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NUMBER 2

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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PHILADELPHIA — 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

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STATISTICS OF THE CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

The fourteenth issue of the Chinese report concerning trade at the treaty ports, that for the year 1878, has just been issued. An abstract of the more important records is given as follows:

In the report from Newchwang it is stated that the cultivation of the poppy in southeastern Mongolia and central Manchuria has greatly extended since 1862. In 1871 native opium competed with Indian, and to-day Chinese merchants believe that it will entirely supplant the foreign product. Poppy cultivation is more remunerative than that of beans and grain, and, notwithstanding that occasional proclamations are issued against growing it, such edicts are usually disregarded. One of the curious medicines used by the Chinese is ginseng, the best of which grows in Manchuria. The stem somewhat resembling the head and neck, and the roots the shoulders and arms of a man, the Chinese believe that the plant must be of great value as a medicine. The value of ginseng in no way depends upon its length, thickness or color, but has special marks which the Chinese appreciate. The apper portion of the root possesses the great healing qualities, but the stem is supposed to be "baneful rather than beneficial."

In Hankow is made the brick tea, out of teadust, which seems to have been quite in demand in the London market. Steam machinery has been called upon, and the brick tea manufacture very much expedited thereby. "The steam brick tea" is much better than when produced by a hand-press, is more compact and firm, withstands the difficulties of transportation better, ultimately arriving at its destination-Siberia-little, if any, the worse for the journey. Six brick tea manufactories at Hankow supply the demand. The operation in making the brick is quite simple. The dust is sifted. and sand and rubbish taken out. Coarse tea is trodden until broken fine. The dust is then steamed and pressed by hydraulic power. The coarser leaves are inside, while the finer dust is used for facing. A very common brick tea is made of the stalks only, which finds a market in central Asia, and as far as the Amoor river, passing through Tientsin.

Among the manufactories of porcelain those at Kintê-chên, in Kiükiang, must be of great importance. Curious to state, none of the clay employed is found in the neighborhood of the factories. It is imported from districts in the neighborhood of Nankang-fu. The reason why Kingtê-chên is selected as a site is on account of the water, which is clean and clear, and contains certain salts which seem to unite the particles of clay. The Chinese wish to make foreigners believe that clay must temper through a period of 300 years before becoming plastic. Mr. E. T. Howell, the assistant in charge of the customs at Kiukiang, states that this is not worthy of credence. The clay is a kind of white soft stone, and is brought to the factories in junks. It is washed, then brayed to powder. A paste is formed and kneaded and heated. It is shaped on a wheel, the vessel hung exposed morning and evening

to the sun, but in the intense heats it is covered to prevent warping. The various articles are then dried by degrees, and as soon as the ground is considered proper to receive colors they are painted. In order to give the vessels a lustre or enameled appearance, a very fine layer of the same porcelain is made wherewith to wash the whole work. Then the articles are put in the furnace and baked with a gentle heat. The process of annealing seems to be thoroughly understood. The value of this chinaware depends very much upon fancy, but three things seem to combine to make an article excellent: fineness of material, finish and shape. The fineness is discovered by the transparency which is discernible chiefly about the brims of pieces that are thinnest, or by joining together again if broken, this being a certain sign of hardness, and, consequently, of the fineness of the matter. Whiteness should not be confounded with the glare; for in time the glare may tarnish, while the whiteness should remain. The coloring is one of the chief beauties of this chinaware. Imperial yellow, white, red and gray being favorite grounds, on which appear figures in turquoise blue, pale pink, mazarine blue and sage green. The finest specimens are selected by an official for the court of Pekin, and are called Kuan Yao, each article being stamped with the year of the dynasty. All others are called Min Yao (meaning for the people).

In Wuhu are extensive paper manufactories. The paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry and wheat straw. Bark and straw are taken and boiled with lime, then washed and exposed to the air for a year. Then it is washed again, and pounded with wooden hammers on stones. Then it is soaked until its is pulpy, and boiled with a liquid glue. It is thrown on sieves made of bamboo, and by great dexterity made into layers, which are the sheets of paper. The paper is dried in rooms with heat,

The omniverous tendency of the Chinese, who eat everything that comes out of the sea, may be shown by the cuttle-fish trade of Ningpo. A good catch is estimated at 150,000 piculs, or about 20,000,000 of pounds of dried squid. The price is about \$10 per 133 1-3 pounds in seasons of scarcity, and \$3 when the cuttle-fish is plentiful. Ningpo cotton, though of very short staple, has peculiar characteristics, which cause it to be exported to Europe for the manufacture of gun-cotton and lampwicks. "Owing to its shortnessof staple, China cotton, unless mixed with Egyptian or American cotton, is almost useless in making piece goods by machinery; but for mixing, there is no doubt that if prices in China were in unison with prices in other countries, a very large business might be opened up. Chinese cultivators, though the cotton is clean and free from seeds, have a bad trick-they wet the cotton to increase weight.

In examining these reports note must be made of the evident care bestowed on this compilation by the various officers of the imperial maritime customs of China; and, in looking over the nationalities on the staff, we find that, after Englishmen, Americans are next in number. Of course, Chinamen are in the larger majority. There are 134 Europeans and Americans on the staff, while the native element engaged in collecting the revenue in the treaty ports amounts to 1,456.

A VACUUM BRAKE TRIAL.

Messrs, Editors: - In accordance with a previous announcement a public trial of the Eames vacuum brake took place on the Leopoldina railway on the 4th instant, at which the directors and Superintendent Lynch of the line, Mr. E. D. Eames representing the manufacturers, and a number of prominent railway men were present.

The experimental train consisted of two first-class passenger coaches, one secondclass coach, one baggage car and one freight car. It was drawn by a Baldwin passenger locomotive, with 42-inch drivers. The brakes were applied to eight wheels each of the baggage and freight cars, to the tender, and to the driving wheels of the locomotive.

The train left Porto Novo da Cunha at 2 p. m., the locomotive being in charge of the regular engineer who was wholly unac-quainted with the brake. The first stop was made at the old town of Porto Novo, the locomotive being stopped short, opposite the platform.

The second stop was made on a level track, the train running at its usual speed of 45 to 50 kilometers an hour, and the train was brought to a stand in 41 metres. A second trial produced a result of 40 metres.

The brakes on the driving wheels were then cút off and only the train brakes were used. The stop was then made in 58 metres, showing a difference of 17 metres in favor of the driver brakes. An experiment was then made on a 2 1/2 per cent. up grade, and the train was stopped in 29 metres

On arrival at the station of Pantano the party received an invitation from Dr. Joaquim José Alvares dos Santos Silva to lunch at his fazenda, which was accepted. The lunch was a pleasant and enjoyable affair, and was suitably terminated with toasts to the Eames brake, and the Leopoldina railway and its directors and officers. The visitors then inspected the handsome new chapel of the place which has just been completed, and all admired the fine frescoes and interior finish which would have done credit to any

The trip up the line was then resumed, with an addition to the party of several ladies and gentlemen from the fazenda. Several very satisfactory stops were made, with the same results before given.

On the return trip an inquiry was made as to the results of an injury to the rubber diaphragm, or connecting hose. As a practical response the air pipe at the rear of the train was left entirely open, and the train was stopped on a 2½ per cent. down grade, running at a speed of 40 kilometers, in a distance of 104 metres. At one of the stations a coupling pin was drawn and the train started, which resulted in an easy separation of the hose and the stopping of the forward section of the train in 3 metres.

The tests were all highly satisfactory, and Superintendent Lynch expressed his unqualified approval of the system for the following reasons: its extreme simplicity,

both on the engine and cars; the absolute certainty of its action which is owing (1) to the certain formation of a vacuum whenever there is steam in the boiler, and (2) to the absence of complicated mechanism to get out of order and impede action; the device governing the use of the driver brakes, or not, at will, the change being effected immediately; the extremely simple coupling between the cars which in case of accidental separation closes the air pipe instantly, thus allowing the brakes to be used at once on the rest of the train; and the very low price at which it is furnished thus enabling its use on freight as well as passenger trains. In this last sense it is peculiarly adapted to the railways of Brazil, owing to the steep grades and sharp curves of these lines, which renders the use of power brakes on freight cars quite as necessary as those of passenger trains.

It is designed to fit the entire rolling stock of the Leopoldina railway with these brakes, thus testing the system on an extended scale as this is the first road in Brazil to adopt this improvement. The other roads, especially those of the metre guage, will undoubtedly watch the result with interest.

NORMAN.

THE NEW RAILWAY LAW.

The following general regulations for the government of railways which shall procure concessions from the government, have been adopted by the minister of agriculture. The decree confirming these regulations was promulgated on the 29th ult. and is numbered 7,959. Owing to the great length of the regulations, and the great mass of detail which possesses but slight interest for the general reader, we append only an abstract of the important provisions, taking care to preserve the order and subject treated in each article so that reference can easily be made to the law itself for the details. The general provisions of the law are as follows:

DECREE NO. 7,959, OF DECEMBER 29, 1880.

Article 1 treats of the privileges and favors granted to railways including the gratuitous cession of the national or unoccupied lands necessary for nd bed, stations, warehouses and othe v specified in the contract, with the right of disap propriating according to law of private property that may be necessary for the same purpose; the use of timber and other material indispensable for the construction of the road that may exist on public or unoccupied lands; exemption from import duties on rails, machinery, instruments, and other objects destined for the construction of the road, including coal for the shops and traffic, on the presentation of a detailed list of the objects, the mpany being subject to a restitution of the duties and the payment of a fine equal to twice their value if without permission of the government and payment of the respective duties it alienates any of the objects thus imported; the preference in equality circumstances in the working of mines in the privileged zone, the government in the marking the number of favors to be conceded and the conditions to which the company will be subject; the preference in the acquisition in alternate lots during the construction of the road, of public lands along the road, at the minimum price fixed by the law of Sept. 18th, 1850, if the lands are distributed to colonists at a price not exceeding tha which may be fixed by the government, the company to pay the maximum price fixed by the same law if the lands are not distributed to immigrants within five years from the conclusion of the road.

Article 11 establishes that the privilege shall lapse if the company is not incorporated within the term fixed in the privilege.

fixed in the privilege.

Article III establishes that the company shall be organized in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, shall have a representative or legal domicil in the empire, and questions that may arise aside from those provided for by the clauses of the privilege shall be resolved in accordance with Brazilian legislation.

Article IV fixes a term for the commencement of the work after the approval of general plan and profile and for its interrupted continuance until the term fixed for its conclusion.

Article v determines that duplicate plans of all works shall be submitted to and approved by the government before the work of construction can be commenced.

Article vines a terminate incorporation of a general plan and profile which may be presented in sections extending from one obligatory point to another. The general plan, on a scale of 1 to 4,000, shall have the road marked in a continuous red line with the distances in kilometers from the starting point, the distance of the trail of the starting point. the length of the straight portions, and the origin, end, development, radius and direction of the curves it shall also give the configuration of the surface by eans of three-meter profile curves for a zone a least 50 meters wide on each side of the line, with indications of campos, torests and stony ground, and as far as possible of the divisions of property, unoccupied lands and mines. The profile, on izontal scale of 1 to 4,000, and a vertical scale of to 400, shall show by black and red lines, the natural ground, and the levels of the cuttings and embankments, showing by means of three horizontal lines below: 1st, the distances in kilometers from the starting point; 2nd, the extension and indica tions of the grades, counter-grades and the extension of the levels; 3rd, the extension of the straight portions and the development and radius of the curves. On the general plan and profile shall be indicated the positions of the stations, stop-ping-places, obras d'arte and ways of transverse nunication, and the profile shall be accompanied by a certain number of transverse sections including the type section of the road on a scale of 1 to 100. Article VII fixes a term after the approval of the general plan and profile in which the company shall

present complete plans and specifications of all works necessary for the road stations and dependencies; maps of all properties to be disappro priated; lists of bridges, viaducts, small bridges and culverts with their principal dimensions, position in the line, system of construction and amount of works; table of the quantity of excavations with an approximate classification of the materials and mean distance of transportation; table of the alignments, radii of curves, authenticated note-books of the topographical, geodesic and astronomical operations; designs on natural scale of rails and accessories, and the data and information that the company may collect regarding the population, industries, commerce, wealth and mineral composi tion of the zone traversed by the line. The plans of the obras d'arte shall consist of horizontal and longitudinal projections and horizontal and transverse sections on a scale of 1 to 100 and these of the most important stations and bridges can, with previous consent of the government, at the time they are to be constructed.

Article, vit1 establishes that the government may, before approving the plans, make at the expense of the company the surveys necessary for their examination, may modify the plans as it judges expedient and indicate the position of the strations and stopping-places. The company cannot, without express authorization, modify the approved plans, but it may, notwithstanding the approval of the profile, make the necessary modifications for the establishment of the obras d'arte, crossings and sidings indicated in the approved plan, and the approval of the plans cannot be invoked to justify the revocation of any of these conditions.

Article ix fixes the minimum curve and maximum grade and the division of the line into sections of service for the locomotives in such a way as to secure the greatest possible utilization of the motive power. The curves should have the greatest possible radius and those in contrary directions must be separated by a tangent of at least 10 metres. The grades and levels shall be joined by vertical curves of proper radius and development, and grades in contrary directions must be separated by at last 30 metres of level; strong grades are to be avoided on sharps curves and tunnels, and short curves and grades on and at the entrance to metallic bridges and viaducts. Stations and stopping-places shall by preference be located on straight and level portions

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH FARMER.

A very common type of farmer in France is the man who has received what we should call the education of a gentleman—that is to say, that he has been brought up at a first-rate public school, and has afterward learned farming scientifically at the Agricultural College of Grignon. Such a man is precious in the vine-growing districts, where new experiments have constantly to be tried to combat the phylloxers and to improve the quality of the vine-soil. A wealthy vine grower will pay a fine salary to a farmer capable of adding to the renown of his vintage, and it stands to reason that the farmer almost always ends by setting up for himself, when he marries a wife who brings him a dot. Another pretty common type of the French farmer is the one who has been obliged to sell off lands of his own through pecuniary distress, but who continues to occupy his old dwelling, and farms the land that was once his for its new owners. This man is not likely to be very ambitious; fallure has made him wise, and he is inclined to think that his lot as a farmer is, on

Article VI fixes a term after the incorporation of ecompany for the presentation of a general plan diprofile which may be presented in sections tending from one obligatory point to another, the general plan, on a scale of 1 to 4,000, shall take the road marked in a continuous red lips with the distances in kilometers from the starting point, the length of the straight portions, and the origin, and, development, radius and direction of the curves; shall also give the configuration of the surface by eans of three-meter profile curves for a zone at ast 50 meters wide on each side of the line, with dications of campos, torests and stony ground, and sar as possible of the divisions of property, uncupied lands and mines. The profile, on a hor-

Generally speaking the French farmer is not a jolly soul. Whether he be a man of education or not, he settles down into a grub sort of life, faring frugally on soup and the chinnest of ordinary red win The stock of his soup is bacon, and he eats butcher's meat only twice a week, that is on Sunday and market day. When he attends market he makes a succulent déjeuner and drinks a good deal of beer afterward at the cafe. This is his only cheerful time; at ordinary seasons he is morose troubled about the weather; the conscription which is going to take his son into the army, and about politics, of which he understands just enough to be in constant dread of revolutions. He is a conservative, that is to say that he upholds the government of the day, whatever it is, fo government is popular with him, for every adminis tration finds it necessary to lay on new taxes. Taking him all round, however, the French farmer ought to be more contented than his English brother, for he has a much less inclement climate to contend with. A had harvest is not a common thing in France, and a succession of bad harvests neve occurs. It is lucky for the French farmer that th is so, for there are few French landlords who would be in a position to remit any part of a year's rent after a bad harvest. The rule in France is that farmers' rent must be paid, as punctually as lodgers' rent. If it be not paid, ejection is resorted to a once, and nobody thinks of looking upon the tenent as an ill-used man .- London Truth.

THE ARGOSY SHIPWRECK.

An Alagoas correspondent of the Cruze ro concerning the shipwreck of the British barkentine Argosy on the Barra Grande reefs that the vessel was abandoned by the captain and crew. and was then taken in charge by the authorities. The dryan was bound for New York with a cargo of coffee. The correspondent calls attention to the circumstances that the captain did not wish to give explanations, that he did not seek aid from the people near by who are all accustomed to the sea that only seven hundred and some odd bags of coffee vere saved and that there was none left on board although the manifest showed a shipment of four thousand bags, that the shipwreck coincided with certain occurrences in the American market to which the cargo was destined, that the vessel beached with its bow to the west and at angles to the coast line, and that the captain is the owner of the vessel. The implications contained in this letter are such that nothing short of a rigid nvestigation will be satisfactory.

Another account of the occurrence is to the effect that the representatives both of the shippers and of the owners went to the scene of the disaster to save the cargo. A conflict of jurisdiction arising, the juiz de direito of Alagóas ordered all work on the discharge of cargo to be stopped until the conflicting claims should be settled. In the meantime the vessel and cargo became a total loss. Of course the vessel was in charge of the local authorities all this time, and upon them and the juiz rests a great part of the blame for the failure to save the cargo. The letter to the Cruzziro scens to be designed to prejudice the case against the captain and to cover up the remarkable decision of the juiz.

THE decrease in the debt of the United States during the month of October was \$7,103,754.68.

IT IS said that from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is invested in telephone enterprises in the United States.

THE American Dairyman gives the information that the dairy industry of the United States represents an investment of over \$1, 300,000,000, and an annual production of butter and cheese of over \$350,000,000 pounds of cheese and 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter are made annually. Of the total amount of butter rained in the United States, New York produces, 145,000,000 pounds yearly, and 100,000,000 pounds of cheese. Of this immense production of butter and cheese but a comparatively trifling amount is exported. During the year ending June 30, 1879, the total value of these two articles exported was only \$18,000,000.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The gross receipts of the Pirapetinga railway in December were 9,815\$500. The number of passengers carried was 1,840.

sengers carried was 1,849.

—Two regular trains a day are now running on the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway. The second was inaugurated on the 1st inst.

The minister of agriculture, it is said, will visit São Paulo in April, travelling over its railways and investigating the state of its agricultural industries.

—The receipts of the Paulista railway during the five months ending November 30 aggregated 948,-472\$140, and the expenditures 321,822\$604, leaving a balance of 626,649\$536.

—The minister of agriculture has extended the special rates recently adopted on the Dom Pedro II line in the transportation of milk, vegetables, etc., to all government and guaranteed roads in the empire. A reduction of 50 per cent. is required.

—Decree 7,918, of November 25, 1880, approves the tariffs and regulations for the transport of passengers and merchandise on the União Valenciana line; between Desengano and Rio Preto, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The November receipts of the Feira de Sant-Anna branch of the Bahia Central railway were 11, 282\$890 and the expenditures 11,190\$,320. The number of passengers carried was 2,714, of which 2,172 were second class.

—São Paulo papers of the 10th inst, state that the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway sustained considerable damage from the heavy rains of the 9th. The bridge over the Guararema was carried away, and communication was interrupted for the day.

—The recent change of chief engineer which the minister of agriculture made on the Bahia railway actension has resulted in a large number of resignations on the part of the subordinates. The autocratic system of government does not seem to give unalloyed pleasure to railway men.

—The gross receipts of the Leopoldina railway in December were 112,982\$570, of which 23,609\$-390 were received from 11,133 passengers and 69,-109\$240 from 4,301½ tons of freight. The freight traffic included 2,000 tons of coffee. The gross receipts for December, 1879, were 79,176\$357.

—The Tribuna do Pewo, of Macahé, Rio de Janeiro, says that the engineer of the "Macahé a Campos" railway has ordered the construction of a saloon car in the shops of that line at Imbetiba. The car will be built to accomodate 40 passengers and will be wholly of Brazilian materials except the wheels and flooring.

—The government has approved the following special rates for the transportation of milk, fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, etc., over the Dom Pedro II railway, the rates being for each ton over one billometer.

—The 4th annual report of the Carangola railway, just issued, gives the returns of that line for the year ending June 30, 1880. The gross receipts of the line for the year were 256,029\$730 and the expenditures 240,822\$255, leaving a balance of 15,207\$435. Applying this balance to past deficits reduces their total to 24,540\$298. The line has a total extension, including the Itahapoana branch, of 127 kilometers. The cost of construction thus far has been 3,714,358\$158, which gives an average of 29,244\$ per kilometer.

—In reply to complaints against the present acting director of the Bahia railway extension, Mr. Julius Pinkas, because of his nationality, the department of agriculture finds it necessary to announce that Mr. Pinkas is a naturalized Brazilian, that he was employed on certain specified works in Austria and Hungary, that he possesses competent diplomas, that he was recommended to the Brazilian government by the Institute of Vienna, that he had served on the Ceará séca commission, on the Baturité railway, and has been engineer-in-chief of the Santio Amaro railway of Bahia. Decorations were bestowed upon him by the government for his services on the Baturité line. As there seems to be no question as to Mr. Pinkas' fitness for his present position, would it not have been better if the government had disregarded this petty clamor against him because of his foreign birth?

THE agricultural and live stock returns from Australasia are very favorable this year. From various colonial accounts, if a popers that 2, 750,000 acres of land were under wheat in the last harvest, being two and a half times the area under wheat there ten years ago, and within 300,000 of the wheat acreage of the United Kingdom. The approximate number of live stock in the whole of Australasia for the present year was—of horses, 1,050,000, horned cattle, 7,510,000; sheep, 65,400,000 and pige, 800,000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -A scarcity of money in small denominations is reported from Piauhy
- —The custom house receipts at Santos for year 1880 amounted to a total of 5,902,782\$945.
- -The first drove of cattle of the season for the Pelotas slaughtering establishments arrived at that place about the 20th ult. It was composed of 236
- —The December receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 770,671\$643, provincial 106, 782\$787; and of the internal revenue office 52,
- —The exportation of slaves from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro during the last four years amounted to 6,489, as follows: 1,271 in 1877, 1,677 in 1878, 2,212 in 1879, and 1,329 in 1880.
- -The Fornal do Recife announces the arrival at o on the 27th ult. of José Maria da Conceição, Jr., who is on his way to put up the Rocas light house. The structure has been deposited in the marine arsenal for several years.
- -The proprietor of the Sant'Iago plantation, in —The proprietor of the Sant'Iago plantation, in Alagoas, Joaquim Marinho dos Santos, was assas-sinated on the 16th ult. by his slave Manoel. The assassin was captured on the following day. The cause of the crime was the brutal treatment received by the slave, whose right ear had been cut off by the master.
- _The Pernambuco provincial president has nominated a commission to carry into execution a law passed by the recent provincial assembly which ap propriates 100,000\$ for the erection of a sugar mill at the Isabel orphan's colony. The sum mentioned is designed to purchase all necessary machinery, instruct a suitable building and meet the expenses of the first year's crop.
- -The provincial government of Minas Gerae has granted a thirty years' concession to João Borges Ferraz, and others, for the construction of gas works in the city of Juiz de Fóra. The nachinery will be exempted from provincial imposts and taxes and the works must be in opera-tion within two years. The city council is author-ized to contract for the illumination of the city on the terms of the recent contract imposed upon the Rio company.
- -The customs and internal revenue receipts at Pernambuco during the year 1880, as comp with the four preceding years, were as follows:

consulado customs

.000 12.273.040\$177 2.781.642\$998 702,213\$120 7,941,969 894 2,070,662 979 634,350 546 8,006,888 126 1,978,016 664 550,934 413 1878. 1877, 9,408,080 617 1,879,345 625 574,366 728 1876, 7,511,794 103 1,672,263 379 571,766 611 1872, 14,325,634 471 1,712,508 872 830,322 984

-The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom house and internal revenue office, as co pared with the same month of preceding years,

1880, 1,095,497\$032 371,999\$898 1879, 1,005,859 963 317,014 059 1878, 791,543 640 251,717 698 1877, 806,325 842 236,325 688 1876, 773,276 897 200,231 019 69,563\$647 76,540 156 52,970 787 74,058 092

—A letter to the Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, from S. Leopoldo, states that a man Grande do Sul, from S. Leopoldo, states that a mannamed Rocha Gil entered that town on the 29th ult, with a slave boy tied to a vicious mule. After parading his strange team in front of a blacksmith's shop for a time, he had shackles and chains fastened on the boy, after which he drove him thus heavily weighted out of town. This brutal thing was done in sight of the whole town. The cause was an attempted flight by the slave. And still, slavery is of our civilization.

The Fortaleza, Ceara, correspondent of Jorn complains that the retiring city council of that place complains that the retiring city council of that place made a very scandalous contract just before the expiration of its term. It granted a to years' mon-opoly to a patriot for the supply of the city with beef on the basis of \$50 res per kills. for fresh and \$5000 per kills for salted or dried. We fear the Tornal correspondent is just a little too particular If the capital of the empire can stand such little aldermanic jokes, octainly the capital of Ceará should submit without complaint.

-The Visconde do Livramento, of Pernambuco has given 50 per cent, of the proceeds of the auction sale of the cargo taken from the Italian brigintine Vincenzo, amounting to 4,649\$700, to the into the donor's possession through a contract be tween himself and the French consul, against which tween hinself and the French consul, against which the master of the vessel protested in vain. It is probable that the hospital has no "conscience fund," and the money will go into the general cash box. The vessel was also sold at auction, but the Visconde failed to get it through the sharp practice of his

- -The municipal debt of São Paulo amounts to 302,963\$620
- -The provincial assembly of São Paulo met in provisional session on the 11th inst.
- -It is said that the Ypiranga lottery of Sac Panlo will be drawn on the 26th prox
- —The provincial internal revenue receipts of the city of Rio Grande for the year 1880 amounted to 685,932\$880.
- -São Paulo was visited by a severe wind and rain storm on the afternoon of the 11th inst. dur-ing which considerable damage was done.
- -The Commercial Association of Rio Grande Sul has resolved to place a life-size portrait of the minister of agriculture in its assembly room.
- -It is announced that the São Paulo provinc assembly will pass a prohibitory tax on the introduc-tion of slaves into that province within a very few days.
- -An assassination took place at Itatiba, S. Paulo, on New Year's day, in which Joaquim José de Oliveira stabbed his brother-in-law, Daniel Lopes, in the public highway.
- -The Rio Grande do Sul provincial governmen has recently contracted a new loan of 100,000\$ with Joaquim José de Assumpção at an annual interest charge of 8 per cent.
- -A planters club was organized at Pindamonhai gaba, São Paulo, on the 8th ult. There was great enthusiasm and vigorous demands for protection against the uncertainties of the future.
- -An assassination occurred at Cordeiros. Cantagallo. on the 2nd inst. in which João de Andrade, a Portuguese, was killed by Pascal Segredo, an Italian. The assassin escaped.
- -A meeting of planters was held at Lim São Paulo, on the 6th inst, for the purpose of organizing a club. A commission was appointed to report on an organization on the 16th.
- -It is reported that the province of Rio Grande do Sul, will nominate two German-born Protestants for the next General Assembly, the elections for which will take place toward the close of the year.
- —The aggregate emancipation fund quotas of the rovince of Parahyba for 1875 and 1880 is 147, province of 718\$422, of which 88, 324\$765 has been exper The total number of 59,393\$658 remains. emancipations is 183.
- -The Gazeta de Porto Alegre reports a bad outlook for the bean crop of Rio Grande do Sul this year. The heavy rains and cold weather has done much harm to the young plants, and also to the cereal crops, with the exception of rice.
- -The number of emancipations in the province of Rio de Janeiro up to to-day, under the law of 1871, is 1,096. The quotas of the emancipation fund for 1875 and 1880 amount to 1,001,896\$642, of which 693,560\$622 remains unexpended.
- -Eighty slaves belonging to the Messrs. Fontours, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, have been recently declared free through a failure to matriculate them in accordance with the law. In such case they have been legally free since September, 1873.
- -The aggregate quotas of the emancipation fund for the province of Maranhão for the two distributions of 1875 and 1880, is 390,787\$412, and the amount expended is 254,838\$911, leaving an unexpended balance of 135,948\$501. The number of slaves emancipated in these two distribution is 459
- -We see by our Pará exchanges that the agent of ectric Light Co., Mr. John C. Bi arrived in that city on the 20th ult. Mr. Branner proposes to first make a careful search for the desired fibre for the Edison carbon arch, in the near neighborhood of Pará, after which, should the on be favorable, he will go up the Amazon.
- -Announcements are still made in São Paulo. that the new "Santa Cruz" lottery machine is about to be publicly tested. This wonderful machine seems afflicted with successive postponements very much like the lottery itself. If this humburg goes or much longer there'll go up one long cry for an indefinite postponement in order to rid the country
- -The Fornal do Recife relates that the British bark Petunia, bound from Swansea to Algoa Bay with coal, arrived at Pernambuco on the 31st ult. with one of the crew in irons. The prisoner, a leaving Swansea, and concealed himself in the hold. It was thought that he had fallen overboard. Some It was thought that he had halten overboard. Some days after a sailor was sent into the hold to see what was the matter with the pump, when he was attacked by the crazy man, who not only inflicted severe wounds upon him but kept the whole crew at bay. A passing vessel was hailed, and by uniting their crews the maniac was captured and ironed. He was delivered over to the British consul at

- -The corner stone of a new theatre was laid at ntos on the 5th inst.
- —A temporary market place was opened at Santos on the on the 8th inst.
- -The December customs receipts of the province of Paraná were 15,301\$053.
- -The December customs receipts of the port of Rio Grande do Sul were 227.575\$580.
- -The inauguration of steam navigation on the Rio Jequitinhonha, Bahia, took place on the 3rd
- -The republic of San Domingos has appe Mr. Miguel Wolff as its consular agent at Per-
- -A recent auction of donations at the public garden of Campinas resulted in a total product of 8 000 8
- -The government has appointed Dr. José Caetano de Andrade Pinto as engineer of the Dom Pedro II extension
- -Telegraphic communication between the city of Rio Grande do Sul and São José do Norte wa opened on the 1st inst.
- ... Thirty slaves have been freed in Diamantina. Minas Geraes, at a cost of 25,450\$ to the emancipa-tion fund and of 750\$ to the private savings of the claves themselves
- -The number of deaths from yellow fever in the city of Rio de Janeiro from the 1st to the 12th inst, inclusive, was only six. During the same period of last year the number of deaths was 29.
- -The Tribuna of S. Carlos do Pinal, São Paulo, elates that two masked men recently broke into the house of José Castilho, of that place, during his absence, and carried away 8,000\$ in money and papers to the value of 4,000\$.
- -A recent letter from Santa Catharina to the Cruzerro says that the Argentine government is about to establish a naval flotilla on the upper Paraná. The enterprise of the Argentines in pushing their settlements into the province of Paraná is confirmed.
- -The annual report of the Misericordia hospital at Campos shows that the total number of patients received in 1880 was 666 and the number discharged 667. The number of poor patients received was 553, and the number of deaths 138. Of the deaths, II were from yellow fever.
- -The mortality statistics of Campos, Janeiro, for the year .1880 shows that the total number of burials in the public and private cemeteries of the city was 910, of which 756 were free and 154 were slave. The number of births durning the year was 666 and of marriages 79. There were no slave marriages during the year
- -The corvet Principe do Grão Para was at the disposal of Messrs. O. A. Derby and Monteiro de Barros, the commission sent by the government to examine the phosphate deposits on Rata island, one of the Fernando de Noronha group. The commission arrived at Fernando on the 27th ult., and returned to Pernambuco on the 1st inst.
- -Two glorious expeditions into the wilds of Matto Grosso, according to a Jornal correspondent, have recently taken place under the direction of the president of that province, the Barão de Maracajú They were sent out in pursuit of Indians who had been committing murders, and ravaging the frontier settlements, and were under the comm frontier settlements, and were under the command of two army officers. The two parties returned to Cuiabá early in November and, amid great popular rejoicings, presented the fruits of their campaign. One party brought back 48 macaws and some rare curiosities for the president's private museum. The other, not finding any macaws and specimens, brought in 17 prisoners, 5 women and 12 children. There were great rejoicings over the prisoners—fireworks, music, and artillery salutes. The savages were at once "catechized" and baptized as a pre-paratory step to a new civilization under the penalty of being whipped—to which, after due explanation, they gracefully submitted. They were kept in jai they gracefully submitted. They were kept in jail for a short time and were then sent back to their avage companions to convert them to the manners beliefs of civilization. A warm discus grown up over this step-some arguing that the risoners—especially the temales—should not have een returned to their savage state.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has recently rendered a report on the origin of fires in which it is distinctly shown that certain kinds of black silk are subject to spontaneous combustion. Several cases are cited where fires are traced directly to this cause, not only in stores and varehouses, but on railway trains and steamships. The cause lies in the use of certain processes and chemicals by which the weight of the material is greatly increased — sometimes fourfold. These chemicals are highly combustive, especially in the compounds formed in the dycing processes.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

-The extraordinary session of the General Assembly, convened on the 9th of October last for the consideration of the projected electoral reform bill, came to an end on the 10th inst. The greater part of this session has been occupied by the Senate in discussing the bill—the Chamber having held scussing the bill—the only 20 sessions in all. At the joint session at the Senate chamber on the 10th the Emperor closed the legislature with the following brief address:

August and most worthy representatives of the

I feel the greatest satisfaction in communicating to you that the good relations of amity continue between the empire and foreign powers. Public tranquillity has suffered no disorder.

I thank you for the solicitude with which you have iddressed yourselves to electoral reform, the of the convocation of this extraordinary session.

August and most worthy representatives of the

In decreeing this reform, with the end of as the liberty and honesty of elections, you have cor-responded patriotically to the national will. This extraordinary session is closed.

The Senate amendments to the electoral reform bill came up for concurrence in the Chamber on the 7th inst. and were at once adopted without discussion. The final editing of ths bill was acomplished at the same session. The hill was sauctioned by the Emperor on the 9th by decree No. 3,029.

-Aside from the passage of the electoral reform bill no legislation of note has been accomplished since our last report. On the 7th, petitions from some German Catholics against Protestant representation were received in the Chamber, and Deputy Leoncio de Carvalho presented a project of law governing the admission of foreign-born citizens to full political rights.

MUNICIPAL BALANCE SHEET.

The municipal balance sheet for the year 1880 according to a report presented to the council on the 8th inst., shows the following receipts and expen ditures :

RECEIPTS.

Deposits	
	1,354,438 512
EXPENDITURES.	
Public revenue, Deposits withdrawn	1,131,614\$582 85,010 246
Balance remaining Consisting of: Deposits Public funds	

AN ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE

It is known that during the years from 1875 to-1880 the government has expended large amount in the service of colonization, as follows:

1875—76...... 4,385,684\$905 1876—77..... 5,502,054\$682 1876—77 5,502,054\$682 1877—78 ... 9,773,667\$000 1878—79 ... 6,130,633\$000 Total, 4 years.. 25,792,039\$587

Very well. The province of Rio Grande has not expended in 30 years more than 800 contos upon provincial colonization, and with this sum it has founded the flourishing colonies of Santa Cruz (with a present population of 12,000 souls and an independent municipality, one of the richest and most prosperous in the whole province), Santo Angelo, Nova Petropolis and Mont'Alverne, in which bout 30,000 colonists are living in real abundance.

This example proves that what could have been effected with the 25,000 contos which have been expended by the imperial government, has been wn away purely through a lack of system and mpetent employees.

Had the government ceded only to,000 out of these 25,000 contos to the province of Rio Grande, we would have established with them 400,000 industrious colonists, who would have transformed the province into the granary of all South Americ -Gazeta de Porto Alegre, Dec. 27.

THE total transactions of the New York Clearing organiza ount for any one year since its daily average for the year was \$126,466,232.85, and transaction for any one day (Nov. \$202,558,252.11. The largest de largest 1879) was \$202,558,252.11. balance was \$11,208,025.20 on Nov. 13, 1879, of balance was \$11,200,025,20 on Nov. 13, 1079, of which \$8,300,000 was paid in goldacoin—about 15½ tons in weight. The total-transactions of the Clearing House since its organization—27 years—amount to \$574,849,719,103.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct information Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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do	for six months do do \$ 5.00
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Agents in New York:

7AMES S: MACKIE & SON,

194 Broadway

194 Broadway.

Rio de Janeiro, January 15th, 1881.

THE installation of a new municipal council for this city has been one of the important events of the opening year. It has been an open secret for a very long time that the municipal administration of Rio de Janeiro has not been wholly free from grave abuses, and that its revenues and patronage had become the perquisites of individua's rather than a public charge. Contracts were entered into not in the interests of the public but in those of the council, and concessions were granted through favor and purchase rather than through an impartial observance of the law. As a result the city has been grossly misgoverned and robbed, and its citizens have been defrauded of every benefit growing out of a just and economical administration. What the new council will do to remedy this state of affairs time alone will tell, but it should be noted that several steps in the right direction bave already been taken. At the meeting of the new council on the 8th instant, its first act was to dismiss the engineer-director of municipal works and to order his prosecution. Propositions were presented annulling the contract for repairing the city pavements as it has not been fulfilled; asking for a list of all existing contracts and specifying that no new contract not yet put into execution shall be valid without the approval of the present council; closing all the books of the city council requiring hereafter that the books of registered contracts "shall be written consecutively, without blank lines ;" providing that the accountant shall present monthly balances of the various accounts; requiring the amount of cash in the municipal treasury, and the amount already expended on this year's account; and requiring also a statement showing the amounts and character of the deposits now in the munlcipal treasury. Should all these measures be conscientiously carried out the result must be a great gain to the city. It may unmask not a little of "crookedness," but the discredit of all that can be more easily borne than a continuation of the system under which the city has long been governed. The new council has our best wishes.

The course pursued by Counselor Saraiva and his ministerial colleagues in offering their resignations to the Emperor on the 8th inst. is one which will commend itself to all thinking men. At first sight there seemed to be no reason whatever for such a course. The ministry had been successful in carrying out its policy and in securing the adoption of its measures. There had been no vote of want of confidence in the assembly; there had been no expression of distrust and disapprobation either from the Emperor or from the people. In a marked degree the prime minister and his colleagues are enjoying a very large measure of public to discharge an ordinary cargo, and that

confidence and esteem. There have been mistaken enunciations of policy and mistaken acts of administration, but on the whole and in comparison with preceding ministries, the present cabinet has many reasons to congratulate itself. There has been a conspicuous absence of the scandals which have marked many preceding administrations, and there has been an unquestioned effort to administer the laws in the interests of the whole country. In view of these circumstances there seems to be no cause whatever for the retirement of Counselor Saraiva and his colleagues; on the contrary there are many important reasons why they should remain in power, as it is evident that no change could possibly be made for the better at this time. The reason given by the prime minister for the tender of the resignations of himself and colleagues was that they had been chosen to carry through a project of electoral reform; in that task they had finally been successful, and their work was therefore finished. It is well understood that the special work for which Counselor Saraiva was called to perform was the preparation of a project of electoral As this was the one task given reform. him, it became expedient that he should seek either to retire or to attain a new confirmation of his tenure of office, and that too on general grounds. As might have been foreseen, the Emperor wisely declined to receive the tendered resignations, and expressed his wish that the present ministry should continue in power as it commanded his fullest confidence. From this time forward the ministry enters upon a new and confirmed lease of power, and without any known restrictions as to special legislation It is now free to enter upon any policy which it may consider to be of prime importance. In securing this result, although it is known that he sincerely wishes to retire to private life, Counselor Saraiva taken a step which not only strengthens his position, but clears the way for any policy which he may choose to adopt.

> In view of the increased costs and delays attendant upon the loading and unloading of vessels in this port under the new health regulations, it would certainly seem to be a matter of high policy for the government to give the subject its immediate and thoughtful consideration. Commerce is not a speculative enterprise which seeks to coin money at the expense of the country, but it is one of the great agencies which contribute directly to its development and wealth. It follows, therefore, that every thing which facilitates and extends commerce adds directly to the wealth-producing forces of the country. In what light, then, shall we view these restrictive health regulations of the port? It is essential, even absolutely necessary that every precaution shall be taken to keep down epidemic diseases and to preserve the good health of the city, but does this require all the vexatious, quibbling regulations which have been imposed? At the same time that all vessels are ordered away from the wharves and immediate neighborhood of the city, to prevent all possible communication of yellow fever, the very worst practices are permitted and continued in this city, out of which an epidemic-if we should have one-would unavoidably spring. The filthy and indecent practices which are here permitted in the open street, are enough in themselves to keep the germs of epidemic alive in our midst, and yet the board of health is oblivious to it all. At this very moment there is an impending epidemic of small-pox in the city, but not one word from our sanitary Rip Van Winkles and the press. Or the contrary the vessels are ordered so far away that it now takes fully two months

too at a very great expense. Literally there is not one particle of consideration and accommodation in the port authorities of this city. They seem to think that commerce can stand the strain, so they make the most of it. A few days since the Lamport & Holt agents in this city, Messrs Norton, Megaw & Co., asked permission from the customs authorities to place one of their steamers alongside a government hulk in order to discharge a heavy shaft consigned to the coasting line of steamers. The customs authorities referred the petitioners to the board of health, who in turm referred them to the minister of empire, who next passed them on to the department of marine. In the last case the agents altered the terms of the petition and requested permission to move the hulk to the steamer, but the marine wiseacres decided such a step would involve a risk for the hulk and it could never be done. And during all this temporizing and want of jurisdiction, important interests were being sacrificed and losses incurred for which there is no apparent remedy. Instead of building railways to the moon, why will not the government give a little of its time and attention to the practical and urgent needs of this port?

Now is the time to gird this devoted and heroic city with Dr. Maximiano's electric current, and to embellish its aquiline nose with Dr. Fort's anti-malarial muzzle. Let the streets be flooded with Augustus Cæsar's disinfecting fluid, and let the dwelling places of the canalha be rendered odoriferous with Dr. Rego Filho's "No. 1." The anchorage for merchant vessels should be immediately moved to the sprawn beds of Piedade, where commerce and crabs may lie down together in undisturbed repose and dream of the coming tide. The enforcement of wise and precautionary port regulations should now be doubly intensified; let no sea captain, nor seaman, come within one mile of the "Black Bottle" under the penalty of death; let no vessel discharge more rapidly than one lighter a week under the penalty of confiscation; and let no one go abroad on the waters at night but thieves, boarding-houses runners and smugglers. Confine the water police within their homes, lest an excess of zeal should bring them to an untimely end. Announce to the world that this port is wide open for trade, that it wants to trade badly; but let it be known that there must be no undue haste, no favors and profits to outsiders, and plenty of "back sheesh" to "grease the ways." As a customary precaution against the breaking out of dangerous epidemics let all future street cleaning operations be confined to the Rua do Ouvidor between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; let the number of fragrant cow stables in each block be doubled, for the breath of the kine is sweet with newmown hay; let the streets and public places be rendered still more beautiful and primitive and balmy with an additional number of Fluminensian urinals, as a token of our civilization and of our observance of sanitary laws; and then let the president of the board of health arise from his deep repose, like Rip Van Winkle, and tell us some good old stories of the years that are gone. Let peace and placidity rest upon the sun-kissed tiles and parallelopipedons of this devoted city; and let the winds and rains conspire together for its protection. Let the old city fathers retire into a well-earned repose and enjoy the fruits of their toil; and let their successors while away the summer hours in a faithful examination of inherited accounts and contracts. Rejoice that the toil and turmoil of the Chamber of Deputies has come to a satisfactory and well-paid end; and be glad that the nightmare of political and religious liberty will no longer disturb

and Cotegipe. Shed bitter tears over the untimely fate of the great Brazilian Beaulieu, Affonso Celso, who sought to enrich his beloved country by taxes, and exchange tinkerings, and coffee speculations at public expense, for had he reigned long enough and had there been money enough there might have been left some slight token of his once predominant influence in public affairs. Cherish the "corner-stone of our civilization" so that Martim Francisco may not perish, and Martinho Campos may not be "bulldozed" into drawing his revolver in defence of his property. Let liquid stucco be poured into the broken walls of Pedregulho, and solid balm upon the wounds of the discarded S. Pedro arbitrators. Let the city revel in the luxury of cheaply-transported Minas cheese and bananas, and let that cornucopia of bovine and porcine wealth at Santa Cruz be filled and emptied upon us with lavish hand. Let "essencialmente agricola" be written in letters of gold above the broad entrance to the department which holds the fruits of the soil, of the mine and of the sea in the hollow of its hand. Let the coming year abound with immigrants and imported capital, and let the heart of the patriot rejoice that the future is unlimited. In short, let everybody subscribe for THE Rio News.

In a recent discussion of the interests and needs of Brazilian agriculture, the Jornal do Commercio mentions, among other things, the necessity of acquiring free laborers through immigration to replace the anticipated loss of labor through the abolition of slavery. It has now been a long time since this appeal was first made in behalf of agriculture, and its reiteration by legislators and journalists has been almost incessant. It has been the constant theme of the press and the pet theory of many a minister. It has been looked upon as the only salvation of Brazilian industry, the only resource of the country upon the final extinction of servile labor. In the position thus assumed there are two grave errors involved which will necessarily have an important bearing upon the final settlement of the question, and to which we would invite the thoughtful attention of Brazilian agriculturists. These errors are comprised in the belief that immigrants can be procured in anticipation of emancipation, and that in immigration lies the only hope of the existing agricultural industries. As to the first, it may be accepted as an economic axiom that no important influx of immigrants will take place as long as one single slave remains to curse Brazilian soil. Free and slave labor will not and can not exist together, and no intelligent free laborer, such as is needed here to-day, will voluntarily place himself in competition with a class whose servitude degrades the labor of the hand. As long as slavery exists, manual labor will be looked upon as the occupation of slaves; it will be degraded and despised; it will be meagerly paid and protected. This the immigrant knows full well, and, with the possible exception of some few hundreds whose very indifference proves their worthlessness, he will take good care not to expose himself and family to any such ban. In proof of this we need only refer to any agricultural community in Brazil; to call attention to the contempt and repulsion which the dominant classes have for manual labor, even to the "poor whites" who live upon the verge of starvation rather than work. This state of affairs is a legitimate outgrowth of slavery; it has existed in other slave-holding countries; it exists here. Free labor never went from the northern to the southern section of the United States, although there was a constant stream of it into the young states of the West. And yet, the South offered some of the highest advantages that an enterprising agriculturist could

a mild climate, fertile soil, and some of the most profitable products known. Besides that, European emigration never sought the Southern States, and shuns them even yet. There were efforts made to obtain immigrants long before the extinction of slavery, but they were marked failures. And even to-day, although emigrants are settling in various section of the South, the great stream of free labor is flowing steadily into the Western States where the blight of slavery was never felt and where the curse of unrequited servitude never rested upon the toil of one's own hands. As to the second error-the theory that there must be an importation of labor to supply the places of the slaves-it entirely overlooks the existence of the freedmen as a laboring element, and takes no account of the time which must necessarily elapse before a million of immigrants can be procured to supply the places now filled by slaves. It is unquestionably true that there will be great difficulties encountered in retaining the freedmen upon the plantations; some of them will go wholly wrong, and all will instinctively seek to escape from the scenes of their bitter serv-With the adoption, however, of a wise and humane policy in their treatment from this time forward, we believe that the great part of this anticipated exodus can be prevented and the ex-slave retained on the plantation as a free and paid laborer. The Brazilian planter can not possibly find a better and more faithful class of laborers than the blacks, providing he first wins and retains their confidence and regard. These freedmen now form not only the chief but the best laboring element in the southern section of the United States, and contrary to all predictions, they have proved themselves provident and faithful in the highest degree. They are acquainted with the methods of cultivation and with all the peculiarities of soil and climate; they are trustworthy andwhat is far more significant and promising -they are ambitious to acquire property and Such an element is to educate themselves. always conservative and law-abiding. Under proper treatment and favorable circumstances we see no reason why the Brazilian slave should not pursue the same course. And even admitting that his success will not be so great nor so immediate, his employment as a free laborer can not be otherwise than beneficial. It will be a mistaken policy, a highly dangerous policy to adopt any other course. A million and more of ex-slaves can not be turned out upon society with impunity with every avenue to employment and position closed against them. are idlers and vagrants enough in Brazil to tax her resources to the utmost; their number can not be increased without grave danger.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

The following circular from several wellknown flour manufacturers in Richmond, Virginia, makes the grave charge that a certain brand of flour of a high grade has been falsified by Messrs C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co. of New York, and that shipments of this counterfeit flour have been made to this city. The high standing of the manufacturers who bring this charge, and the extensive use of their brands of flour in this market, invests the question with unusual importance, the more so as the transaction tends to depreciate the value and unsettle the market of an article of prime necessity. It is well known that Richmond flour has long occupied a high place in this market, but that has not prevented the sale of very large quantities of other brands. Had Messrs. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co. wished to engage in the flour trade and to introduce new brands, the field was open, and the opportunity just as good as in the case of certain tern brands which have been successfully introduced on their own merits. It would

have taken time and good management, but those elements are necessary in all com mercial enterprises.

It is due, however, to say that the manage of the Rio house of C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co. is a gentleman who has been long and favorably known in this market, and no one here will believe that he knew anything of this illicit transaction. Whatever blame shall be attached to it-and it can not be too great nor too severe—such blame should justly rest upon the New York house where the falsification took place. It is an unpleasant task, at best, to expose and denounce any act of a business firm which has enjoyed a fair share of public confidence, but it is duty nevertheless that can not and should not be avoided. This transaction is one which will throw no little discredit upon American houses and American trade, and it can not therefore be condemned too severely; and unless some explicit explanation can be given of it-which scarcely seems possibleit should alienate all further confidence in men who have risked their character and credit in such an enterprise.

The circular issued by the Richmond manufacturers, which we translate from the Portuguese, is as follows:

CAUTION.

Messrs, C. McCulloch Beecher & Co., of New York, have for some months remitted to Messrs. C. McCulloch Beecher & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, diverse parcels of wheat flour, marked as ! Richmond Mills, Va.," which have been mentioned in circulars from Rio de Janeiro containing notices of their arrival and sale, as Richmond flour.

The flour in question was not manufactured in Richmond, Va. Messrs. C. McCulloch Beecher & Co. have purchased another quality of flour, scraped its own mark from the barrel heads at the place of shipment in New York, and stamped on the leaned head "Richmond Mills, Va.," purpose of deceiving the purchasers of flour in Brazil and thus injuring our honestly acquired reputation.

least 500 barrels of this spurious flour left for At least 500 barrels of this spurnous flour left for Rio de Janeiro by the steamer City of Rio de Ju-nio, which sailed from New York on the 5th of November, marked as "Richmond Mills, Va., 196, Fluminense, XX, Extra Family," but dispatched merely as "Fluminense." nerely as "Fluminense.

the undersigned, representing all the flour ing mills of Richmond, Virginia, declare that we have never sold one barrel of flour to Messrs. C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co., directly or by means of agents; by this we warn all our customers and friends to be on their guard against these fraudulent shipond flour, and that they should be of Richt ments of Kenmona flour, and that they should be careful from this time forward in making their purchases only in houses which are in a position to

urchase directly from our authorised agents.
For the HANALL CRENSHAW COMPANY,

Philip Haxall, pre For the GALLEGO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, P. C. Warwick, president.

DUNLOP & McCance.

WALKER & SAUNDERS. Richmond, Virginia, November 8, 1880.

LOCAL NOTES.

—It is reported that the Emperor and Empress will visit the province of Minas Geraes sometime

...There was a break in the water mains a few meters below the new São Bento reservoir on the inst. The pressure was sufficient to throw the

12th inst. The pressure was sufficient to throw the water some 25 or 30 feet into the air.

—Decree 7.961, of the 20th ult. concedes permission to Antonio José Martins Tourinho and Francisco Osorio Novaes do Amaral to open mines of silver and other metals in the municipality of Tubarão, Santa Catharina,

ormed that there is a large number of cases of small pox nowin the Gamboa hospital, principally Brazilians and Portuguese, and that the disease is on the increase. The indications are that unless prompt measures are taken, we shall have epidemic of it.

-We are indebted to Mr. Francis Curran, of the Sailors' Mission, and Mr. Luiz Liske, hospital in-Sailors' Mission, and Mr. Luiz Liske, hospital in-terpreter, for the information that 33 cases of yellow terpreter, for the information that 33 care of periods fever were admitted into the seaman's hospital at Jurujuha between December 1st and January 12th, 12 of whom died. The hospital is reported to be

12 of whom died. The hospital is reported to be in an excellent condition.

—A forgery was detected on the 12th inst. in which an individual (name suppressed) undertook to discount a bill at the Banco Rural with the forg ed endorsement of Monteiro Hime & Co. The guilty party was arrested and confessed that the endorsement was forged but that the signature to the document was genuine.

-The French packet Equateur left Lisbon for Brazil on the 9th inst.

-The next session of the General Assembly opens on the 3rd of May.

-The complaints of robberies committed or vessels at anchor in port have become alarmingly Will not s ome one investigate the water

-Decree 7,763, of the 14th of July last, extends the time conceded to the Nacional Brazileira mining association for working mines at Caethè, Minas Geraes, to 50 years.

-The Princess Isabel and her husband have sen 400\$ to the sufferers in the Itajahy inundation ions thus far received here aggregate 19, 955\$.

-And now the Diario Official has undergone another change. Hereafter it will be issued in the afternoon, as before the meeting of the late legis.

-Dr. Jeronymo Moraes Jardim has resigned his position as director of public works in this city.
What will now become of Pedregulho and the water works, no one can tell.

-After several feverish sessions since the expir ation of its term of office, the old city council gave way to the new on the 7th inst. The municipal res and fishes were given up with too evident

—The minister of agriculture, Counselor Baar-que de Macedo, has accepted the honorary pres-idency of the "Companha Zoutechnica e Agricola do Brazil." The function of this society is the agricultural education of poor boys.

—The Visconde de Pelotas, minister of war, sailed for Rio Grande do Sul on the 12th inst. During his absence the portfolio of war will be in the charge of Barão Homem de Mello, minister of

-The extraordinary session of the General Assembly came to an end on the 10th inst. extraordinary labors of the Chamber of Deputies are Between the 9th of October and the 10th now over. inst, the deputies met the extraordinary number twenty times.

The balance remaining in the government ings bank of this city on the 31st ult. was 9,987, 802\$850, which shows a decrease in deposits of 37, 423\$242 during the last half of December. The total decrease in deposits during the year 1880 was 1,154,207\$912.

—The newspapers are informed that the de-partment of agriculture is preparing a statistical work on emancipation and its results. It will conwork of characterization and to results the population and of the number of liberations whether through the emancipation law or through private gift.

-Some burglars forced an entrance into the business house of Mr. Alexandre Wagner on the morning of the 10th inst. An attempt to open the safe failed, and the thieves succeeded only in securing 440\$ which had been left in the drawer of writing desk.

witting desk.

—In response to the petition of Morris N, Kohn for approval of the statutes of a city and domestic telegraph company, the minister of agriculture has decided that the company must first be organized before the approval can be given. It is a little inconsistent, but then that's what the minister distinct plant. thinks about it.

-- A telegram from Lisbon on the 10th inst, an nounces a brilliant reception to Deputy Joaquim Nabuco by the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies. Nation by the Portuguese Chamber of Deputtes.
The brilliant record of Deputy Nation, especially on the question of abolishing slavery, has made a very favorable impression on the other side of the Atlantic, and other no less flattering receptions for this one reason alone may be confidently anticipated.

-We would again call the attention readers in this city to the necessity of taking all precautions against thieves and burglars. Another epidemic of house-breaking seems to be just break ng out, judging from reports from various parts of the city. As the police never seem to be on guard, the city. and as the difficulties in the way of conviction are almost insuperable, there is no alternative but constant watchfulness. "Eternal vigilance"—and a shot-gun-"is the price of safety."

-The Atirador Franco is a new weekly journal, which began its career with the opening of the year. It is of convenient size and is well edited. It is, of course, very liberal in its principles, and enters upon its work with an excess of confidence and energy which is highly refreshing to the older and somewhat conservative members of the press.
We wish the Attirudor all success. The need of a weekly journal is very apparent here, and if our new contemporary will devote special attention to the condensation of news so as to make it a complete record of current events, we see no reason why it should not prove a success in every sense of the

-The publication of petitioners for the establish ment of the "Grande Banco Hypothecario" continues. As a rule these petitioners are agricul-turists who intend to borrow from the new bank as on as it is started. Their zeal is therefore slightly

-The great military review of the 12th came of at Copacabana as announced. There were fully There's nothing like a mid-summer review to bring out all the latent energy of a soldier.

FIRLY INON MAKING IN ENGLAND.

In the reign of Edward III, iron was so scarce that the pots, spits and frying pans of the royal kitchen were classed among the king's jewels. Up to the end of the fifteenth century, English iron was not only dearer but inferior to that manufacture! on the continent. During the fifteenth century the manufacture of iron began to be extensive in sex, where the ore and tumber for smelting abounded, and iron mills soon became numerous in abounded, and from mills soon became numerous: 3 the country. The lande I proprietors entered in 1 the business cagerly, and not only were many ancient houses enriched thereby, but several new men acquired wealth and founded families. In the forest of Dean also iron was largely smelted, but the land soon became denuded of trees in consequence of the exclusive use of charcoal for smel-ing; people became alarmed, and many edicts were fulminated restricting the manufacture of iron. Eventually the feeling became so strong, that from the time of the restoration the iron manufacture of England rapidly declined. Coal, as then used, injuriously affected the quality of the iron, and it was not till the beginning of the eighteenth century that steps were taken to overcome this difficulty.

COMMERCIAL

January 14th. value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. to the frazinan intress (spood, got)

do do in U. S.

coin at \$4.84 per £1. sig. 54.45 cc.
\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837

of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold.... 8\$889 Currency (paper) 2\$22
Value of £1 sterling 10 10\$6

EXCHANGE.

ACCHANGE.

January 5,—Limited transactions on London at 22 \(\)\frac{1}{2}\]
bank paper, and 28\(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to 22 \(\)\frac{1}{2}\]
hank paper, and 28\(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to 22 \(\)\frac{1}{2}\]
hank at \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\]
hank clothed with an advance of \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) d. on London, \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) on \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\)\frac{1}{2}\) \(\)\frac{1}{2

an, 8.—Market nmn and with unmanaged union. See Mondo.

limited. Six per cents 1,032\$,

an, 10.—Market inactive. Light transactions only on London at 22\$40, for bank paper, and 22\$4 and 22 13/16 for mercontile paper. Six per cents. 1,02\$\$.

at 223/0. 10 to the paper. Six per cents. 1,025 ft.

7an. 11... Market continues from but inactive. Six per c.
1,025 ft sovereigns 10/670, cash.
The following select

1/10.5%, sowering is 10.50pt, cash.

7.an. 12.—Market again receded 1/6d. The following sched le was issued by the English Bank and Bance Commer, alt 221/5d. on London, 421 and 422 reis on Paris, 5/3 rs. on Hamburg, Business very limited. Six per cents 1/0/2/\$* sovereigns 10.87.po, cash.

Jan. 13.—Vesterday's schedule general. Market inactive. Sis-per cents 1,025\$ and 1,026\$; sovereigns 10\$740 and 10\$750

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM JAN. 3rd, TO 12th, INCLUSIVE.

hares	Company	Price
25	Sanço do Brazil	274\$000
20	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	272 0.0
60	(ex-div.)	270 000
12	(outside sales)	272 000
393	,, hypothecary notes (4c)	90/2 :
8	,, ,, (1301)	**
671	" Predial hypoth. notes	76 . 0
21	,, do Commercio	195 00
50	, Nacional	24 (-)
3,	" Rural	238 640
(to	" Industrial	225 000
21	,, Commercial	70 %
20	Macahé e Campos R. R. debs Petropolis R. R	170 000
26	Carris Urbanos	200 ox
425721	, de Pelotas	10 000
120	Fidelidade Insurance Co	125 000
11 9/10	Garantia , , , ,	125 000
10	(outside sale)	125 000
12	Argos Flumineuse	421 000
8	Praca da Gloria	45 000
90	Six per cent apolices	1,025 664
60		1,022 000
13		1,021 00
229		1,020 000
33		1,018 00
47		1,015 00
70	, (outside sale)	
100	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
400		1,023 OC
533		1,022 00
20	., ,, ,,	
240	the " " y cook's make	1,020 00
80	Six per cents, Loan of 1868 (outside sale	7001/
100	4½ (1879) (outside sales)	20072
128		91.4
- 60	Sovereigns (for cash).	10
1,000		. 10 (1
1,50		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

-The Banco Mercantil, of Bahia, has declared a dividend of

BANK STATEMENT

oportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on December 31st, 1880.

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Barco do Brazil. Barco Rural Barco Rural Barco Holustrial. Barco do Commercio Barco Gommercial. English Bank. New London & Brazilian Bank. Total.	29 867 11.114 3-343 860 4.711 8.609 1.886	10.411 1.022 826 195 1.685 671 767	22.67 35.76 7.86 40.67

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1880. ASSETS.

Ditto discounted:

National Treasury bills	16,350,000\$000 13,808,605 669 3,213,410 035
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents. By Government bonds and shares. Scanities in liquidation. Sundries, balances of various accounts. Bills receivable. National Treasury account current.	539,065 000 319,036 000 4,283,475 969 2,971,080 268 1,320,191 189 6,799,802 266
Mortgage Department:	
Capital accountSupplemental loan	25,439,123 925 1,941,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans	14,145,130 664 722,504 402 2,086,074 350

Ken Paule	,, ,,,,	
Government Bonds:		
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value		
- 446 500\0000	5,716,394	050
Ditto. National loan of 1879, nominal value		
(8,090,500) oud	17,544,053	730
6: debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	(81,500	000
way Co	1,458,000	000
10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C. 1,302 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de	1,450,000	
Ouissaman company	641,088	000
165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	-4-1	
pos company	41,250	000
Cash	10,240,260	
Interest on bills payable next quarter	498,800	570

Sae Pante Dranca .		ш
Capital account	800,000 000 108,720 000 369,166 217	
Mortgages:		١
R. ral, at long dates, short , City, at long dates, short , Accounts in liquidation.	22,496,825 350 6,022,789 576 1,483,190 640 394,750 730 334,551 406	
Cash account:		
1 cash	170,410 345	

Hypothecary notes	528,100 000
LIABILITIES.	.63,869,583 400
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000 000
New reserve fund	3,950,035 777
Special ,, Notes in circulation :	4,357,778 478
1) notes of Head Bank	22,935,550 000
Branch Banks	1,014.450 000
Balls payable for fixed deposits	27,838,048 243
Accounts current	29,867,124 092
Sundries, balances of various accounts	6,793,998 933
Bills payable	203,105 610

Buls payable	203,105 610
Dri-idends: Unclaimed dividends	92,218 316 1,650,000 000 746,655 910
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
ment	25,439,123 925
Suplemental Ioan do	1,941,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,948,600 000

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, January 4, 1881

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief- Accountant

163,869,583 400

MARKET REPORT.

Total ... 47,220 bags.

Receipts, as anticipated by us, have declined considerably and the daily average since the 1st instant is now

10,212 bags								
	against	4,265	,,	in	same	period	of January	1885
		4.924	,,			.,		1879
		7,746	,,					1878
	,.	4,165				.,		1877
	Stock	is estin	mate	d to	-day at	188,000	bags.	
	Weg	uote, p	er i	o ki	los:			

quote	, per 10 kilos:	
	Washed	Nominal
	Superior	5\$250 - 5\$550
	Good first	4 \$950 — 5\$050
	Regular first	
	Ordinary first	4\$150 4\$350
	Good second	
		-\$-co

and on this bas		per 10 k		per lb.
Prime United	States	5\$55	0 6077	13.16 cts
Good	do	5 05	0 55/10	12.13 ,,
Fair to Good	do	4 900	54/4	31.80 ,,
Fair	do	4 80	0 53/4	11.59 ,,
Good Channel		4 43	o 50/	10,86 ,,
Fair do		4 25	0 48/	10.42 ,,
Low do		3 55	0 4174	8.95 ,,
tf. o. b. ex tre	ight an	d commi	ssion Exchange	22% in sterling
and at par in A	merican	gold).		
The clearance	es since	the 1st	instant have be	en:
· United St	ates:		١	ags
New York	e B	r str I	Lipparchus	500

	United States			bags	
	New York New Orleans	Br str Sp bg		1,000	
		Sw bk	Maria	5,000	
	,,	Nor bg	Grane	4,608	
	Baltimore	Br bk	James E. Mar	k 5,000	
	New York	Am str	City of Pará	24,371	
	,,	Br str	Olbers	21,316	
	Charleston Baltimore	Sp pol Am bk	Acancia Winifred	1,180 4,610	
3		Br bk	Hattonburn	4,741	
		Gr bg	Dr. Lasker	4,605	
	New York	Br lug	Jennie B.	5,000	81,931
	Europe:				
	Havre & Ant's	Fr str	Pampa	10,581	÷
,	& Sou'r	Br str	Douro	3:757	
,	Lisbon f. o.	Gr bg	Colmar	4,500	
,	Marseilles	Sw bg	Perpetua	4,500	
,	Hamburg	Gr str	Rio	3,003	
,	Lisbon f. o.	Nor bg	Peggy	4,000	30,341
	Elemahere:				

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 6 months from July 1st to December 31st.

DESTINATION	r880	1879	1878
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	720.434	782.434	613.714
Baltimore	276.212	254.184	351.975
Hampton Roads f. o	3 212	26.365	31.319
Richmond	- 1	3.600	7.000
Charleston	3.500	-	_
Savannah	14.516	14.922	10.492
Mobile	8.850	16.700	12.240
New Orleans	165.700	128 934	65.600
Galveston	17.300	12.800	26.317
St. Thomas f. o	4.000	12.000	
		1.262.197	655
Total	1.213.724	1.202.197	1.110.05/
EUROPE.			
	3.600		8.741
Channel t. o	148,605	38.026	95.694
Havre	85.472	22.371	73.285
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic	243.700	134.028	165.829
Liverpool, London & Sont pton	151.132	102.773	101.610
Bordeaux	49 344	7.258	
Lishon t. e	85.056		
Portugal	2.416	567	2.712
Mediterranean	193.394	83 014	117.413
Mediterranean	-93.394		
Total	963 709	473 - 535	688.638
1044	3.3 ,- 2	113 330	10
* Elsewhere		-	1
Cape of Good Hope	48.410	34.370	62.029
River Plate & West Coast	29.555	7.178	24.674
Total	77-974	41.548	36.703
	1 10		
United States	1.213.724		
Europe	963.709		688.638
Elsewhere	77 974	41.548	86.703
Total	2.255.407	1.777.280	1.893.998

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the years 1878, 1879, 1880.

DESTINATION	t88o	1879	1878
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,109,678	1,425,646	960,883
Baltimore	444-975	466,292	460,926
Hampton Roads f. o	12,712	35,636	48,499
Richmond		3,600	7,000
Charleston	3,500	-	
Savannah	19,126	20,422	15,456
Mobile	8,850	23,745	30,040
New Orleans	206,897	204,890	
Galveston	17,300	33,035	29,817
St. Thomas f. o	4,000		l –
Key West, f. o		4,346	- '
Total	1,827,038	2,242,488	1,653,582
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	18,500	21,787	21,024
EUROPE Channel f. o Havre	18,500	21,787	21,024
Channel f. o	18,500 201,846 134,595	21,787 138,163 98,316	21,024 163,297 108,373
Channel f. o	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910
Channel f. o	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,155
Et ROPE Channel f. O	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,153 128,825
Et gore Channel f. O. Havre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltie. Liverpool, London & South'on Bortdeaux, Lisbon 1, O. Portugal	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831 112,793	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212 131,573 6,263	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,153 128,825 7,201
Et ROPE Channel f. O. Havre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic. Liverpool, London & South'on Bordeaux Lisbon 1. O.	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831 112,793	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212 131,573 6,263	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,153 128,825 7,201
Et nore Channel f. o. Havre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic. Liverpool, London & South'or Bordeaux Lisbon t. o. Portugal Mediterranean. Total.	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831 112,795 2,900 245,666	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212 131,573 6,265 171,284	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,153 128,825 7,201
Et nore Channel f. 6 o Havre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic. Liverpool, London & South on Bordeanx Lisbon 1 o. Porrugal Mediterranean Total Et.sewnere	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831 112,797 2,908 245,666	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212 131,573 6,265 171,284	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,153 128,825 7,200 175,53
Et nore Channel f. o. Havre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic. Liverpool, London & South'or Bordeaux Lisbon t. o. Portugal Mediterranean. Total.	18,500 201,846 134,595 399,917 239,082 72,831 112,795 245,660	21,787 138,163 98,316 302,405 213,125 38,212 38,212 1,1573 6,265 171,284 1,121,136	21,024 163,297 108,373 239,910 167,399 80,155 128,825 7,201 175,53

ELSKWHERE ape of Good Hopeiver Plate & West Coast	79,446 46,926	66,089 24,252	97,338
Totals	126,372	90,341	138,771
nited States	1,827,038 1,428,141 126,372	2,242,488 1,121,130 90,341	1,091,717
Total	3,381,551	3.453.959	2,884,070

Coa/ —The arrivals since the 1st instant consist of 1,387 tons per Marsan King from Liverpool 230 , Arion , Cardiff We quote:

New Castle 17\$000
Cardiff. 19 000
Cardiff. 19 000—16 o
The total arrivals during last year were 201,367 tons
821 tons coke. 1,821 tons coke.

Land.—The arrivals have been:

\$5,000 kegs and 30 cases per **Darid Stewart from Baltit

\$2,030 ... and 20 cases ... **CamAnnero**

We quote:

**The properties of the state of th

	380	reis	per	15.	Georg		
	379-		,,		Jenki	ns	
	360-				New	York	
ct	quiet						

Mark

- 44 3. 414

We quote, in retait:
tubs 19\$000—22\$000
cases 18 000—19 000
Pitch Pinc.—The arrivals have been 233,589 feet S. P. Mer-Trace True: - I amount and the beauty 355,509 feet.

In view of the heavy shipments advised the market has become quiet and we cannot quote over 36\$000—39\$000 per

White Pine.—The arrivals have been: 69,474 feei per Alice from New York 69,474 feei per Allee from New York 3,119 , David Stewart , Baltimore 234,226 , Palo Alto , New York 306,819 feet.
Market quiet and well supplied.
We quote too reis per toot.
Sprace Piuc.—No arrivals. Prices nominal.
Swedish Piuc.—The arrivals consist of 541 doz

11,503
The sales amount to about 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands consists of about 52,000 barrels.
The betterbrands are very firm and prices of the same are 500 reis per barrel higher, whereas the low qualities continue depressed.

Trieste 19\$5
Gallego 20 50
Haxall 21 50
Dunlop 21, 50
Crenshaw 19 06
O'Dance 19 57
McCance 19 57
McLance 19 55
Gallinere 15 00
Chili 13 00
Chili 13 00
Creman 6 000--6 800
Boulogne 7 000--7 500
ass (lihers & Bell) 7800
cment 5 200-20 500 21 500

RECEIPTS of coffee at Rio during the last three years, in

	188		187	9	1878		
	Total	Dy av	Total	Dy av	Total	Dy at	
anuary 'ebruary (Jarch April May une July August September October November December	491097 461828 421835	4,997 6,393 5,386 4,101 4,050	315936 291034 353133 212936 299075 404688 318198 410234	10,285 10,191 9,701 11,391 7,098	243701 330108 373675 403467	5,07 3,65 3,91 5,88 7,86 10,64 12,45 13,01	
Total	3385186	9,274	3741643	10,251	3016539	8,26	

PORT OF SANTOS.

January 10th, 1881. amount to 18,000 bags on s for superiors. -The sales since 1st instant

Coffee...The sales since 1st instant amount to 18,000 bags on the basis of 48800...48900 per 10 kilos for superiors.
Good average continues to be quoted at 48800...48900 per 10 kilos

kilos. At those prices holders show sufficient willingness to sell their stock, but buyers exact concessions which holders will not yet grant, and the market, therefore, closes quiet. Entries last week atvenged 4,592 hags per day and stock is estimated at 131,000 hags.

Shipments of coffee from Santos in December 1880

r Gr str Habsburg 2 Gr str Memphis 6 Br str Neva 7 Gr str Hamburg Antw. Hamburg and Bremen 7,814
Havre and Hamburg 8,163
Southampton and Havre 5,300 7,851 7 Gr str Hamou 11 It str Sud Am 11 Gr bg Gustav 11 Br schr Ethei Lisbon f. o. Gibraltar f. o. 11 Fr str San Martin 11 Fr str Humboldt Havre, Antw. and Bordeaux London, L'pool and Antw. 10,065 London, L'pool and Antw. 2,33t New York 2,693 Antw. Rott'm and Hamburg 13,669 Hamburg 12,736 13 ,, Herschel 14 Gr str Kronprinz FW 17 ,, Argentina 21 Br str Mondego 22 Fr str Ville de Santo South'n Antw. and Rott's Havre, Bordeaux and opt Mediterranean ns 7,974 22 Fr str Ville de Sante 23 It str Umberto I 23 Fr str Savoie 27 Gr str Berlin 27 , Montevideo 30 Br bg Queen of Devi 30 ,, schr Lavenir 7,938 n Channel f o. Lishon f, o. 30 ,, schr Lavenir 31 Dn bg Gylding 31 Blg str Hippare 4,500 3,624

134-939 135,248 Shipments since 1st January

Southampton and Havre Marseilles and Genoa Hamburg Loading

FrstrSully: Havre, Antwerp, etc.; 6,000. Gr str General Werder, Antwerp and Hamburg. Br str Rubens; London and Antwerp.

Expect to load.

Br str Lassell; New York. Chartered.

8 ,, Bent 9 Gr str Rio

Fr bk Perseverant; New York; 4,000. Dutch schr Goorecht & Olambt; Marso

Our cable advices under date of 13th instant report the arket quite and prices nominal.

—The customs receipts of the port for the year 1880 were as

-The customs recognoses:
Imports
Exports
Despacho maritimo
Interior charge. 3,025,761\$257 27,771 030 146,740 468 4,382 •00 27,851.184 5,902,782 945

-- The custom house returns for December were as follow - The custom house returns for December y
From imports.

,, exports.

Despacho maritimo.

Other sources.

Deposits 306,674 955 2,647 800 11,647 572

Internal revenue receipts, 149,459\$067.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

December 28th, 1880

December 28th, 1880.

Sugars.—Have been engerly bought at 123—130 reis per kilo—1813—18170 per cwt. to sell, including freight 32—8: to per cent. Exchange 334.—Entries are very sonsiderable.

Cottons.—Come in pretty freely and have been readily sold at 510—540 reis per kilo—754.—754 per lb. to sell, freight 568 to per cent. Exchange 334. Prights.—158 to 976 and 327.—81 to 976.

Exchange.—Following the movement in the south, went up rapidly and reached 235/4—23/5 when it again declined to 235/4—23/6 at which rates it closed per direct steamer sailed yesterday.

Discontin.—87 72.—97%. Discounts .-- 8 7/4-9 7/0.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4.

New York—Am bk Alire: 504 tons; Dyer: 45 ds; sundries to J. Sauer & Co. JAN. 5.

CARDIFF-Gr bgn A rion; 161 tons; Truggen; 62 d.; sundries to Watson Ritchie & Co. CETTE--Nor bk Noel; 489 tons; Christophersen; 48 ds; salt to order.

BALTIMORE—Arg shp David Stewart; 673 tons: Holt: 47 ds; lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.

are to empps. Bros. & Co.

Gr bgn Helior: 207 tons; Tieman; flour to Norton,

Megaw & Co.

Bit bk Cambainen; 271 tons; Walker; 40 ds; lard and
flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

flout to Phipps Bros. & Co.

7.4N.,

7.4N.,

CARIZ-Nor bk Vega; 570 tons; Olsen; 40 ds; salt to order.

LISHON—Sw bk Erheit; 422 tons; Willberrough; salt to order.

WINLINGTON—And bgn S. P. Merrick; 335 tons; Lippincor; pine to Phipps Bros. & Co.

New Yorn—Man bk Palo Allo; 400 tons; Griffin; pine and kerosene to Wenceslao Guinarifes & Co.

7AN. 8

-Nor bgn Fram; 219 tons; Didenhelm; 73 ds; pine to

order.

"YAN. 10.
tosario de Santa Fe-Sp bk *Obdulia;* 342 tons; Villarubi;
34 ds; alfafa to order. 7AN. 11.

GUALEGUAYCHU...Sp pol Antonita: 149 tons; Mainus; 20 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Hijos. ROSARIO---Am bk Adeline C. Adams; 466 tons; Frias; 15 ds; alfafa to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co.

alfafa to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co. JAN. 12. Ororro—Port bk *Vasco da Gama;* 550 tons; Sampaio; 4t ds; sundries to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

9.ANUARI's.

HAIT—Ambk Proline; 378 tons Emanuel: ballast.

JAN 4.

Northern Poers—Br bg Adrian; 240 tons: Jones ballast.

Prinnamico—Port bg Sobernam 274 tons: Somente ballast.

Prinnamico—Port bg Sobernam 274 tons: Somente ballast.

Prinnamico—Dort bg Goverch & Clambeldit; 206 tons: Rockhold: ballast.

JAN 5.

New Onleans—Nor bgn Gram; 217 tons: Petersen: coffee.

HAIT—Nor shp Lyndary; 557 tons: Pull: ballast.

MOSTEVILED STATES—Sp bg Argillar; 266 tons: Rackballast.

MOSTEVILED STATES—Sp bg Argillar; 265 tons: Marishay;
ballast.

PRINAMICO—Port bk A. Hernidaw; 459 tons: Marishay;
ballast.

Deliant.

Persantico—Spign F. Maridany, 982 tons Maintany; ballast.

Persantico—Port bl. A. Heritidany, 140 tons Ranos and.

ARCAJU—Br by Cornicophia; 155 tons; Hounsell; ballast.

Pal Though—Br by James A. Marik; 346 tons Roberts coffee.

CHILE—Br by Lemma Shur; 417 tons; Blight; ballast.

7.4N. 7.

Northers—Cr shp. A. 190; 985 tons; Carge; ballast.

7.4N. 7.

Northers—Ports—Nort by Control Helberg; 306 tons; Homeman; ballast.

THUNDER, DAY, 9

CHARLESTON—Sp pol. Acancia; 168 tons; Milliet; coffee.

MARSHILES—Sw bgn Perfetha; 204 tons; Bostrom; coffee.

PORT-ELISABETH—Br bg Francis John; 218 tons; Steakey coffee.

on f. o.—Gr bg Collinar; 223 tons; Willhusen; coffee.
9AN. to.
TIMORE—Br bk Hattonburn; 245 tons; Butter; coffee.
br sh City of Mobile; 1,797 tons; Jones; ballast.

MADRAS—Br shp City of Mobile: 1,797 fours, Jones Isaliast.

SOUTH PASS—Am bk Archavas: 1,054 fours Kelley; ballast.

SOUTH PASS—Am bk Archavas: 1,054 fours Kelley; ballast.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Jilriemur; 345 fours Cardin; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO—Br shp Prince Eugene, 1,388 fours, Smith; bl. T. AM. 12.

CAPE TOWN I. 0.—Gr bk Planteur; 324 fours Delys Coffee.

Lassons—Nor bg Pregg; 299 fours Lossius; coffee.

BALTHOOR —Gr bgn Dictor Lanker; 566 fours; Bushenhenke; coffee.

Assu via Pemambuco-Port yht Pires I; 147 tons; Puga; b't. PARANAGUA-Sp bk Joven Henrique; 253 tons; ballast.

—The Diario, of Rio Grande, states that the Port. bgn
Lycr was shipwrecked on the S. Simão beach, Rio Grande do
Sul, on the 28th ult. The Lyce left this port on the 18th of
December with a general cargo for Rio Grande.

FREIGHTS:

Sailing-Vessels:

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 8	Valparaiso, Br	Liverpool ⁶ , 24d	Wilson, Sons &C
	Lassel, Br	Liverpool ⁶ , 26	Norton M'w & C
	Nasmyth, Br	River Plate, 8	Norton M'w & C
	Douro, Br	Santos, 18h	E W. May
	Sénégal, Fr	Bordeaux ^a 20d	Messageries Mar
	Rio, Gr	Santos 20h	Ed. Johnston &C
	Tycho Brahe, B	Ig Montevideo 5d	Norton M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO		
,, 3	Pampa, Fr Rio, Gr Rubens, Br	Liverpool* Havre* Santos Santos	Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries		
" .	Sully, Fr City of Pará, Am Gen. Werder, Gr	Santos	Sundries Coffee Sundries		
" 9	Nasmyth, Br Douro, Br Valparaiso, Br	Southampton* South'pton* Valparaiso*	Sundries Sundries Sundries		
,, i	Rio, Gr 1 Olbers, Br 1 Sénégal, Fr	Hamburg* New York Montevideo	Coffee Coffee Sundries		
	Tycho Brahe, Blg		Sundries Sundries		

* Calling at intermediate ports.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	SION CIRCULATION DENOMINATION			NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION	
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BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

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FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 13, 1881.

N AMB	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
AMERICAN bk Mendota shp Detroit bgn Murena bk Isaatc Hall bk Isaatc Hall bk Isaatc Hall bk Alice bgn S. P. Merrick bk Adelike C. A's ARGENTA'S bg Moro bk Paledin shp Dd Stewar	1494 429 605 617 599 504 335 490 460	Jan. 4	Mobile New York London New York Wilmingt'n New York Rosario Tujú	A. Moss & Co.
shp Decision	1298	Nov. 2	Cardiff	D. Pedro H RR. Wilson, Sons & Co.

153 Jan. 1 Liverpool . P. S. Nicolson & C. 295 Nov. 29 Tarragona. New York. Marseilles .

10, Nov. 6 Paysandin, 7 Sza Irnão & Rocha 437 ... 8 Marseilles ... To order. 431 ... 2 Lávepod. ... 18, Salho & Bono 315 ... 10 ... 4, Salho & Benno 315 ... 10 ... 4, Salho & Benno 315 ... 10 ... 4, e Maio J. Miranda Leone 90 ... 10 Part Alegre J. C. Warse & Co. 93 ... 31 Triest. ... Phipps Bras. & Co. 10 Jan & Candid. Warsen Kiche & C. 207 ... 5 Idalimore. ... Norten Megaw&Co. 429 May 16 Trapani . . . Fiorita & Tavolara 966 Dec. 10 Greenock . To order. 213 , 20 Ilha de M'io Fiorita & Tavolara

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315 Jan. 24 Hernosaud C. W. Gross & Co.
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424 Jan. 7 Lisban ... To order
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426 Jan. 20 Concordia. Romaguera & Hijos
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These type have accurate metal budies upon which rubber to estate moulated and vuicanized by a patential process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic prioring qualifies of rubber. In use they are

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Battle Creek Machinery Co. of Michigan;

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Asbestos Patent Fibre Co. (Lt'd) of Philadelphia;

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American Fencing Co.

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