Britain. Brazil, indeed, is placed in singular circumstances. It is not in the power of commerce to take from her any thing but the produce of her own labour; it can yield her nothing which is valuable but the proceeds of Foreign ingenuity. If it be asked what she wants? the reply is nothing but luxuries. Are gold, silver, or jewels desirable?—she possesses them in abundance; they cost her only labour. Does the country refuse to yield corn, or wine, or oil, or any thing else which is valuable in the support of life?—it has been controuled by Colonial laws, and has not yet recovered the injury which they have done. Do the people want clothing, or furniture, or articles of show and parade?—these depend upon taste and fashion, and Brazil will receive no more of them than her surplus labour, which must always be voluntary in its degree, can pay for. She can never purchase when she ceases to sell; her trade is only barter; hence the balance can never be against her, and that country must be her best friend which makes the largest purchases.

The greatest peculiarity of the American Trade with Brazil consists in vessels of that nation calling at Rio for bullion: they proceed with it to Asia, purchase cargoes there, and finally distribute them through Europe and the United States. In this important and lucrative branch of commerce Britain has no share;—she prohibits it to herself!

The importance and extent of the trade in Bullion has been mentioned already; perhaps it may convey some notion of that in Precious Stones to remark, that, when the quantity for sale in Rio had become greater than the demand, one lot was advertised which weighed upwards of a thousand pounds, and consisted of such stones as would be deemed valuable ones to set in breast-pins, rings, and seals. Indeed all such articles, being solely the produce of labour, and not of commerce, and since whatever Brazil receives must be paid for in the most simple form, by the productions of her soil, the Imports to Brazil become actually a measure of her

industry and prosperity. When applied with this view, they exhibit the most flattering prospects, founded on an increase from 1813, as much as four-fold, and, from 1808, more than ten-fold.

During the period under review the Foreign Relations of Brazil had been greatly strengthened. Buenos Ayres, the nearest Independent State, and the most important in respect to moral and political influence, being deeply engaged with the Royalists in Tucuman, was glad to accept of a suspicious sort of countenance from the Court of Rio; and the latter greatly alarmed for the security and even loyalty of her Southern frontier, was equally anxious to repel the storm which raged in the Spanish Provinces, while she carefully abstained from acknowledging their independence. Indeed Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, and the Banda Oriental, though by no means agreeing among themselves, observed with a jealous eye the growth of Brazilian influence in the Plata. Artigas, the avowed and active enemy of Brazil, had been so far checked as to remain, in 1820, wholly on the Western side of the Uruguay, and the slow patience, which is characteristic of the Portuguese policy, will finally drive him beyond the Paraguay, unless he receive, what is by no means likely to be afforded to him, prompt and efficient aid. Doubtless the power of Brazil is, in this part of the Continent, decidedly predominant, and what she wishes she can easily execute. What her ultimate views are I presume not to guess, yet nothing is more evident than that, to her, a mere extension of territory cannot be desirable

With Spain the Political Relations had been guarantied by a new Treaty, respecting Friendship, Alliance, and Territory, and the obligation was rendered more sacred, more mutually binding, by a double marriage. In this quarter, therefore, things seemed to possess something like their old stability, until the unfortunate difference about Olivença and Monte Video, and the still more unfortunate demise of the young, amiable, and benevolent Queen. The late Revolution in the Peninsula has again relieved Brazil from serious alarms, and placed her in a station

peculiarly elevated and secure. Would to God that she may have wisdom enough to use her influence well!

Between Russia and Brazil a friendly intercourse had been maintained, commercial connections established, and ambassadors sent to represent the Sovereigns at the respective Courts. By an unfortunate mistake, however, the Minister of his Imperial Majesty had been selected from Siberia, a native of Tobolski, or its neighbourhood, who brought with him ideas of absolute authority, and unresisting submission, incomparably more tyrannical than Brazilian masters exercise, or Negro slaves are accustomed to yield. It is impossible to account for this man's conduct upon any reasonable principles. It is most charitable to hope that he was far from representing his master, or even affording a fair sample of Siberian Noblemen: his mind, I think, must have been deranged. Upon this supposition measures were taken to dismiss him in such a way as might not endanger the good understanding of the two Courts, and the diplomatic business again devolved upon the former active Chargé des Affairs.

With Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, old Treaties had been renewed, and the trade of Portugal with the Mediterranean placed upon its ancient footing. Brazil had been allowed a share in the privileges which the Barbary States had granted, and hopes were entertained that Lisbon might recover something of her former commerce.

The Duke of Luxemburgh had arrived as Envoy from France, and settled the intercourse of that country with Brazil upon just and solid principles. On this occasion it was amusing to a spectator, to witness how much the Merchants of Brazil were exhilarated, how loudly and learnedly they talked about French manufactures and French modes; how they predicted the speedy expulsion of the dull and monopolizing British from their markets; how soon they corrected their notions, how frankly they acknowledged their disappointment, and into what utter contempt, as traders, the Frenchmen fell. After appointing a Chargé and Consul-General, the Duke returned, taking with him to Lisbon his sister, the Duchess of Cadaval, and his nephew, the Duke,—a privi-

lege which excited some surprise, when the temper which Portugal then displayed was taken into account, and which never would have been granted but upon such powerful intercession, nor if the character of the Duchess, for prudence and loyalty, had been less established, or that of her son had been other than mild, unassuming, and tractable.

An Ambassador from the United States of North America remained in Rio, and, being the longest resident, enjoyed the honour of presenting every new one—a distinction of which his countrymen were not a little vain. The principal object which he had in view seemed to be the formation of a rallying point for the Americans, who are scattered about all over that part of the Continent, and the establishment and support of communication between his own country and the Independent States about the Plata.

When the late war terminated, the influence of Britain, as might be naturally expected, became less decided upon the Brazilian Continent. It not only met with competition from other powers, but there was a strong party in Rio who wished to see it abridged, or even annihilated. The King, however, remained our steady friend, and was not only sensible of the honourable treatment which he had received from the British nation, but was thoroughly aware of its power to command respect. He therefore checked, in a great degree, the prevailing temper which reigned in some of the offices. Even at the Secretary of State's our Chargé was received with a want of ceremony, which was carried as far as possible without giving direct umbrage; and when such circumstances were mentioned, even to persons closely connected with that department of the State, the reply was, "Well, it is a long way to England, and such things are forgotten before the packet returns." An Ambassador might have insisted and remonstrated with greater effect, and why one should be so long appointed, and not sent out, I can account for but on this ground,—the Chargé, Henry Chamberlain, Esq. did his duty to the complete satisfaction of the Court of London.

Austria, within this period, formed a much closer connection with Brazil than any other State; not only had a commercial intercourse been

opened with Trieste, and ports in the North of Germany, but a marriage was arranged between the Heir-apparent of Brazil and one of the Emperor's daughters. By this connection great expectations were raised, among the speculators of the Imperial part of Germany, which, in most instances, proved fallacious; Brazilians, however, saw themselves connected with an unwonted crown, and reaped the advantage by receiving an accomplished Princess, and a sensible active woman, to soften the manners and controul the passions of an ill-educated and boisterous young man. From a connection of this kind Austria could expect no immediate or direct advantage, and the state of banishment in which the Princess must be placed, can be compensated only by the consideration, that Brazil, like South America in general, is a rich country, and affords a field for Royal as well as commercial adventurers.

The destinies of South America cannot be uninteresting to either the Statesman or Philanthropist. Without going into the regions of conjecture, it is easy to perceive, that new and powerful empires are rising into existence; that Brazil has already acquired the preponderance among them, and possesses peculiar means of consolidating her power. The line which she ought to pursue is remarkably plain and unembarrassed;—her road to security, and even dominion, if she chose it, is direct and open. A little attention will place her perfectly above dictation, and render her free from controul. Her great want is people, —an effective population, and to collect it the Government should restore the Portuguese Constitution to its purity, and demonstrate to the world that it will steadily maintain the rigid administration of justice, and the free exercise of religion. By such measures this new Kingdom may easily direct the current of emigration to her own shores, and may make herself the point where the surplus population of half the world may centre and rest. I am aware that some of her men of influence are afraid of these new comers, and dislike the principles which many of them bring. Yet let them recollect that every emigrant which Brazil refuses, she sends to a state which will ultimately become her rival;—that it is impossible that the old system should long continue;—that, in extended

countries, thinly inhabited, when they cease to be Colonies, people must and will be free;—and that the principles whose influence these Statesmen dread, are already implanted deeply in the breast of every native. The country has already endured, in the mildest form, its share of those revolutions which are at present disturbing both the Old World and the New. The Government should be solicitous to prevent any thing more violent; should show to the people that they want nothing, in civil affairs, fundamentally new;—that their Institutions, at present existing, are sufficient, and shall be made effectual, to render them happy, secure, and great.

APPENDIX.

SIGNALS,

By which Vessels approaching to enter the Port of Rio Grande do Sul show to the Pilot Boat the Water which they draw.

The Bar of Rio Grande do Sul according to the Pilot's Account, lies in Lat. 32. 8. South.

A Vessel unacquainted with the Coast should run down it in Seven Fathoms Water, until she observe a tall Flag Staff. This stands at the entrance of the Harbour, and is the Station of a Man on the Look-out. When the Vessel heaves in sight, he hoists a White Flag, and a Boat goes out to meet her on the Bar. So soon as the Boat is observed, the Signals which it makes with a small Red Flag must be carefully noted, and the Vessel luff or bear away according to the direction in which the Flag is waved. She must also declare her Draught of Water in Palms or Eighth Parts of a Fathom, by the following Signals at the Fore-Mast-Head.

PALMS OF WATER.	FLAG.
10	White.
10½	Blue.
11	Red.
11½	White. Blue.
12	Blue. White.

PALMS OF WATER.	FLAG.
12½	White. Red.
13	Red. White.
13½	Blue. Red.
14	Red. Blue.

The Pilot on being informed by these Signals, of the Vessel's Draught of Water, will reply either by keeping his own Flag up, or by lowering it. If he keep it up, the Vessel off can enter; if he lower it, she must return to sea or anchor outside.

TABLES OF COMMERCE.

No. I. PART I.

The Coasting Trade from Rio de Janeiro toward the South.

INWARDS.

Qr.	Lan.	Sm	Br.	Sh.	Ca.	Tonage.	Sailors	Cargoes.
1	41	7	1	0	0	2900	230	Lime, Wood, Rum, Rice, Coffee.
2	24	3	1	0	0	1650	130	Tobacco, Bacon, Planks, Sugar.
3	41	8	6	0	0	3750	288	Milho, Mandubi, Firewood, Farinha.
4	39	6	1	0	3	3300	270	Ripas, Hides, Charcoal, Cocos.
5	41	3	0	0	0	2350	188	Iron, Pulse.
6	28	0	3	0	1	1900	152	
7	37	2	1	0	1	2200	194	
8	35	0	1	0	0	1900	150	
9	26	2	2	0	0	1800	140	Onions.
10	34	1	0	0	0	1800	144	
11	42	1	1	0	1	2350	188	
12	45	3	2	0	0	2850	224	
13	44	0	2	0	0	2500	196	
14	39	1	2	0	0	2350	184	
15	32	0	3	0	0	2050	158	
16	43	0	2	0	0	2450	192	

OUTWARDS

Lan	Sm	Br.	Sh.	Lad.	Bal	Cargoes.
66	3	0	0	26	43	Salt, Goods, Carne Wheat.
33	1	0	0	11	23	Wine, Tiles, Slaves, Sugar.
40	1	1	0	5	37	Lime, Spirits, Produce, Cocos.
37	1	0	0	9	29	Tobacco.
35	1	1	0	16	21	Vinegar, Milho, Iron.
38	0	0	0	10	28	Gunpowder, Bricks.
32	1	0	0	11	22	
32	0	0	0	14	18	
32	0	0	0	5	27	Plank, Farinha.
29	0	0	0	7	22	Flour.
30	1	1	0	6	24	Biscuit.
40	2	2	0	5	35	
45	3	1	0	6	39	Earthenware.
41	1	1	0	11	30	Fish-Oil.
35	1	4	0	4	31	
29	1	2	0	3	26	Pitch, Rosin.

This District includes the following Ports :—

Ilha Grande, } Important.
Parati, }

Guaratiba, }
Sepetiba, }
Tagoahi, } Small.
Mangueratiba, }

The Sailors generally belong to the Ports, are occasionally employed in planting, and navigate about Twelve Tons each.

AVERAGE PASSAGE.

From Ilha Grande, 4 Days in April, May, June.

3 July, August, Sept.

5 Oct. Nov. Dec.

5 Jan. Feb. March.

No. I. PART I. Continued.

INWARDS.

Qr.	Lan.	Sm	Br.	Sh.	Ca.	Tonage.	Men.	Cargoes.
1	15	6	1	0	11	1650	152	Sugar, Rum, Bacon, Pulse, Farinha,
2	16	4	2	0	11	1610	138	Tobacco, Earthenware, Tiles,
3	16	12	1	0	5	2200	180	Lard, Rice, Matte, Plank, Salt,
4	16	16	1	3	10	3750	252	Milho, Fish, Coffee, Oil, Bricks,
5	11	15	1	0	8	2216	190	Lime, Betos.
6	13	6	3	0	12	1700	150	Wheat, Flour, Hides, Fuel.
7	14	10	1	0	5	1850	168	Tanner's Bark, Gum.
8	18	15	1	0	7	2620	216	Farinha de Guerra.
9	15	10	0	0	10	1850	160	Cheese.
10	5	4	0	0	3	680	58	Pipes and Barrels.
11	8	5	0	0	2	920	76	
12	14	10	1	0	5	1900	156	
13	19	12	2	0	1	2360	194	Cotton.
14	11	11	2	0	2	1970	156	
15	13	12	2	0	0	2150	168	
16	18	14	1	0	7	2520	208	

OUTWARDS.

Lan	Sm.	Br.	Sh.	Lad.	Bal.	Cargoes.
10	6	0	0	6	10	Salt, Slaves, Goods.
10	1	1	0	5	7	Wine, Carne.
20	15	0	0	10	25	
21	10	3	0	20	11	Spirits.
12	9	3	0	8	16	Iron.
15	9	2	0	12	14	
10	7	3	0	10	10	
19	10	3	0	16	13	
12	4	0	0	5	11	Pipes.
4	6	0	0	8	2	
8	8	2	0	9	9	
11	9	2	0	10	12	Farinha.
14	12	1	0	13	14	
7	9	3	0	10	9	
9	7	3	0	8	11	Glass.
7	9	2	0	7	11	Olives, Earthenware, Produce.

The Ports in this District are,

Santos,
St. Sebastian's,
Cananea,
Pernagoa,
Iguape,
Bertioga, or
Buruquioca,

All excellent, but their intercourse with the Interior is embarrassed by the Serro of Cubatam, which in one part approaches close to the Shore. Iguape is a fine River, bordered by the richest Soil. At Pernagoa and Cananea, is a great deal of Ship-building.

Guaratuba,

Ubatuba is a small Port. Its Exports are made in decked Canoas, managed by two men.

On this Coast is the principal Whale Fishery at present. In the Seventh and Fourteenth Quarters several Lanches arrived from it, without naming any particular Port, probably driven in by stress of weather, they had caught nothing.

PASSAGE.

From Santos in April, May, June, ... 14

July, August, September, ... 8

October, November, December, 16

January, February, March, ... 15