

Rio de Janeiro, 16 Sept. 1820

J. J. Appleton to J. D. A

Rio de Janeiro, Oct 27 Rio
Appleton to Adams

No dia 17 Appleton teve
uma audiência com D. João
VI e, declarando que seu
país (USA) não está + longe
das agitações da Europa pela
sua posição do que por outras
propriedades e se convencer das
vantagens de sua neutralidade.
de, ele não disse com considerável
infância: "Como é bom não
ter alianças". Appleton acen-
teou: "Por já tivemos alianças
com a França e agora não
oficial de ^{satisfação} - se, não ^{moderada}
deixando em suas esperanças, que
nos futuros felizes ^{de} ^{ver}
luzes dele a qualquer preço.
O rei respondeu that the ex-
tensions of his Alibi to keep the
Port of Lisbon open had ~~been~~
also been well paid by the
Portuguese."

Uma observação, de Ap-
leton, porém, fez com que
seu pensamento "led me to sup-
pose that the conversation which
he had previously had with
Mr. Thornton the British had
not been entirely satisfactory

Rio, Nov. 26th 1820
Jan 15, 1821

Success de Lord Cochran e
altim de Callao.

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du 28 fevrier

Rio de Janeiro, July (?) 28. 1821
Appleton to J. Quincy Adams

Informo do Conde de Pal.
mele e de Thornton para o
principe herdeiro rei de Portugal.

"Thus was effected a Revolution [movement] previous to the Constitution of the Cortes, which may be considered as a reconquest of their Country by Portugal. The Portuguese Troops were the ~~then~~ principal if not the only real actors in it, for much of the People who during the morning collected around them were evidently there rather to see than to act, but never were sufficiently numerous or warm to give a popular appearance to their proceedings - the word 'constitution' which they heard for the first time proclaimed touched yet no chord of their Hearts, and could not arouse them at once from the apathy in which they had have so long slumbered.

Having been an eye witness to almost all that passed on that day, the impression that such a People could never of its own accord have exchanged a state of Political quiet though ever so degrading for a better order of things if it were to be purchased by labour and danger.

The spell that has so long bound them seems however to be dissipating those who two days ago were mere spectators and by the presence of bayonets will by degrees take an interest in the Public welfare and may

perhaps at no distant period make the Portuguese regret having shown them the way to be free.

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th
1821

Appleton to Adams

A. depois de lembrar-me o rei foi obrigado a mandar seu ministro a 26 de fevereiro a ajuizar a Constituição que se está fazendo em Portugal e que o Rei depois de se deliberar removeu para longe de Lisboa.

"This determination was taken on the first days that followed the Revolution and may be ascribed in part to the peevish resentment of the King against the People, among whom it had been with so much ease effected and to a ~~few~~ fear of the consequences which it might have in a Country where people of colour constitute so large a part of the Population.

It was not however until the annunciation by the Prince and the Revolutionary Committee, of four individuals who had distinguished themselves by their zeal in support of the system they had heretofore followed, that the King is supposed to have taken the resolution of returning to his ancient residence. Having seen His Majesty on the 5th of March the day after these annunciations, I could easily perceive that all his thoughts were now turned towards Europe. The great political considerations

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which point to this place as the
capital of the Portuguese Empire,
and upon which I had taken
every suitable occasion to assert
his attention, appear'd to touch him
no longer, preoccupied with the dan-
ger of immediate danger, he seemed
like a sick man, who uneasy on
one position, instinctively seeks
another, without stopping, to think
whether he will better himself.

Rio de Janeiro April 14th 1821

Rio de Janeiro May 12th 1821

Rio de Janeiro July 12th 1821
J. J. Appleton to John Quincy Adams

The odious incidents which
~~had~~ attended the accession of
the Count of Arco to Power had
however left impressions upon the
Public mind which nothing could
remove. Resentment and distrust
had become general and the evinc-
ed on all occasions, assumed a
bolder language at Bahia whence
they spread far and wide and
check'd what fable dispositions
might yet remain to acknow-
ledge the long abused supremacy
of this Place. To assuage these
feelings which in their progress could not
fail to a premature ^{destruction} devastation (?), the
Government or rather the Count de Arco
who was the soul of ~~the~~ it resolved
to let the Odium of the events of the
22nd April fall upon the troops of Portu-
gal and ~~as a result~~ make these
instruments of ~~peace~~ the price of his
reconciliation with the People of Brazil.
In pursuit of this Policy an order was
issued to the Regiment of Riflemen to
remove from the Quarters which it

occupied in the neighbourhood of the Country Palace to others in the City where the animosity of which they were object in consequence of they having been the first who fired on the people encouraged by the evident desertion of the Government exposed them not only to daily privation and insults, but also to acts of revenge. ~~They~~^{They} beyond measure at being thus sacrificed, they vented their anger against the Prince and his Minister by accusing them of the grossest ingratitude and pushed things so far, that an example became necessary. The Government accordingly ordered some of the officers who had ~~been~~ distinguished themselves for their intemperance of language to embark for Portugal. This order brought things to a crisis: on the next day the very officers to whom it had been given were seen distributing publicly some manuscripts. Proclamations in which they called their companions to arms and invited the people to join them in order to make the Government to swear the Basis of the Portuguese Constitution which had arrived here a few days previous. The effect which these papers produced was to prepare the public mind for some change on the Government. The Count of Arcos alone, if I may judge from the length, nature and turn of a conversation I had with him on the same evening was alone unaware of the danger with ~~which~~ which he was threatened. The Prince however knew better the signs of the times for he went early the next morning* to the barracks of the Riflemen where he severely reprimanded the officers in question, and enjoined upon the soldiers to take up arms under no orders but his own. This injunction instead of checking only hurried the contemplated changes, no sooner had the Prince left them than they passed over to the

* 5th of June

quarters of the 11th Regiment of the Portuguese line where on making their situation known they found every disposition not only to support them against the forces which the Prince might bring against them but also to unite with them in an immediate show against the Government. Thus supported they marched to the ~~square~~ theater square and were soon joined by all the other Regiments. Hearing what has happened, the Prince hurried ~~and~~ also to the place of meeting and on enquiring for the motive that had brought the troops ~~that~~ together was told by a Priest who acted as the interpreter of their wishes, that they wanted

1st - That He and all the other Public authorities should swear to observe and maintain the Base of the Portuguese Constitution in the manner settled by the Decree of the Cortes.

2^d - That he should declare that he had given the Order in virtue of which they had on the 22th April fired on the People.

3^d - That he should dismiss the Count on Arcos from the Ministry and lastly create a Provisional Junta to superintend and become responsible for the acts of his Government.

After protesting that no one was more attached to the future Constitution than he was himself, and alledging the non arrival of its Base as the only reason of his not having call'd upon the Public authorities to swear them, the Prince expressed a general readiness to comply with what should appear to be the People's wishes, but refused to consider the troops as the proper medium thro' which they should be expressed. As the occasion was urgent and something must be done, he proposed that the

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Electors of the Province should be immediately convoked, and that Deputies from each Corps comprising the garrison should meet that the proposal was accepted, and ~~that~~ the result of the meeting which grew out of it, was the adoption of the Decree N^o 1, which concedes, with the exception of the article of the Cadastre, all that the Portuguese troops had demanded. To account for the omission it is only necessary to state, that of forty members of which the meeting was composed, six only represented the troops of Portugal, who could not prevail upon the rest to insist upon that article in which they were not immediately interested. This is to be regretted and as it will probably assumed as the pretext for some new change, whenever it shall suit the purposes of a few officers who have the troops of Portugal at their disposal.

The individuals who were designated to the Prince for the Provisional Junta enjoyed with scarcely an exception the Public esteem and confidence. They were as you will perceive chosen in near equal numbers from all the most influential classes. As soon as they entered they issued a Proclamation which you will find enclosed under number 2, and have ever since assembled twice a week to receive and examine such Memorials as might be directed to them, and prepare materials for Legislation. Nothing yet indicates on their part a desire to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the rightful Authority of the Prince. The introduction, however, of so powerful a check in the Political Machine has paralysed all its movements. Those who thought that with the Count de Arcos the Prince went too fast ~~will~~ think that with

the Junta he goes to show. It would be difficult to say what such people want, except it be what they have not: without any settled system of their own, they act today in one way, and the next in another. They are Portuguese by birth and feeling, and have until this day followed an instinct which has led them to promote the interest of their native Country; and their success to appearance has been complete. It must however be remembered that the Brazilians as a people have yet taken no share in the management of their own affairs — for even on the unfortunate

22th of April those who exerted themselves to control the Government were all Portuguese by Birth and acted more in a Republican ~~mode~~ than a Brazilian sense.

The most influential of the Brazilians were in the service of the former Government and having served it as it was then ~~served~~ served by all.

servilely and corruptly — have either from fear or shame stood aloof from Public concerns. There is a class of Brazilians who by their wealth connections and practical good sense might if they chose to be busy, exercise an important influence over the fate of their Country.

— They are those who live in the Cities from the proceeds of estates which they leave for years together to the management of Administrators. For such, however, quiet and indolence are the supreme goods — They will not strike to promote the Public fortune, when they are indifferent about the advancement of their own, and if they are ever heard to complain it is not against those who ~~mistake~~ misrule but those who disturb them. Their selfishness is of ill omen to their Country. Under their circumstances (?) the most ~~liberal~~ liberal and enlightened of the Brazilians appear to

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to have resigned all thought of immediate independence from ~~their~~ the Mother Country and are disposed to expect that event as the natural consequence of the rapid advances of their Country in wealth, Population and Public Spirit, under the influence of the new Institutions. In this way of thinking harmonises with the quiet and calculating habits of the Population generally, it might naturally be expected to prevail, and would prevail, if Brazil did not also contain in its bosom a large number of Europeans who having already left their own Country in quest of fortune, are not disposed to be so easily satisfied - If this Country arrives to early independence it will be owing, I do not say to their wishes but to their turbulence.

We know but little of what is passing in the Interior. There are however two Provinces, St Paul and Minas Geraes, which by the extent and character of their Population are called to take sooner or later a conspicuous part in the affairs of their Country. It is now said that the first, has already organised a Provincial Junta on the model of that established here and has thus virtually deposed its Governor. I shall I hope soon be able to give you a more correct account of the actual situation and intentions of both these Provinces in which I intend to spend the time which will probably elapse before I can be honored with new orders from the President. If during my short absence any thing of consequence should take place here, you will be informed ~~by~~ of it by Mr. Sartoris to whom I shall give the necessary directions. He is intelligent and will not lose so favourable an op-

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portunity of recommending himself to your notice.

I shall I am sorry to say, leave the Prince's government in a state of paralysis, produced not only by the creation of the new Junta but also ~~to~~ by the failure of its ordinary revenues. Bahia, Pernambuco and Maranhão which used under the ancient system to contribute annually from three to four millions of dollars towards the Court expenditures have ever since their revolutions, employed their revenues in the payment of their ~~debts~~ respective debts. As the other provinces produced little or nothing it has become difficult, if not impossible to face even the most urgent of the expenditures, much less to pay the multiplied pensions and various contracts put to the charge of this treasury. The Bank of Brazil so far from being in a position to assume any part of this ~~burden~~ burthen has long since disposed of three or four times the amount of its Capital in favour of the former government and a few individuals who managing this institution, in concert and for their mutual accommodation have left it nothing but debts. It is now with difficulty that it keeps up the value of its notes by receiving \$4000 worth of them every day in exchange for a silver medium estimated by law at one fifth over ~~the~~ its real value, and a copper currency still more overrated.

All these circumstances have not had the effect of attaching the Prince to his charge. I am indeed inclined to believe that he would not be averse to returning to Europe, and that he would improve the first good pretext to

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do so, if he were not afraid of in-
curring censure at Lisbon. Having
at my last interview expressed a hope
that he might be induced to
remain long enough in America to car-
ry into effect the liberal intentions
announced in his first proclamation,
he answered that this depended upon
the arrangement which the Cortes
would make.

Em seguida refere-se à depar-
tação plenária das Cortes, dando
então ao facto de serem seus mem-
bros brasileiros natos, e do corpo
diplomático, reergido ao ministério
de Espanha, ao charge d'affaires
de França e da Holanda, e ao de-
putado de Legação de Austria que
guarda seus privilégios diplomáti-
cos com o título de Agente.

By Final de carta do príncipe de
parlamentos do Relações Exteriores
continua a existir, mas mais do
que Pedro Alvariz, mais "better
known for his rare probity & in-
dustry than for brilliant talents. The
frankness and independence of his
disposition form a strong contrast
with the duplicity, and mysterious
importance of his predecessor [Cande-
do Alencar], who has gone to Lisbon to give
an account of his conduct, & fear
~~that~~ he will find in every judge an ene-
my. He is already accused of having pro-
jected the independence of this country
from Portugal, but I believe unjustly.
Within the limits of the Decree of 22th
of April he had room enough for hisambi-
tion without danger. I have the honor etc