



# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

*Foreign Office, October 24, 1873.*

**BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO BRAZIL.**

**T**HE following Despatch has been received by Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Mr. George Buckley Mathew, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro:—

**FURTHER REPORT** respecting the Condition of British Emigrants in Brazil.

Mr. Mathew to Earl Granville.

MY LORD, *Rio de Janeiro, May 25, 1873.*

AS I was aware of the intention of Mr. Phipps to visit a gentleman residing near Mendez before his departure for England, I requested him to communicate with me respecting the British emigrants who are still at that place; and I have the honour to inclose a report which he has addressed to me, both with regard to them and to others who have lately arrived at Rio de Janeiro from the same Colony, Cananea.

I regret to be obliged to confirm Mr. Phipps's opinion of the present Ministry of Agriculture, by stating that my representations, public and private, have hitherto failed to obtain from that Department any reply to my notes of the 8th and 23rd of March, copies of which were inclosed in my despatches of the 11th and 25th of that month.

If, as I apprehend is beyond question, the persons by whose extravagant statements and promises these unfortunate persons were induced to emigrate, were the paid agents of the Brazilian Consular functionaries in Liverpool or elsewhere, I cannot feel but convinced that the Brazilian Government are both legally and morally responsible for their losses and sufferings, and that any expenditure that may be ultimately inevitable for their return to England should be borne by that Government.

The charity of the British residents in the capital has been largely called upon, and can scarcely be further available.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) G. BUCKLEY MATHEW.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Phipps to Mr. Mathew.

SIR, *Rio de Janeiro, May 20, 1873.*  
Before starting for England, I am anxious to address to you a brief report as to the present

condition of the British immigrants in Brazil, embodying the information which I have obtained during the last few days, and affording a proof of the utter collapse of the Brazilian State Colonization Scheme.

I took advantage, as you wished, of a visit to the neighbourhood of Mendez, to see the emigrants still remaining at that place, who had been brought back from the Colony of Cananea four months ago.

The Minister of Agriculture sent to the United States, in accordance with the promise made to me by Dr. Galvao, a party of these returned emigrants, thirty-eight in number, on the 25th of February last, and it was his intention to have forwarded to the same destination certain other of these emigrants so far as accommodation could be found for them on board the American steamers, but the representations of persons interested in the future promotion of British immigration, induced the Ministry of Agriculture to reconsider that decision. A second party was even sent down to Rio Janeiro *en route* for the United States on the 24th March, but as there was no room for them on board the steamer at the last moment, they were sent back to Mendez, where they have since remained with the rest, apparently as an additional proof of the vacillation and indecision which has characterized the whole scheme of British colonization in this country.

The Brazilian Government has imported a raw material which it is unable to utilize, of which it cannot rid itself, except at a great expense and with much discredit, and the housing of which involves a constant outlay from which it can expect no return.

The emigrants at Mendez are now 104 in number, of whom about half are adults; 18 of the whole number have passed nearly a year in Brazil, between Cananea and Mendez, the remainder having arrived in December. They are, after their enforced idleness during several months, utterly demoralized, and express even greater determination than when I visited them in February, not to proceed to another State Colony, as they declare that their experiences of Cananea were such as to destroy their confidence in the promises of the Government. To the offers made to them by English residents and other persons of employment as day labourers on railways, or in the city they reply that they left England to enjoy the advantages offered to them in the State Colonies as independent cultivators.