

The Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Tuesday, July 10
1894.

Brazilian affairs

CASA DE RUY BARBOSA

The two following quotations are interesting as showing that our views respecting the revolution and the conduct of Peixoto are being adopted by our contemporaries in Buenos Aires, even to a certain extent by the B. A. Herald which not long ago was a strenuous opponent of them. —

"It is impossible to doubt the cruelty and barbarous savagery of Peixoto of Brazil. There seems to be no right which he respects and no limit to the atrocities that he commits. It is not necessary that his victims should have taken part in the rebellion — any relationship to a revolutionist by blood or association is quite enough to provoke from this despot the most arbitrary acts. It is certainly to be regretted that international law and politics do not permit his removal and punishment in the interests of humanity and civilization. — B. A. Herald. — (Query. In what way does international law prohibit interference?)

Unfortunately this (the assassination of Mr. Buethe) is only one of the many barbarous acts which have crowned Peixoto's success, and as his diplomatic officials in the River Plate do not know what truth means, we may shortly expect to hear that the deaths of several other prominent persons have been confirmed. It is high

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time that the foreign powers interfered for the protection of their countrymen, and we are pleased to note that the Italian Government has informed Peixoto that unless the claims pending are instantly settled, two of the most powerful vessels in the Italian navy will be sent to enforce payment. The sooner other powers follow the example set by Italy the better. If Brazil was in Africa there would not have been all this delay, but because it is a semi-civilised country it has to be tolerated. —

Review of R. P.

The Union Francaise of this city recently had a very strong article on the murder of Mr. Buethe, calling upon the French authorities to take a vigorous attitude in the case. It also applauds the energetic stand taken by the Italian Government and urges that other powers should follow the example. Telegrams from Rio have endeavoured to soften down the attitude of the Italians, but this is doubtless "diplomatic."

The Brazilian Minister D. Monteiro did not return in the "Thames," but has embarked in the "Urenogue" which is due here in a day or two.

We have been favoured with a visit from an English gentleman recently arrived from Curitiba, where he

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has important interests. He fully confirms the account we recently published of the atrocities committed on the Baron Cerro Azul and many others, of some of which he was an eye-witness. He himself was amongst the British residents persecuted, having been imprisoned for several weeks. Some of his friends, he believes, are still in prison. He assures us that the sympathy of the residents in the State was entirely with the revolution, and that the atrocities recently committed by Peixoto's partisans have filled them with indignation and horror, there no longer being any security for property or person. These atrocities were entirely on the side of the government troops, and the city was never kept in such good order as when occupied by the revolutionary party, as Linsivira made a severe example of any of his soldiers guilty of offences against the residents. We hope to be able to publish a more explicit account from the pen of this gentleman, whose name we reserve for obvious reasons as his family and property are still in power of the tyrants.

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The American papers, which were so ready to make mischief for the residents in Rio and to denounce imaginary monarchical conspiracies, are strangely silent about the atrocities and persecutions committed by their friend and protégé Peixoto. Perhaps they are afraid to disillusion their readers as to the false character they gave the revolution. Or, perhaps they think that Peixoto being confirmed in his despotic power, and the English-speaking residents injured as much as possible, to say nothing of the Brazilians, there is no further work for their wonderful "specials," and what happens now is of no interest to any one. After the discreditable mess they have made over the revolution, however, perhaps it is just as well they should let things alone for a while. We can get on quite well without their interference, and their "specials" have not left such a good odour behind them that we are anxious to see them again.

(The Montevideo Times) Montevideo, Friday, July 19, 1874.

Brazilian affairs.

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The Rio Janeiro telegram states that the Representatives have approved a continuation of the state of siege until August 31, without parliamentary immunities, as proposed by Sr. Quintino Bocayuva. The Senate has also approved the same. He also understands that Congress will adjourn until September or November. This simply means that the "Bloody Marshall" is to continue unfettered in his despotic way, and that not even in Congress is there to be permitted any criticism of his acts or opposition to his will. Poor Brazil!

A very different version has now appeared of the recent alleged defeat of Saraiva at Passo Fundo. It appears that the encounter actually did take place, and that Saraiva, being momentarily surprised, had to retire with rather serious loss. But in the night he got his troops in order, and whilst the government forces were celebrating their victory, surprised them in turn and gave them a good thrashing. The losses on both sides amounted to some 800 men. The "official" accounts published here exaggerated the first part of the event and entirely suppressed the second, as they always do suppress and deny

anything unfavorable to their cause, however true.
 The government leaders Pinheiro and Santos were
 wounded; another incident overlooked in the official
 account.

The gentleman who was recently in the disturbed
 district assures us that Saraiva's army is very
 strong, well-disciplined and well-armed, and it
 is difficult to imagine its being routed by any
 force the government party at present has at
 its disposal.

The "official" account published for the
 first time of the event and which appeared
 in the record, or that, at least, appears and says
 that the forces were captured their victory, and
 that the troops in order, and what the general
 to take with other things but that in the night
 at that Saraiva, being very much surprised, had
 appeared that the accounts which take place
 were all that of Saraiva at that time. It
 is very difficult to see how new appeared of the
 to his will, "Poor Saraiva!"

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 procriação de viveres seja a mais abundante
 e a melhor possível.

" Cabanos em uma situação especial
 neste incidente, como medico da comarca
 Mindello, peço a V. licença, para,
 do meu humilde posto, declarar que
 no supposto assento do sr. visconde de
 Tanca ha um engano, q' necessito de recti-
 ficar, ao menos na parte q' me toca.

" Tão gravemente comprometido
 se acha o estado sanitario do d'os navios
 portuguezes, que o seu saneamento reclama
 mais os doze trabalhos de Hercules, se
 algum hygienista viscosario tivesse a
 louca pretensão de commetter uma obra
 milagrosa em meio a esta agglomeração
 compacta.

" Para conceber a dureza desta qua-
 lida verdadeiramente dantesco, basta
 advirta em que de noite é impossível
 encontrar um metro de superficie neste
 navio, que nas esteja rigorosamente

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aproveitado p^a o repouso indispensavel a
alguem; e ~~em~~ estamho espectáculo dessa
dolorosa promiscuidade, q^e só degera
de commoer a quem tiver uma pedra
em lugar de coração, e vede todo o
vôr da imaginação, por mais phanta-
sidade que seja.

« Mal obrigado, mal lavado, mal
alimentado, e n^o uma cesteira destrui-
dora a poder de ser ~~certa~~ incerta e
sempre incerta, ~~pois~~ parece-me bem,
a esse respeito, omitir ~~algumas~~, certas
notas, que cahe no dominio do sigillo
medico, assim como a dupeção de
certos pormoços, que magoariam a
sensibilidade aos delicados letros desta
folha.

« Mencionarei somente:

« 1.º See na corveta Sofforno de Albuquerque
fallarem dois officios.

« 2.º See existirem alli muitos enfermos
grave (de pneumonia, beri-beris e outras

doenças mal conhecidas), além dos feridos.

« 3.º See na corveta Mindello se deram
dois casos de febre amarella confirmada,
cujo domty, p^r n^o havia, absolutamente
a menor commodidade a bordo; foram
enviados p^a o hospital fluminense.

« 4.º See nestes duas corvetas ha, a-
fora os feridos, outros m^os domty, cujo
estado é incompetivel com a falta de re-
cursos medicos.

« 5.º See estes factos, notificados pelos
profissionais, ás autoridades competentes,
já cahiam no dominio publico.

« 6.º See, no dia 29 do mes pasado, en-
tando esta corveta fundeada no porto,
a tripulação toda, os passageiros e até o
proprio commandante della ficaram seg-
rados, nem carne fresca (apuz de sollec-
tados), e viam-se obrigado a nu-
trir-se, como outras m^os vezes, durante

« D'italica é do original.

a viagem, de carne seca e ração de bolacha exclusivamente.

« 7.º Sei uma correspondência geral do navio, com a nota de urubitinga², sobrescritada e dirigida no dia 28 do mez passado ao sr. ministro portuguez, até o dia 11 nas chegar, segundo conta, ao seu destino.

« 8.º Eu até hoje, despezadamente, não chegaram osapparehos de desinfecção e os demais objectos pedidos com urgencia pelo doutor delegado do governo argentino, quando assumiu posse d'esta terra sanitaria.

« 9.º A vista d'isto creio que nem o sr. director nem o sr. ministro portuguez poderao attender os factos, usando de uma quella ironia. Alguns os illudiu. Por este motivo me dou pressa em rectificar a noticia, lambuzando o incidente,

² Esta graphado no original.

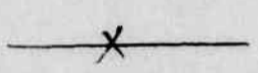
que, ao mesmo tempo, e' uma nota dissonante no movimento de angusta sympathia que surge d'entre as nobilissimas ~~damas~~ damas argentinas e a imprensa do paiz.

« Para terminar: bem sei q. varios hygienistas combatem as quarantenas, querendo q. se substituam pela desinfectão. Neste caso nos se beneficiam devidamente os navios, pois o delegado argentino declara que as desinfectões seriam quasi impracticaveis neste estado de agglomeração. E, com effeito, a observação demonstra ser insufficientes; porquanto continham a surda ecor de febre amarella ~~mas~~ devidamente confirmada, nas obsteas de desinfectão, as quaes, por outra parte, se fazem com todo o cuidado, favorecidas pelas vantagens indubitaveis d'este clima e desta latitude.

« Como U. mto bem sabe, essa omissoes n. e' devida a silencio meu,

ou do meu collega da Alfama de Albu-
querque, e muito menor do que
delegador do governo argentino, tão zeloso
das garantias sanitarias de seu paiz. Os
pareceres de todos os medicos tem sido uni-
formes e graves, sendo ja bem conhecidos
ao publico. Eu lavo as maos.

« Bordo da corveta Mindello, sur-
ta em Buenos Aires, 4 de abril 1894
- Reverendo Luiz da Fonseca. »



Sobre o mesmo assumpto a Nacion,
o outro grande jornal argentino, enumera-se
assim, em seu numero de 6 de abril:

« Imperioso dever de humanidade exi-
gem qd o governo de Portugal deise solues
imediate a situacao argentina em
q se acham os refugiados brasileiros, q
buscam amparo nos vapores Mindello.

e Alfama de Albuquerque. Mas, longe
de proceder assim, os dias succedem-se aos
dias, sem que nada vinha melhorar a
sorte desses angustados, convertidos em
galeos, seminios, farmintos, ameados
pelo desenvolvimento das epidemias
mais mortiferas, as portas de uma
grande cidade cheia de recursos, e cujo
coracao, sensivel a toda a dor, se des-
espera em vao por socorrer-se.

« Apesar das denegacoes do ministro de
Portugal, o visconde de Faria, e as infor-
macoes dos medicos residentes a bordo dos
navios portugueses demonstram que a gra-
ve e insustentavel e a situacao della,
a ponto que a reparticao de hygieine e de
parar qd a permanencia de uns vapores
em novo porto constitua um perigo para
a salubridade publica. »

Em seguida publico o Manifesto en-
drecado, em nome de o Rei de Portugal,

pelo sr. Bernardo de Pindelella, seu secretario particular, ao chefe da mesa da argumentação, onde se diz que El-rei "sentiu verdadeiramente que debia intermoções, cuja prolegação é indispensavel, o vñhibam de acceder aos rogos" de sua exorocação.

E proryeu a folha pletina:

"O governo portuguez argumenta, como se vê, já não tem outro remedio, senão ordenar a lei de guerra, e a guerra que abran-chem as novas aguas."

"A honrada situação por que vos pas-sar, não só os aryleos brasileiros, mas tambem todos os tripolentes deus, uarios infestados, faltar de todo o genero de recursos, apegar dos assençõs do sr. visconde de Faria, determinando sem duvida nenhuma um movimento unanime de auxilio em favor deus deudores."

Ficte, sui libit!