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Número Comemorativo do Sesquicentenário da  
Independência do Brasil

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## Apresentação

A celebração do Sesquicentenário da Independência do Brasil é ocasião excepcional para o estudo da formação da Marinha Nacional e Imperial, fruto da necessidade imediata de meios flutuantes para combater, nas mais diferentes latitudes, as forças portuguesas que procuravam opor-se à nossa autodeterminação.

Obviamente, o núcleo inicial da “esquadra do Rio de Janeiro” — conforme depreciativamente foi apodada pelos portugueses da Bahia a frota comandada pelo Primeiro-Almirante Lorde Cochrane — era constituída por navios portugueses aqui deixados, por se acharem em precárias condições por D. João VI, quando voltou a Portugal.

A quase totalidade da marujada era portuguesa e importante parcela da oficialidade também o era. Daí, a contratação de oficiais e marinheiros, principalmente ingleses, para garantia de combatividade e certeza da lealdade ao Imperador. Sabemos que Felisberto Caldeira Brant e José Bonifácio, graças à sua larga visão, foram os idealizadores das novas bases da Marinha. Se a atuação do Andrada estava já bastante estudada, foram as comemorações dos nossos 150 anos que, mercê de novos estudos, deram ênfase à figura de Barbacena.

O prosseguimento de tais estudos, por certo, colocará em seu justo e merecido lugar a Lorde Thomas Cochrane, Marquês do Maranhão. O Arquivo Cochrane, mandado microfilmado no Arquivo Nacional da Escócia, pelo Serviço de Documentação Geral da Marinha, acha-se em fase final de catalogação e já está à disposição dos especialistas e do público. Em breve, virá à luz o seu catálogo.

Outra importantíssima fonte é a correspondência trocada entre o Comandante-em-Chefe da Estação Naval Inglesa na América do Sul e o Almirantado Britânico. O presente número do Navigator traz aos seus leitores a parte daquela correspondência relacionada com os sucessos da Independência. São relatórios freqüentes e amplos de observador sagaz e otimamente informado, protagonista mesmo de muitos acontecimentos.

A introdução do Professor Brian Vale dá-nos a dimensão da figura do Vice-Almirante (era Comodoro quando serviu no Brasil) na conveniente perspectiva histórica.

Os resumos de Juanita Barral Dodd Farah permitem ao estudioso menos versado na língua inglesa, uma precisa idéia do conteúdo de cada carta.

Julga o Serviço de Documentação Geral da Marinha que a presente publicação encontrará eco favorável entre os seus leitores, propiciando aos estudiosos deste importante período de nossa formação histórica um importante conjunto de documentos até agora inaproveitado.



*Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy usando uniforme de Contra-Almirante  
(Richard Evans, 1834).*

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# A VIDA E CARREIRA DO VICE-ALMIRANTE SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY

BART., G.C.B., 1769-1839

Professor Brian Vale

Sir Thomas Hardy é um dos mais conhecidos dos oficiais da Marinha Britânica que estiveram em atividade durante o primeiro quarto do século dezanove. É particularmente lembrado pela sua íntima associação com Lorde Néelson, mas sua própria carreira foi de sólidas realizações profissionais que mereceram as maiores condecorações de sua pátria e o levaram à mais alta hierarquia no serviço, com a sua nomeação para Primeiro Lorde do Mar (First Sea Lord) em 1830. Tomou parte ativa nas guerras napoleônicas e não houve ação de importância naquelas guerras na qual não estivesse presente ou não tivesse tido um papel importante. No pós-guerra ele foi colocado em uma série de postos que requeriam habilidade, tanto diplomática quanto administrativa; o mais notável dos quais foi o seu comando da estação da América do Sul, entre 1819 e 1823, em que ele se houve com tato, firmeza e completo sucesso. Sob múltiplos aspectos, Sir Thomas Hardy foi um grande homem. Tinha ele mais de 6 pés de altura — tão alto que uma gaiúta teve que ser construída no convés de proa da *Victory* para possibilitar que ficasse de pé na cabine do comandante — e constituição física condizente. Foi profissional completo: um homem do mar capaz, devotado à sua carreira e com poucos interesses fora dela. Era calmo de temperamento, paciente e de espírito elevado, com um fundo de senso comum e de humanidade, o que lhe granjeou o respeito e a afeição de todos que encontrou, fossem superiores ou inferiores, amigos ou inimigos.

Thomas Masterman Hardy nasceu em 5 de abril de 1769, segundo filho de

uma família de proprietários rurais de Dorset. Entrou para o serviço naval em novembro de 1781 e serviu por dois anos nos navios *Helena* e *Seaford*. Em 1783 Hardy voltou à escola e mais tarde despendeu um curto período na Marinha Mercante, ensinando marinheira, antes de voltar para a *Royal Navy* em 1790 como um guarda-marinha. Neste posto serviu no HMS *Amphitrite* (24 canhões) durante a captura do Porto de Toulon pelos britânicos em 1793 e foi promovido a tenente no mesmo ano. Três anos depois, servia na Fragata de 38 canhões HMS *La Minerve*, quando Néelson foi designado para aquele navio como comodoro. Logo, Hardy distinguiu-se aos olhos de Néelson, a primeira ocasião quando foi mandado com um destacamento de embarque para ocupar a Fragata espanhola de 46 canhões *Sabina* recentemente capturada pelo seu navio. Antes que a presa pudesse estar segura um poderoso esquadrão espanhol apareceu no horizonte e deu caça ao navio de Néelson; em virtude da *Sabina* haver desviado a atenção do esquadrão, pôde a *La Minerve* escapar. Hardy foi capturado mas foi trocado quase imediatamente. No mês seguinte ocorreu um incidente, hoje bem conhecido, e que ilustra o respeito mútuo que se crescia entre Hardy e Néelson. A *La Minerve* estava sendo vio'entemente perseguida no Estreito de Gibraltar por duas naus espanholas de 74 canhões quando houve um caso de homem ao mar. Imediatamente foi arriada uma embarcação (na qual estava Hardy) para salvar o homem, mas este não pôde ser encontrado e logo se tornou claro que a força da corrente tornava impossível que a embarcação

voltasse a *La Minerve*, a menos que a fragata reduzisse sua velocidade. Qualquer outro homem teria deixado a embarcação entregue ao seu destino e teria salvo o seu navio, mas Néelson não era deste feitio: "Por Deus, eu não vou perder Hardy!" Exclamou e'le. Com rápida manobra, a embarcação foi recuperada, Hardy salvo, e o extraordinário comportamento da *La Minerve* de tal maneira confundiu o navio espanhol de vante, que ele colheu o pano e assim permitiu que a fragata escapasse. Um mês mais tarde, *La Minerve* esteve presente na Batalha de São Vicente na qual os britânicos derrotaram uma esquadra espanhola superior.

Em junho de 1797, Hardy foi promovido a Capitão-de-Corveta, recebeu o comando do Brigue francês *Mutine*, que tinha sido capturado em plena luz do dia no Porto de Santa Cruz, como resultado de uma ousada incursão que ele mesmo havia realizado.

No ano seguinte, Hardy e o *Mutine* estiveram presentes quando Néelson destruiu a Esquadra Francesa (desferindo um golpe decisivo contra as ambições de Napoleão no Oriente Próximo) na Batalha do Nilo, e pela sua atuação promovido e feito comandante do navio capitânia de Néelson, o HMS *Vanguard*. Dois anos mais tarde Hardy estava de novo com Néelson, comandando o navio capitânia HMS *St. George* na Batalha de Copenhague. Os britânicos pretendiam bombardear a Esquadra Dinamarquesa no seu próprio ancoradouro e sua tática envolvia aproximar-se do porto através de um canal traiçoeiro e de águas rasas. Foi Hardy que, na véspera da batalha, sondou a rota numa pequena embarcação e assim possibilitou que a esquadra alcançasse o objetivo em segurança no dia seguinte. Provavelmente os serviços mais conhecidos de Hardy foram desempenhados como comandante do navio capitânia de Néelson, a *Victory*, durante a perseguição dos franceses até as Índias Ocidentais em 1805, e na campanha que culminou na Batalha de Trafalgar. Hardy atuou durante a batalha como Capitão-de-Bandeira e como Chefe do Estado-Maior; ele foi uma das testemunhas do testamento

de Néelson; estava com ele quando o Almirante recebeu seu ferimento mortal, e esteve presente durante suas horas derradeiras. Por seus serviços em Trafalgar, Hardy foi feito Barone, e recebeu uma medalha de ouro e os agradecimentos do Parlamento.

De 1807 a 1808, Sir Thomas Hardy comandou o HMS *Triumph* na Estação da América do Norte, sob o comando do Vice-A'mirante Sir George Berkely (com a filha de quem se casou). De 1809 a 1812, foi Comandante-em-Chefe do esquadrão britânico que apoiou o exército de Sir Arthur Wellesley em Portugal, e foi feito Chefe-de-Divisão honorário na Marinha Portuguesa. Os anos de 1812 e 1813 encontraram Hardy comandando um esquadrão nas águas da América do Norte, durante a guerra entre a Grã-Bretanha e os Estados Unidos. De 1815 a 1818, desempenhou Hardy o importante cargo de comandante do Iate Real *Princess Augusta*.

## II

Em 1819, Sir Thomas Hardy foi nomeado Comandante-em-Chefe da Estação da América do Sul. Os navios britânicos tinham sido enviados para as águas sul-americanas em 1808, depois que a ocupação francesa de Portugal ocasionou a viagem da Família Real para o Brasil. No início seu dever era unicamente ajudar a proteger a área contra os franceses; mas sua chegada coincidiu com o começo do movimento de emancipação que resultou durante os 15 anos que se seguiram, na destruição dos impérios de Espanha e Portugal, na América, e no estabelecimento dos estados independentes da América Latina. Durante esses anos difíceis e de luta — que atingiram o seu clímax durante o período de serviço de Hardy — a Grã-Bretanha somente tinha representante diplomático no Brasil, e o Comandante-em-Chefe da Estação Naval era necessário em outras regiões para exercer, não somente seus deveres normais, mas também aqueles de um diplomata e cônsul circulante. Genericamente, seus deveres eram proteger os cidadãos e os interesses britânicos, numa época em que o

comércio com a América Latina estava se expandindo drasticamente; na realidade, cabia-lhe informar o progresso dos movimentos de independência locais, manter uma estrita neutralidade em face dos partidos em disputa, e agir como um intermediário não somente entre assuntos britânicos e as autoridades, mas, e freqüentemente, também entre patriotas e legalistas. Na América Espanhola, onde as energias de Hardy foram concentradas nos dois primeiros anos, a confusão e a violência criaram problemas adicionais de pirataria, bloqueios ilegais, capturas de bens e a imposição de empréstimos forçados. Não obstante, era Hardy o homem ideal para esta tarefa delicada e difícil, e ele desempenhou seus deveres extremamente bem. Seus esforços receberam elogios gerais e mereceu a confiança e a estima de todos os partidos e interesses. Mesmo J. B. Prevos, o representante americano no Peru, pagou tributo à sua habilidade. "Suas opiniões" escreveu ele "eram largas e liberais e tornavam-no particularmente adequado para o posto; com grande suavidade, foi sempre firme, e voltado para o principal, sem dar crédito a difamações... ele manteve sua dignidade e inspirou confiança".

Em 1821, o pólo dos movimentos de independência deslocou-se do Pacífico para o Atlântico, e Hardy viajou do Chile para estabelecer seu Quartel-General no Brasil. Durante a maior parte de 1822, permaneceu no Rio de Janeiro no seu navio capitânia o HMS *Creole* (42 canhões). No entanto, a chave da situação estratégica estava claramente na Bahia; em consequência, velejou Hardy para Salvador em setembro e lá permaneceu até a evacuação da guarnição portuguesa, em julho de 1823; voltou ao Rio onde permaneceu até novembro, quando foi substituído no Comando-em-Chefe pelo Contra-Almirante Sir George Eyre.

O restante da carreira de Sir Thomas Hardy formou um clímax ajustado. Em maio de 1825 ele foi promovido a Contra-Almirante e foi nomeado para comandar o esquadrão que escoltava a Força Expedicionária Britânica a Lisboa. Como First Sea Lord de 1830 a

1834, provou ser um administrador progressista e hábil, e o seu caráter humano encontrou realização nos seus últimos cinco anos de vida, quando serviu como governador do Asilo da Marinha em Greenwich. Sir Thomas Hardy morreu em setembro de 1839, um exemplo notável daquelas qualidades que compunham o melhor dos oficiais de Marinha da Grã-Bretanha.

### III

Quer no Rio de Janeiro quer em Salvador, a nau capitânia de Hardy constituiu o foco da atividade naval britânica durante esse período crucial da História brasileira. As fragatas e corvetas que compunham a sua esquadra estabeleceram uma rede altamente eficiente cobrindo os pontos-chaves de toda a costa da América Latina, observando os acontecimentos, patrulhando locais em conflito e apresentando regularmente relatórios ao Comandante-em-Chefe (docs. 5, 7, 11, 38).

A disposição dos seus navios em março de 1823 mostra claramente a cobertura que ele podia conseguir: em Pernambuco estava o HMS *Doris*; na Bahia o HMS *Creole* e o HMS *Fly*; no mar a caminho do Rio, o HMS *Brazen*; no Rio o HMS *Tartar*; ao largo de Buenos Aires, o HMS *Beaver* e no Pacífico o HMS *Blossom* e o HMS *Aurora*.

Durante esse período, os ofícios de Hardy e John Wilson Crocker, Secretário do Almirantado (a maioria deles assinalados como secretos), fornecem um comentário de valor inestimável e especializado dos acontecimentos políticos e das campanhas militares e navais que levaram à Independência do Brasil. No Rio, Hardy comunicou haver D. Pedro aceitado o título de Regente Perpétuo e Protetor do Brasil em 13 de maio de 1822 (doc. 1), os decretos promulgando o encontro de Procuradores Gerais e mais tarde a Assembléia Geral (docs. 2 e 4) e a clara tendência política que estavam impelindo o País para a Independência (doc. 3 e 4). Testemunhou Hardy a publicação da proclamação de D. Pedro para todas as nações amigas, em agosto de 1822 (doc. 6 e sua aceitação do título de Impera-

dor dois meses mais tarde (doc. 13). Da Bahia, Hardy pôde informar detalhes da agitação, no Rio, que acompanhou a demissão dos irmãos Andradas do governo e, seu retorno triunfal ao poder em outubro de 1822 e o hasteamento pela 1ª vez, no dia 10 de novembro da bandeira verde e amarela do Império Brasileiro, que foi imediatamente saudada pelos britânicos e outros navios de guerra estrangeiros no Rio (doc. 14). Sob o aspecto militar, Hardy foi capaz de relatar as tentativas feitas pelo Príncipe Regente para obter, pela força de sua personalidade e argumentos legais, a retirada para Lisboa das tropas portuguesas que ocupavam Salvador, posição estratégica chave (doc. 4) e a preparação e partida da expedição naval sob o comando do Chefe-de-Divisão Rodrigo Delamare que velejou em 14 de julho de 1822 para bloquear Salvador e desembarcar reforços que incluíam um comandante para as forças brasileiras de terra, o General francês Pierre Labatut (docs. 3, 4, 5). Este e as tropas desembarcaram a salvo em Alagoas, mas no lado naval, a missão foi um fracasso. Os marinheiros que guarneciam a esquadra mereciam tão pouca confiança que Delamare evitou contato com os portugueses e voltou ao Rio com sua tripulação abertamente amotinada (doc. 11).

A presença de Hardy na Bahia, no HMS *Creole*, desde 23 de setembro de 1822, colocou-o na posição ideal para testemunhar a lenta deteriorização da posição portuguesa, apesar dos reforços que chegaram em setembro e outubro de 1822 e março de 1823 (docs. 7, 11, 13, 22).

Um exército brasileiro de 12 a 14.000 homens já havia começado a cercar Salvador (docs. 7, 9) e todo o interior da província declarou sua lealdade à causa imperial (doc. 9).

Havia uma luta contínua nos arredores da cidade mas a presença de uma grande força naval e militar tornou a cidade quase inexpugnável a qualquer ataque direto.

Mas o cerco começou a deteriorar lentamente a posição portuguesa, as provisões ficavam escassas (doc. 10),

negócios e comércio estavam completamente estagnados (docs. 9, 11), os preços elevaram-se e a miséria se alastrou (doc. 15). As finanças da cidade foram economizadas ao máximo (doc. 10). Os bens portugueses foram levados para a segurança dos fortes (doc. 11) e finalmente em maio de 1823, mulheres, crianças e não-combatentes receberam permissão para deixar a cidade sitiada (doc. 25). Mas com a clara e regularmente reforçada superioridade naval portuguesa na Bahia (docs. 8, 13), existia o real perigo de um ataque e bloqueio do Rio de Janeiro, apesar de Hardy haver notado, com alguma surpresa, a estratégia inteiramente defensiva do General Madeira de Mello (doc. 15) e a inatividade da poderosa esquadra que o Chefe-de-Divisão português João Félix Pereira de Campos comandava (docs. 18, 19). Seus movimentos pareciam ser somente dirigidos no sentido de comboiar reforços (doc. 19) ou apresar provisões (doc. 15), ao mesmo tempo que os marinheiros da esquadra eram usados em operações terrestres (doc. 10). Mas enquanto as rotas marítimas permaneciam abertas, a posição portuguesa, apesar de difícil, não foi nunca insustentável (doc. 9). A situação da guarnição de Salvador só se tornou crítica depois do aparecimento de Lorde Cochrane e da Esquadra Brasileira da Independência, em abril de 1823 (doc. 22) e seu audacioso bloqueio da cidade, depois da indecisa batalha de 4 de maio. A Cidade do Salvador ficou reduzida a um estado ainda mais desesperador (docs. 24, 25, 26) e Hardy pôde testemunhar e relatar a total evacuação da cidade pelos portugueses num imenso comboio de 17 navios de guerra e 70 navios mercantes, em 2 de julho de 1823 e a pacífica ocupação da cidade pelo Exército Brasileiro (doc. 27). Como Hardy observou, o tamanho e a vulnerabilidade do comboio português tornou-se um perfeito alvo para os navios de Cochrane (doc. 27).

A situação estratégica em Montevideu parecia — embora em escala menor — a posição da Bahia. O exército havia se dividido na proclamação da Independência e os regimentos portu-



gueses se retiraram para Montevidéu, onde foram cercados pelas tropas brasileiras sob o comando do Barão de Laguna (doc. 11, 22). Tentativas para fazer o Comandante D. Álvaro da Costa retirar-se pacificamente para Lisboa falharam (docs. 14, 18, 19) e o porto foi bloqueado (docs. 31, 34). Mas a posição dos portugueses em Montevidéu dependia inteiramente da situação de Salvador, e a evacuação das tropas de Madeira de Melo da cidade tornaram quimérico um eventual estabelecimento no Sul (doc. 34).

A situação nas águas brasileiras (a luta entre dois governos de fato, um liderado pelo Príncipe Regente D. Pedro e outro pelo rei português) foi consideravelmente mais simples que o caos que prevaleceu na América Espanhola. A missão de Hardy também foi facilitada pela existência do Cônsul-Geral Henry Chamberlain no Rio e pela presença de cônsules britânicos em todas as cidades importantes. Mas a situação requeria o maior tato e delicadeza e a observação da mais estrita neutralidade: se por um lado Portugal era o mais antigo aliado britânico, o Brasil era seu mais novo e um dos seus mais importantes fregueses. O estado de guerra entre Brasil e Portugal levantou problemas inevitáveis. Hardy estava ocupado com os problemas técnicos criados com relação à legalidade do bloqueio brasileiro da Bahia (docs. 21, 30) e houve um momento de tensão, quando os navios *Doris* e *Creole* embarcaram no Rio tão grande quantidade de provisões que as autoridades suspeitaram que eles estivessem tentando furar o bloqueio (doc. 30). Havia também dificuldades a respeito de tentativas feitas pelas autoridades brasileiras em manter secretos os preparativos navais, embargando o movimento de navios de guerra e, bem assim o de navios mercantes. No dia 12 de janeiro de 1823, a Corveta HMS *Beaver* foi advertida pelos fortes brasileiros quando tentava deixar o porto, incidente que provocou vigorosas trocas de notas diplomáticas (docs. 20, 21).

A autorização brasileira de guerra de corso contra a Bandeira de Portugal também causou inquietação (docs. 13, 18) e as relações anglo-brasileiras se tornaram ainda mais tensas quando, em duas ocasiões, oficiais brasileiros foram obrigados a desembarcar de navios britânicos, um deles o Paquete *Manchester*, por navios de guerra portugueses (docs. 9, 12). Agravando todas estas dificuldades havia o contínuo problema das deserções dos navios britânicos com o objetivo de ingresso na Marinha Imperial (docs. 17, 35). O incidente de maior monta desta natureza foi a nomeação do Tenente John Taylor, como capitão-de-fragata e sua subsequente demissão do serviço britânico (doc. 16). Hardy sensatamente aconselhou que o caso fosse tratado com moderação, de forma a evitar uma tensão adicional, mas o Almirantado tomou medidas enérgicas, proclamou Taylor desertor (doc. 17) e iniciou uma campanha, objetivando conseguir a sua exoneração da Marinha Brasileira que perdurou por mais de 18 meses. O Governo Brasileiro respondeu com polidas evasivas, mas foi finalmente forçado, pela pressão britânica, a concordar. Mas nesta época os serviços de Taylor durante a Guerra da Independência transformaram-no em herói nacional e quando ele adotou a nacionalidade brasileira, em dezembro de 1825, foi readmitido na Marinha Brasileira no posto de Chefe-de-Divisão.

A neutralidade nunca é muito fácil, mas Hardy seguiu uma linha moderada e sensata mediana, recusando por um lado ceder à pressão brasileira sobre embargos e guerra de corso e do outro rejeitando firmemente a solicitação de Madeira de Melo para que a Marinha Britânica auxiliasse aos portugueses contra as forças de Cochrane (doc. 40). O êxito do Pacífico repetiu-se no Brasil e ao voltar à Grã-Bretanha após o término do seu período de comando, ele recebeu os agradecimentos do Parlamento pelo excepcional período de serviço.

# CARTAS DO COMODORO SIR THOMAS M. HARDY AO ALMIRANTADO BRITÂNICO

*Resumos em português elaborados por*  
JUANITA BARRAL DODD FARAH

1. HARDY A CROCKER (44), DE  
17/5/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES  
EM 26/7/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que, desde o dia 16 de fevereiro, tudo está tranqüilo no Rio de Janeiro. No dia 13 de maio, aniversário de D. João VI, o Príncipe D. Pedro foi proclamado pela Câmara — Regente Perpétuo (sic) e Protetor do Reino Unido do Brasil, tendo o mesmo aceitado o título e sancionado a medida.*

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will have been informed by Captain Prescott's letter of the 16th February of the state of affairs at Rio de Janeiro to that period, and I am happy to say that things have continued in a tranquil state since that time.

On Monday the 13th Instant, the anniversary of his Most Faithful Majesty's birthday, his Royal Highness Don Pedro was proclaimed by the Camara "perpetual Regent and Protector of the United Kingdom of the Brasils", and in the evening his Royal Highness signed the important document sanctioning the measure and accepting the office.

The latest accounts from Bahia, subsequent to the sailing of the *Slaney* from thence, report that the place was enjoying tranquillity.

By a Merchant Ship recently arrived from Lima I learn that the Protector, General San Martin, had returned from the northward, but had not resumed the command.

2. HARDY A CROCKER (51), DE  
24/5/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES  
EM 24/7/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que a resposta do Príncipe D. Pedro à solicitação da Câmara, para que o mesmo aceitasse o título de Perpétuo Regente e Protetor ou Defensor do Reino Unido do Brasil (sic) — foi que iria concordar com o povo do Rio, quando os representantes das outras províncias aderissem ao pedido.*

With reference to the transaction, which took place here on Monday the 13th instant, mentioned in my letter nº 44 I have now to request, you will be pleased to report to their Lordships, that the reply of His Royal Highness Don Pedro, to the solicitation of the Camara, that His Royal Highness would accede to the title of 'perpetual Regent and Protector, or Defender, of the United Kingdom of the Brasils'; was, "that he would immediately conform to the voice of the people of Rio, when the other provinces by their representatives joined in the request" — this answer was made public yesterday.

3. HARDY A CROCKER (63), DE  
13/6/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
27/8/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que o Príncipe D. Pedro publicou um decreto, para que houvesse uma reunião da assembléia geral dos procuradores gerais das diversas partes*

do Brasil, acompanhado de uma comunicação sua: uma aos brasileiros e outra aos procuradores gerais. Parece ser desejo do Príncipe Regente assim como dos brasileiros, que o Brasil seja independente das Cortes de Lisboa, porém mantendo-se em união com Portugal através da obediência a um mesmo soberano: D. João VI e seus herdeiros. O General português Madeira, na Bahia, desarmou a tropa brasileira e declarou que irá defender a cidade por ser este seu dever em relação ao Rei e às Cortes. Em consequência, o Príncipe ordenou que o S. Sebastião 64 e as Fragatas União e Maria da Glória fossem rapidamente prontadas para serem enviadas à Bahia, esperando-se a qualquer momento o decreto bloqueando aquele porto. A junta provisória de Pernambuco declarou concordar com o povo da Bahia, que anunciou seu desejo de se colocar sob a autoridade do Príncipe Regente e ser uma das Províncias Unidas do Brasil. Mr. Chamberlain, o Cônsul Geral britânico, entrevistou-se com o 1º Ministro, José Bonifácio, que demonstrou estar decidido a conseguir o estabelecimento da Independência do Brasil.

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has thought it right to issue a decree for the meeting of the general assembly of the procurators (or deputies) from the different states of the Brazils, accompanied by addresses from himself, one to the Brazilians, and another to the procurators. Copies of the decrees, and an extract from the reply of the General Procurators of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and the Cisplatina State, now resident here, countersigned by the principal Ministers of State, with copies of the oaths to be taken, are inclosed by which their Lordships will observe, that it appears to be the desire of the prince, as well as of the Brazilians, that this country shall in every respect be independent of the Cortes at Lisbon, but be subject to the same sovereign, his present Majesty King John and his heirs. They are desirous of independence founded on a union with Portugal.

The Portuguese General Madeira commanding at Bahia, having succeeded in disarming the Brazilian troops, has declared that he will defend the place according to his duty to his sovereign and the Cortes at Lisbon, in consequence of which the Prince Regent has ordered the *Saint Sebastian* 64 and *Maria da Gloria* and *Union* frigates to be fitted-out with all dispatch for the purpose of proceeding to Bahia, and a Decree of Blockade is hourly expected.

The Provisional Junta of Pernambuco have declared that they will follow the course adopted by the people of Bahia, who have signified their desire to be under the Prince Regent and to be one of the United Provinces of the Brazils; but at present, as I have before said, the Portuguese General has the full command of the latter province.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed me that in his interview with the Prime Minister, Don José Bonifacio, he found him most determined in his object of establishing the independence of the Brazils and we both are of opinion, that it is very probable that the precipitancy of his measures, may occasion many future difficulties at present wholly unforeseen by him.

4. HARDY A CROCKER (75), DE 3/7/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES DUPLICATA EM 29/8/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que a expedição para a Bahia, mencionada na carta nº 63 ainda está sendo preparada. O General Ousely, um oficial inglês a serviço do Exército Português, foi nomeado comandante das tropas, mas não parece provável que ele vá. Os navios não poderão ser aprontados e as tropas embarcadas em menos de 15 dias. Tais providências estão baseadas na autoridade que D. João VI investiu seu filho, o Príncipe Regente, ao partir para Portugal. D. Pedro não considera que as últimas ordens enviadas pelas Cortes representem realmente a vontade de seu pai e deseja que o General Madeira e suas tropas européias voltem à Me-*

*trópole. Há uma semana o Príncipe descobriu que o Ministro da Guerra, D. Joaquim de Oliveira Alvares, não havia enviado à Bahia a cópia de suas ordens ao General Madeira para que o mesmo partisse com as tropas. Após tomar conhecimento do fato e que o mesmo lhe havia sido ocultado durante 5 dias, D. Pedro demitiu o Ministro e fretou, no dia seguinte, uma escuna para que partisse imediatamente para a Bahia com os documentos necessários. Foi nomeado interinamente Ministro da Guerra — Dom Luís Pedro Pereira da Nóbrega.*

*Foi feita uma sondagem junto aos negociantes estrangeiros, principalmente britânicos, no sentido de uma contribuição voluntária dos mesmos, tendo vários sido visitados pelo Padre Antônio João de Lessa com este objetivo, porém os mesmos se abstiveram de uma definição, enquanto não se certificassem da opinião a respeito de D. João VI. O padre, contrariando as determinações de D. Pedro, publicou um relato do fato numa carta, endereçada ao editor de um semanário.*

*O Ministro José Bonifácio comunicou a Mr. Chamberlain que não era mais válido o regulamento, que determinava que toda embarcação inglesa, transportando armas e munição não poderia entrar no porto, sem que seus papéis fossem rubricados pelo Cônsul Geral Português em Londres, sendo suficiente a inspeção de rotina pela Alfândega. Chegou-se a considerar, tendo sido adiada a execução da medida, a nomeação de cônsules e embaixadores do Brasil na Europa.*

*O Barão de Laguna, governador de Montevidéu e Cisplatina, tendo comunicado ao Príncipe Regente sua impossibilidade, devido à falta de dinheiro, de manter toda a tropa sob seu comando, recebeu ordens de licenciar os dois regimentos europeus, oferecer terras aos que quiserem permanecer no país, integrando a milícia nacional e enviar para Portugal os que desejarem regressar.*

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the expedition for Ba-

hia mentioned in my letter nº 63 is yet fitting out and General Ousely an English officer in the Portuguese service was nominated to the command of the troops; but it does not appear at present that he is to go. The ships cannot be ready and the troops embarked in less than a fortnight, although an early day is named for their sailing. I understand this expedition is to be sent in virtue of the authority vested in his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by his Most Faithful Majesty on his quitting this country, and the intention is to send General Madeira and the European troops to Portugal. It is conjectured that the general will find himself in a very delicate situation, as the Prince Regent does not consider the late acts of his Faithful Majesty, dictated by the Cortes, to be those of his Faithful Majesty's free will, indeed concluding that his father is little less than as a prisoner.

About a week since His Royal Highness the Prince Regent discovered, that the Minister of War Don Joaquim de Oliveira Álvares, had neglected to send to Bahia a counterpart of the orders for General Madeira to prepare to evacuate that place — the dispatches from the Minister of State addressed to the Provisional Government had gone by the portuguese packet boat, and those from the War department should have accompanied them — The Minister did not make known his error or neglect for five days — on his acquainting the prince with it, His Royal Highness instantly dismissed him, and chartered an English Schooner the next day to proceed to Bahia without a moment delay with the necessary papers, to prevent any serious misunderstanding which might follow. Don Luis Pedro Pereira da Nóbrega has succeeded *ad interim* to the War department.

An attempt has been made to learn the sentiments of the foreign merchants, particularly the British, with respect, to a voluntary contribution from them, a priest father Antonio João de Lessa a native of the Island of Madeira, called on several Englishmen who declined to come forward until they knew the sentiments of His

Majesty's Government. The priest, contrary it is said to the injunctions of the Regent and his Ministers, published an account of the circumstance, in a letter addressed to the Editor of a weekly paper — at first several of the Merchants took the alarm, but on finding that the Government disavowed the whole of the transaction, no further notice has been taken of the matter — as this letter may appear in the English Newspapers, and from my experience in Spanish South America, I have judged it proper to inclose a translation of it.

By former regulation, no English Vessel from our ports, with arms and ammunition, could be entered here without their papers being countersigned, by the Portuguese Consul General in London — the Secretary of State Don José Bonifacio de Algrada (sic) e Silva, has notified to Mr. Chamberlain, and which notice has been published, that in future this course is not necessary to be adopted — that regular Custom House clearances will be sufficient — it has been in contemplation to appoint both Consuls and Ministers from the Brazils to the powers in Europe, but for the present this measure is deferred.

By a gentleman recently arrived from the River Plate, I am informed that the Baron de Laguna, the Governor of Monte Video and the Cisplatino State (formerly Banda Oriental), having made known to the Prince Regent's Government his inability from want of funds to support the whole of the troops under his command, the Baron has received directions to disband the two European Regiments, about 1.200 men, offering land to those who choose to remain in the country and to form part of the National Militia, and the remainder who wish to return to Europe will be sent to Portugal as soon as possible. The whole have had their pay to a certain day. I am most happy to report that the Government of Buenos Ayres is proceeding in a steady and liberal conduct. General security is felt by the foreigners for their persons and property, and the British Merchants I under-

stand, have no complaint to make. No bad results have arisen from the permission granted for the return of the exiles (those persons who were banished by the different contending parties in 1820), and although the Indians are sometimes troublesome, commissioners are sent to them to treat for a new boundary towards the Southward, on which a line of forts are to be erected at equal distances, and it is generally believed that the best consequences may be expected.

Don Juan Garcia del Rio, and General Paroissien, the Deputies from the Protector of Peru, to Europe, arrived here on the 17th ultimo, from Buenos Ayres, on their way to England. They intend going by the *Marchioness of Salisbury* Packet, which conveys this Dispatch. I cannot learn if they have had any communication with the Prince Regent's Ministers.

I have no account from the Pacific, since the arrival of the *Constellation* American Frigate on the 10th ultimo. Captain Hedgely was evidently directed by Commodore Stewart to get to the United States as soon as possible. She remained here but five days.

5. HARDY A CROCKER (80), DE  
15/7/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
13/9/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que partiram do Rio de Janeiro no dia 14 do corrente, sob o comando do Capitão de Lamare, as Corvetas Liberal e Maria da Glória, a Fragata União e o Brigue Três Reinos Unidos levando as tropas (cerca de 300 homens) sob o comando do General Labatut, um francês que serviu com Bonaparte no Egito. No caso do General Madeira desobedecer as ordens do Príncipe Regente e se recusar a voltar para a Europa, a esquadra irá ancorar numa falsa baía, perto da Bahia, e suprir os brasileiros com as 5.000 armas a bordo da esquadra com vários oficiais. O Blossom deverá partir deste porto, para proteger os interesses britânicos na Bahia e Pernambuco, tendo sido o Ca-*

*pitão Bouchier instruído, para observar a mais estrita neutralidade. Parece que o General Madeira fortaleceu o mais possível a sua posição, armou diversas canhoneiras, tem uma fragata pronta para o mar e outra recém-lançada, mas não se sabe qual o partido que o comandante da fragata irá tomar com a chegada da expedição.*

*O Príncipe Regente publicou suas instruções para a eleição da Assembléia Geral Constituinte, a ser composta de cem membros (decreto de 3 de junho).*

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that by letters I have received from the Pacific, it appears, that the Division of the Patriot troops sent from Lima to the Southward in the month of January, were surprized and defeated at Ica near Pisco, on the 7th of april last, by the Royal forces under General Castarac (*sic*), which had advanced towards the Coast from the interior, and that the Protector General San Martin was immediately to take the field, and march against the Vice Roy General La Serna at Jauja — this reverse to the patriots had occasioned some alarm at Lima and a quantity of specie belonging to British Merchants had been embarked on board the *Alacrity*. By letters from Captain Vernon of the *Doris* to the 17th May, I find that he had been detained at Valparaiso by the scarcity of bread. I should hope that the *Doris* will arrive at Callao, before anything serious may take place in the neighbourhood of Lima — the *Conway* was to be there by the first of May.

It was reported in Chili that Lord Cochrane had given up the Spanish frigate *Venganza*, to the Government of Guayaquil on their paying him the sum of 40.000 Dollars until the two Governments of Peru and Chili should decide to whom she belonged. And also that his Lordship had taken possession of the Peruvian Squadron consisting of the ship *Thais* and *Balcarce* and *Belgraso* brigs under Admiral Blanco, Informing him that he knew General San Martin, only as Commander in Chief of

the Army of Chili sent to liberate Peru, and that he would not respect the protectorial Government, established by General San Martin, those reports of his Lordships late conduct want confirmation; but I beg to observe that the Supreme Director and Senate of Chili, acknowledged the Government formed by General San Martin in Peru, as soon as they knew of his having done so — and the Supreme Director, General O'Higgins personally assured me that he most fully approved of the whole of General San Martin's conduct.

My letters from Chili, inform me that the Supreme Director had dissolved the Senate, and formed a provisional Government, composed of members elected by the different provinces, who are to meet every three months, and it was believed that His Excellency intends to call a General Cortes, this month, July.

The 4 men of war named in the margin (*Union*, frigate, Capt. De La Mar; *Liberal*, *Maria da Gloria*, corvette; *Três Reinos Unidos*, brig) under Portuguese colours sailed from hence on the 14th Instant. The captain of the frigate *Union* is the Commodore, and General La Batu, a Frenchman, who served as a Brigadier under General Bonaparte in Egypt, Commands the few troops (about 300) embarked — the principal object appears to be, in the event of General Madeira, disobeying the Prince Regent's orders, and refusing to return to Europe, to anchor the ships in false bay, near Bahia, and supply the Brazilians with the 5.000 arms, which have been put on board the squadron, with several officers. The *Blossom* will sail from hence tomorrow for the protection of the British Interests at Bahia, and Pernambuco. I have instructed Captain Bouchier to observe the strictest neutrality, and I should hope that British property will not be endangered by either party.

It is reported that General Madeira has made his position as strong as possible. He has armed several gun boats, with one Frigate fit for sea, and another just launched — but it is doubtful which side of the question, the

Commandant of the Frigate will adopt on the arrival of the Expedition.

The Prince Regent has issued his instructions for electing the General Constituent Assembly, to be composed of 100 members, referred to in the Royal Decree of the 3rd June last.

6. HARDY A CROCKER (92), DE 19/8/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 5/11/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Remetendo, em anexo, o manifesto do Príncipe D. Pedro aos governos e nações amigas. Acredita que o manifesto foi enviado a bordo do navio mercante britânico Alexander, no qual embarcou o Conde de Gestas, provavelmente incumbido de levá-lo. Informa que D. Pedro viajou no dia 15 do corrente para a Província de S. Paulo, que continua num estado de agitação. Antes de partir, nomeou, em decreto, a Princesa Leopoldina Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, durante a sua ausência. Acredita-se que o Príncipe não estará de volta até o início de outubro sendo que no dia 12 é seu aniversário, ocasião em que irá reunir-se à Assembléia Legislativa, composta de deputados de todas as províncias.*

I have now the honor to inclose for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Manifesto of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Brazils to the Governments and friendly Nations, and which my letter nº 89 informed you was soon to be published. It appears that this Government detained the British Merchant Ship *Alexander* bound to Guensey, three days, from the 11th to 14th Instant, — the Count de Gestas who has resided in this Country several years, and in 1820 was appointed Secretary to the French Ambassador then expected at this Court, took his passage in her, and I think it very probable that he is the bearer of the Manifesto, which altho' dated the 6th was not made public until the day after the sailing of the *Alexander*.

The Prince Regent learning that the Province of Saint Pauls continues in a disturbed state, he left this City on Thursday last the 15th Instant, and proceeded thither — first issuing the decree inclosed, appointing the Princess at the head of the Council of Ministers, Regent during his absence. It is thought that his Royal Highness will not be able to return until the beginning of October his birth day is on the 12th of that month, when the Legislative Assembly composed of Deputies from all the provinces are expected to meet.

We have no late accounts here from Bahia but I have desired Captain Bouchier to transmit to you by this Packet, the *Lady Pelham*, a copy of his report to me.

A Chili newspaper has been received at Buenos Aires, which mentions the return to Valparaiso on the 2nd of June, of "Lord Cochrane with the *O'Higgins* and *Valdivia* — that the Spanish troops in Peru had retreated from the coast near Pisco, to their former position in the Valley of Jauja — and that General Bolivar had sent a Deputy from Columbia to Lima, and intended to assist the protector General San Martin, with 5.000 troops" but I have no letters mentioning these circumstances.

7. HARDY A CROCKER (98), DE 8/9/1822 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 10/11/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Comunicando haver recebido cartas do Capitão Bouchier do Blossom na Bahia, dia 18 último, informando que o General Madeira recebeu um reforço de 700 homens de Portugal e esperando que cheguem muitos mais a qualquer momento. A Cidade da Bahia foi cercada por 12 ou 14.000 brasileiros, que cortaram o fornecimento de quaisquer suprimentos do interior. Mr. Chamberlain recebeu cartas do Cônsul Britânico, Mr. Parkinson, de Pernambuco, informando que a província está muito agitada, havendo solicitado ao Marquês de Londonderry, para que uma força naval estacione ali. Como o Rio*

*de Janeiro está tranqüilo, pretende partir no dia seguinte para a Bahia e enviar o Blossom, para verificar a situação de Pernambuco.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have received letters from Captain Bouchier of the *Blossom* at Bahia to the 18th ultimo, which inform me of General Madeira having received a reinforcement of 700 troops from Portugal and was in daily expectation of many more. The City of Bahia was surrounded by 12 or 14,000 of the Brazilians (but they were in want of both officers and arms), who had cut off all supplies from the interior. The British Merchants were alarmed for their property and had requested Captain Bouchier to detain there the *Pheasant* and *Morgiana*, which ships had arrived from the African Station, but he very properly declined doing so.

The letters Mr. Chamberlain received by the *Lady Louisa* packet represent the Province of Pernambuco to be in a very unsettled state, and I understand that the Consul, Mr. Parkinson, has written to the Marquis of Londonderry for some naval force to be stationed there; and as this place is at present very tranquil, it is my intention to sail from hence tomorrow the 9th instant for Bahia and send the *Blossom* to ascertain the real state of affairs at Pernambuco; but that ship draws too much water to go into the harbor.

My letters from the Pacific having reported the non-arrival of the *Conway* at Callao on the 21st of June, when I had ordered Captain Hall to be there by the first of May, the period will be much lengthened beyond the time I expected having that ship's services on this side of the continent. The patriot naval force of Chili and Peru is now such it would be imprudent my removing from the Pacific either the *Aurora* or *Doris*, and I have no doubt that Captain Hall has found himself imperiously called upon to exceed his orders in remaining so far to the northward.

The *Alacrity* had proceeded on the 15th of June from Callao to Valparaiso

with 650,000 dollars on board for England, which are to be conveyed in the *Conway* round the Cape, and as that ship's time, as well as the *Blossom's* will expire in May or June next, it is probable that I shall find it necessary to send one of them home with the funds which will have arrived here.

The French frigate *Astrea*, Commodore Grivel, and the *Pomone* corvette Captain Flurian arrived from Martinique on the 27th ultimo, the corvette preceeds to Bahia, and the *Amazon*, Commodore Baron Roussin is to call here in his way round Cape Horn.

As I shall meet at Bahia the packets direct from England, it will be proper for me to take out my dispatches, and I will give the Captains the requisite orders to that effect.

I beg to inclose the Disposition of the Squadron under my command on this day.

8. HARDY A CROCKER (102), DE  
29/9/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
11/12/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

*Informando que os brasileiros com uma força considerável estão perto da ponta, onde se localiza a Cidade da Bahia, sendo que diariamente oficiais e soldados portugueses são feridos por emboscadas dos índios, ocasionando grande intranqüillidade aos habitantes e aos negociantes britânicos. Em vista dos acontecimentos, resolveu permanecer na Bahia. As Corvetas portuguesas Calipso e Dez de Fevereiro, com mais seis navios mercantes armados, estavam ancorados quando da sua chegada. Alguns deles, no momento, estão cruzando ao largo do porto e a Fragata Constituição está pronta para ser lançada ao mar. A força naval sob o comando do General Madeira parece ser superior à Esquadra Brasileira, sob o comando do Comodoro de Lamare, que partiu de Pernambuco no dia 15 do corrente com destino, segundo se diz, ao Rio de Janeiro.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with



my arrival here on the 23rd Instant, and finding that the Brazilians in considerable force are close to the Isthmus, on which the City stands, and that the portuguese officers and soldiers are daily brought in wounded, by the ambush of the Indians, occasioning of course a very great agitation to the inhabitants and British Merchants. I have deemed it proper to remain here in the *Creole*, and shall send the *Blossom* to Pernambuco, as was my intention expressed in my letter nº 98.

The French Commodore, the Baron Roussin arrived at Rio de Janeiro, in the *Amazon* on the evening of the 8th Instant, having left the *Curieux* brig at this place — the *Astrea*, Commodore Grivel is now expected from Rio de Janeiro.

The *Calypso*, and *Diez Febrero* Portuguese Corvettes, with the six armed merchant ships were at anchor on my arrival, some of them are now cruizing off the Ports — and the *Constitution* frigate is ready to be launched — the naval force of General Madeira appears superior to the Brazilian Squadron, under Commodore de la Mar, who, I am informed, sailed from Pernambuco, on the 15th Instant, on his return, it is said, to Rio de Janeiro.

9. HARDY A CROCKER (103), DE 29/9/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 11/12/1822.  
A. D. 1/28

Informando que depois do dia 29 de agosto, quando o Capitão Bouchier enviou noticias da Bahia, os acontecimentos naquela província têm-se tornado mais sérios. No momento, os brasileiros com uma força considerável, porém sem líderes de destaque, acompanhados pelos seus aliados indígenas os "caboclos", estão a duas léguas da cidade e freqüentemente soldados e officiais portuguezes são feridos gravemente, entre os quaes o Coronel Osório, que dizem ser o subcomandante do General Madeira. Estas circunstâncias, aliadas à total estagnação do comércio, têm trazido grande descontentamento entre os civis e militares da ci-

dade e têm-se falado na deposição do General Madeira. As forças do mesmo consistem em cerca de 2.000 soldados de linha e 1.500 da milicia da cidade, composta de portuguezes. A lei marcial está em vigor e as proclamações do dito General ao povo para que permaneça tranqüilo, e não insulte seus soldados, estão em termos bastante severos. O General Labatut que partiu do Rio de Janeiro a bordo da *Fragata União*, com o Comodoro de Lamare, esteve em Pernambuco mas é esperado dia 17 em Alagoas, onde desembarcou previamente pólvora e officiais. Outro francês da casa de Plasson publicou uma proclamação na Cidade de Camamu, afirmando estar chefiando 25.000 homens e chamando o povo daquele distrito, para unir-se a ele contra os portuguezes. Na verdade, parece que a Cidade da Bahia (segundo foi informado, possui 70.000 habitantes de todas as classes), é a única parte da provincia em poder das autoridades portuguezas. Na Cidade de Cachoeira, no Recôncavo, parece que foi formado um governo provisório, por deputados chefiados pelo "Capitão-Mor". Os negociantes ingleses tiveram autorização do General Madeira, para commerciar com o interior, mas devido aos protestos dos commerciantes e mercadores portuguezes da cidade, teve ele que retirar a dita permissão. Provisões frescas estão se tornando cada vez mais escassas e caras, mas, a não ser que o porto seja rigorosamente bloqueado, o que não é difficil, as tropas poderão sempre obter mantimentos. Foi informado de que a Esquadra do Comodoro de Lamare deixou Pernambuco, no dia 15, com destino ao Rio de Janeiro. O povo de Pernambuco está muito agitado; o presidente anterior da Junta Provisória, Gervásio Pires Ferreira, um brasileiro, demitiu-se e passou pela Bahia, no dia 24, a bordo do *Paquete Manchester* com destino ao Rio de Janeiro, para falar com o Príncipe Regente. Os que estão no cargo no momento são apenas interinos. Assim que se soube que o Sr. Ferreira estava a bordo do paquete, um grupo de portuguezes cercou o Palácio do Governador Civil, insistindo que o dito fosse desembarcado e aprisionado. O Governo então

solicitou a Mr. Pennel, o Cônsul britânico, que ordenasse que o mesmo fosse desembarcado. Ao ser consultado a respeito pelo Cônsul, foi de opinião que não tinha o direito de detê-lo. Assim sendo, na noite do dia 25, não menos que 20 barcos armados rodearam o navio e o Senhor Ferreira foi entregue, sob custódia, ao oficial comandante. Toda precaução foi tomada para protegê-lo do povo e foi colocado a salvo na prisão. Seu filho, que estava com ele, havia desembarcado de manhã.

Captain Bouchier's letter of the 29th of August, by the *Lady Pelham* packet, will have acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the state of affairs at this place, Bahia. Since then they have worn a more serious aspect. At present the Brazilians, in considerable force but without leaders of any note, accompanied by their Indian allies, the caboclos, are within two leagues of the City, and frequently the Portuguese officers and soldiers are brought in severely wounded, among the former on that 24th Instant, was Co'onel Osorio, of the Lusitanian Legion, an officer much respected and said to be next in Command to General Madeira, but another officer Colonel Paula, claims the Seniority. These circumstances, with the total stagnation of trade, have caused considerable discontent both among the civil and military of the town, and at one time the deposition of General Madeira was publicly spoken of. The General's Force consists of about 2,000 regulars, and 1,500 militia of the City, composed of the European Portuguese. Martial law is now in force, and his proclamas to the inhabitants to keep tranquil and not insult his soldiers are couched in very strong terms. General La Battu, who sailed from Rio de Janeiro on board the *Union* frigate with Commodore de la Mar, has been at Pernambuco but was expected on the 17th Instant at Alagoas, where he had previously landed the gunpowder and officers. Another Frenchman of the House of Plasson has issued a proclamation at the village of Camamu, stating himself to be at the head of 25,000 men, and calling on the people

of that District to join him, against the portuguese. Indeed the City of Bahia (which however, I am told contains seventy thousand inhabitants of all classes), appears to be the only part of the province in possession of the Portuguese authorities. In the village of Cachoeira, at the head of the bay, it is said a Provisional form of Government has been formed, by Deputies from the other parts under the countenance of, or headed by the "Captain Mor", and officer similar in the rank to our Lord Lieutenant.

The British Merchants had obtained permission, through Mr. Pennel the Consul, from General Madeira to trade with the villages in the Interior; but on the remonstrances of the European portuguese merchants and shop keepers of the City, who have great influence, the General found himself obliged to withdraw his acquiescence to the measure. This request has occasioned the British to be looked on very unfavorably, and I hope it will not be repeated.

Fresh provisions are becoming very scarce and dear, but unless the port is strictly blockaded, and which in my opinion might easily be effected, the garrison can always obtain supplies. I am informed that Commodore de la Mar's Squadron left Pernambuco on the 15th Instant, on their return to Rio de Janeiro.

The people of Pernambuco are very unsettled in this Government, the former President of the provisional Junta; Gervasio Peres Ferrara, a Brazilian, has resigned and came here on the 24th Instant, in the *Manchester* packet, on his way to the Prince Regent — those now in office are only elected "ad interino". Trade however is going on there very well, and the British are in no danger.

As soon as it was know in this City that the Senhor Ferrara was on board the packet, a mob of European portuguese surrounded the palace of the Civil Governors and insisted that he should be disembarked, and imprisoned. The Government in consequen-

ce requested Mr. Pennel, the British consul to order him to be landed. I was consulted by Mr. Pennel on the occasion and I did not hesitate in giving my opinion, and authority as far as I conceived I ought to do, to Captain Elphinstone, that we had no right to detain him. Accordingly on the evening of the 25th — no less than twenty armed boats surrounded the packet, and Senhor Ferrara was given in custody to the Commanding officer. Immediately on his landing every precaution was taken by the military to protect him from the populace, and he was safely lodged in prison — His son who embarked with him at Pernambuco, had landed in the morning, apparently unconscious of the fate awaiting him and his father and the whole appears to be a mystery.

I beg to inclose for their Lordships information, the copy of a letter, with its enclosure, which I received from Captain Elphinstone on the foregoing subject.

*Anexo 9a — carta do Capitão Elphinstone ao Comodoro Hardy, datada de 25/9/1822, a bordo do Paquete Manchester. na Bahia, na qual remete cópia da autorização que recebeu de Mr. Parkinson, o Cônsul britânico em Pernambuco, aprovando que recebesse a bordo do paquete o ex-Presidente e seu filho, com destino ao Rio de Janeiro —*

In consequence of your communication to allow the Government of this Province to take the late President of Pernambuco (passenger) from on board His Majesty's packet under my command; I have the honor to inform you that I have obeyed your orders. At the same time I beg leave to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Parkinson the British Consul at Pernambuco, sanctioning my receiving the late President and his son on board, for their passage to Rio de Janeiro.

*Anexo 9b — carta do Cônsul Parkinson a Elphinstone, datada de 18 de setembro de 1822, em Pernambuco, com a autorização referida no Anexo 9a.*

I am just apprized that it is the intention of the late President of this Junta, to proceed with his son to Rio, in His Majesty's Packet under your command, and I have reason to believe this letter will be delivered to you by them in person.

I am perfectly assured that you will ob'igingly make every possible arrangement to conduce to the comfort and convenience of these gentlemen, whom I beg to recommend to your kind attention.

10. CHAMBERLAIN A CANNING, DE  
4/2/1823 — NO RIO DE JANEIRO  
FO/63/258

OBS: *Não tendo sido encontrada no Public Record Office, a carta de Hardy na qual fornece informações sobre a utilização de marinheiros portugueses na defesa da Cidade de Salvador, publica-se a carta do Cônsul General Henry Chamberlain ao Ministro de Relações Exteriores britânico George Canning, na qual é citada a opinião de Hardy sobre o assunto.*

*Informando as notícias recebidas da Bahia, até o dia 23 de janeiro. Desde o final de dezembro não se efetuou nenhum ataque à cidade pelo General Labatut, mas parece que o mesmo afirmou ser sua intenção não esperar além do dia 5 ou 6 daquele mês, para fazer um esforço para tomar posse da cidade e declarou possuir sob o seu comando sete mil homens. O reforço, vindo de Pernambuco, juntou-se a ele e de acordo com o publicado na Gazeta do Governo, um reforço considerável partiu há muito tempo de Minas Gerais com o mesmo objetivo. Seus quartéis-generais estão a nove milhas da cidade e seus postos avançados continuam ocupando a vizinhança das fortificações. A situação do General Madeira torna-se cada vez mais difícil em consequência da escassez de provisões, dinheiro e tropas suficientes para cobrir todas as necessidades de defesa. Um cirurgião de-*

setor de um dos regimentos portugueses afirmou que existem oitocentos enfermos no Hospital, sem provisões frescas e vegetais de qualquer espécie e que o total do efetivo da força portuguesa não excede a dois mil homens exaustos, e que não poderiam resistir a um sério ataque, sem a ajuda dos marinheiros, que são constantemente requisitados cada vez que os brasileiros avançam sobre as fortificações. Sir Thomas Hardy é de opinião que a segurança da cidade depende da fidelidade da tripulação do D. João Sexto e esta assim como os outros marinheiros da esquadra parecem ser muito negligenciados pelo Governo, uma vez que o comodoro reclamou que os oficiais não receberam seus soldos e a tripulação é deixada até sem sapatos, apesar de compartilharem de toda a fadiga e perigo do Exército que recebem seus pagamentos regularmente. O General Madeira reconhece a justiça destas reclamações apesar de não estar em termos cordiais com o comodoro e pediu ao Governo que satisfizesse as solicitações da Marinha, apesar de ter sido esta dificuldade que levou ao Governo entregar-lhe a carta na esperança de que o mesmo elaborasse um plano para levantamento de fundos, sobre o que se mantém silencioso. Os recursos financeiros portugueses estão no fim. As fontes de renda governamentais não rendem mais. Apenas 1.500 libras foram levantadas na tentativa feita para obter empréstimos. Não se pode prever quanto tempo as tropas se manterão sem revoltar-se diante de escassez de comida e do não recebimento dos seus soldos. Provavelmente o Governo será obrigado a tomar empréstimos à força, o que irá retirar o apoio da população. A farinha de mandioca que é a comida do povo não pode ser encontrada e os demais gêneros alimentícios estão caríssimos. Por estes motivos a emigração da cidade continua. Um dos governadores civis (Mello) desapareceu e outro (Campos, o secretário) fugiu, sendo que o presidente e mais um outro, são agora os únicos membros da Junta Provisória que ainda ficam. As dificuldades são acrescidas pela Imprensa que é favorável à facção européia e

instiga a violência. A situação não deve se manter por muito tempo; a forte pressão irá obrigar ao General Madeira render-se antes que chegue algum outro reforço. Comparando os meios de ambas as facções é impossível duvidar do resultado final. São os seguintes os detalhes da tentativa feita pelos portugueses de tomar a Ilha de Itaparica no dia 7 de janeiro. O Comodoro João Félix de Campos enviou cerca de quinhentos marinheiros e fuzileiros, juntamente com cem soldados do General Madeira em dois brigues e várias canhoneiras para atacar a ilha. Escolheram a praia oposta à Cidade de Itaparica; os habitantes da mesma permitiram que desembarcassem quando então abriram forte fogo contra os portugueses, além do fogo de um pequeno forte. Os atacantes foram forçados a embarcar tendo sofrido inúmeras baixas. Voltaram para a Cidade da Bahia, dia 12, com o ânimo abatido. As perdas brasileiras parecem que foram poucas, sendo que parece que as mulheres também tomaram parte na ação. Este segundo fracasso produziu grande efeito no espírito de ambas as facções.

By the Lady Mary Pelham Packet Intelligence was received from Bahia to the 23 ultimo. No further attack has been made upon the place by General Labatut, since the end of December, but he is said to have expressed his Intention of not waiting beyond the fifth or sixth of this Month for the arrival of the expedition from this place, before he makes an effort to get possession of the City; and he boasts of having seven thousand effective men under his Command.

The Reinforcement from Pernambuco has joined him, and according to official accounts published in the Government Gazette here, considerable bodies of men have long since marched from the Province of Minas Geraes with the same view.

His Head Quarters were within 9 miles of the City, and his outposts continued to occupy the Neighbourhood of the Lines.

The situation of General Madeira becomes every day more difficult, in consequence of the want of fresh provisions, of money, and of sufficient troops to cover all his points of defence. A Surgeon of one of the Portuguese Regiments, who has deserted and made his way to this City, reports that there are 800 sick in the Hospita's, without either fresh provisions or vegetables of any kind, and that the whole of the effective Portuguese Force does not exceed 2,000 men; who are worn out with constant Duty, and would not be able to resist a serious attack without the aid of the seamen, who are constantly called upon every time the Lines are advanced upon by the Brazilians.

It is Sir Thomas Hardy's Opinion that the Safety of the Place depends upon the Fidelity of the Crew of the *Don João Sexto*, and these, as well as all the other sailors of the Fleet, appear to be much neglected by the Government, as their Commodore has complained bitterly in an Official Letter, wherein he states that his Officers are without pay, and have no means to purchase absolute necessaries, and his crews are even left without shoes to their feet, although they partake of all the Fatigues and Dangers with the Army, who are paid regularly.

General Madeira acknowledges the Justice of these Complaints, although he and the Commodore are not upon very cordial terms, and has desired the Government to attend to them, as well as to find out the Means of satisfying the Demands of the Navy; although this is the very difficulty that had forced the Government to make the Commodore's letter known to the Commander in Chief, in the hope that he might devise some plan to raise money for the purpose; but upon which he is most provokingly silent.

Their Pecuniary Resources are at an End — the Custom House and other usual Channels of Revenue render nothing — and the Government has in vain tried to raise money for their Bills upon Lisbon, although bearing the Condition of being paid in hard Cash.

Only four Persons have come forward to take them, and their loans, altogether, only amount to about £ 1500.

How the Troops and Seamen are to be satisfied much longer without pay, and having no Provisions but Flour, Salt Fish and Salt Beef, one cannot foresee. A forced Loan must in all probability be resorted to, and when this happens, the Inhabitants whose Energy begins to flag, and who must feel the absolute Inutility of the present Contest, will probably change sides and assist the Brazilians in their Efforts to get possession of the City.

Of the Articles of Food just mentioned there are abundance, but of Farinha, the common Food of the People there is none; and such care is taken by the Besiegers to prevent any Supplies from getting into the City that Fowls are at Four Milreas each and Beef at One Milrea.

Under such distressing Circumstances it is not wonderful that Emigration from the City continues, and that the Enthusiasm in the Country augments. One of the Civil Governors (Mello) has lately disappeared; and another (Campos, the Secretary) has fled hither, having previously sent away his Family — The President and one other are now the only Members of the Junta provisoria left, and these are expected to follow the Example of their Colleagues.

The Difficulties arising from all these causes are still further increased by the Intemperance of the Press, which is wholly on the European side, and constantly recommending violent Measures (as impolitic as they are, fortunately, impracticable), against Persons in Authority, and therefore suspected — or complaining of supposed misconduct on the part of Individuals, because they are not as wrong headed and violent as themselves.

Such a State cannot I conceive last long, and as the holding of Bahia alone can ever be of any advantage to Portugal, it is to be hoped that the heavy pressure now bearing upon it will force

General Madeira to give up the fruitless Contest before the Arrival of further Reinforcement may enable him to continue it some Months longer. Looking at the relative Means of the two Parties it is impossible to doubt the final Result.

All the British Property that was in the City unsold, including that uncleared in the Custom House, has been allowed to be embarked on board Merchant Vessels, which are lying in the Bay under the protection of Sir Thomas Hardy.

The Particulars of the attempt made upon the Island of Itaparica on the 7th January, mentioned in the short Dispatch I had the honour to send by the Courier Merchant Ship to Guernsey, are nearly as follows — The Commodore, João Felix dos Campos, prepared about 500 Seamen and Marines, to which were added 100 soldiers by General Madeira, and sent them off in two Brigs and several Gun Boats to attack the Island. They chose the Beach opposite the Town of Itaparica for their landing place, and great part were suffered to go on shore unmolested but as soon as the Inhabitants found they had them completely within reach, a heavy fire of Musketry was opened upon them, besides the fire from a small Fort, which after a struggle of some hours finally forced them to reembark. The Assailants are said to have lost a considerable Number of Men, but the Reports are so various that no dependence can be placed upon them. They returned to Bahia much dispirited on the 12th. The loss of the Brazilians has not been mentioned. It was probably trifling. The women are said to have taken part in the action, and to have encouraged their Countrymen whilst it lasted. The Island was illuminated during several Nights following.

This second failure has of course produced great Effects upon the Spirits of the contending Parties.

11. HARDY A CROCKER (114), DE 29/10/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 2/2/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que nada de grande importância ocorreu desde a carta nº 103, do dia 29 último, em relação à situação da Bahia: o General Madeira, no comando das tropas portuguesas, na cidade, e os brasileiros, que já devem estar no istmo sob o comando do General Labatut. Parece que o General Madeira esperava, no dia 12, um ataque sério, tendo enviado para o Forte de S. Pedro o equipamento e as famílias dos soldados portugueses. São adotadas medidas, diariamente, para a segurança das linhas que ele demarcou para sua última defesa, as quais aparentemente são muito fortes para serem forçadas pelos brasileiros sem artilharia nem ataques regulares. Comenta-se que no caso de ataque, o General tenciona retirar seus soldados da cidade baixa e deixá-la para os marinheiros armados no porto. A milícia está em prontidão permanente e, caso não venham rapidamente reforços de Portugal, a situação portuguesa será cada vez mais precária. Na cidade não se tomou conhecimento publicamente do aniversário do Príncipe Regente no dia 12 do corrente, tendo chegado neste dia notícias do Rio de Janeiro da determinação do povo daquela cidade de acamar D. Pedro Imperador do Brasil. Foi informado que a Esquadra Brasileira, sob o comando do Comodoro de Lamare, voltou ao Rio no final de setembro, em estado de motim. A Fragata Constituição foi lançada ao mar dia 30, mas sua equipação é muito vagarosa. As duas corvetas e seis navios armados continuam cruzando ao largo do porto e as canhoneiras têm o perfeito comando da baía. O comércio parou totalmente. Os navios mercantes portugueses, que foram armados, têm metade do seu carregamento a bordo e várias embarcações estão vazias no porto. Cerca de trezentas mil libras em produtos manufaturados ingleses estão presas na alfândega. Notícias de Montevidéu informam que o Barão de Laguna deixou a cidade, acompanhado pelos brasileiros,*

declarando-se favorável ao partido do Príncipe, deixando a cidade em poder das tropas portuguesas, com um conselho militar. O Capitão Bouchier, chegando de Pernambuco no dia 27, informou que as autoridades daquela província, após receberem comunicações do Rio de Janeiro, proc'amaram, no dia 12, o Príncipe Regente — Imperador do Brasil. Soube de notícias que oito mil soldados partiram de Lisboa para a Bahia. Até que cheguem, não acredita que haja qualquer alteração na situação.

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that nothing of much consequence has occurred, since the date of my letter n<sup>o</sup> 106 on the 29 ultimo, with respect to the situation of General Madeira, Commanding in the City of Bahia with the Portuguese troops, and the Brazilians (now supposed to be commanded by General La Battu (Labatut) on the isthmus. General Madeira, about the 12th Instant, appeared to have expected a serious attack, having sent to the principal fort, San Pedro, the baggage and families of the Portuguese soldiers; and daily trees are cut down and other measures adopted for the security of the lines he has marked out for his last defence, and which are apparently too strong to be forced by the Brazilians without artillery and regular approaches. It is said that at the moment of real attack the general intends to withdraw his soldiers from the lower town, not having sufficient numbers to defend the whole extent, and leave it to the armed seamen in the port. The militia are on permanent duty and, shou'd no reinforcements soon arrive from Portugal, every day the situation of the Portuguese will become more irksome and precarious.

No public notice was taken of the Prince Regent's birthday on the 12th Instant (the Portuguese shops were shut, as the proprietors were on guard). In the afternoon of that day a French merchant-ship brought accounts from Rio de Janeiro of acclamation to accept the title of Emperor of the Brazils. The intelligence has been well-received by the independent party in

the city (at the head of which the provisional junta are reported to be) but nothing can be learnt of what has taken place in the province, even five miles from hence.

I am informed that the Brazilian Squadron under Commodore de la Mar, returned to Rio de Janeiro, the latter end of September in a state of mutiny.

On Monday the 30th ultimo, the *Constitution* frigate was launched here, but her equipment goes on very slowly. The two corvettes and six armed ships continue to cruize alternately off the port, and the gun boats have perfect command of the bay, at the head of which we sometimes hear them firing.

A perfect stop is put to trade. The Portuguese merchant-ships, which have been armed, have about half their cargoes on board, and several empty vessels and coasters are in the harbour. About three hundred thousand pounds' worth of British manufactured goods are in the custom house, which, together with the outstanding debts and the contents of the merchants' stores, make the British property here to be valued at near a million sterling.

The master of an American schooner has brought here accounts from Monte Video that the Baron de Laguna has left the city, accompanied by the Brazilians, and declared for the prince's party, leaving the place in possession of the Portuguese troops, with a military council, but I cannot learn that there was any disturbance of consequence.

Captain Bouchier, who returned here on the 27th instant in the *Blossom* from Pernambuco, informs me that the authorities at that place, having received communications from Rio de Janeiro, proclaimed on the 12th instant his Royal Highness Don Pedro Emperor of the Brazils. The British property did not appear to be in any imminent danger. Should it be again necessary, it is my intention to send the *Beaver* there and go into the harbour, unless a desire is expressed by the Government to have her powder landed, as was done with the French brig *Curieux*, in which case

Captain Bouchier must return to me, for the outer anchorage is such, I do not think it safe for a ship to lay there any length of time, and if under weigh little assistance can be rendered to the people on shore, in case of any serious disturbance.

The *Lord Sidmouth* packet, which arrived late last night, brings a report that a line-of-battle ship with 3,000 troops have sailed from Lisbon for this place, but until their actual arrival, or should the report prove groundless, I do not conceive that any material alteration is likely to take place here for some time to come. I am very anxious to know the state of affairs at Rio de Janeiro, after the result of the proposed acclamation of the Prince Regent to be Emperor on his birth-day the 12th Instant.

12. HARDY A CROCKER (121), DE  
5/11/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 2/2/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Remetendo cópia da carta de Mr. Chamberlain Cônsul Geral britânico no Brasil, com respectivos anexos, relacionada com o episódio do oficial brasileiro, que levava despachos do Rio de Janeiro e que foi retirado de bordo do navio britânico Lady of the Lake, pelo capitão de um dos navios mercantes portugueses da Esquadra da Bahia. Juntamente envia sua resposta. Foi informado pelo Cônsul Geral que o Príncipe está indignado com o episódio de Gervásio Pires Ferreira, havendo o Governo solicitado explicações sobre o incidente. Vários negociantes britânicos expressaram também sua desaprovacão.*

I have to request that you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed Copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Chamberlain, the Consul General of the Brazils, with its inclosures relative to a Brazilian Officer charged with dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, having been taken out of the British Brig *Lady of the Lake*, by the Captain of one of the Portuguese

Armed Merchant Ships off Bahia, together with my rep'y thereto and I beg you will acquaint their Lordships that I consider this occurrence, as a prelude to many others of the same kind, arising from the recent political events in this country. Mr. Chamberlain informs me that the prince is very indignant at the giving up Gervasio Peres Ferrara from the *Manchester* packet, and the Government has written to him, requiring an explanation of the circumstances attending those events. I am sorry to add that several of the British Merchants at Rio de Janeiro, have made themselves conspicuous in expressing their disapprobation of the course I have judged it right to pursue, and which has increased the regulation of the public feelings.

*Anexo 12a — carta de Mr. Chamberlain a Hardy, datada de 15 de outubro de 1822 no Rio de Janeiro, remetendo o depoimento prestado por John Lewis Meyers, capitão do Brigue Lady of the Lake, assinado no dia 15 de outubro de 1822, na presença do Vice-Cônsul britânico no Rio de Janeiro, A'exander John Heatherby.*

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, an original Affidavit made at my Vice Consul's office by John Lewis Meyers, Master of brig *Lady of the Lake*, respecting this vessels having been fired at, boarded, detained, and a passenger taken out of her, by an Armed Vessel belonging to Bahia.

By the tenor of an official communication made to me on this event by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I am enabled further to acquaint you, that the Person so taken out, was an officer going with dispatches from this Government to Pernambuco.

*Anexo 12b — depoimento a que se refere o Anexo 12a. O Capitão Meyers relata que, cumprindo ordens, partiu dia 7 de setembro para Pernambuco, levando a bordo um passageiro que dizia chamar-se Sta. Cruz. Quando passava ao largo da Bahia, foi abordado por um navio português da Esquadra da*



*Bahia, que o fez parar e retirou de bordo do Brigue Lady of the Lake o passageiro, com todos os seus pertences.*

On the day of the date hereof personally came and appeared before me Alexander John Heatherby His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul in this City of Rio de Janeiro, John Lewis Meyers, Master of the British brig *Lady of the Lake*, who voluntarily declared upon solemn Oath actually taken upon the Holy Evangelists, that said brig under his command was consigned in this Port to Mess. F. Le Breton and Co. Merchants, and on the third of September he was ordered to prepare the said brig to proceed to Pernambuco, and to take a Portuguese Passenger, named to the best of his knowledge St. Cruz, that on the Seventh of the same month, he sailed with the said brig, and on the Thirteenth made the land called Morro de St. Paulo near Bahia, that on the evening of the same day, saw a Portuguese Ship, which this deponent took for an East Indiaman, and which passed the said brig on the starboard tack and hailed, but this deponent could not understand what was said, and the passenger recommended that they should not heave to, but to keep their own course as she was only a merchant ship. That on the First of October, the said vessel continued to keep near them to windward, about two or three ships lengths and making or shortning sail according as the said brig did. At 1 pm. was hailed by the said ship, and desired to lay to, but not doing it immediately, although in the act of complying with their orders, they fired a shot, at the said brig, she was then hove too, and they sent their boat on board, examined the ship's papers, and desired that the said Brig should steer after them: the Person who came on board informed this deponent that the said ship belonged to the Bahia Squadron; and this appealer, saw on the boat which boarded them, the name *Aeneas*, and mounted twenty guns, that on the Second at 6 am. the boat was again sent from the said ship on board the Brig, and took out the passenger and all his effects, and afterwards desired this Deponent to go

either to Pernambuco or Rio de Janeiro, whichsoever Port he liked, in consequence of which he returned to this Port, according to his orders, where he arrived on the Tenth Instant.

*Anexo 12c — extrato do diário de bordo do Brigue britânico Lady of the Lake, sob o comando do Cap'tão John Lewis Meyers, ao largo da Bahia, nos dias 30 de setembro, 1º de outubro e 2 de outubro de 1822.*

September 30th 1822 — 6 am., saw the Land; at 12 saw Point Morro de St. Paulo, which bore W. 1/2 N. from us about 10 miles distance. At 2 pm. moderate breezes and Cloudy with a heavy swell. At 6 Tacked Ship at 12 pm. light breezes and calms.

October 1st — at 2 am. variable winds from all quarters, with squalls and rain, at 12 am. ditto — at 1 pm. fresh breezes with rain. Was hailed by a Portuguese man of war from Bahia and hove to, they sent their boat on board and over hauled the ships papers, and when done, told us to steer after them. At 6 pm. wore ship — at 12 ditto.

October 2nd — at 2 am. moderate breezes and thick weather. At 6 o'clock am. got their boat on board again, and gave orders to the passenger to go with all his effects on board the man of war, and afterwards gave us permission to steer our own course. At 8 o'clock, Point Morro de St. Paulo bore N. 1/2 W. from us about 20 miles dist. and at noon was in lat. 14.00 long. 38.55.

"I, Alexander John Heatherby His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul in this City of Rio de Janeiro, Do hereby certify unto all, whom it may, shall or doth concern, that the foregoing is a true extract taken by me from the Log Book of the British brig *Lady of the Lake*, whereof John Lewis Meyers is Master."

*Anexo 12d — carta de Hardy a Chamberlain, datada de 3 de novembro de 1822, a bordo do Creole na Bahia, acusando o recebimento da carta com o relatório de Mr. Meyers sobre o episódio do Lady of the Lake na Bahia.*

*Em resposta, observa que se o capitão tivesse seguido corretamente o rumo para Pernambuco, de acordo com os ventos da estação do ano, não teria sido avistado do Morro de S. Paulo. Quanto ao caso em si, afirma que, de acordo com as leis das nações, as autoridades portuguesas, naquelas circunstâncias, poderiam abordar qualquer navio mercante que se aproximasse do porto e o passageiro, sendo português, não estava sob a proteção da bandeira inglesa.*

I have honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult<sup>o</sup> enclosing for my information and affidavit made by Mr. John Lewis Meyers, Master of the British brig *Lady of the Lake*, respecting this vessel having been fired at, boarded, detained, and a passenger taken out of her by an Armed Vessel belonging to Bahia.

And in reply thereto, I beg to acquaint you, that it is my opinion that as the said Brig was bound to Pernambuco from Rio de Janeiro, the Master, had he properly proceeded on the voyage, according to the winds this season of the year, need not have been in sight of the Land called Morro de San Paulo, and as the Portuguese authorities in this country from the present state of the Brazils, have judged it necessary to station Armed Ships off the Port of Bahia, I consider that the Law of Nations permit under these circumstances the right of boarding any Merchant Vessel approaching their Port; the Passenger in question being a Portuguese. and not a Subject of His Britannic Majesty, was not entitled to the protection of the British Flag, in opposition to the Authority of an officer bearing a Commission from his own Sovereign, to whom, he will of course, make the necessary appeal. I have been informed that he was sent to Portugal from hence, a few days since.

13. HARDY A CROCKER (122), DE  
6/11/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 2/2/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando haver chegado à Bahia, no dia 30, o navio João VI, sob o co-*

*mando do Comodoro de Campos, comboiando oito navios com cerca de mil e duzentos homens a bordo, sob o comando do Tenente-Coronel Felipe Tomas, vindos de Lisboa. A chegada deste navio permitiu que fossem liberados os navios mercantes armados. Está sendo apressado o mais possível o preparo da nova Fragata Constituição. Após a chegada de reforço, os brasileiros mantiveram maior distância da cidade. O navio que trouxe a notícia de que o Barão de Laguna havia deixado Montevideú trouxe também o pedido dos portugueses que lá se encontram, ao General Madeira, para que lhes envie navios o mais cedo possível. Do Rio de Janeiro, recebeu notícias detalhadas sobre o fato de o Príncipe Regente haver assumido, no seu aniversário, o título de Imperador Constitucional do Brasil. Acredita que os navios-de-linha impedirão a aproximação de navios do Rio de Janeiro, teme que o decreto, encorajando a pirataria, venha prejudicar o comércio britânico. O Intendente da Marinha anterior, Dom Pio dos Santos, partiu para o Rio de Janeiro e o Capitão Alvas, que estava comissionado para a Fragata Constituição, recebeu ordens de voltar a Portugal, tendo sido substituído pelo Capitão Musage.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Portuguese Ship of the line *John 6*, Commodore de Campos arrived here in the afternoon of the 30 ultimo conveying 8 ships, having on board about twelve hundred troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Felipe Tomas, after a passage of 52 days from Lisbon. Bonfires and Illuminations took place two successive nights in consequence. The arrival of this ship has permitted the release of the armed merchant ships, and three or four of them are taking on board the remainder of their cargoes. Every exertion is now making to fit out the new frigate *Constitution*; but I cannot learn that the present number of troops will admit of any active operations against the Brazilians, who have however kept at a greater distance from the City since the reinforcement arrived. General Madeira has published a proclamation

addressed to the people of the Province, but it contains nothing worthy of particular notice. I am told that the American Schooner, which brought here an account of the Baron de Laguna, having quitted Monte Video, was charged with an application from the Portuguese Soldiers there, to General Madeira, to send vessels for them as soon as possible.

On the 1st Instant, the French Schooner *Lyonnaise* brought me letters from Captain Hall, and Mr. Chamberlain, at Rio de Janeiro, to the 15 ultimo detailing the particulars of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having assumed on his Birth day the title of Constitutional Emperor of the Brazils — a Copy of Captain Hall's Letter, their Lordships will have received by the *Manchester Packet*.

As His Majesty's subjects at Rio de Janeiro, feel no apprehension for their persons or property, my presence does not appear to be so much required there as at this place.

I beg to inclose a list of the Portuguese and Brazilian naval force. I imagine the ship of the line will prevent the ships from Rio de Janeiro, approaching Bahia. The mischief to be dreaded to British Commerce in the novel state of affairs in this country is the encouragement to privateering, which no doubt will shortly be put in practice.

The late Intendente of Marine Don Pio dos Santos went from hence in the *Lord Sidmouth* packet to Rio de Janeiro; he is a Brazilian and has been much found fault with in the public papers and appears to have been glad to make his escape. Captain Alvas who had his Commission for the new frigate *Constitution*, is ordered home by the Cortes and Captain Musage who commanded the *Diez Febrero* Corvette is to supercede him.

14. HARDY A CROCKER (127), DE 24/11/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 14/2/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Comunicando que notícias do Rio de Janeiro informam que no dia 10 do*

*corrente, ao por do sol, a bandeira portuguesa foi arriada dos fortes, como de costume, sendo que, imediatamente depois, a nova Bandeira Imperial foi hasteada e foi dada uma salva de 101 tiros de cada bateria. No dia seguinte, os navios de guerra brasileiros hastearam a nova bandeira e deram salvas. Na tarde do dia 10, Mr. Chamberlain comunicou ao Capitão Hall que havia recebido uma notificação oficial, dada do dia anterior, intimando a que a Bandeira Brasileira, conforme a descrição nos decretos, deveria ser hasteada no futuro, no lugar da portuguesa. Após conferenciar com o Cônsul, o Capitão Hall concordou em saudar a nova bandeira. Para evitar ofender o novo Governo aprovou a saudação do Capitão Hall, sendo que após a salva dos navios britânicos, a Fragata francesa Amazon seguiu-lhe o exemplo. Foi informado também que nos dias 28, 29 e 30 de outubro, a Cidade do Rio de Janeiro foi agitada em consequência da demissão dos Ministros José Bonifácio de Andrada e seu irmão Martin Francisco. O diretor do Rio Correio, tendo publicado matéria contra as medidas do governo, recebeu ordem de abandonar o país em oito dias, porém, seus amigos (adversários dos Andradas) conseguiram que D. Pedro o perdoasse, contrariando o desejo dos dois irmãos que se demitiram. Um novo ministério, sob o Conde de Palma, se formou. Diante disso, formaram-se grupos protestando nas ruas, petições foram apresentadas solicitando ao Imperador, para que impedisse a exoneração dos dois, e o comandante das tropas também fez o mesmo pedido. Apenas na tarde do dia 30, os irmãos concordaram em voltar aos seus postos, tendo sido escotados desde sua casa de campo até a cidade em grande procissão, sendo recebidos no caminho pelo Imperador e a Imperatriz. Seus adversários (Nóbrega, o Ministro da Guerra e outros) tiveram que fugir pois do contrário suas vidas correriam perigo. Os soldados foram mantidos em seus quartéis e à noite houve manifestações de alegria do povo. As Fragatas União e Carolina e a Corveta Liberal partiram do Rio de Janeiro para Montevidéu, onde irão embarcar as tropas portuguesas que continuaram fiéis*

às Cortes de Lisboa. O Almirante Lobo, que tem sua bandeira na Fragata *Thetis*, em Montevideu, seguiu o exemplo do Barão de Laguna, declarando-se favorável ao Príncipe Regente.

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I have received accounts from Captain Hall of the *Conway* at Rio de Janeiro stating that on the 10th Instant, at sunset, the Portuguese flag was hauled down at the forts as usual, and that immediately afterwards the new imperial colours (a drawing of which is inclosed) were hoisted and a salute was fired consisting of 101 guns from each of the batteries. The next day, the 11th, the Brazilian ships-of-war hoisted the new colours at sunrise and saluted.

Mr. Chamberlain in the afternoon of the 11th having informed Captain Hall that he had received an official notification dated the preceding day, the 10th, intimating that the Brazilian Flag as described in the Decrees, was to be displayed in future, in place of the Portuguese Colours, as heretofore. Captain Hall, after a consultation with Mr. Chamberlain (in which they both agreed as to the propriety of it), determined on saluting the new flag, and the *Conway* and *Delight* accordingly fired separate salutes of 21 guns each, which were returned in equal numbers from the forts.

Under all the circumstances of this novel case, and considering it of consequence that care should be taken that offence be not given to the new Government by the omission of a ceremony which appears to have been expected, I have signified to Captain Hall my approval of the salute.

The Baron Roussin (now Rear Admiral) fired a salute from the French frigate *Amazon*, soon after His Majesty's Ships had done so.

I also learn that on the 28th and 30th of October the City of Rio de Janeiro was in great commotion in consequence of the resignation of the

Ministers Don Jose Bonifacio de Andrada and his brother Don Martin Francisco. The editor of the paper, the *Rio Correio*, had been writing some political matter in his paper offensive to the measures of Government and was ordered to quit the country in 8 days; but his friends, opposed to the Andradas, prevailed on the Prince Regent (now styled Emperor) to pardon him, contrary to the desire of the two brothers, who then resigned, and a new Ministry under the Count de Palma was formed. Finding that Don Jose Bonifacio and his brother were really out of the Government, the people took the alarm and assembled in crowds in the streets. Petitions were prepared, and numerous signed, entreating the Emperor not to consent to their retirement, and the Commandant of the Troops joined in the same urgent request; but it was not until the afternoon of the 30th that the Ministers consented to return to office, when they were escorted from their house in the country to the City in great procession, the Emperor and Empress meeting them in the way, the royal carriage becoming part of the triumphal entry. Their opponent (Nobrega the Minister of War and others) made their escape to the Country, or their lives would have been sacrificed — their houses and windows however were much injured. The soldiers were carefully kept to their quarters and in the evening were illuminations and universal confidence and joy among the populace; the next day everything was as quiet as if nothing had occurred to disturb the public tranquillity.

The *Union* and *Carolina* frigates and *Liberal* corvette have sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Monte Video to embark for Europe the Portuguese troops who remain faithful to the Cortes at Lisbon, the Baron de Laguna and the Brazilians, as reported in my letter n<sup>o</sup> 114, having declared for the Prince Regent and the Brazils. Admiral Lobo, who has his flag on board the *Thetis* frigate at Monte Video, has also followed the Baron's example.

15. HARDY A CROCKER (130), DE  
2/12/1822 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
14/2/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que nada de grande importância tem acontecido na Bahia. Os postos avançados portugueses têm sido frequentemente atacados pelos brasileiros. A classe mais humilde da população está se ressentindo do alto preço da farinha de mandioca, que é a sua alimentação básica. Chalupas de guerra e canhoneiras impedem que navios de cabotagem tragam farinha para os brasileiros fora da cidade. O Comodoro Campos pretende enviar um navio a Alagoas para interceptar qua'quer embarcação que transporte o referido alimento para lá, com o objetivo de entregá-lo ao campo brasileiro. Três navios mercantes foram armados e requisitados novamente pelo governo e uma rápida escuna foi despachada, dia 29 para Lisboa. Os jornais da cidade afirmam que foram enviadas pelo General Labatut uma carta à Junta do Governo e outra para o General Madeira, pedindo a rendição da cidade. Cartas com a mesma assinatura foram recebidas pelo cônsul britânico e o americano, aconselhando aos neutros que partam com seus bens para Cachoeira e anunciando sua intenção de atacar a cidade e não podendo se responsabilizar pelos excessos de seus soldados. O General Madeira parece estar inteiramente na defensiva.*

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that nothing of much importance has occurred, with respect to the situation of this place, since my letter nº 124 of the 14 ultimo, more than the portuguese outposts being frequently harrassed and driven in by the Brazilians.

The lower orders of the populace begin to feel the very high price of Farina, a Flour made from the Mandioc Root, in the provinces between Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia and which is the general food of the people of the Brazils, particu'arly that of the slaves. The sloops of war and gunboats prevent

any of the Coasters bringing it into the bay to the Brazilians outside the Town and Comodore de Campos intends to send a ship off Alagoas, to intercept any vessel, which may attempt to carry it there, for the purpose of being conveyed to the Brazilian Camp. Three of the Armed Merchant Ships are again taken up by the Government, and a fast sailing schooner was dispatched to Lisbon on the 29th ultimo.

The papers of the City make mention of two letters having been addressed to the Junta of the Government and General Madeira, with the name of General La Battu to them, desiring the surrender of the City to the Emperor's forces; but there is no certainty of their being genuine. Letters have also been received by the British and American Consuls with the same signature, stating that it is the intention of the Brazilians shortly to attack the place and recommending the Neutrals with their property to remove to Cachoeira, for the General (La Battu), cannot be answerable for the excesses which may be committed by the men under his command, in consequence of a Flag of Truce of his having been fired at, and that the conduct of the Portuguese in their attack on the 8th ultimo, was most brutal.

General Madeira appears now to act entirely on the defensive and the Town considering its situation is perfectly tranquil; but I have reason to think that the British Merchants will embark their property.

16. HARDY A CROCKER (14) DE 6/2/1823  
DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
31/3/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Fazendo uma exposição dos acontecimentos relacionados com a saída de John Taylor da Marinha Britânica e seu engajamento na Marinha Brasileira. Havendo nomeado Taylor immediato do Doris, em vez do mesmo assumir seu posto, endereçou-lhe uma carta datada de 10 de janeiro, devolvendo sua Comissão (em anexo, cópia desta*

carta e da do Capitão Spencer, relatando como ela lhe havia chegado às mãos) e comunicando-lhe que havia aceito o comando de um navio de guerra brasileiro. Apesar de desaprovar a conduta do oficial, julga que se reclamá-lo ao Governo Brasileiro correrá o risco de irritar a opinião pública e originar represálias contrárias aos interesses britânicos. Para isso, enquanto não receber instruções a respeito, não tomará providências sobre o caso.

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at the joint request of Captain Vernon, and Lieutenant John Taylor of His Majesty's Ship Blossom, I sent a Commission to Rio de Janeiro appointing the latter to be first Lieutenant of the *Doris*, and Lieutenant Edward Wodehouse accordingly superseded him on the 26th December last: — but instead of Lieutenant Taylor taking his passage in the *Creole* to join the *Doris*, he wrote me a letter dated the 10th January, the day before the *Creole* sailed, returning his Commission, a copy of which letter, and of the Honorable Captain Spencer's statement of the manner it came into his possession are inclosed. From those papers their Lordships will understand, that Lieutenant Taylor has accepted the command of one of the Brazilian Men of War.

Although I am fully aware of the officer's disgraceful conduct, I am most decidedly of opinion, that was I to demand him from the Brazilian Government, it would occasion an increased irritation of the public feelings at Rio de Janeiro, and give rise to measures very injurious to British Interests. I shall therefore suspend taking any steps respecting him, until I receive their Lordships directions; but as the *Doris* is in consequence short a Lieutenant, I have appointed Mr. George Shepperd Dyer to her until further orders.

Anexo 16a — carta do Capitão Spencer, datada de 4 de fevereiro de 1823, a bordo do *Creole*, na Bahia, comunicando que havendo John Taylor sido nomeado para o *Doris*, após ter sido

anunciada a partida do *Creole* para a Bahia, enviou todas as suas coisas a bordo do dito navio, tendo sido inscrito nos livros como extranumerário. No dia 10, o Tenente Taylor enviou um barco para apanhar sua bagagem que lhe foi entregue. O navio partiu no dia seguinte, tendo descoberto entre vários papéis, uma carta do mesmo, da qual envia cópia em anexo.

I beg to enclose to you a copy of a letter which I received from Lieutenant Taylor late of His Majesty's Ship Blossom, but as it came into my hands in a particular manner I feel it necessary to state the circumstances.

The sailing of His Majesty's Ship *Creole* for Bahia, having been publicly notified for the 11th of January, Lieutenant Taylor who had received his appointment from you, to the *Doris*, sent all his things on board and was entered as a Supernumerary on the books of the *Creole* on the 2nd being the day after he was discharged from the *Blossom*. On the 10th His Majesty's Sloop *Beaver* arrived from Bahia, and some time after she had anchored, Lieutenant Taylor sent a boat off, for all his things, which were sent, concluding that he had got some orders from you; he did not however make his appearance himself on board, at that time.

We sailed the next morning at daylight, and when outside and quite clear of the Port, I found among other things the letter I have before mentioned, together with one on His Majesty's Service to you, both undercover to me: — I ordered him to be chequed on the *Creole's* books, and he has been run according to the rules of the Service.

Anexo 16b — carta de John Taylor (sem data), ao Capitão Spencer, comunicando haver decidido apresentar sua demissão ao Comandante-em-Chefe e entrar para a Marinha Brasileira no comando de uma fragata, e solicitando-lhe que entregue a carta a Hardy, que envia em anexo e que lhe comunique seu engajamento na Marinha do Brasil.

Late this afternoon I have made up my mind to tender my resignation to the Commander in Chief, and beg to send it undercover to you, feeling then convinced it will reach its place of destination in safety.

I have accepted in this Service (the Brazilian) the command of a Frigate with the rank she is permitted to bear. I have not mentioned this part to the Commodore and shall feel highly obliged if you will do so. I beg you to pardon the liberty I take in addressing you and believe me to remain with respect, your humble servant. P. S. — I would call, but I know that you are not on board.

*Anexo 16c — carta de John Taylor, datada de 10 de fevereiro de 1823, no Rio de Janeiro, ao Comodoro Hardy, expressando seu pesar em devolver sua Comissão, assim como de apresentar sua demissão. Agradece sua nomeação como imediato do Doris.*

It is with some degree of pain that I tender to you my Commission in His Majesty's Navy, as also my resignation, which I beg to assure you before the step was taken caused me much reflection. I never can sufficiently thank you for your kind attention to my wishes by appointing me first Lieutenant of the *Doris*. I am convinced there will be many individuals equally, if not more deserving of the appointment than myself. I hope the step I have taken will not cause you much displeasure, if so, it will cause me much regret, as I so highly value your noble character and kind disposition to all under your command. I shall send this undercover to Captain Spencer, and then know it will reach you in safety.

17. HARDY A CROCKER (15) DE  
6/2/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
31/3/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Em relação à entrada do Tenente John Taylor para o Serviço Naval Brasileiro, foi informado de que antes da saída do Creole do Rio de Janeiro, ele*

*entrevistou-se algumas vezes com o 1º Ministro José Bonifácio e dizem que também com o Imperador. Apesar de ser seu dever reclamar o Tenente Taylor ao Governo Brasileiro, teme que isto aumente a irritação da opinião pública contra ele, que já se acha indignada, por haver permitido que Gervásio Pires Ferreira fosse retirado do Paquete Manchester. Têm sido envidados os maiores esforços para atrair marinheiros estrangeiros para o Serviço Naval Brasileiro, o que requer de sua parte, tomar todas as precauções para evitar deserções.*

In my public letter n° 14 of this day's date I have reported to their Lordships that Lieutenant John Taylor, late of the *Blossom*, appointed to the *Doris*, has entered into the naval service of the State of Brazil.

On enquiry I learn that during the time Lieutenant Taylor was at Rio de Janeiro, prior to the *Creole's* sailing from thence, it was rumoured that he had several interviews with the Prime Minister, Don Jose Bonifacio, and it is said also of the Emperor; but no one imagined that he would have taken so imprudent a step as to enter that service immediately before first joining the *Doris*.

The irritation of the public feeling at Rio de Janeiro on a former occasion of my having permitted Gervazio Peres Ferrara to be taken out of the *Manchester Packet*, at this place, would be much increased was I formally to demand Lieutenant Taylor from the Brazilian Government, or take any steps respecting him, which under other circumstances it would be my duty to do, for the Emperor as well as the Ministers have taken opportunities to express their Indignation at the line of conduct I have judged it proper to pursue. A strict neutrality they will not understand; but I hope (until I can receive their Lordship's directions) I shall be able by my forbearance to avoid being the cause of any harsh measures towards the British Interests.

The strongest inducements are held out to foreign officers and seamen to

enter the Brazilian naval service, and it will require every precaution on my part to prevent desertions from his Majesty's ships.

Anexo 17a — minuta do Almirantado, datada de 1º de abril de 1823, em Londres. Resposta à carta nº 5 de Hardy, informando haverem levado o caso da demissão de John Taylor ao Ministro das Relações Exteriores britânico. São de parecer, no entanto, que Mr. Taylor é culpado de deserção, sendo que Sir Thomas Hardy, sem violar o território brasileiro ou sua bandeira, deve envidar todos os esforços para que o mesmo seja submetido a uma Corte Marcial na estação naval, ou então enviado para a Inglaterra, com um número suficiente de testemunhas, para ser julgado.

Own receipt to Sir Thomas Hardy and acquaint him that my Lords have referred this important case for the consideration of H. M. secretary of state for foreign affairs. They can only at present observe that the proffer'd resignation of Mr. Taylor is obviously a mere pretence which could not, in opinion of every person acquainted with the service, be of any avail as removing from him the guilt of desertion, and my Lords desire that Sir Thomas Hardy should avail himself of any occasion that may offer, without violating the Brazilian territory or flag, of seeking the deserter and either bringing him to trial before a court martial on the station or sending him with sufficient witnesses home to be tried in England.

18. HARDY A CROCKER (17), DE  
9/2/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDA EM LONDRES EM  
31/3/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que, desde a carta nº 7, a situação da Bahia continua inalterada, não se podendo prever qual das duas facções será vitoriosa. Os portugueses ainda estão muito fracos para recuperarem a posse da província, ou mesmo expulsar os brasileiros de sua posição atual que impede qualquer co-*

*municação com o interior, e a força sob o comando do General Labatut não parece ter condições para atacar uma cidade bem fortificada. A Força Naval Portuguesa está inativa, constituída do Navio-de-Linha João VI, a nova Fragata Constituição, três corvetas e vários navios armados, aparentemente prontos para o mar, mas pode ser que estejam meramente esperando para embarcar as tropas em caso de necessidade. Soube, por cartas do Rio de Janeiro de 10 último, que D. Álvaro da Costa se havia recusado a partir de Montevideú, tendo recebido cartas do General Madeira, manifestando o desejo de que o mesmo se mantivesse lá o mais tempo possível e prometendo enviar navios da Bahia, para transportar a tropa para Portugal ou este porto, mas o General não se achou suficientemente forte para poder cumprir sua promessa. O Barão de Laguna com as tropas brasileiras estava perto de Colônia, mas o Almirante Lobo, também favorável ao Imperador, foi feito prisioneiro a bordo do Thetis. As Fragatas União e Carolina e a Corveta Liberal, que partiram do Rio de Janeiro no dia 20 de novembro, para Montevideú, encontraram-se com o Creole, no dia 11 anterior, retornando. Tem-se feito grandes esforços para aprontar o Navio-de-linha Martim de Freitas e outra fragata anteriormente chamada Sucesso. O Governo Brasileiro confiscou toda a propriedade portuguesa neste País e um decreto foi publicado no dia 30, permitindo corsários cruzar contra o comércio de Portugal.*

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter nº 7 of the 20th ultimo. nothing of importance has occurred to throw any light on the probable termination of the unsettled situation of this place and the success or failure of either of the contending parties. The Portuguese are as yet too weak to recover possession of the province, or even drive the Brazilians from their present position, which prevents all communications and supplies from the interior. And the force under General La Battu is not of a description, from all I can learn,



adapted for the attack of a well-fortified city.

The Portuguese naval service remain inactive, consisting of *John 6th* ship-of-the-line, the new frigate *Constitution*, just now cruising outside the port, three corvettes and several armed ships, apparently ready for sea, but it might well be imagined that they are merely waiting to embark the troops in case of necessity.

The clerks of one of the Public Offices with many others recently left the City to join the Brazilians.

By letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 10th ultimo, it appears no accounts had then been received there of the Portuguese troops having embarked from Monte Video; but on the contrary it was reported that their Commandant, Don Alvaro de Costa, had refused to do so, having received some letters from General Madeira desiring him to hold the place as long as possible and promising to send vessels from hence to convey the Garrison to Portugal or this port; but the General has not felt himself sufficiently strong here to fulfil his promise. The Baron de Laguna with the Brazilian Troops was near Colonia, but Admiral Lobo, who had also declared for the Emperor, was kept a prisoner on board the *Thetis*.

The Brazilian Squadron, the *Union* and *Caroline* frigates and *Liberal* corvette, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 20th November for Monte Video were met by the *Creole* on the 11th ultimo returning into port, but the result had not transpired.

Great exertions were making to fit out the ship-of-the-line *San Martin das Freitas*, and another frigate formerly called the *Success* in our service, but the want of men may retard their putting to sea.

His Majesty's Government, long before this can arrive in England, will have known that the Brazilian Government has confiscated all Portuguese property in this country, and of the edict of the Emperor dated the 30th December last containing regulations for licensing privateers to cruise against

the commerce of Portugal. I very much fear that this edict will open a field to most serious depredations on the trade of all nations. I beg to inclose a translation there of.

Anexo 18a — minuta do Almirantado — 3/4/1823

*Rascunho de uma minuta do Almirantado, solicitando que fosse enviada a Mr. Canning cópia da ordem circular de 8 de junho de 1818; e que em referência ao decreto do Governo Brasileiro, transmitido ao Foreign Office alguns dias passados juntamente com uma carta de 3 de fevereiro de Sir T. Hardy, seja comunicado que a mencionada ordem se aplica a todo curso, devendo seus efeitos se estenderem aos Governos de Portugal e do Brasil.*

*Obs: — O original não foi aqui reproduzido por haver vários trechos do mesmo ilegíveis.*

19. HARDY A CROCKER (20), DE 7/3/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 29/5/1823 A. D. 1/27

*Informando que nada de importância tem ocorrido na Bahia, apenas alguns ataques aos portugueses sem grandes perdas para nenhuma das facções. Causou sensação na cidade a notícia chegada do Rio de Janeiro de que partiu, no dia 28 de janeiro, com destino à Bahia a Esquadra Brasileira, composta das Fragatas União e Carolina, das Corvetas Maria da Glória e Liberal e dois navios-transporte trazendo 600 a 700 homens a bordo e também do estado adiantado do Navio-de-Linha Martim de Freitas e da Fragata Sucesso. Foram feitos vários conselhos de guerra, mas parece que nada foi decidido, já que nem o General Madeira nem o Comodoro de Campos querem responsabilizar-se pela ordem de enviar os navios de guerra ao mar. Mas ontem pela manhã o Capitão Moraes, no comando da Esquadra, partiu na Fragata Constituição, com a D. João VI e as Corvetas Calypso e Dez de Fevereiro, dizem que*

*de acordo com as ordens recebidas das Cortes, para encontrar-se com o reforço de 3.000 homens vindos de Lisboa, que de outra forma se arriscaram a ser capturados pela Esquadra Brasileira que se encontra em Alagoas. De Pernambuco, chegaram noticias de alguns distúrbios e que Pedroso, que é intitulado de General das Armas, tomou dinheiro do Tesouro e colocou-se numa posição ameaçadora, cerca de duas milhas da cidade. Ele é apoiado pelos mulatos e por alguns brasileiros. Notícias de Montevideu informam que as tropas portuguesas se recusaram ter qualquer comunicação com a Esquadra Brasileira a qual, consequentemente voltou ao Rio de Janeiro.*

In My dispatch n<sup>o</sup> 17 of the 9th ultimo I gave my opinion that the portuguese troops were too weak to recover possession of the province, and that the Brazilian forces besieging Bahia, were not of a description adapted for the attack of so well fortified a City as this is. Nothing of importance has since occurred more than the usual frequent attacks, on the portuguese outposts with trifling loss by either party — some sensation was however occasioned on the 18th ultimo, by the accounts brought from Rio de Janeiro by *Le Rusé* French brig of war of the Brazilian Squadron having sailed from thence for this Coast, on the 28th January, consisting of the *Union* (Commodore Jewett) and *Carolina* Frigates and *Maria da Gloria* and *Liberal* Corvettes, with two transports having six or seven hundred troops on board, and likewise of the very foward state of the ship of the line *Martin das Freitas* and *Sucesso* frigate. Several councils of war were held, but apparently nothing was in consequence decided on, as neither General Madeira, or Commodore de Campos would be responsible, or agree in the measure for the ships of war to go to sea. But yesterday morning the Commodore shifted his broad pendant to the *Princess Royal* Troop Ship and the following ships, viz — *John 6th* (74), *Constitution* frigate, and *Calypso* and *Dez de Febrero* Corvetes sailed in the even-

ing, in pursuance it is said of orders received from the Cortes, the preceding night by the packet 52 days from Lisbon. — Captain Moraes of the *Constitution* has the command of the squadron report says, it is gone out purposely to meet the reinforcement of 3.000 men coming from Lisbon, which otherwise might be captured by the Brazilian Squadron, which the packet passed laying to, off the Alagoas.

Captain Vernon having arrived off Pernambuco on the 16th ultimo wrote on the 21st that all was tranquil there; but a report by the vessel conveying the letter which sailed the next day, states that some disturbance had broken out, and that Pedroso who is styled General at Arms, had the preceding night taken money from the Treasury, and placed himself in a threatening position about two miles from the town. I hear that the white inhabitants are very averse to him but that he is supported by the mulattoes and some Brazilians.

I understand that the portuguese troops in possession of Monte Video refused to have any communication with the Brazilian Squadron, which in consequence returned to Rio de Janeiro, as reported in my letter n<sup>o</sup> 17 of the 9th of February.

20. HARDY A CROCKER (21), DE 9/3/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 29/5/1823. A. D. 1/27

*Informando que o Governo Brasileiro considera que os navios de guerra, durante um embargo, estão sujeitos às mesmas restrições que os navios mercantes, por isso incluiu os primeiros nas ordens publicadas no dia 11 de janeiro, quando foi declarado um embargo durante a preparação da Esquadra no Rio de Janeiro para a Bahia. No dia 12 a Corveta Beaver, ao passar o Forte Lage, foi impedida de sair. Porém, uma permissão especial foi-lhe dada tendo partido na manhã do dia 13. Remete em anexo os regulamentos relativos aos passaportes no Rio de Janeiro. Neste decreto o Governo assume o direito de*

*busca nos navios de guerra, assim como nos navios mercantes. Não admitirá que os capitães da Esquadra sob seu comando se submetam a esta cláusula, porém enviou ordens estritas para que os navios obedecam aos regulamentos do porto. Ao chegarem ao mesmo com passageiros, devem notificar a repartição devida, não devendo receber ninguém a bordo sem os passaportes regularizados.*

I beg you will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Brazilian Government considering that ships of war during an embargo, are subject to the same restrictions as merchant vessels, on the 11th of January last included the former in the orders issued for an Embargo, during the fitting out of the Squadron at Rio de Janeiro for this coast. On the morning of the 12th His Majesty's Sloop *Beaver* which towing pass the Fort Lage. was prevented going out by the commandant, who fired two guns as signals to enforce the communication he was then making to Captain Bouchier of the orders he had received from his Government. Captain Bouchier very properly anchored as soon as possible although he had the preceding evening (as there was a rumour of an Embargo being about to take place) waited on the Prime Minister Don José Bonifácio, with Mr. Chamberlain, and had been informed that as the *Beaver* was bound to the Southward, the Government did not wish to stop her departure — and agreeable to the suggestion of the boarding officer from the Fort Villagnon (*sic*) (who had permitted the *Beaver* to move from her anchorage as the explanation given by Captain Bouchier has been sent with Lieutenant Garcia to the outer fort of Santos being to state the circumstances). Mr. Chamberlain represented Captain Bouchier to the Prime Minister and express permission was granted for the *Beaver's* sailing and she accordingly did so the following morning of the 13th.

I also think it necessary that their Lordships should be apprized of the regulations relative to passports at Rio de Janeiro, and therefore inclose a

translation of the decree of the Emperor on the subject, in which mention is made of His Majesty's Ship *Conway* having sailed with passengers on board, who had not taken out passports, there were spaniards who had arrived in the *Conway* from San Blas, and an Englishman, Mr. Coates, a Merchant resident at Rio de Janeiro. This decree assumes the right of searching ships of war, the same as Merchant Vessels, which on no account will it be my duty to permit the Captains of the Squadron under my command to submit to: but I have given the strictest directions for every attention to be paid to the Government and Port Regulations, and when ships arrive with passengers on board, care is to be taken, that they are reported to the proper office; and none to be received at Rio de Janeiro without having regular passports.

I consider those strict orders as proceeding from an unsettled Government, and in a Country at War. as I have heretofore experienced in the Spanish provinces where I have found the new Government never would acknowledge themselves to be in error; but in a short time after the matter has had more consideration the offensive regulations, have been modified more agreeable to the customs of Europe.

21. HARDY A CROCKER (33), DE  
21/4/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
24/6/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando haver recebido de Mr. Chamberlain a notificação de que, em consequência de novo embargo, o Beaver e o Tartar foram impedidos de sair do Rio de Janeiro e que um decreto para o bloqueio da Bahia também proibe que navios de guerra nacionais entrem ou deixem o porto. A resposta de Mr. Chamberlain está em anexo. Como estes decretos são encarados por muitos como contrários às leis das nações e, uma vez que podem ter sérias consequências, solicita instruções no*

*sentido de esclarecer aos capitães, até que ponto eles estão sujeitos às ditas restrições.*

In my letter nº 21, I had the honor of acquainting you for their Lordships information, with the detention of His Majesty's Ship *Beaver* at Rio de Janeiro on the 12th of January last, in consequence of the Brazilian Government having subjected men of war to the same restrictions during an Embargo, as merchant vessels, and I now beg you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships, the copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Chamberlain His Majesty's Consul General, acquainting me with another Embargo, by which both the *Beaver* and *Tartar* were prevented sailing from that Port and that a Decree for the Blockade of Bahia, also prohibited national ships of war from entering or quitting the Port. My reply to Mr. Chamberlain is likewise inclosed; which I hope will meet their Lordships approbation.

As the purpose of these Decrees to the above effect are considered by many as contrary to the Laws of Nations, and not withstanding every desire on my part, and the officers under my command to conciliate, and comply as far as possible with the Decrees of the existing Governments in the Ports or the South American Station, consistant with their duty, may prove of serious consequences, I trust their Lordships will pardon my pointing out the necessity of it being clearly ascertained by the Captains of His Majesty's Ships, how far they are liable to the foregoing restrictions; in order that they may act accordingly for His Majesty's Service.

*Anexo 21a — carta de Mr. Chamberlain a Sir Hardy informando que havia sido decretado um embargo sobre qualquer navio no Rio até à saída da Esquadra, tendo os governadores dos fortes, na embocadura do porto, recebido ordens para aplicar a proibição aos navios de guerra, assim como mercantes. Conseqüentemente, os navios Beaver e Tartar foram proibidos de partir. Se esta nova aplicação da lei do*

*embargo aos navios neutros for adotada pelas autoridades portuguesas na Bahia, a navegação inglesa ficará inteiramente paralizada. Recebeu, no dia 31, uma notificação oficial, acompanhada de um decreto do dia 29, sobre o bloqueio do Porto da Bahia, enquanto as tropas portuguesas se mantiverem lá, incluindo nas suas determinações, tanto os navios de guerra como os mercantes, uma decisão que considera impropriedade, assim como a mencionada anteriormente sobre o Porto do Rio.*

I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 15th ultimo I received an official notification of an Embargo being laid upon all the shipping at this Port, until after the departure of the Squadron — and in the Gazette of the 17th of which I beg to send a Copy herewith there appeared, as you will observe a further notification from the Secretary at War to the Governors of the Forts at the mouth of the Harbour, to apply the prohibition to Vessels of War, as well as Merchantmen. His Majesty's Ship *Beaver* has in consequence been prevented from sailing, with your Dispatches brought by the *Princess Elizabeth* Packet; and His Majesty's Ship *Tartar*, subsequently arrived from England, is equally under detention, with the Dispatches of which she is the bearer.

This novel application of the Law of Embargo to Neutral Ships of War, appears materially to effect the efficiency of His Majesty's Squadron under your Command, and if adopted by the Portuguese Authorities at Bahia will paralyze it altogether — which view of the case I shall feel it my duty to state to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the present Packet.

I beg further to acquaint you that on the 31st ultimo I received an official notification, dated the day proceeding accompanied by an Imperial Decree, dated the 29th of the vigorous and immediate Blockade of the Port of Bahia, so long as the Portuguese troops should remain there, including in its effects Ships of War as well as Merchantmen; a pretension I believe as

unprecedented, to the full, as that beforementioned, annexed to the Embargo laid on at this Port.

*Anexo 21b — carta de Hardy a Chamberlain acusando o recebimento da carta do dia 2 do mês corrente (anexo 21a). Informa haver comunicado ao Almirantado Inglês, a detenção da Corveta Beaver, em consequência do embargo, mas como está particularmente interessado em protestar contra bloqueios ilegais, solicita que leve ao Governo Brasileiro sua opinião de que não admite como legal o bloqueio do Porto da Bahia, a não ser que haja uma força naval a postos, constantemente, ao largo do porto com este objetivo e que insiste que os navios ingleses sob seu comando, tenham entrada e saída livre de qualquer porto, que por outro lado pode ser que esteja eficientemente bloqueado em relação aos navios mercantes.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd Instant acquainting me with the Decrees for an embargo at Rio de Janeiro. and Blockade of the Port of Bahia, issued by the Brazilian Government, by which National Ships of War, are subjected to the same restrictions as Merchant Vessels.

And in reply I have to acquaint you, that I have before reported to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the detention of His Majesty's Sloop Beaver in January last, in consequence of the then Embargo; but as I am particularly instructed to remonstrate against all illegal Blockades, I have to request you will be pleased to make known to the Brazilian Government, that I cannot admit as legal, the Blockade of the Port of Bahia, unless there is a sufficient Naval Force, actually and constantly kept off the Port, for that purpose; and that I shall be under the painful necessity of insisting that His Majesty's Ships under my command, shall have a free entrance to, and departure from any Port, which may otherwise be efficiently blockaded, with respect to Merchant Vessels.

There also appears to me, an informality in the Decree, which has not the usual notice to Foreign Powers, of the periods, Merchant Vessels, can clear out from different parts of the World, for the Port intended to be blockaded.

22. HARDY A CROCKER (34), DE  
21/4/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RÉCEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
24/6/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que os brasileiros, bloqueando a cidade, continuaram a atacar os postos avançados, principalmente de 26 a 29, após haverem chegado as tropas vindas do Rio de Janeiro e desembarcadas em A'agoas. No dia 31, a Esquadra Portuguesa voltou escoltando na baía o esperado reforço de Lisboa, cerca de mil e oitocentos homens em dez navios-transporte comboiados pela Fragata Pérola, do Capitão Vasconcelos. Em consequência da sua chegada, os brasileiros retiraram-se para P'rajá. Apesar de haver aumentado a força portuguesa, o General Madeira não enviou nenhuma força fora da cidade contra os brasileiros. No dia 4, o Comodoro de Campos hasteou seu pavilhão a bordo do navio João VI, porém parece que está mal de saúde e no caso de ele renunciar, o Capitão Vasconcelos deverá assumir o comando da Esquadra. Foi informado que Lord Cochrane chegou ao Rio de Janeiro proveniente do Chile e assumiu o comando da Esquadra Brasileira, tendo seu pavilhão hasteado na Nau Pedro I, de 68 canhões, e partido para a Bahia, no dia 1º, para bloquear o porto, acompanhado da Fragata Piranga, Corvetas Maria da Glória e Liberal e a Escuna Leopoldina, deixando no Rio a Fragata Niterói e a Fragata Real Carolina com dois brulotes que irão reunir-se ao restante, assim que forem equipados. Um decreto para o bloqueio do Porto da Bahia foi publicado dia 29 pelo Governo. A Esquadra Brasileira está sendo esperada a qualquer momento. Notícias do Rio da Prata informam que o Barão de Laguna se aproximou da cidade com uma força de dois a três mil homens,*

*composta de brasileiros e da milícia provincial. A Divisão Portuguesa, sob o comando do Brigadeiro General Dom Alvaro da Costa de Souza de Macedo, consiste de mil e seiscentos homens, acampados entre a cidade e o Barão de Laguna, opondo-se a este último, mas eventualmente, é de opinião geral, deverão partir para a Bahia ou Portugal. Há um terceiro grupo que apóia a causa portuguesa, porém, sem ajuda não terá força. O Governo de Buenos Aires recusou qualquer interferência.*

My letter nº 21 of the 13th ultimo will have acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the sailing of the Portuguese squadron from this port. The Brazilians — blockading the City continued to attack the outposts particularly from the 26 to 29th the troops from Rio de Janeiro, which had been landed at the Alagoas having their joined General La Batut. On the 31st the squadron returned, escorting into the bay the expected reinforcement from Lisbon, about 1,800 men in ten transports, convoyed from thence by the *Perola* frigate, Captain Vasconcelas (João de Vasconcelos). In consequence of their arrival the Brazilians have retired to their strong post of Parajas (Pirajá?) Notwithstanding the late addition to the Portuguese strength, General Madeira has not thought it advisable to send any of his force out of the city against the Brazilians, and the rainy season having commenced may prevent any active military operations for some time. Each party continues to consider itself too weak to conquer the other.

On the 4th Instant, Commodore de Campos rehoisted his broad pendant on board the ship of the line *John 6th* but it is said that he is in a bad state of health. Should he resign, Captain Vasconcellos is to take the Command of the Squadron, which has been using great exertions to get ready for sea.

By the arrival here of the *Tartar* on the 19th instant from Rio de Janeiro, I was informed of Lord Cochrane having arrived there from Chili and had taken the command of the Brazilian squadron (which event Captain Bouchier re-

ported to you), and that his Lordship, having his flag in the *Pedro Primeiro* of 68 guns, with the *Piranga*, *Maria da Gloria*, *Liberal* and *Leopoldina*, had sailed from thence on the 1st instant to blockade this port, leaving at Rio de Janeiro the *Nitherhoy* and *Real Carolina* frigates, with two fire-ships to follow him as soon as manned. And a decree for the blockade of this port was issued by the government on the 29th ultimo. The Brazilian squadron may now be daily expected to make its appearance. I beg to enclose a statement of the strength of the two squadrons; but at present I cannot form any judgment of what may take place, whether the Brazilian admiral may attempt to burn the shipping in the bay, or whether the Portuguese commodore will proceed to meet him.

There are now seven British Merchant Vessels in the Harbour, four of them have the British property on board from the Custom House to a considerable amount, and should a joint attack by the Brazilian sea and land forces take place, these vessels and His Majesty's subjects residing in the City will be in some danger.

Captain Bouchier in the *Beaver* has returned to Rio de Janeiro from the River Plate, which he quitted on the 27th February, and has reported to me that the Baron de Laguna had approached with his head quarters to within a few miles of the City, and is stated to have with him a force of between two and three thousand men principally Brazilians and provincial militia. The Portuguese Division under the Command of Brigadier General Don Alvaro da Costa da Souza da Macedo, is supposed to consist of about 1,600 men, and they are encamped between the Town and Baron Laguna, making a demonstration of opposition to his advances; but it is the generally received opinion that they will eventually embark for Bahia or Portugal. A third party exists, styled the patriots or people of the Country, who at present espouse the cause of the European portuguese; but whenever they may be deprived of that aid, Captain Bouchier from his enquiries, is not disposed to

think that they have strength or means to make any figure, as it is positively asserted that the Government of Buenos Ayres has declined any sort of Interference.

I am sorry to add that the British Residents at Monte Video were called on by the Portuguese authorities to enrol themselves in the Militia of the place, but on Captain Bouchier representing to the General, that it was contrary to the 7th article of the treaty between the two Countries, the order was withdrawn.

The British Merchants at Buenos Ayres appear to be in the enjoyment of every protection and encouragement from that Government, and the constant anchorage of one of the Squadron there is now unnecessary.

A memorial has been forwarded to me from some merchants, who have speculated and sent their agents and property up the Parana to Assumpcion, the Capital of Paraguay, and which has been detained there by the Dictator Francia, upwards of two years, I very much regret that the great distance of Paraguay from Buenos Ayres, prevents any personal application, but I shall write to the Dictator on the subject.

23. HARDY A CROCKER (35), DE  
21/4/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
24/6/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que o Almirante Cochran chegou a bordo do Brigue mercante Colonel Allen no Rio de Janeiro dia 14, havendo partido de Valparaíso no dia 18 de janeiro, após publicar proclamações ao povo do Chile e Peru, a oficiais e marinheiros da esquadra e aos mercadores britânicos, perguntando aos últimos se ele alguma vez havia prejudicado o seu comércio e neste caso, para estabelecer os fatos na imprensa, que ele se justificaria.*

Although it is probable that the Copies of Captain Prescotts' late letters to me from the Pacific may reach En-

gland before you can receive this, I have the honor to acquaint you that by letters I have received from him to the 3rd February, I learn that the Patriot Expedition from Callao, which landed at Arcia about the 6th December and had advanced some way to the Interior, the Inhabitants receiving them with great enthusiasm were totally defeated, with the loss of all their artillery, arms on the 21st January, by the Royal forces under General Cantarac and Valdez — that General Alvarado the patriot Commander in Chief and about 1.500 men only escaped to the Squadron and Transports on the Coast, and that it was the intention of the Patriot General to disembark again at Piscos.

The Peruvian Government were endeavouring to send General Avenales, with 2.000 men to the Mines of Pasco, but the excessive want of Funds, and this defeat may make a very considerable change for the present in the affairs of Peru.

The Columbian Troops about 2.500 men having become discontented and making demands that the Peruvian Government could not comply with, were reembarked at Callao, and sailed for Guayaquil on the 6th of January last.

I am happy to say that during Captain Precotts' absence from Lima the British Merchants received no interruption in their commercial pursuits. No forced loan had again been contemplated, but the Government were paying the enormous Interest of 5 per cent Monthly on some money they had borrowed on the Custom House dues.

The Junta and Congress had rescinded the Powers granted by the protector San Martin to the Deputies to Europe, Don Garcia de Rio, and General Parroissier and had formed a new Code of Commercial Regulations.

Captain Prescott also informs me that the Sentences of Condemnation against the English brigs *Levonica* and *Olive Branch* had been reversed, but the vessels were not yet given up to the owners as they were employed as

Transports with the Expedition on the Coast.

I am sorry to report that the crew of the *Belgrano* peruvian brig of war ran away with her from Callao, on the night of the 9th December, and there is every reason to fear that they will become pirates — they were last heard of at Paita under Spanish Colours — the crew consisted of about 80 men English and Americans — they landed their officers, and sent a letter to the Government stating the cause of their so acting, was the want of Pay, bad provisions, etc. I shall give the necessary orders to Captain Prescott to Capture her should she commit any act of Piracy against British Vessels.

Captain Porter being at Santiago waiting the arrival of his Brig the *Alacrity* at Valparaiso, has reported to me, that on the 31st January, a Revolution was effected in the Government of Chili without any serious disturbance. General O'Higgins, who has been the Supreme Director for several years, was that day obliged to resign, and a Junta of Government was formed, which were to be assisted by a House of Representatives. General Freyre had marched from Concepcion for Santiago, it was reported in order to displace Don José Rodriguez the Minister who had for some time rendered himself very unpopular; but this Minister was removed before the Revolution took place. Many encomiums were passed on General O'Higgins for his Services to his Country he was desired to retain his Rank as Senior General of Chili, but not to Command the Troops. His conduct of course will be strictly watched by those in power.

This event does not appear to have occasioned any alarm for the present to the British Residents in the Country. They appear to look forward to more liberal commercial regulations.

General San Martins' ill health continued, he had retired from Chili, to the City of Mendoza on this side the Andes.

Admiral Lord Cochrane, after publishing addresses to the people of Chili

and Peru, the officers and men of the Squadron, and to the British Merchants requesting the latter, if he had ever injured their commerce to State the facts in the public prints and he would justify himself, sailed from Valparaiso on the 18th January in the *Colonel Allen*, Merchant Brig for Rio de Janeiro, at which place he arrived on the 14th March.

The *Santero* and *Independencia* are the only Chilian Men of War in a Condition for Sea; the others are laid up dismasted; Commodore Wilkinson has the Command; — the *Independencia* sailed to join the Expedition against Chiloe, which had not yet succeeded.

The French Admiral Baron Roussin in the *Amazon*, with the *Clorinde* and *Pomoné* and Commodore Stewart in the United States Ship of Line *Franklin*, were lying at Valparaiso, the latter end of January.

Their Lordships will have heard of the effects of a severe shock of an Earthquake in Chili in November last, but I am happy to learn that no British lives have been lost, although many must have suffered in their property at Valparaiso.

24. HARDY A CROCKER (43), DE  
5/5/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
6/7/1823.  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que a Esquadra Portuguesa, na baía, e a Esquadra Brasileira, foram vistas de terra no dia anterior, mas naquela manhã, apenas a Esquadra Portuguesa. Por isso, considera o decreto de bloqueio não ser de nenhum efeito. Nos dias 2, 3 e naquela manhã, os brasileiros novamente atacaram violentamente os postos avançados; por isso, conclui que Lord Cochrane se comunicou de alguma forma com o General Labatut. Julga que Lord Cochrane, verificando que sua esquadra é tão inferior à portuguesa, deseja apenas fugi-los. As provisões estão cada vez mais escassas.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that



the Portuguese Squadron in the bay bring ready for sea, they weighed anchor on the 28th ultimo for the purpose of cruizing off the port, but the ship of the Line *John 6th* having stunk for two hours on a shoal the whole again anchored. But two days afterwards (the 30) they succeeded in getting out, the wind for several days have been unfavorable for them.) A merchant vessel bought a report that the Brazilian Squadron had been seen twenty leagues to the Eastward, and yesterday the two squadrons were in sight from the shore, but this morning, the portuguese squadron only. I therefore consider the Decree of Blockade to be of no effect.

(On the 2nd and 3rd Instant and this morning the Brazilians again sharply attacked the outposts, I from thence conclude that Lord Cochrane has had some communication with General La Battut, — and in all probability his Lordship finding his Squadron so inferior to the portuguese, he only intends to harass them as much as possible).

Provisions are getting very rare. Mandioca Flour is now 24 mil reis the barrel.

25. HARDY A CROCKER (45) —  
14/5/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 6/7/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que o General Madeira reuniu, no dia 7, os mercadores portuguezes, com a intenção de obter deles dinheiro, porém, sem successo. Todos os suprimentos estão impedidos de entrar, quer por terra quer por mar (a Esquadra Brasileira, colocada a barlavento, impede qualquer entrada de navio). As padarias estão quase todas fechadas. Foi declarada a lei marcial e o general investido da autoridade civil e militar. O tesoureiro da província, Sr. Mel'o, com vinte outros, foram presos e foi dada permissão para as mulheres e crianças abandonarem a cidade. Os postos avançados são diariamente atacados e estão carentes de provisões. É muito provável que o General recue*

*com as tropas européias aos fortes onde parece que há provisões para dois meses. Patrulhas militares políciam a cidade.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that *General Madeira* having called a meeting on the 6th Instant of the portuguese Merchants, in order to obtain money from them, without success, and all supplies being cut off by the sea and land, (the Brazilian Squadron although inferior to the portuguese keeping to windward so as to prevent any vessels coming in) and nearly all the bakehouses being shut up, it was determined the next day in a Council of War to declare Martial Law, and invest the General with both the Civil and Military authority — a Bardo (a copy of which is inclosed) to that effect was published on the 9th Instant, and that evening the Senhor Mello, who was the treasurer of the province with about twenty others were placed under arrest; permission was at the same time given for woman and children to quit the City.

The outposts early each morning are almost daily attacked, and such is the want of Provisions, that it is very probable the General will retreat with the European Troops to the forts, in which it is said there are two months provisions. The place is kept quiet by the Military patrols.

26. HARDY A CROCKER (50) —  
25/5/1823 — DO TARTAR NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
11/7/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que os ataques brasileiros aos postos avançados diminuíram. A falta de pão continua, todos os que podem, abandonam diariamente a cidade. No dia 21, as tropas foram colocadas à meia ração e naquele final de tarde a Esquadra Portuguesa ancorou na baía. Soube-se que no dia 4, quando as duas Esquadras foram vistas da praia, a Nau Pedro I, de Lord Cochrane, passou através da Esquadra*

*Portuguesa e várias bandas foram dadas sem muitas conseqüências. A superioridade da nau de Lord Cochrane permitiu-lhe agir como quis. Lord Cochrane, com sua esquadra, foi para o Morro de São Paulo, onde guarneceu bem a nau-de-linha, a Corveta Maria da Glória e o Brigue Nightingale e tem cruzado mais perto do porto que o Comodoro de Campos. Dois dias depois da volta do comodoro, as intrigas e a insatisfação dos comerciantes expressas contra ele, induziram ao General Madeira a prendê-lo e entregar o comando da esquadra ao Capitão Vasconcelos, mas quando os oficiais e a tripulação da Esquadra Portuguesa tomaram conhecimento do fato, insistiram que o Comodoro de Campos fosse de novo empossado, o que foi feito naquela manhã. Há dois partidos no Exército e na Marinha. Um favorável ao Rei João VI e ao seu filho, e outro favorável às Cortes e inclinados a um governo republicano.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter n<sup>o</sup> 45 of the 14th Instant, the Brazilians have seldom attacked the Portuguese outposts, probably prevented by the heavy rains, Great distress continues to be felt by the inhabitants from the want of bread — two or three small vessels have however escaped the Brazilian Squadron with Flour and Rice, but all that are able are daily quitting the City.

On the 21st Instant, the troops were put a half allowance of provisions, and that evening the Portuguese Squadron anchored in the bay — it was then ascertained that on the 4th Instant, when the two Squadrons were seen from the shore, that the *Pedro Primeiro*, with the flag of Lord Cochrane, passed through the Portuguese Squadron and several broadsides were fired without much effect, the *Pedro I*, sailing much superior to *John 6th* enabled his Lordship to act as he pleased); — the portuguese continued to windward, but Lord Cochrane it is reported went with the Brazilian Squadron to the Morro de São Paulo (a false bay) to the southward of the port,

where he is said to have well manned the ship of the line, the *Maria da Glória*, Corvette and the Brig *Nightingale* (formerly in our Service) from the other ships, and kept cruising nearer the Port, than Commodore de Campos.

Two days after the return of the Commodore, the intrigues on shore and the dissatisfaction expressed by the Portuguese Merchants against him, induced General Madeira (being invested as before reported with the Supreme Authority) to place him under an arrest, and give the Command of the Squadron to Captain Vasconcellos; — but on the officers and men of the line of Battle Ship *John 6th*, with others of the Squadron learning this, they insisted on Commodore de Campos being reinstated, and accordingly yesterday he was taken on board, his pendant was rehoisted, and this morning the Squadron again sailed under his Command; the greatest exertions having been made to complete their material.

Two parties are reported to be both in the Army and Navy — the one for the King John 6 — consequently more favorable to his son the Emperor — the other for the Cortes, and inclined to a Republican Government.

27. HARDY A CROCKER (63) —  
6/7/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 18/9/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que, na manhã do dia 2, começou a evacuação dos fortes e da Cidade da Bahia, das autoridades portuguesas, tendo terminado somente naquela manhã, quando o Comodoro de Campos, na Nau-de-Linha João VI, com outros navios portugueses, combiaram cerca de setenta transportes e navios mercantes, levando a bordo o General Madeira, o total das tropas, vários negociantes europeus e todos que quisessem abandonar a cidade. Todos os armamentos militares e suprimentos navais foram levados, tendo sido os canhões inutilizados e outras precauções tomadas para impedir que fossem atingidos, quando deixassem o ancora-*

*douro. Lord Cochrane estava ancorado perto da barra e, ao partirem os portugueses, levantou ferros para recolher o restante da sua Esquadra que deverá fazer muitas capturas. A Bandeira Brasileira foi hasteada nos fortes e o General Lima e Silva antes da noite tomou posse da cidade em nome do Imperador do Brasil. Todos estes acontecimentos se desenrolaram na mais absoluta tranquilidade, o que pode ser atribuído às medidas tomadas pelo General Lima e Silva. As tropas portuguesas irão partir com pão para apenas sete dias e muito poucas provisões, sendo que o sofrimento de todos, principalmente dos doentes e feridos, será enorme. Os membros do Governo Civil da provincia são esperados diariamente de Cachoeira.*

My letter nº 61 of the 22nd June, by the *Prince Regent* Packet, will have prepared my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to receive the information of the final evacuation of the City and Forts of Bahia, by the Portuguese Authorities, and I have now the honor to report that this remarkable event took place on the forenoon of the 2nd Instant, the Embarkation having finished only that morning, when Commodore de Campos in the ship of the line *John 6th* with the other Portuguese Ships of War as per enclosed list, convoyed out of the Bay upwards of 70 sail of transports and Merchant Vessels, having on board General Madeira, the whole of the troops upwards of 5.000 with several of the European Merchants, and every one who chose to quit the place. All the Brass Guns (except two field pieces), the Gunpowder, and Military and Naval Stores of every description have been taken away.

The Iron Guns left in the Forts were all spiked, and other precautions taken to prevent the Convoy being fired at on leaving the anchorage. Lord Cochrane, the Brazilian Admiral in the *Pedro Primiero*, was close off the Port, having anchored near to the bar during the night, and on the Portuguese making sail he weighed and stood off to collect the remainder of his Squadron,

which, having the superiority of sailing, will no doubt capture many of them. The Brazilian colours were hoisted at the Forts about noon and General de Lima e Silva, before night, marched in with his troops and took possession of the garrison and city in the name of Don Pedro, the Emperor of the Brazils.

I have much pleasure in adding that this occurrence appears to have taken place without any disturbance or acts of cruelty or oppression by either party. Indeed it is astonishing the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the whole siege. This Latterly may be attributed to the measures pursued by the Brazilian General de Lima, who forbore from any attack on the lines during the last seven or eight days, and who also, with the verbal permission of General Madeira (who has been very cautious in no way to acknowledge his opponents other than as rebels), received a deputation of three or four of the most respectable citizens, one of whom was the former president of the Civil Junta of Government, and arranged with them what was necessary to be done on the Europeans evacuating the place, and which has undoubtedly been brought about from the want of provisions and money to pay the troops, the distress for which had become very great, and I am sorry to say that it is reported they are now gone with but seven days bread — a few of Farina, and thirty only of Jerked Beef and Salt Fish — the sufferings of the whole, about ten thousand persons, particularly the sick and wounded upwards of 800 — will be exceedingly great, even if they do reach any Port for a supply.

The Members of the Civil Government of the province, are daily expected from Cachuera.

I understand the Commercial intercourse, with His Majesty's Trading Subjects (as at Rio de Janeiro), will have for its basis the Treaty with Portugal. The Merchant Vessels with the British property on board, which have been under my protection are now moved to the proper anchorage, near

the shore, and in a few days it is hoped that Trade will be very brisk and, sufficient confidence established to admit of the usual routine of Business.

Anexo 27a — lista com o nome dos navios, categoria, número de canhões e comandantes da Esquadra Brasileira,

empregada no bloqueio da Bahia, em 2 de julho de 1823.

Anexo 27b — lista dos nomes de navios, categoria, número de canhões e comandantes dos navios de guerra portugueses, que partiram da Bahia, em 2 de julho de 1823.

## ANEXO 27a —

RELAÇÃO DA ESQUADRA BRASILEIRA EMPREGADA NO BLOQUEIO DA BAHIA,  
2 DE JULHO 1823

	SHIPS	RATE	GUNS	COMMANDERS	REMARKS
1	<i>Pedro Primeiro</i>	of the line	82	Admiral Lord Cochrane/ Captain Crosbie	Has guns on her gangways
2	<i>União</i>	Frigate	44	Captain Jewett	Several of the guns of the <i>União</i> on board the Admiral's ship
3	<i>Nichteroy</i>	.... / ....	32	Captain Taylor	
4	<i>Carolina</i>	.... / ....	36	Captain Thompson	Remained off Bahia 6th July
5	<i>Maria da Gloria</i>	Corvette	26		
6		Brig	18		Late <i>Nightingale</i>
7	<i>Leopoldina</i>	Schooner	10		
8		.... / ....	6		
9	<i>Liberal</i>	Corvette	18		

ANEXO 27b —

RELAÇÃO DOS NAVIOS DE GUERRA PORTUGUESES QUE PARTIRAM EM 2 DE JULHO DE 1823

	SHIPS	RATE	GUNS	COMMAN- DERS	REMARKS
1	<i>João 6º</i>	of the line	74	Commodore João Felix de Campos	
2	<i>Perola</i>	Frigate	44	Captain Vasconcellos	
3	<i>Constituição</i>	.... " ....	33	Captain de Moraes	
4	<i>Calypso</i>	Corvette	18	Captain de Castro	
5	<i>Dez de Fevereiro</i>	.... " ....	20		
6	<i>Regeneração</i>	.... " ....	20		
7	<i>Activa</i>	.... " ....	18		
8	<i>Restauração</i>	.... " ....	20		
9	<i>Princesa Real</i>	troop ship	28		
10	<i>Audaz</i>	Brig	18	Captain de Carvalho	
11	<i>Promptidão</i>	.... " ....	10		Taken by the <i>Carolina</i> Brazilian frigate on the 3rd of July and sent to Bahia
12	<i>Amelia</i>	Schooner	8		
13	<i>Conceição</i>	.... " ....	6		
14	<i>Conceição</i>	Armed Ship	20		
15	<i>Principe</i>	.... " ....	20		
16	<i>Orestes</i>	.... " ....	16		
17	<i>San Gualta</i>	.... " ....	16		

And Seventy Sail of Transports, and Merchant Vessells of all descriptions. One of the ships with 280 men of the 5th and 12th Regiments, with a Lieutenant Colonel of the latter was taken by the *Carolina* on the 3rd of July, and sent into Bahia.

28. HARDY A CROCKER (67) —  
9/7/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
18/9/1823  
A. D. 1/27

Em resposta às cartas do mesmo, dos dias 1º de abril e 17 de maio, informa que o Tenente Taylor está agora comandando a Fragata Niterói, seguindo a Esquadra Portuguesa e o comboio que

partiu da Bahia no dia 2. Quanto à questão relativa aos decretos do Governo Brasileiro, autorizando a guerra de corso e tratando os navios de guerra como navios mercantes, ao chegar ao Rio de Janeiro, para onde parte dia 2, irá colaborar da melhor maneira possível com Mr. Chamberlain, no sentido de cumprir os desejos do Governo Britânico.

With respect to the Instructions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, contained in your two letters of the 1st of April n<sup>o</sup> 9 and 17th May n<sup>o</sup> 16, relative to Lieutenant Taylor deserting, and entering into the Brazilian Service, and the Decrees of that Government authorizing the fitting out of Privateers, and treating National Ship of War, in company with the Vessels, I have to request you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that I understand Lieutenant Taylor is now commanding the *Nichteroy* Brazilian Ship of War, in Company with the Admiral Lord Cochrane, Following the Portuguese Squadron and Convoy, which sailed from hence on the 2nd Instant, and having in my letters n<sup>o</sup> 18 of the 9th February — n<sup>o</sup> 21 of the 9th March, and n<sup>o</sup> 33 of the 21st April stated my opinion on the objectionable parts of the before mentioned decrees, I have at present only further to request you will assure their Lordships that on my arrival at Rio de Janeiro, for which port, I proceed on Saturday next, I shall not fail to cooperate with Mr. Chamberlain, by every means in my power, for the purpose of fulfilling the desires of His Majesty's Government.

29. HARDY A CROCKER (69) —  
 9/7/1823 — DO CREOLE NA BAHIA.  
 RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
 18/9/1823  
 A. D. 1/27

*Informando que Montevideú se encontra quase na mesma situação que no seu relatório anterior sobre a cidade. O General português Dom Álvaro da Costa arrecadou uma contribuição de trinta mil dólares dos habitantes, a qual afirmou ser a última.*

In my letter n<sup>o</sup> 56 I acquainted you with the change in the patriot Government at Lima, and from Captain Prescott's report to me to the 31st March last, I request you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I learn that Don Jose de la Riva Agüero, was declared President (not Director as before stated by me) of that Republic. General Santa Cruz,

Commander in Chief of the Land forces, and Admiral Guise commands the Navy, but I fear this mode of Government is not likely to be more permanent than any other preceding it. Every exertion has however been made to resist the Spaniards under the Vice-Roy General La Serna, it was positively known that they were in full march for Lima, — their force is variously stated, at from seven to fifteen thousand men — the Swollen State of the Rivers and other causes (particularly reports of insurrections in the Southern provinces) made it difficult to fix the period of their arrival, perhaps not until May, but in the mean time, with the assistance of money the Government had received from the Merchants, the Castles of Callao, had been provisioned for four months, and put in a good State of Defence, and it was very possible that the expected aid of 7.000 men, with the president of Columbia (General Bolivar) and 2.000 more from Chili; my letters from thence speak of the Activity used by the new Government may arrive at Lima nearly the same time as the Spaniards. It was not intended to defend the City, consequently every thing of value was removed to the Castles of Callao.

The Ports on the Coasts of the Intermedios had again been declared in a State of Blockade by the new Government of Lima, even to a greater extent than formerly, and Captain Prescott not having been able to get any reply to his former remonstrances on the subject, found it necessary to write in stronger terms on the 20th March. as not a single Peruvian Ship of War was stationed there. I have already ordered him to give every protection to His Majesty's Trading Subjects in their lawful pursuits on that Coast, and not to consider such Decrees of Blockade to be legal.

Two Deputies from Spain with proposals for a Truce for ten years with the patriot provinces of the Rio de la Plata, arrived last May at Buenos Ayres, but unless the first article contains an acknowledgement of their Independence, I feel confident they will not be received.

Monte Video is nearly in the Same State as my last report of that place. The portuguese General Don Alvaro da Costa had levied a Contribution of Thirty thousand Dollars on the Inhabitants, which he declared should be the last.

30. HARDY A CROCKER (77),  
31/7/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 2/10/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando haver Mr. Chamberlain recebido oficialmente a comunicação do Govern. Brasileiro, de que estava suspenso o bloqueio da Bahia, uma vez que no dia 2, a cidade e sua guarnição haviam sido evacuadas pelas autoridades portuguesas. Envia em anexo a correspondência trocada sobre o assunto.*

The Blockade of Bahia having been officially notified to Mr. Chamberlain His Majesty's Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, as being raised by the Brazilian Government on the 2nd Instant, when the City and Garrison were evacuated by the portuguese authorities. I have to request you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Correspondence I have had there on and I beg to remark that before Mr. Chamberlain received my last letter of the 21st June (the substance of which, on the 5th July. he communicated to this Government) he was in possession of the Instructions of His Majesty's Government by the Briton, the final result of which Mr. Chamberlain has not been able to inform me of.

*Anexo 30a — carta de Chamberlain a Hardy, datada de 30 de maio de 1823, no Rio de Janeiro, informando haver transmitido ao Ministro Andrada e Silva os termos da carta do mesmo, datada de 19 de abril, colocando-se à disposição do Ministro, para transmitir qualquer explicação ou observação que quisesse. Envia em anexo a resposta do Ministro, pela qual poderá observar que o mesmo não toma conhecimento*

*da notificação de Hardy, relacionada com a entrada e saída dos navios sob o seu comando, ao mesmo tempo que assegura que o Porto da Bahia está bloqueado de fato e de direito. Tem informação, no entanto, que a Esquadra Brasileira é incapaz de forçar aquela da Bahia ou manter seu posto ao largo.*

Having transmitted to Mr. de Andrada e Silva your letter to me of the 19th April, signifying at the same time that I should have great pleasure in conveying to you such explanations or observations as His Excellency might think its importance required; I have the honor to inclose, for your information, the Copy of his Reply, which, as you will observe does not notice your Intimation respecting the free Ingress and Egress of His Majesty's Ships under your Command, whilst it most unaccountably asserts that the Port of Bahia is blockaded "de fato", and legally, at the very time we are in possession of certain information that the Brazilian Squadron is unable to force that of Bahia, or to maintain its station off the Port.

*Anexo 30a (1) — cópia da carta de José Bonifácio a Chamberlain, datada de 28 de maio de 1823.*

*José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva faz os devidos cumprimentos ao Sr. A. Chamberlain Côsul Geral da Nação Britânica e declara a Sua Mercê em resposta a sua carta de 19 do corrente, acompanhando outra de Sir T. Hardy sobre o bloqueio da Bahia que, achando-se com efeito o bloqueio daquele porto, não só de direito mas até já de fato, não é presumível que o comodoro britânico tenha mais alguma dúvida sobre a sua legalidade; e não deixa de reconhecer que as deliberações de S. M., o Imperador, têm sido firmadas em princípios justos e nas leis das nações, parecendo pois desnecessárias ulteriores explicações sobre este assunto.*

*Anexo 30b — carta de Chamberlain a Hardy, enviando em anexo cópia do offico enviado por José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, relacionado com os*

suprimentos a bordo do Doris e do Creole e com a intenção dos mesmos voltarem à Bahia, apesar do bloqueio do d.a 29 de março. Acredita que o Doris não tenha levado dinheiro, do Rio de Janeiro, para a Bahia, e as provisões que levava eram para seu próprio consumo e da esquadra. Quanto ao Creole, pode assegurar que o Capitão Frederick Spencer se recusou a receber qualquer dinheiro para a Bahia e que nenhum suprimento foi recebido a bordo, a não ser aquele para o uso da esquadra. Pretende escrever ao Ministro José Bonifácio, fornecendo todos os dados e explicações necessárias a respeito.

I have the honor to inclose for your information the Copy of an Official note addressed to me by His Excellency Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, respecting the supplies of Provisions taken from this Port by the Doris and those now shipping on board the Creole; and the intention of both ships to return to Bahia, notwithstanding the Decree of Blockade of the 29th March last.

I have reason to believe that the Doris did not take any money from hence for Bahia and that the supplies of Provisions she carried were bonafide for her own use, and that of the Squadron, of which I shall endeavour to inform myself very particularly, and communicate the result to the Minister.

With respect to the Creole I am enabled to state positively that Captain Frederick Spencer has refused to receive any money for Bahia, and that no supplies of any kind will be received on board but those furnished for the use of the Squadron of these, it is my intention to furnish a list to Sr. Jose Bonifacio forthwith; and also to acquaint him that Captain F. Spencers' orders are to rejoin you wherever you may happen to be; together with any additional explanations that may appear to be requisite.

Anexo 30b (1) — carta de José Bonifácio a Chamberlain, datada de 7 de junho de 1823, no Rio de Janeiro.

Acabo de receber a notícia de que a Fragata Creole chegada proximoamente da Cidade da Bahia intenta voltar para aquele porto e meter a seu bordo comestiveis e até dinheiro, em utilidade dos inimigos deste Império e como este procedimento, a ser verdadeiro, é atentatório ao Decreto de 29 de março do corrente ano que declarou em rigoroso bloqueio o Porto da Bahia; bem assim contra os principios de neutralidade que o Gabinete Britânico tem anunciado, sendo além d'isto, muito impróprio da tão conhecida lealdade britânica; dirijo-me portanto a V. Mercê para que haja de informar-se do assunto e intervir decididamente para que a mesma fragata não proceda da maneira que tem constado; ficando, entretanto, na obrigação de mandar verificar esta notícia bem como a que antecedentemente recebi sobre o destino e carregamento da Fragata Doris, para levar tudo com certeza ao conhecimento do Governo de Sua Majestade Britânica, o qual, animado como se acha dos sentimentos mais justos e pacíficos para com o Império do Brasil, não deixará de considerar tais procedimentos como um ataque a ambos os Governos.

Anexo 30c — carta de Hardy a Chamberlain, acusando o recebimento das duas cartas do mesmo (anexos 30a e 30b), e solicitando que informe ao Ministro que os navios brasileiros para o bloqueio só apareceram na Bahia, trinta e seis dias após o decreto do bloqueio, quando foram afastados pelas forças superiores dos bloqueados. A Esquadra Brasileira apenas no dia 2 daquele mês voltou e permanece desde então. Antes desse dia, não pode considerar o bloqueio como de fato e, cada vez que os navios encarregados do bloqueio deixarem sua estação por qualquer outro motivo que não aquele de mudança de vento ou mau-tempo, o decreto está invalidado. Apresentou um relatório dos acontecimentos ao Almirantado, de forma que sejam tomadas as devidas providências no sentido de um protesto contra a condenação de qualquer navio mercante britânico, com a acusação de haver quebrado o blo-



queio. De acordo com as leis das nações, deve insistir na livre entrada e saída dos navios britânicos e considerar que qualquer detenção a um deles é um ato de hostilidade contra os direitos dos navios de guerra. Com respeito às provisões a bordo do *Creole* e do *Doris*, quer que assegure ao Ministro, que nenhuma foi recebida que não fosse para o serviço da Esquadra Britânica, uma vez que tanto suas ordens, quanto os regulamentos navais britânicos, proíbem a recepção, por navios de guerra, de qualquer outro artigo que não seja para o uso dos navios, com exceção de ouro, prata e jóias. Quanto ao fato de tantos navios britânicos completarem suas provisões no Rio de Janeiro, isto é natural, uma vez que, para a proteção da propriedade britânica, em perigo na Bahia, julgou necessário concentrar neste porto um maior número de navios, onde não se encontram provisões. O Capitão Vernon assegura que não foi embarcado dinheiro a bordo do *Doris* e tem certeza de que o Capitão Spencer não irá receber nada a bordo do *Creole*, a não ser com a permissão para isto, dada pelo Governo Brasileiro, de acordo com os regulamentos do porto.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 30th of May and 9th of June, the one enclosing a reply from Don Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, to my representation on the subject of the Blockade of the Port of Bahia — the other a copy of an official note addressed to you by His Excellency, respecting the supplies of Provisions, taken from Rio de Janeiro by the *Doris*, and those then shipping on board the *Creole*, and the intention of both ships to return to Bahia notwithstanding the decree of blockade of 29th of March.

And I have to request you will be pleased to inform His Excellency, that as the blockading ships did not make their appearance off the Port, until the 4th of May (thirty six days after the decree) when they were driven off by the superior force of the blockaded, which took possession of the ground necessarily to be maintained for the

purpose of intimidating the entrance or departure of vessels; and that although the Portuguese Squadron anchored on the 21st of May, they were again at sea on the 25th and remained off the Port until the 2nd Instant on which day the Squadron returned and now remain. I cannot consider the Blockade as a Blockade de facto until after the last named day, and that each time the Blockading ships left their station for any cause, but that of shift of wind or bad weather the decree is vitiated. I have stated the circumstances of this Blockade to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in order that the proper steps may be taken for making the requisite remonstrance against the condemnation of any British Merchant Vessel which may be detained for an alleged breach thereof. But as far as relates to the free ingress and egress of His Majesty's Ships to and from Bahia, or any Port blockaded, I beg to repeat that it is my duty at all times when necessary for His Majesty's Service, according to the Law of Nations to insist thereon, and that their detention for such cause by any Belligerent cannot be considered but as an act of hostility against the right of National Ships of War.

With respect to the Provisions taken on board the *Creole* and *Doris*, I beg you to assure His Excellency Don Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, that none have been received, but for the use of His Britannic Majesty, and the officers of the Squadron; for not only do my orders most particularly direct the strictest Neutrality to be observed towards all contending parties in South America, but the General Naval Laws and Instructions, positively prohibit the receiving on board any Merchandize or other articles, other than the use of His Majesty's Ships, except Gold, Silver and Jewels.

The particular observations which His Excellency has made, on so many of the Squadron completing their provisions at Rio de Janeiro, may naturally be expected, and therefore you will further be pleased to acquaint His Excellency that it is for the protection

of British property alone (certainly in great danger from the situation of Bahia) that I have judged it necessary to keep assembled at this Port, the number I have done of His Majesty's Ships, and where no Provisions can be procured.

Captain Vernon has assured me on his honor that no Spacie was shipped at Rio de Janeiro, on board the *Doris*, and I am confident that Captain Spencer will not receive any on board the *Creole*, unless free and ample permission has been granted for the same, by the Brazilian Government, agreeable to the regulations of the Port.

*Anexo 30d — carta de Chamberlain a Hardy, datada de 29 de junho de 1823, no Rio de Janeiro, acusando o recebimento da carta do dia 21 (anexo 30c), e assegurando que irá transmitir as comunicações a José Bonifácio.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by His Majesty's Sloop *Beaver*, arrived this day, of your Dispatch dated the 21st Instant respecting the imperfect, and therefore vitiated Blockade of Bahia, and the suspicions unfoundedly created in the minds of this Government with regard to the supplies taken from hence, for the use of His Majesty's Squadron under your command, and requesting that I will make certain communications to the Brazilian Minister, upon these subjects.

I beg to assure you Sir, that I shall not fail to avail myself of the earliest opportunity for carrying your wishes into effects.

*Anexo 30e — comunicação de José Joaquim Carneiro de Campos a Chamberlain, datada de 24 de julho de 1823, no Rio de Janeiro, informando que o bloqueio da Cidade da Bahia foi levantado, em consequência das tropas lusitanas haverem evacuado o porto e a cidade.*

The Lusitanian Troops having evacuated the Port, and City of Bahia and the Blockade thereof being consequently raised, which until that time pre-

vented the free entry of Vessels, either National or Foreign.

His Majesty the Emperor orders the same to be communicated to you, for the necessary information of the Masters of Vessels, and others interested in the Navigation, and Commerce of your Nation.

31. HARDY A CROCKER (82),  
3/8/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 2/10/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que o Doutor Gomez chegou ao Rio de Janeiro, para negociar a capitulação da Banda Oriental pelos brasileiros. A Cidade de Montevideú continua quase no mesmo estado do seu último relatório. O General português D. Álvaro da Costa deverá recorrer à tomada de contribuições à força, dos habitantes, para o pagamento das tropas, mas nenhuma medida violenta foi tomada ainda. O Cabi'do e outros, que se opunham aos portugueses e brasileiros, deverão logo entrar em acordo com o Barão de Laguna, uma vez que se encontram com seu comércio inteiramente paralisado. A Fragata Piranga, do Capitão Jewett, prepara-se para bloquear o porto.*

Although Captain Prescott of the *Aurora* informs me in his letter of the 31st of May, that he had sent copies to you of the letters he had transmitted to me, containing his last report of events in Peru, I think it proper to repeat the same together with the other information I have received from Chili and Buenos Ayres, which be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

The two first divisions of the Columbian troops, about 5.000 men, reported in my letter n<sup>o</sup> 69 of the 9th ultimo to be expected from Guayaquil, had arrived at Lima before the 26th of May. One thousand more were on their way, and General Bolivar, the President of Columbia, was making the journey by land and was expected at Lima about the 10th of June. An expedition of 5.000 Peruvian troops

sailed for the Intermedios about the 20th of May, commanded by General Santa Cruz, who has no doubt long ere this been reinforced with the 3.000 men my letters from Chili inform me were ready to sail from Valparaiso. The Columbian troops, wiith about 1.500 Buenos Ayreans and Chilians (the small remanant of the original invading force), were to be put in motion so soon as General Bolivar arrived. Mr. Proctor, the agent for the London loan, was at Lima, and in fact all things there seem again to favor the cause of independence. The Spanish generals were reported to be in Jauja, their former position, about ten days' march from Lima, with 7 or 8.000 men, and to have lately detached back to the southward 2.500 in consequence of the sailing of the expedition from Callao. At all events the fears of their attack on the City appear to have subsided.

The Peruvian Squadron under Admiral Guise in the *Protectora* (formerly *Prueba*) were all at sea. The *Americana* 74 Commodore Stewart and the French ships *Amazon* and *Clorinde* were at Callao, on the 31st May — the *Clorinde* was soon to learn from Europe. I am happy to learn from Captain Prescott, that he is in the most friendly terms with the French Admiral the Baron Roussin and his officers.

My letters from Chili inform me that the new Government under General Freyre appears to have brought more peace and contentment than it has known for some time. 700.000 dollars were appropriated for the equipment of their troops intended for Peru, which sum they had raised by drafts on their agents in London against the loan contracted there. These bills had been taken chiefly, if not wholly, by British Merchants.

A truce was concluded on the 4th July by the Spanish Commissioners mentioned in my letter n<sup>o</sup> 69, for eighteen months, with the Government of Buenos Ayres and the United Prov-

inces of the Rio de La Plata; but although the express acknowledgement of the independence of these provinces does not form one of the articles, yet this preliminary convention is entered into by the two Governments of his Catholic Majesty and the Provinces, as if no former connexion existed between them. The flags of each are to be admitted and respected in their respective ports.

Don Manuel Garcia, one of the Secretaries of State of Buenos Ayres, is to go to Madrid to conclude a definitive treaty, and Doctor Gomez (who was employed here in the Prince of Lucca's affair) is arrived at this port to negotiate for the surrender of the Banda Oriental by the Brazilians; but in my opinion he is come merely to please a party at Buenos Ayres, and without any prospect of success. The City of Monte Video continues in nearly the same state as my former reports described. The Portuguese General, Don Alvaro de Costa (unless he soon surrenders), will doubtless have recourse to taking contributions by force from the inhabitants for the payment of his troops; but no violent measures have yet been resorted to. The Cabildo and others, who were for opposing both Portuguese and Brazilians must soon come to terms with the Baron de Laguna, as they find their Trade wholly stopped. The *Piranga* frigate (formerly *União*) Captain Jewett, is now preparing here to Blockade that Port.

Party spirit continued at Buenos Ayres, and all fears of disturbance at the ensuing Election, in October (for Governor Don Martin Rodriguez is the present one), were not quieted. The before mentioned preliminary Treaty with Spain, will however be of infinite service to the Persons now in Power, and cause them to be respected by the other Provinces, and indeed I may add from the foregoing intelligence, that the Independent cause, in both Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru, have very recently much changed for the better.

32. HARDY A CROCKER (87),  
5/8/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
2/10/1823  
A. D. — 27

*Informando que o Rio de Janeiro está no momento tranqüilo, mas teme-se algum distúrbio, em consequência da Assembléia, por uma maioria de quatro, haver decidido contra o Imperador ter direito a veto na Constituição proposta. Não se tem tido notícias da Esquadra Brasileira, sob o comando de Lord Cochrane e do comboio português que partiu da Bahia, dia 2.*

I request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Mr. Chamberlain, His Majesty's Consul General, and myself considering it of importance that His Majesty's Government should as early as possible be informed of the recent occurrences at Buenos Ayres, and in the Pacific, and although the replies of the Brazilian Government to the dispatches by the *Briton* are as yet unsatisfactory, Mr. Chamberlain is in expectation that by the packet now here he will be able to forward the required explanation. I have judged it right to send the *Beaver* direct to England, as permitted in your letters of the 17th of May, n<sup>o</sup> 16, which I hope will meet their Lordships approbation.

Rio de Janeiro is at present tranquil; but some fears are felt of a disturbance in consequence of the Assembly having by a majority of 4 decided against the Emperor having a Veto in the proposed Constitution.

In a few days I shall order the *Doris* to Bahia, as I am anxious for the *Tartar* to join the *Aurora* in the Pacific and that Port (Bahia) will require for some time one of the Squadron to be there.

I have not heard from Captain Wiles of the *Brazen* since his arrival in the River Plate.

The *Bart* sailed this morning her station on the Coast of Africa.

The *Rhone* French Store Ship arrived a few days ago from France, and Commodore Grivel in the *Astrea*, intends to sail tomorrow for Bahia.

The *Briton* will remain here for the present with the *Creole*.

No late accounts have been received at the place of the Brazilian Squadron, with the Admiral Lord Cochrane, and the Portuguese Convoy, which sailed from Bahia on the 2nd ultimo.

33. HARDY A CROCKER (88),  
9/8/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
13/10/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Comunicando haver Mr. Chamberlain recebido do Governo Brasileiro a resposta aos protestos que o cônsul havia transmitido, em obediência às instruções enviadas pelo Briton. Esta resposta é bem diferente do que Mr. Chamberlain esperava, por isso ela irá para a Inglaterra pelo Paquete Manchester, no dia seguinte. O cônsul americano demitiu-se do cargo em consequência de o capitão de um navio mercante dos E.U.A. haver sido injustamente aprisionado.*

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with reference to my letter n<sup>o</sup> 87 by His Majesty's Sloop *Beaver* on the 6th Instant, that Mr. Chamberlain His Majesty's Consul-General, the next day received from the Brazilian Government some further communications in reply to the remonstrances he had made in pursuance of the Instructions he had received by the *Briton* but as these replies are far from being such as Mr. Chamberlain expected, we are of opinion that it is of Importance His Majesty's Government should be in possession of them as early as possible. The *Manchester* packet will therefore sail for England tomorrow morning.

The American Consul a few days since ceased his functions, in consequence of the Master of a Merchant Vessel belonging to the United States having in the opinion of the Consul

been unjustly imprisoned for which he claimed redress which being refused as well as no reply made to his application for his Passports, he called on the other Consuls, and informed them he should no longer act in a public capacity.

34. HARDY A CROCKER (90),  
16/8/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO RECEBIDO EM LONDRES.  
EM 15/10/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que os portuguezes ainda ocupam a Cidade de Montevideú. A Corveta Liberal partiu do Rio de Janeiro 2 dias atrás, para bloquear o porto, mas espera-se que o General Dcm Alvaro da Costa, ao se assegurar da evacuação da Bahia pelos portuguezes, irá entrar em acordo com o Barão de Laguna.*

*Em anexo — lista dos navios perdidos em Valparaíso (não reproduzida aqui).*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that my letters from Buenos Ayres to the 28th ultimo, report that in a heavy Gale, or rather succession of Gales of wind in Valparaiso, the beginning of June, a great many vessels have been lost — and I herewith inclose a Copy of the list I have been furnished with Fortunately His Majesty's Ship Blossom did not arrive there until the 14th of June, but I have no letters from Captain Maclean since his arrival.

This event will be most seriously felt by the Patriots, as their vessels lost, laden with provisions, were part of the Expedition to the Intermedios, and consequently it was unknown when the Chilian Troops would be able to sail.

Buenos Ayres continues tranquil. The Portuguese still occupy the City of Monte Video — the *Liberal* corvette sailed from hence two days ago to blockade the port, but it is expected on the General Don Alvaro da Cousta ascertaining to a certainty, the evacuation of Bahia by his countrymen, that he will come to terms with the Baron Laguna.

Some hopes are entertained of an increase of Trade with the Interior Country up the River Plate, as Don Francia the Dictator of Paraguay has relaxed in his Commercial prohibitions, which have hitherto prevented any free intercourse with the people under his authority.

35. HARDY A CROCKER (92),  
29/8/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 6/11/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que o interesse mercantil britânico tem sofrido danos com o encorajamento dado aos marinheiros britânicos, em todos os portos brasileiros, para que entrem para a Marinha Brasileira. Envia, em anexo, uma tradução da carta de Lord Cochrane ao Governo de Pernambuco, expressando sua preferência pelos marinheiros britânicos. Em consequência, muitos marinheiros daquele porto desertaram dos navios mercantes.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that two American vessels have recently arrived at this port from Callao bringing information that the Spanish army under General Canterac entered the city of Lima on the 18th June last, at the same time sending a division towards Truxil'o to the northward; that the patriots took up their position close to the castles of Callao, which were garrisoned with 5.000 Columbian troops; that the *Aurora*, Captain Prescott, and the *Franklin*, American 74, Commodore Stewart, remained at the anchorage; but the French ships *Amazon* and *Clorinde* had sailed from the bay. A contribution of a million dollars had been levied on the city, 300.000 of which were to be paid by the resident foreigners and I fear will fall heavy on the British merchants. No action was fought, nor any lives of consequence lost, or taken for political opinions. The report on the 12th July (the day the last vessel sailed) was, the Spaniards intended to evacuate the city four days afterwards and either

return to their former position at Jauja or proceed on to the southward to meet the patriot expedition landed at Arica.

I have not heard officially by these vessels (americans) from Captain Prescott, but I daily expect to receive his public letters by some British Merchantman.

No accounts have come here from Chili, Buenos Ayres, or Monte Video, since my last letter nº 90 of the 16th Instant.

I am extremely sorry to report to their Lordships that the greatest inconvenience is experienced by the British mercantile interest from the encouragement given to British seamen at all ports to enter the Brazilian navy. Several circumstances have called for the interference of his Majesty's consul general, and I beg to enclose a translation of Lord Cochrane's letter to the government of Pernambuco expressing his preference for British seamen. The consequence has been (the consul there informs Mr. Chamberlain) that a great many men had already deserted from the merchant vessels.

*Anexo 35a — carta de Lord Cochrane, datada de 11 de julho de 1823, a bordo da Nau Pedro I, ao Governo Pernambucano, comunicando o envio de officiais e tropas portuguesas capturadas. Solicita que seja dada ordem de desembarque o mais rápido possível, uma vez que os navios são necessários para outros serviços. Também solicita marinheiros para terminar a guerra e que o Governo forneça 24 mil réis para cada homem, a ser cobrado ao Governo no Rio e afirma não julgar conveniente a contratação de marinheiros portugueses e dar preferência aos marinheiros britânicos. Finaliza pedindo para a tripulação receber carneiros, bois e frutas (principalmente laranjas e limões).*

The evacuation of Bahia by the Enemy, in consequence of the rigours of the Blockade — the capturing of half the Army, Colors, Artillery and Munitions of War, are events which will be pleasing to your Excellencies. I send at Your Excellencies disposition

a part of the officers and troops taken, having given my word that they shall be treated in a manner worthy of the great character of His Imperial Majesty's Government, and agreeable to the custom of European States. I must beg Your Excellencies to order the disembarkation of the troops without delay, since the ships are much wanted for other service.

There is much need of Sailors to finish the War: — if Your Excellencies would give a bounty of twenty four mil reis to each man, as in Rio de Janeiro drawing on the Government for the same, you would render a great service to the Country. I do not mean Portuguese Sailors, who are enemies, but able seamen of any other Nation; and I think it unnecessary to say that, according to my mode of life, and the knowledge I have of the character of men, I prefer English Seamen.

It is probable, I shall have the honor of being personally acquainted with your Excellencies, twenty four hours after the receipt of this dispatch, but this depends on circumstances, over which, I have no control.

If we should enter, allow me to point out to Your Excellencies, that it would contribute much to the health of the crews, to have a quantity of sheep, oxen and fruit ready principally oranges and lemons.

I hope Your Excellencies will excuse the liberty I take in pointing out these last things, since the health of the Seamen, contributes as much to the Interests of the Empire, as the condition, or existence, of Ships of War.

36. HARDY A CROCKER (97),  
6/9/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 15/11/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Esclarecendo melhor o sentido da sua carta nº 34, de 21 de abril, relacionada com os acontecimentos no Rio da Prata, afirmando, que as palavras "de Monte Video" foram omitidas do parágrafo depois da frase: "o Barão de Laguna*

*aproximou-se com seus officiais, cerca de algumas milhas da cidade”.*

I have received your letter nº 22 of the 24th June last containing the directions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to observe to me, that in the paragraph of my letter of the 21st of April nº 34 detailing Captain Bouchier's report of events in the River Plate, there is some obscurity and confusion, and no reply I request you will be pleased to express to their Lordships, that I am extremely sorry that the words "of Monte Video" should have been omitted in the paragraph alluded to by their Lordships, after the words "the Baron de Laguna had approached with his head quarters to within a few miles of the City".

37. HARDY A CROCKER (99),  
10/9/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM 15/11/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Remetendo, em anexo, as ordens enviadas aos capitães dos navios Tartar, Aurora e Éclair.*

Having ordered His Majesty's Ships named in the margin (*Tartar, Aurora, Éclair*), on Services which may occasion their absence from the Commander in Chief for some time. I have to request that you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copies of my orders to their respective Captains.

*Anexo 37a — ordem de Hardy, datada de 5 de setembro de 1823, a bordo do Creole no Rio de Janeiro, ao Comandante W. J. Hope Johnstone da Corveta Éclair, para que parta para o Maranhão e quando necessário para o Pará, fazendo escala nos Portos da Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco e Paraíba do Norte, comunicando-se com os cônsules e vice-cônsules, assegurando-se da segurança da propriedade britânica em cada lugar, mas não permanecendo em qualquer dos portos intermediários por mais de 48 horas, a não ser por impe-*

*riosa necessidade. Chegando ao Maranhão, comunicar-se com o Cônsul Mr. Hesketh e lá deverá permanecer até que a perturbada situação política local serene.*

Henry Chamberlain, his Majesty's consul general of the Brazils, having acquainted me that he has received information of some serious political disturbances having occurred at Maranham and that Mr. Hesketh, his Majesty's consul, had represented to him the necessity of one of the squadron being ordered there for the protection of his Majesty's trading subjects at that place and the neighbouring port of Para; and the consul general having expressed his desire to send his official communications to the different northern ports of this kingdom.

You are hereby required and directed to proceed in his Majesty's sloop under your command for Maranham, and when requisite on to Para, calling at the following ports, viz. Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Paraíba do Norte (a fine harbour, but little known) and, communicating with the consuls and vice-consuls, ascertain from them the state of security in which you may find British property at each place, but not remaining at either of the intermediate ports more than forty-eight hours unless very imperious circumstances require it. On your arrival at Maranhão you will communicate as early as possible with Mr. Hesketh and take up your anchorage in, or near, the port and its neighbourhood, as you may judge best with safety to his Majesty's sloop and the means of affording the required protection to the British interests. You are to continue on this service until relieved, or in your opinion the state of the country, or other matter, may point out to you the propriety of returning to this port for further orders.

At Bahia, you will probably meet His Majesty's Ship *Doris*: but if not, Captain Bouchier may have proceeded to Pernambuco: — according to the information you may receive at Bahia, dispose of the letters for that ship, and

from the last named Port inform me of your proceedings.

At the ports where his Majesty's consuls are resident and exercise their functions your communications with the existing authorities must go through them, but you will at all times most explicitly disclaim any intention or wish on the part of his Majesty's government to interfere in the internal disputes which may prevail in the different parts of the station; observing in your conduct at those you may touch at the strictest neutrality, agreeable to my general orders on that head n<sup>os</sup> 13 and 35; requiring only (where you are the senior officer) that British subjects shall not be molested in their commercial pursuits so long as they conform to the established laws of the country; and you will consider that his Majesty's ships under my orders are employed for the protection of British subjects in their lawful pursuits.

You will be careful, in any communication it may be your duty to make to the existing authorities, to observe the most temperate and amicable conduct, to avoid as far as possible any thing likely to produce irritation or misunderstanding, or which might in any way compromise his Majesty's government, claiming only for the British trade every privilege which the acknowledged rights of nations entitle you to expect.

Several of the Charts, of these Coasts, have been found very erroneous; and as the currents to the Northward of this Port, are exceedingly uncertain, every attention will be required, on your part, and the officers of the *Éclair*, in executing this Service, on which you are to be employed. When pilots are necessary, you will engage them accordingly; but not keep them on board, a day longer than can possibly be avoided.

P. S. On entering the different ports you will pay the usual compliment of salutes.

38. HARDY A CROCKER (100),  
20/9/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
15/11/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Remetendo a carta recebida do Capitão Willes do Brazen, no Rio da Prata e também, em anexo, suas ordens ao mesmo.*

It is with extreme pain and regret that I transmit to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of the letter I have received from Captain Willes of the Brazen in the River Plate, by which he appears to have taken on himself to act most hostilely towards the Government of Buenos Ayres — a Copy of my orders to him is also inclosed, in which as well as verbally I endeavoured to impress on his mind the necessity of the most conciliatory conduct.

Their Lordships before this reaches England will probably have received Captain Willes' report of the circumstance and formed a decision on his conduct, but I now see the matter in so serious a light, that I shall proceed in the Creole for the River Plate, on Monday morning 22nd Instant, having Sir Murray Maxwell here in the Briton with their Lordships unexecuted orders, and other papers regarding the Station, to be delivered to Rear Admiral Sir George Eyre K.C.B. should arrive before my return.

*Anexo 38a — carta de Hardy, datada de 10 de dezembro de 1823, ao Capitão George Willes, dando instruções sobre como proceder no Rio da Prata. Descreve a situação de Montevideú que se encontra sob o poder das tropas portuguesas, em nome de D. João VI mas estão cercadas pelas forças brasileiras comandadas pelo General Lecor, Barão de Laguna, que exige a rendição da cidade ao Imperador do Brasil. Há um 3º partido, composto de criolos do interior da Província da Banda Oriental ou Cisplatina, que se opõe tanto a portugueses como a brasileiros. Durante sua estada no Rio da Prata, deve corres-*



*ponder-se com Mr. Chamberlain, o Cônsul Geral no Rio de Janeiro, sobre todos os pontos relacionados com o comércio britânico no Brasil.*

The State of Public Affairs in the River Plate, requiring the presence there of one of His Majesty's Ships under my orders, for the benefit of the British Interests.

You are hereby required and directed, to proceed to Monte Video, with the ship you command (first calling at Rio de Janeiro in your way to complete your Provisions) and afterwards go up to Buenos Ayres, making yourself fully acquainted with the state of British Property in both these places; and according to circumstances, letting either Monte Video or Buenos Ayres, be your principal point of residence, for the purpose of affording to His Majesty's Trading Subjects in their lawful pursuits, every protection in your power, and continuing on this Service until further orders.

You will peruse with attention the accompanying letter, which points out with other matters, the strict line of Neutrality, to be observed between all contending parties in this Country.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, under Don Martin Rodriguez, has declined the interference of any Naval Officers, with respect to the Foreign Residents; but circumstances may arise in the charges which are expected and that Government again becoming in an unsettled state, as to render proper your doing so; but I recommend your confining yourself, to verbal communications, as much as possible.

The City and Garrison of Monte Video is now held by the Portuguese troops under the Brigadier Don Alvaro de Souza, in the name of His Most Faithful Majesty King John (6th); but I understand, that they are besieged by the Brazilian Forces commanded by General Lecor Baron de Laguna, who demands the surrender of the place to the Emperor of Brazil's; — while a third party composed of the Creoles of the Interior of the Province, the Banda

Oriental, or Cisp'atina, is opposed. to both the Portuguese, and the Brazilians.

Captain Prescott C. B. of the *Aurora*, is the Senior officer of His Majesty's Ships in the Pacific; you will occasionally correspond with him, across the Cordillera of the Andes, and the British Merchants of Buenos Ayres, will afford you the opportunity of conveying your letters, making use of the Telegraphic numbers, when you may judge it necessary, either to him, or me.

It is probable you may meet with some difficulties in getting Provisions and Refreshments, supplied by any one person, for the use of the Crew of the *Brazen*, as experienced by H. M. Sloop *Beaver*. You will therefore, when there is an absolute necessity for so doing, and the Crown will benefit thereby, to draw yourself on the Commissioners for Victualling, from time to time, for such sums as may be required, in order to procure the daily and other supplies — the Purser giving you receipts for the respective sums, you may furnish him with; and you will be careful to inform yourself that the same have been disposed of for the use of His Majesty, according to the rules of the Service.

His Majesty's Sloop *Slaney* in January 1821, left 27 1/2 tons of Iron Ballast, with Mr. MacGraw of Ensenada in the River Plate, who then signed receipts for the same; you are to endeavour to receive the said Ballast on board the *Brazen*, but not to attempt doing so, if the expences are likely to be more than the Ballast is worth, reporting to me, the result of your application.

During your continuance in the River Plate, you will correspond with His Majesty's Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, on all points affecting British Trade in the Brazils, on which it may be expedient that a communication should be made to a British Agent in that Country and that you omit no proper occasion of acting in cordial and confidential co-operation with him.

39. HARDY A CROCKER (102),  
20/9/1823 — DO CREOLE NO RIO DE  
JANEIRO. RECEBIDO EM LONDRES EM  
15/11/1823  
A. D. 1/27

*Informando que no dia 14 foi publicado um projeto de Constituição Brasileira, como proposto por um comitê da Assembléa Geral Constituinte. O exercício do veto pe'o Imperador está tão mal definido que se acredita que ele não irá aceitar a Constituição como está. Notícias da Bahia e Pernambuco informam que estas províncias se encontram tranqüilas. Há rumores de distúrbios em S. Paulo, onde o ex-Ministro José Bonifácio de Andrada tem muitos amigos e parentes. Chegou d'a 17 uma corveta com uma comissão de Lisboa da parte do Rei D. João VI, para entrar num acordo amigável com o Governo Brasileiro, no entanto, toda comunicação com a corveta foi interdita. Foram publicadas ordens severas para impedir que marinheiros estrangeiros sejam recebidos a bordo dos navios brasileiros, sem que apresentem certificado de estarem livres de compromissos profissionais. Últimas notícias de Montevidéu informam que os portugueses ainda mantêm a posição e o Barão de Laguna continua a quatro milhas da cidade.*

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 14th Instant was published the projecto of the Brazilian constitution as proposed by a Committee of the General Constituent Assembly. There are various opinions respecting it, but until each article has undergone the intended discussion in the Assembly it cannot be known whether it will be adopted or not. It appears that the British constitution has in great measure formed the basis of the one now offered to the Brazilians.

The having two chambers and the free toleration of all Christian persuasions, it is said, has given satisfaction to those of liberal sentiments; but the exercise of the Emperor's veto is so

imperfectly defined that it is thought he will not accept the constitution as it now is.

The reports from Bahia and Pernambuco represent those p'aces to be tranquil; but general confidence either in the Imperial Government or among themselves is not yet established. There are rumours of disturbances at Saint Paul's, where the ex-Minister, Don Jose Bonifacio de Andrada, has many friends, and of which province his family are natives.

On the 17th Instant the Santos portuguese Corvette, Captain Prado, arrived here from Lisbon with the following Commissioners:

The Count de Campo Mayor  
The Count Palmello, and  
The Judge Vianna,

on the part of the King of Portugal John 6th to enter into some amicable arrangement with the Brazilian Government. No entering the Port, the Corvette was made, by the Batteries firing two guns to anchor near the Fort Lage, but she afterwards fired a salute of twenty one guns, which has not been returned and all communication with her has been interdicted.

Within the last few days some strict orders have been published in the Gazette, to prevent Foreign Seamen being received on board the Brazilian Ships of War without their producing Certificates of being under no previous engagement with their last employers. This may tend in some degree to lessen the evil of desertion from British Merchant Vessels complained of in my letter n<sup>o</sup> 92 in the 29th ultimo.

By the last accounts from Monte Video, it appears that the Portuguese Garrison still hold out, and the Baron de Laguna, with the Brazilians, continued in his position four miles from that City.

40. A CARTA DE HARDY NA QUAL COMUNICA QUE OS PORTUGUESES SOLICITAVAM SUA COLABORAÇÃO, NÃO FOI ENCONTRADA NO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. PUBLICAM-SE, ENTÃO, OUTROS DOCUMENTOS QUE FAZEM REFERÊNCIA AO FATO: — 40A — O DIÁRIO DO COMODORO HARDY DOS DIAS 23, 24 E 25. 40B — CARTA DE WYLLIAM FOLLET VICE-CÔNSUL BRITÂNICO NA BAHIA AO MINISTRO CANNING.

40A. DIÁRIO DE HARDY — 23, 24,  
25/4/1823 — NA BAHIA A. D.  
50/151

*Cartas recebidas — carta de Mr. Follett o Vice-Cônsul na Bahia, datada daquele dia, anexando um pedido do General português Madeira, de auxílio dos navios britânicos contra o ataque esperado da Esquadra Brasileira.*

Wednesday 23 — Winds: S. W.

Letters received —

Letter from Captain Bouchier of the *Beaver*, dated the 19th of March 23 relative to the Paint bought by Captain Maclean at Monte Video. Letter from Greenwich the 25th of February acknowledging lists of Pensioners to the 31st of December 1822. Letter from Victualling B dated the 13rd of January 23 to make enquiries about the Cost of Fresh Beef at Pernambuco. Letter from Navy Board of the 31st of January 23 that Mr. Woolcock was appointed Master of the *Tartar*, and Mr. Napier removed to the *Isis*. Letter from Captain Bouchier of the *Beaver* dated the 14th April enclosing sundry Vouchers for Stores. Letter from Mr. Follett the Vice-Consul at Bahia this day's date, enclosing an application from the Portuguese General Madeira, for the assistance of the British Ships against the expected attack of the Brazilian Squadron.

*Cartas escritas — carta nº 36 ao Almirantado. Resposta a Mr. Follett o Vice-Cônsul britânico na Bahia, solicitando-lhe que comunique ao General*

*Madeira que tem instruções para observar a mais estrita neutralidade entre os partidos em luta na América do Sul e que os navios britânicos podem apenas ser utilizados para a proteção dos interesses britânicos contra o ataque esperado da Esquadra Brasileira.*

Letters written —

Letter to Admiralty nº 36. Acknowledgment Sent Reply to Mr. Follett the British Vice Consul at Bahia, requesting him to acquaint General Madeira, that my Instructions were to observe the strictest Neutrality between all contending parties in South America and that H. M. Ships could only be employed for the protection of British Interests. Letter to Navy Board, that the *Tartar* joined with Mr. Woolcock the Master on board.

Dia 24, quinta-feira.

*Cartas escritas — carta ao Almirantado nº 38 comunicando a solicitação do General Madeira para que os navios britânicos o auxiliassem contra os brasileiros.*

*O Pacote Princess Elizabeth trazendo a bordo 2 brasileiros de posição, obrigou-lhe a dar salvos naquela manhã.*

Thursday 24 — Winds: South — S.S.E.

Letters received —

Letter from Mr. Stephens Purser (thro Captain Curzon of the *Fly*,) of the 23rd Instant requesting to be appointed to the *Doris*.

Letters written —

Letter to Admiralty nº 37 reporting the arrival of the *Tartar* and *Fly*, and that I should order home the *A'acriety*. To Admiralty nº 38 reporting the application of General Madeira for the assistance of H. M. Ships against the Brazilians and that the *Princess Elizabeth* packet having two Brazilians of Rank, on board, I was obliged to order to sail this morning at daylight. Order to Captain Curzon to send the *Fly's* spare stores to the *Creole*.

Friday 25 — Winds: S. E.

Letters received —

Application from Captain Bouchier from Survey on Rope, Sails etc. on board the *Beaver*.

Letters written —

Order to Survey the *Beaver's* Rope etc. Letter to Captain Curzon of the *Fly*, that it is not my intention to supersede the Acting Purser in the *Doris*.

40b. FOLLET A CANNING — 29/4/1823  
BAHIA FO. 63/263

*Informando que o General Madeira solicitou, por carta do dia 23, a cooperação da Força Naval Britânica naquele porto, em caso de ataque da esperada Esquadra do Rio de Janeiro. Havendo transmitido a dita comunicação ao Comodoro Sir Thomas Hardy, este recusou-se a aquiescer ao pedido. Remette cópias da correspondência trocada sobre o assunto.*

His Excellency General Madeira Military Governor of this Province having applied to me on the 23rd Instant and request the cooperation of the British Naval Force in this Harbor in case of emergency, against the attack of the Squadron expected from Rio de Janeiro I have the honor to enclose a Copy of His Excellency's Dispatch and of my reply.

I immediately transmitted a Copy of the above communication to Comodoro Sir Thomas Hardy who did not feel himself justified in complying with the request therein contained, and I beg your reference to the enclosed Copies of the correspondence that took place on the subject.

Anexo 40b1 — à carta de Madeira de Mello referida no doc. 40B.

*Estando ameaçada a segurança d'esta cidade por terra, e mar, por uma facção de portugueses rebeldes contra o legítimo Governo da Nação Portuguesa da qual é rei constitucional o Sr. D. João VI e tendo-me o mesmo Snr. nomeado Governador das Armas d'esta provincia, existindo por consequência no exerci-*

*cio d'este posto, cumpre-me, e é do meu dever, segundo as instruções que tenho de me opor contra aqueles rebeldes afim de se sustentar a união d'este Reino, ao de Portugal, castigando os perversos súditos da Nação, que pretendendo erigir um Governo independente, já tem dado para isso os passos mais criminosos. E como me fosse noticiado mesmo perante V. S., pelo Comandante da fragata inglesa proxima-mente chegada ao Rio de Janeiro, que d'esta cidade se tinha equipada uma esquadra dirigida a bloquear este porto com positiva ordem de proibir a entrada e saída não só de embarcações portuguesas, mas até estrangeiras, quer mercantis, quer de guerra. É portanto nesta crise (apesar de me considerar com forças suficientes para atacar essa esquadra) que devendo tomar todas as medidas para segurar o bom resultado de uma luta sujeita a imensidade de acasos não previstos, e até muitas vezes irremediáveis, me dirijo, da parte do Governo da minha nação, à V. S., como encarregado do Governo Britânico, afim de que em atenção à amizade recíproca, que de largo tempo liga os interesses das duas nações, me haja de prestar em auxílio os vasos de guerra britânicos aqui surtos, uma vez que seja necessária a sua cooperação para o ataque dos rebeldes.*

*Tal requisição parece-me que deverá merecer o acolhimento de V. Sa. pe'os principios em que se fundamenta; por quanto suposto que pelo artigo 3º do Tratado de 22 de janeiro de 1815 se declarasse nulo, e de nenhum efeito o outro Tratado de Amizade, e Aliança de 19 de fevereiro de 1810, com tudo naquele mesmo artigo se vê estipulado, que por isso se não invalidam os antigos Tratados de Aliança, Amizade e Garantia que por tanto tempo tem subsistido entre as duas Coroas e que novamente as duas partes contratantes renovavam e reconheciam em plena força e vigor. Vim por consequência a ser compreendido o socorro que requisito na estipulação desses antigos Tratados na parte em que se obrigam a prestar a mútua defesa e garantia contra qualquer ataque hostil, a fim de se conservar a tranquilidade e segurança*

pública. Além de que não sendo o socorro requisitado dirigido a violar os direitos de qualquer nação nem mesmo a acometer as forças d'alguma outra que tenha declarado guerra à portuguesa de que se pudesse seguir com apreensão daquele, algum comprometimento ao Governo da Nação Britânica, vem da mesma forma a ser concessível o mesmo socorro, muito principalmente quando este se dirige, como já disse a castigar portugueses comprehendidos no crime de alta traição; que como tais até nem podem encontrar proteção nos Domínios Britânicos como é expresso no artigo 14 do Tratado de Comércio e Navegação de 19 de fevereiro de 1810, extraíndo-se ainda mais um argumento favorável do artigo 30 do mesmo Tratado, quando positivamente se decretam medidas as mais enérgicas contra a pirataria, em cuja classe se deve compreender essa esquadra quando se vê comandada por um célebre aventureiro autorizado por um Governo intruso, ou ainda por uma facção de rebeldes para não só acometer, assassinar e roubar os fiéis súditos dessa mesma nação a que esses famosos pertencem, como mesmo a atacar a alta Dignidade e interesses, da nação britânica na vedação da livre entrada e saída das suas embarcações d'este porto, comprehendidas na proibição qual a todas as embarcações estrangeiras. É por estes e semelhantes outros princípios, que me persuado não deixará V. S. de atender à requisição do socorro que da parte do Governo da Nação Portuguesa lhe faço para serem punidos, réus cúmplices no crime de alta traição, para cujo fim ainda quando não estivesse apoiado aquele pedido na razão dos Tratados para ser conferido, muito devia influir o direito da hospitalidade para socorrer aquele que o recebe dentro do seu porto, principalmente quando desse socorro não resultava ofensa a nação alguma; além de que a sua concessão tem por base uma mútua igualdade; por quanto se pudesse acontecer que entre a equipagem dos navios britânicos surtos neste porto houvesse uma sublevação de que fosse necessário para rebater aquela, e punir os culpados, alguma força portuguesa,

se logo à menor requisição de V. S. eu seria pronto em prestá-la, parece-me portanto, que sendo o socorro por mim pedido para castigar portugueses sublevadores, que deverá estar este caso na identidade daquele.

Espero porém que V. S. me comunique se tem ou não algum obstáculo que opor à presente requisição na certeza de que tudo quanto tenho avançado não é senão para mostrar a confiança que tem toda a Nação Portuguesa, de que na briosa Nação Britânica encontra apoio em todas as ocasiões de vexames, e que ligados os dois Governos em mútuas relações de interesse e antiga amizade, jamais deixará um de tomar como própria a ofensa ao outro.

Anexo 40b2 — carta de Hardy a Follett, datada de 23 de abril de 1823, a bordo do Creole, acusando o recebimento da carta do mesmo e remetendo a solicitação do General Madeira no sentido de uma cooperação da Força Naval Britânica naquele porto no caso de uma emergência contra o esperado ataque da Esquadra do Rio de Janeiro. Em resposta, solicita que comunique ao General que as instruções recebidas do seu Governo foram a da mais estrita neutralidade entre os partidos em luta na América do Sul, sendo-lhe impossível empregar a força naval sob o seu comando para outro objetivo que não o de proteger os súditos britânicos e sua propriedade quando solicitados.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this days date, enclosing the Copy of a Dispatch you have received from His Excellency General Madeira requesting in case of necessity the cooperation of the British Naval Force in this Harbour, against the expected attack of the Squadron from Rio de Janeiro.

And in reply I beg to acquaint you that I have read with great attention the several arguments, which His Excellency has adduced in support of his appeal, and have to request that you will make known to His Excellency, that I have given the matter the fullest

consideration, but as His Britannic Majesty's Government, fully aware (prior to the sailing of the *Tartar* and *Fly* from England) of the political State of this Country, have not thought proper to give any additional Instructions to those I am already honored with, and which have long been to observe the Strictest Neutrality, between all Contending Parties in South America, it is entirely out of my power to act in any way with the Naval force under my Command, other than for the protection of His Majesty's Subjects and their property, when called on for that purpose.

*Anexo 40b3 — remetendo a cópia da carta que recebeu do Comodoro Sir Thomas Hardy em resposta a seu pedido de auxílio, destacado que o Comodoro deu a maior atenção à sua comunicação, porém, as instruções que recebeu do Governo Britânico não auto-*

*rizam nenhuma interferência de sua parte nos negócios internos do país.*

With reference to the Despatch I had yesterday the honor to address to your Excellency, I beg now to enclose the copy of a letter I have received from Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy Bart: in reply to your Excellency's request for the assistance of the British Naval Force stationed in this Harbor against the expected attack of the Squadron from Rio de Janeiro in case of necessity.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that Sir Thomas M. Hardy Bart has given your Excellency's communication his most serious attention, but that he conceives the spirit of the instructions he has received from His Britannic Majesty's Government will not authorize on his part any interference in the internal affairs of this country.