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moment favorables, parce qu'ils
ne veulent pas travailler à la
terre pour faire des marchan-
dises, et ils sont si paresseux
qu'ils jurent souvent par le
ciel que les autres qui sont chez
des maîtres ne les assistent
de Cassare, et des autres cho-
ses nécessaires pour la nourri-
ture. Leurs femmes sont
miserables, parce qu'elles n'ont
rien à faire, et ~~l'oppression~~
l'oppression dans laquelle el-
les vivent leur est insup-
portable." p. 492

SBH
DL 236/4:15 P21
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Brazil / the / ~~land~~ home for the
Southerners / or, a practical account
of what the authors / and others
who visited that country, for the
same objects, / saw and did while
in that empire / By / Rev. Bal-
lard S. Dunn, / Rector of St Philip's
Church, New Orleans, / and late
of the confederate army / New
York: George B. Richardson, / 540
Broadway. / — / Bloomfield &
Steel, / New Orleans. / 1866.

Carta publica varias cartas
de colour exaltando o clima e
o solo do Brasil. Um dos seus
pados, o Dr. R. M. Davis da Vir-
gínia, medico, escreve-lhe a 28
junho 1866 sobre S. Paulo: "All
the productions of the Southern

States may be raised here, in as great abundance, and with less labor, than in the Southern States at any former period of their history." p. 73

mesma carta: "I have travelled through different portions of the Province of San Paulo, and have seen all these crops growing and matured, and have no hesitation in saying, that I do not believe that the United States can compete with this Province in cheapness and quantity per acre, in any of the articles I have mentioned, and when our people shall come and settle here, and use their mode of cul-

tivation, there is no country that can yield them greater remuneration for their labor." p. 74. Os productos mencionados são milho, arroz, algodão e tabaco e cana.

Os pontos pacíficos do colono podem ser suspeitos. O capitulo VIII do livro, intitulado "Cananea, province of San Paulo, as a strategic point" mostra como seria viavel ~~a~~ uma luta contra as autoridades brasileiras e como abrigados em Cananea os defensores estariam em bom abrigo. De resto observa que o trabalho não falta de um numero de um artigo escrito por um antigo soldado de artilharia.

na de Parnaíba, de decidida capacidade.

Em Pauçera no Ribeira de Iguape havia cerca de 30 famílias de spatters em 1866 (?) mas o Rev. Dunn, em seu 2º relatório oficial ao Ministério da Agricultura ~~está~~ acha que "neither the locality nor the quality of the soil would suit our people" (137). "It was here I saw a great anxiety in the way of a plow. It is very large, very clumsy, and as nearly as I can judge, after the pattern in use in Europe two centuries ago. This plow has a cast plate nailed to the beam, marked,

"Paris". I should be sorry to have Brazilians judge of the utility of plows, by a trial of this one." (137)

Em Ponta Grossa (anexo 2º relatório):

"I am sorry to note almost a fatal mistake in the planting and management of this cotton. In North America it would prove entirely fatal. First of all, the ground is new. Having ⁴₁₃₈ been cleared, or rather chopped and burnt off, just previous to ~~the~~ planting. No plow has yet been used, either in preparing the soil or cultivating the cotton. But the slaves have taken the cotton seed, just as the North American

Indians take corn, and after opening a small orifice in the virgin soil, placed the seed carefully in, and then raked a little soil upon it. When the young plants were up, and the weeds began to grow, they went in with broad hoes, and, scraping from the plant, cleared away the weeds. Here the culture has ended: so that the cotton stands in the middle of a considerable depression, instead of upon an elevation of eight or ten inches above the general level, as its health and maturity require.

As a consequence, I noticed that the lower ~~lower~~ bolls,

which are entirely excluded from a free circulation of the air, are inclined to rot and fall off. This would not have happened if the sun and air had been permitted to do their work in crisping and drying the ripening bolls. While traversing this field, the overseer who had me in charge, pulled up a single plant of the ground ~~pea~~ pea, alias "~~Southern~~" "Juber", and, to my astonishment, it brought up a full pint of the very best developed and matured peas I ever saw.

Oh! thought I, if the North Carolinians, and ⁽¹³⁹⁾ Georgians, ~~could~~ but see that cluster, how they would make haste to dispose of

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their pinewood fields
and bad clay knobs, that
they might migrate to
Brazil.

De Sorocaba a S. Paulo, em bon
co de mula, viajando de um dia
das. (p. 150)

"Santos is destined to be one of
the finest cities of the Empire, being
the port of an extensive fertile
region, soon to be populated by
an ~~intelligent~~ industrious, intel-
ligent people, from the Southern
States of North America." (153)

William Graham Sumner's Conception
of Society

An Interpretation (*)

William Graham Sumner was born in
Paterson, New Jersey, October 30, 1840. His
father, Thomas Sumner came from Lan-
cashire, England, in 1836. He migrated
to America because his father, who was
a weaver, had been ruined when power
driven machine replaced the hand
loom in textile industry.

Sumner, after graduation from col-
lege, went abroad for further study. He
was at Göttingen in 1864, where he
studied history, and at Oxford in

(*) An address delivered before the Chinese Social
and Political Association in December, 1932