

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 4

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PHILADELPHIA — 1876
EXPOSITION MEDAL
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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
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the various manufacturers they represent, which are kindly
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and have successfully employed for this purpose.
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whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

SLAVERY AND FREEDMEN: ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

Sixteen years ago the writer had occasion to visit St. Thomas, city and island. This had once been a productive, flourishing island, under the management of planters with slave labor, but the slaves had been made free twenty-one years before, and since then there had been no plantation work of any account; and the products of the island were almost nothing, not sufficient to feed the population which, in 1865, numbered about fifteen thousand, of whom four-fifths or more were colored. In answer to an inquiry it was said, "there has been no plantation work since emancipation."

Food, chiefly vegetable, was at that time brought from other islands in small vessels to the city of St. Thomas, and sold at moderate prices to the people. The colored population, as a rule, were well behaved and well dressed. There were several churches, well attended by respectable looking people, a large proportion of whom were colored. The island and city were peaceful and orderly, and the merchants and shopkeepers, as well as the market women selling fruits and vegetables, appeared to be cheerful and contented.

It was a puzzle to know how all these people lived, apparently comfortably, when only a small portion, perhaps about ten per cent., seemed to have employment; the chief employment being in some way connected with the steamers and vessels that touched at this port. St. Thomas being a free port and an important coaling station, and also a favorite calling place for most vessels that had occasion to sail in that neighborhood. Colored people were employed in coaling vessels and in the stores, and some were themselves in business; but there appeared to be a large majority without any visible means of support, who, nevertheless, were somehow supported.

In answer to inquiries on this point, intelligent men, who had been many years in St. Thomas, said they "did not know how they all lived." It was a mystery to them.

The Danish "army" in the island consisted of 75 men, 25 of whom manned the fort; and the St. Thomas newspapers of that period were vigorously discussing the great, unnecessarily great cost of the army; some claiming that 25 men were sufficient, 10 of whom could man the fort and fire the requisite salutes, etc.

Being a free port, there was no custom house, nor custom house officers, which arrangement of course materially reduced the expenses of the government and saved annoyance to the numerous visitors, who naturally desired to go on shore in such a free land. Undoubtedly, visitors expended considerable money in making purchases, and probably still do so, where goods are to be had at very reasonable prices, in excellent stores with very obliging owners and clerks.

St. Thomas is handsomely situated on a beautiful, crescent-shaped bay, forming an admirable natural harbor, where vessels of any draught can anchor in perfect security

The city starts at the water's edge, and creeps a little way up the foot-hills of the mountain which forms the back-ground and the backbone of the island, rising to a height of nearly eighteen hundred feet above the sea. Situated in latitude 18½° N. and longitude 65° W., this island has a very salubrious climate. It is warm at all times, but it is not a hot climate, even in summer; the thermometer rarely rising above 87° Fahrenheit. Not much clothing is absolutely necessary; yet the people dress much after the fashion of the well-to-do visitors who make calls, or sojourn there for pleasure or health.

Meanwhile, there is here presented apparent proof that slaves, when freed, will not work. The proof is only apparent, however; for when the circumstances are carefully studied the reason for the condition of the freed people becomes clear.

When emancipation was declared, without any previous preparation for so radical a change in the condition of a large proportion of the people on the island, all of the planters left the island, carrying with them what movable capital they possessed, and leaving the buildings and plantations to go to ruin. No attempt was made to work the plantations by free labor, and the slaves had no means to carry on plantation work. Left entirely to their own resources, which were little more than those of grown up children, there appeared to be no inducement for them to do more than to eke out a bare living, and that is all that most of them have been doing ever since.

Surely, such an example as this is not to be followed by Brazil. Surely, there cannot be any intention on the part of Brazilian planters to abandon their plantations and go to some other country in the event of the future emancipation of the slaves. If substantial emancipation is to be part of the future policy of Brazil, it is a duty of the statesmen of the country to render the change as easy as possible, by the encouragement of appropriate preparation on the part of both owners and slaves. Slaves are men, or they can be made to be men, in only one way; and that is by treating them as men. If they are treated like dogs, why should they not act like dogs? Reciprocity in such cases is natural.

It cannot be expected that slaves, brought up in ignorance, can suddenly acquire the knowledge and habits of free men, nor is it necessary; but they can be encouraged to labor, and they can be taught the value of their labor to themselves and their families.

If they are to be made free within any reasonable period, let their owners begin by turning them into slave apprentices, into men earning their freedom. The writer heard of a case recently on a sugar plantation in the province of Bahia where, through bad or indolent management, a good estate had so run down as to be almost worthless. Coming into the possession of an energetic man of advanced views, he took this strange course: he said to the slaves, "earn me so many sacks of sugar each year for three years, and you shall be free." The slaves earned the stipulated amount, and in three years, according to promise, they were made free;

and their owner said that the profits they made for him repaid him well. Is there anything miraculous in this? Not at all. It corresponds with facts now established in the United States, that the freedmen labor better and raise greater products than ever they did as slaves. They now have an inducement to labor, a palpable and immediate reward in the shape of profits, which enable them to feel like, and to be really men. Their wives are free, their children are free; every kind of labor, every occupation is open to them. The consequence is that the southern states, recently devoted to slave labor and annually falling behind their northern neighbors in wealth and political importance, are now looking up and rising in the scale of states. They are introducing home manufactures—especially of cotton—and having the raw material and the labor in juxtaposition, they can compare with their more skilled neighbors of the north in the manufacture of many fabrics for which they find a reliable home market. Like circumstances naturally lead to like results; why should not Brazil have free labor and home manufactures?

PROGRESS.

THE IMPRENSA EVANGELICA.

To THE RIO NEWS the *Imprensa Evangelica* sends greeting!

Our excellent contemporary, THE RIO NEWS, having failed to wake up our editorial corps of the past year, 1880, by its brotherly suggestion as to the subjects fitting for our columns, returns to the charge in its last issue with the kindly suggestion (occasioned by the announcement that the *Imprensa Evangelica* would for the present adopt the form of a monthly periodical of 32 pages instead of a weekly of 8, as heretofore) that we put in a semi-annual appearance, unless we can agree to treat "current evils" and give up "discussions on antiquated, doctrinal subjects." (NEWS, Jan. 24th, 1881).

We are sorry not to please our cheery contemporary whose tri-monthly visits are none too frequent, and whose deserved success is evidenced by its increased size and widening range of topics.

We wish it long life and prosperity in its legitimate sphere, and hope that as it grows, it may comprehend some things which are not at present in its vocabulary, which nevertheless are of some importance in the fabric of society. We think them of such fundamental importance that we are willing to toil away at the unnoticed foundations on the which the more attractive castles of our contemporaries shall rest, if they abide that "time which testeth all."

We even hope that our ardent friend (for it is the part of a friend to admonish) will yet recognize that antiquated doctrines are the very best doctors for the radical ills (fathers of the current evils) which afflict society. We are willing and glad to see it apply sedatives and lenitives to the patient, but we are persuaded that something stronger than anything we have seen in its *materia medica* is required to kill the roots of the evils multiform which threaten the life of this people; and we stand ready to join hand with the NEWS, and every other contem-

porary who believes that "truth crushed to earth shall rise again—the eternal years of God are hers." In these eternal years have appeared some very antiquated doctrines, or doctorings for some of the living and palpitating evils to which our contemporary thinks we would do well to turn our attention. Take, for example, the subject of the *cafens* which excited the virtuous indignation of the holy authorities and press of that modern Sodom—Rio de Janeiro—in the heart of which exists such cess-pools as *Rua do Hospicio*, and along whose thoroughfare, *Rua do Ovidor*, no honest man can walk with wife or sister without feeling his blood tingle to his finger ends at the lecherous leer of the fashionable promenaders, and an almost irresistible impulse to knock in the genteel frontispiece in which are set "eyes full of adultery and which cannot cease from sin."

Cafens! dear News, are the ripe fruit, a little over ripe, quite rotten if you please, of that tree whose leaves are for the death of the nation, and whose roots are almost as numerous as the heads of families in that lovely city where you sit right royally, and where the *Imprensa* first saw the light, and afterwards the *blackness of darkness* which involves its inhabitants on the morality of this question.

Cafens! To be rid of this demonic, dear News, you must resort to the antiquated doctrine of the 7th commandment, "*Thou shalt not commit adultery*," and induce the fathers and brothers, and a very large class of men who are not the fathers but only the "uncles" of their families, to go back to the old "doctoring," without which such sensual devils will not go out, found in the *materia medica* of the Good Physician under the title of "*fasting and prayer*."

"*Antiquated*," is it? We have no modern nostrum equal to it.

The *Imprensa Evangelica* treated radically of this *running sore* (current evil) before the News was born, and is ready in this year 1881 of our Lord Jesus Christ to bring out of its treasures things "*new and old*."

We will take the field with our contemporary with a "two-edged sword" drawn against all such evils; and will regard the insertion in your columns of this friendly *salaam*, as a proof of your sincerity in stirring up once and again our "pure minds by way of remembrance" on these *current evils*, and of your willingness to have another communication on this same subject to which this shall be as the play of light artillery before heavy ordnance.

G. W. C.

SEAMEN'S MISSION—PORT OF RIO.

Five months have elapsed since the Mission was established on a permanent footing*. During this period about five hundred visits have been paid by the missionary, Mr. Francis Curran, to British and American ships in the port, and Bibles, Testaments, and sound literature have been distributed amongst the sailors.

In addition to this work afloat, a no less useful work has been carried on ashore in the seamen's boarding-houses, the hospitals, the house of detention, etc.

The mission room, 163 Rua da Saude, has been open daily for the use of men ashore; it is well supplied with books, magazines and newspapers; and on Sundays a short service is held there by the missionary.

The committee of the mission desire to thank the English and American residents in Rio and the neighborhood for the liberality with which they have responded to the call made upon them in behalf of the mission, and they would venture to express a

* The Mission was first started in September, 1879, as a private undertaking. It subsisted wholly on private charity until taken in hand by the present organization.—Eus.

hope that the interest shown hitherto in the work will not be allowed to flag, but rather, as the good resulting from the mission comes to be recognized, will increase; and that others may be induced to come forward and help in this important work.

They themselves do not fear for its future, for they believe that it is doing God's work, and that therefore a blessing will rest upon it, according to His Word.

The committee would add that the South American Missionary Society, whose headquarters are in London, have granted a sum of one hundred pounds (£100) per annum to the mission.

The receipts and expenses for five months, ending December 31, 1880, were as follows:

Receipts	2,560\$000
Expenses	1,292 000

Balance of cash in hand,
31st December, 1881 . . . 1,268 000
F. H. HARRISON,
Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. Bishop of the Falkland Islands, President.	S. QUINBY, Esq.
E. W. MAY, Esq.	R. WELBY, Esq. (abs)
R. NORTON, Esq.	F. H. HARRISON, Esq., Treasurer.
G. BRADLEY, Esq. (abs)	Rev. F. YOUNG, Secretary.
O. C. JAMES, Esq.	

THE AMERICAN LINE.

Under date of the 21st of January the minister of agriculture addressed the following communication to the representatives of the American steamship line between this port and New York, relative to the payment of the subsidy as originally agreed upon. The bill introduced into the last General Assembly, striking out the call at Maranhão and approving the original contract, passed the Chamber of Deputies, but was not called up for discussion in the Senate, where it still lies buried. The inexplicable delays in the passage of this bill and the vague prospect of ever arriving at a just settlement on the basis of the contract under which the line was established, led the agents here to seek information as to the intentions of the government, to which the following reply was made:

DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND PUBLIC WORKS.
Bureau of Commerce—No. 2.
Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21, 1881.

I have before me the letter which you sent me on the 17th inst. as the attorneys of John Roach & Son, contractors of the steamship line between this port and New York, in which you request to be informed:

1st.—Whether the imperial government continues to pledge itself to have struck out, by the General Assembly, the clause which the same added to the contract obliging the steamers to call at the port of Maranhão, as was promised to you verbally by the same government.

2nd.—Whether the subventions already due and becoming due will be opportunely paid.

In reply I declare to you, for the information and guidance of the contractors:

1st.—That, in conformity with my verbal declaration, the imperial government will not pay the subvention as long as the contract is not approved by the General Assembly.

2nd.—That in this hypothesis, if the necessary money is provided for by the budget or by special law, and if the contractors have performed the service contracted for with regularity and in accordance with the stipulations of their contract, the government will order the payment of the subsidy which may be due, as it did in the identical case with the Amazon Navigation Company, whereas, if the above hypothesis do not exist, the government will order no payment whatever to be made as it would be considered illegal.

3rd.—That you labor under a manifest error when you affirm that the government had promised you that the General Assembly would withdraw the clause in question, for such a promise was never made; it being certain that the government stated nothing beyond what appears in the annals of parliament, namely, that it, on its part, made no question of the call at the port of Maranhão, an opinion which I continue to maintain as I stated in parliament.

MANOEL BUARQUE DE MACEDO.
Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co.

ANTI-SEMITIC!

On having read the latest batch of papers I fell asleep, filled with Semitic thoughts, And saw the Lord Chief Justice of the heavens With Moses, Jesus, and the old reformers, Who—once amongst us—tried to mend our ways, In smiles across a German huge petition, And quizzing at the English court of arches, Both, seemingly, a fund of merriment.

They formed a jury then, and called on Jesus To plead their cause, who willingly began:

"I am ashamed, "My lord," I must confess, That in my name, as Christians, they address Themselves to you again in abject fear, And full of envy, break your tenth commandment, Are stooping low to vilify a race Of which myself claim proudly a descent. And just this people too, who boast to be The first in progress, first in deepest thought.

But, as, My lord, you never interfere With laws, laid down, the universe to rule, I now propose to have it here recorded: That I disown these followers of mine, Who call themselves professors, courtiers, men, Or preacher, Hofrath, Herr von, and that ilk To lead their betters into superstition. I also wash my hands of imbecile Who raised that great, and most momentous question,

Of how, Mylord, you rather were adored In jackets of the purest, whitest safin

Instead in black of wool or cotton-cloth, Or piebald unselled, like a circus-crown.

But, as we all have ever recognized That nothing finally but truth will stand, And nothing but kind deeds are what you claim, We will—as we are wont—leave it to time,

To right all wrongs, and charity to teach To people starved and military stricken,

Nobility—so called—and powers ruling high!

"I only pray, as I have used of old, Forgive them, who, to ignorance are sold,

"The empire, idolizing Mars, the bold,

"The wary shepherds, and their bleating fold,

"The subs, and sub-subs, who must office hold,

"The applicants remaining in the cold,

"Repeating falsehoods, which to them were told,

"And hating men for their Semitic—gold!"

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Jan. 14.

Several stacks of wheat just cut have been burned to ashes in Coronda and the Santa Theresa colony, Santa Fe. It is supposed that incendiaries caused the catastrophe, by which one poor farmer with a large family has been utterly ruined.

The customs house deposits are now too small for the imports, and great detention is experienced in the discharge of lighters. Several of the large steamers in the outer roads are delayed with their cargo, owing to the scarcity of lighters to take away their cargoes, and we commend the matter to the attention of the administrator of customs. Some relief might be given by making use of the large Lanus deposits.

The long-promised exploring expedition to Naquena, the most fertile spot perhaps in all South America, and part of the territory secured by General Roca's memorable expedition to the desert, has at last started, and important results are expected from it. This territory lies along the foot of the Andes, is watered by innumerable streams from the great range, and presents facilities for agriculture unknown in any other part of this republic. Colonel Host, a German officer who first explored it, declares that he has never seen such a fertile spot in any other part of the world.

The provincial Chamber of Deputies has just passed two highly important bills both of which were warmly opposed by the majority of the press: One is to enable the Provincial Bank to guarantee advances made at home or abroad to either the national or provincial government, to the extent of four millions hard dollars; and the other authorizes the provincial executive to raise 1½ million hard dollars to continue the Riachuelo port works.

The material prospects of this country never were better. Industry is raising its head in all quarters. Immigration was never more numerous, and the wheat harvest is turning out splendidly. Two thousand sacks of the new wheat have already been exported to Liverpool. Among the new enterprises announced is one to grow beet-root and manufacture sugar, at Diamante, Entre Rios. The promoters are Frenchmen. The very heavy arrival of goods from Europe attracts attention, but the goods for the most part, instead of being articles of luxury are railway iron, comestibles and fencing wires for our estancias, all which point to the steady march of the country. Our colonies were never more flourishing than at present, and the season, for the sheep-farmer, the estanciaero and the wheat-farmer, has proved most favorable. Flax growing is now quite an industry in this country, and a

large consignment of linseed goes forward to Europe in the steamer *La France*. Cattle and sheep are at very high prices owing to the constant demand for new estancias. We think at no previous period was the country growing so rapidly as at present, and the arrivals of immigrants from Europe are so much increasing that it is probable this year the number will reach what President Roca predicted when entering office, one hundred thousand.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald, January 15.

—There are a thousand men at work on the extension of the Andine railway.

—The crops at Tortugas colony, and all along the line of the Central Argentine railway, are reported to be in a splendid condition.

—All our advices from Cordoba bring the most flattering accounts of the condition of the country in that province that has been very greatly benefitted by late rain. The cattle are fattening rapidly and the crops are, generally, very good. In the railway colonies the wheat is said to be twice as good as it was last year, when it was also very passable. The locusts have almost disappeared, and the few which remain are easily exterminated.

—A steamship came short of 600 bundles of hoop iron worth about \$450 for the lot. The agent promptly notified the custom house authorities, wherefore the latter, because short of the amount stated in the manifest, fined the steamship 10,000 pats. Minister Cortinez should know that it is becoming a general complaint among merchants and shippers that every possible pretext is seized upon to levy fines, of which the enterprising, denouncing officials get a share. Some cases are in nothing different from deliberate extortion. The above instance is a case in point, and should be sufficient to secure some official inquiry.

—The greatest need of this republic is a pure and intelligent ballot. [That's all right as far as it goes; but how about the voter?]

—It is as certain as fate that Chile must recede, or that the Argentine Republic must recede from its previous position, or there will be war. Chile offers to arbitrate the whole case. This republic says no, you must give up all claim to Patagonia without arbitration. Which is most likely to recede?

—Complaints, deep and loud, against the postage extortions, are getting common, and the government owes it to the public and itself to put a stop to this injustice. Five cents on a letter coming here, and 16 cents on a letter sent; 2 cents on a paper coming, and 4 cents on one sent, is an outrageous imposition.

—The general health of this city leaves no room for complaint, and we are glad to learn the board of health has determined to keep this so, and has, in accordance with this resolve, conferred with the board at Montevideo, so that, united, they may adopt measures for the prevention of the importation of disease from Brazil.

—The abundance of rain which has fallen in every part of the country has done great good, and the most glowing reports reach us from the colonies and provinces, telling of glorious harvests and of the revival of hope and promise in almost every corner of the republic. The cattle are also improving rapidly, and will soon be in splendid condition.

—The much talked-of continental exhibition scheme having struggled nobly to survive the untoward events that were brewing at the time of its birth, and which subsequently diverted the public funds which doubtless would have been applied to it, had patriotism permitted, to other ends, gives promise, for the present, at least, and we may add, for some years to come, to die a natural death, together with many another noble and brilliant aspiration that has been smothered in the cruel atmosphere of impecuniosity. The Italians, however, who are a wealthy and powerful element in this country, are building an elegant and stately palace for the holding of an exhibition of their own, for which they will not require any government aid, and which will do a great deal in bringing to light the many important branches of industry they are developing in this republic.

—There is great excitement and indignation at an arbitrary order from the custom authorities for all vessels and lighters at Barracas to drop down to the Boca and to discharge there, no discharging to be allowed above that point. The ostensible reason for this order is alleged irregularities; but the real reason is to be found in the influence which interested parties have to appreciate their own property at the expense of the public. As for irregularities, officers are stationed there to prevent them, and if they do not attend to their duty they should be removed. Vessels which had paid dues and received permits to unload at Barracas are peremptorily ordered down, and all the splendid coronales which line the banks of the Riachuelo are rendered useless, goods having to be carted where there are no good roads, and where, in wet weather, carting is impossible. This is nothing less than a gross outrage on private interests and business, for which there is no necessity or excuse.

THE S. PAULO SLAVE TAX.

The following law was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 17th ultimo. It was at once placed under discussion and was passed without delay, there being little or no opposition to it. It received the signature of the provincial president on the 23rd, and goes into effect at once. The text of the law is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Ten days after the publication of this law in the journal which publishes the official acts, every slave entering this province will, according to legal documents, be matriculated in the provincial collector's office of whatever municipality, in a book destined for that purpose, and in the space of thirty days from the date of his entrance into the province.

ART. II.—For the matriculation, of which the preceding article treats, the master of the slave or the person to whose charge he is consigned, shall pay the sum of two contos of reis.

ART. III.—The violation of Articles 1 and II will incur a fine of one conto of reis for each slave besides the payment of the matriculation.

ART. IV.—The following are exempt from payment:

Section 1.—The matriculations of slaves who shall come through legitimate succession into the possession of persons residing in the province.

Sec. 2.—The matriculations of slaves of agriculturists who have agricultural establishments in the province at the time, providing that they were acquired at a date anterior to this law.

Sec. 3.—The matriculations of slaves, not exceeding three, who accompanied their masters and were destined for their own domestic service. These, however, will be subject to the payment of the matriculation fee should they have been alienated in any manner, or hired out.

ART. V.—The amount of the matriculation fees and fines, when such shall occur, shall be divided into two equal parts, the one constituting a provincial revenue, and the other serving to form a slave's savings fund in the terms of the law of September 28, 1871.

ART. VI.—In the regulations which shall be sent out for the execution of this law, the president of the province is hereby authorized to impose fines up to five hundred milreis. From the fines imposed by fiscal agents there shall be an appeal to the president.

ART. VII.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

THE S. PAULO SAVINGS BANK.

A recently-published report of the provincial savings bank of São Paulo, which we extract from the *Provincia de São Paulo*, gives the following amounts of deposits and withdrawals from its inauguration on the 1st of September, 1875, to the 31st of December, 1880.

year	deposits	interest	withdrawals
1875....	37,293\$	297\$600	5,415\$992
1876....	120,690	3,054 982	69,342 249
1877....	141,270	5,412 680	101,092 591
1878....	190,356	7,997 277	126,903 336
1879....	301,392	13,126 995	185,950 972
1880....	331,588	17,687 830	278,490 023
	1,122,595\$	47,577 454	767,795 103
Balance in bank Dec. 31, 1880....			402,377 291

The total number of periodicals now published in the United States is 10,131, with an aggregate circulation of 20,677,538 copies.

—During last year the sugar yield in the province of Jujuy, Santiago, Salta and Tucuman amounted to 820,000 arrobas, and 5,000 pipas of aguardente, measuring 600,000 gallons. This, however, is far from being enough sugar to supply the whole republic, which, according to the custom house statistics, consumes 3,100,000 arrobas per annum. It may, nevertheless, be considered as a very encouraging sign of progress, since in 1874 the yield was only 80,000 arrobas.—B. A. Herald.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The *Jornal do Recife* got 494 paid subscriptions out of its offer of a premium of 30 half tickets in the Ypiranga lottery.

—The dredging in the Boia channel, Rio Grande, was concluded about the middle of last month.

—The *Ordem*, of Baturité, Ceará, of the 1st inst., reports heavy rains and a favorable winter in that locality. The crops are large and the country is improving rapidly.

—The city council of Santos has resolved to petition the São Paulo provincial assembly for permission to borrow 200,000\$ for street-paving purposes. It has also decided to expend 30,000\$ on the improvement of the Andara square.

—Complaints are made of a contraband trade between Cayenne, French Guiana, and Pará. Some large canoes have been apprehended with contraband goods on board, but it is known that many others are carrying on the traffic to various Brazilian towns all the way down to Maranhão.

—The December receipts of the Pará custom house were 488,821\$144, against 485,315\$043 for the month previous, and 681,711\$854 for the same month of 1879. The total receipts for the year amounted to 5,633,666\$512, of which 3,828,372\$109 came from imports and 1,805,294\$403 from exports.

—On Christmas night Clemente Pereira de Lima, of the Gaipio plantation, district of Ipojuca, Pernambuco, became enraged with his brother Antonio and shot him in his own house. The shot not killing his victim, the wretch drew his knife and stabbed his wounded brother until he was dead. The assassin escaped.

—A blind beggar was arrested for drunkenness in the streets of São Paulo a few days ago. Arriving at the police station he protested vigorously against being searched on the ground that he was no thief. A search was made, however, and the "poor, blind man's" pockets were found to contain a Bank of Brazil draft for 3,468\$710, two gold coins and 35\$730 in current money.

—During the year 1880 the public library of Rio Grande was visited by 8,031 persons. The number of books taken out was 11,165. Gifts of 197 volumes and 11 periodicals were received. The receipts of the year, including the balance remaining over from 1879 were 4,653\$923, and the expenditures 4,068\$785, leaving a balance in the treasury of 585\$138.

—The formal ceremonies of laying the cornerstone for the building of the Brazilian-German exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, took place on the 16th ult. The exposition will be held under the auspices of the Central Geographical and Commercial Society of Berlin which has a branch in Porto Alegre, and will be opened in the month of October next. The inaugural address was made by Mr. Carlos von Koseritz, editor of the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*.

—The *Artista*, of Rio Grande, says that an Englishman, Mr. John C. Wigg, was attacked in the street by two unknown men on the night of the 18th ult., and was knocked down and robbed. Mr. Wigg was returning home from a theatrical performance, and the attack was made beside one of the public squares of that city. The robbers deliberately rifled all his pockets, taking even some cigars which were found in one of them. There were no policemen about and the highwaymen escaped at their leisure.

—It is reported that a conflict has taken place between the Brazilians and Argentines on the western boundary of Paraná, at a place called Chapocó where the former have undertaken to establish a military colony. The trouble arises from a disputed boundary, both parties claiming the territory lying between the Pepiri-merim and Pepiri-iguassú. It seems that the Brazilians under Major Bormann attempted to locate a military colony on this territory, and the Argentines resisted. The president of the Argentine Republic has sent an officer to investigate the affair.

—A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 20th ult. providing for the construction of new docks at Santos according to plan B and the respective estimates of Col. W. M. Roberts. The bill provides that the concession shall not be for a term less than 40 years, that the table of rates can be changed by the provincial authorities, that the lands acquired by the improvements shall belong to the province, that the contract shall be awarded upon competitive tenders, that the earth and stone needed shall be taken from places designated by the city council of Santos, that the works shall be completed within three years, that bids for the construction of an internal revenue collector's building will be included, that the guarantees and good character of the contractor will be considered as well as the price, that the provincial president is authorized to contract a loan of 2,000,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest for this work, and that the revenues of the new docks shall be applied to the payment of interest on this loan and its liquidation.

—The December receipts of the Ceará custom house were 163,269\$942.

—The December receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 264,180\$293.

—A tramway project has been started at Cuiabá, province of Mato Grosso.

—A Ceará correspondent of the *Jornal* says that the coffee crop at Baturité will be very large, owing to the rains.

—The number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter houses for the season, up to the 20th ult., was 12,239 head.

—The number of animals killed during 1880 in the public slaughter house of Pará, for domestic consumption, was 22,600 head.

—The new slave registry law of Minas Geraes imposes a tax of 2,000\$ on every slave introduced into the province from without.

—The December receipts of the Manaós custom house were 22,466\$400. For the half year ending December 31 the receipts amounted to 198,983\$211.

—The president of São Paulo has issued the regulations governing the execution of the new slave matriculation tax, to take effect on and after the 4th inst.

—The *Diario de Santos* repeats its statement that there has been no cases of yellow fever in Santos. The sanitary state of that city is represented as highly satisfactory.

—On the night of the 25th ult. a custom house watchman at Santos apprehended some contraband goods to the value of 900\$. The contraband consisted of two barrels of beer, some ready-made clothing and two pieces of damask linen.

—Numerous inroads by Indians are reported from the province of Mato Grosso. The late raid after specimens for the president's cabinet, in which some women and children were captured and baptized, does not seem to have reduced the savages to submission.

—On the 22nd ult. 43 slaves were declared free at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, at a cost of 47,524\$784 to the emancipation fund and 965\$ to the private savings of the slaves. This gives an average cost of a little over 1,127\$ each.

—The American packet for January took home seventy specimens of fibrous plants which Mr. John C. Branner had collected in the neighborhood of Pará for the Edison Electric Light Co. Mr. Branner has strong hopes that some of them will meet Mr. Edison's requirements.

—A heavy rain storm occurred at Nova Friburgo on the night of the 28th ult. The stream flowing through the town overflowed its banks and inundated many houses, causing considerable damage. The "oldest inhabitant" states that no such storm ever occurred there before within his memory.

—A planters club was provisionally organized at Rezende, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 23rd ult. About one hundred persons took part in the organization. Nothing definite was effected beyond the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution for a permanent organization.

—The municipal council and chief of police of Itaquy, Rio Grande, has undertaken to put down cattle-stealing by issuing an order prohibiting the purchase of hides and the exposure and sale of jerked beef without proofs that the same was honestly acquired or that the animals were killed in a certain slaughter house.

—A large canoe from Cayenne was seized at Pará early in January on suspicion of smuggling. A box containing merchandise was captured, but was afterwards found to be the property of a passenger. The master of the canoe was then fined 500\$ for navigating between Cayenne and Pará without a passport, manifest and other official papers.

—A prominent planter of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, named Antonio Joaquim de Toledo, was killed by one of his slaves on the 27th ult. The crime was committed while the murdered man was dining, and was effected with an ax. The assassin gave himself up to the police authorities, and made no attempt whatever to conceal or excuse his crime.

—The *Norte de Minas*, of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, says that the river steamer *Saldanha Maranhão*, after two long voyages on the São Francisco, has been tied up at S. Hyppolito by order of the president of the province. The steamer is to be placed at the disposition of the Emperor, who, it is said, intends to make a voyage on the S. Francisco during his visit to Minas in April next.

—An association of planters has been organized at Rio Claro, São Paulo, under the title of "Associação Agrícola Commercial," for the purpose of establishing a commercial house in Santos for the sale of their products. The capital of the association is placed at 500,000\$, with the privilege of doubling it if necessary. The business will not be strictly limited to the planters of Rio Claro and vicinity, but will include all who may wish to consign their products to the Santos agency for sale.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The December receipts of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway amounted to 156,598\$888, and the expenditures 63,116\$924.

—The December receipts of the Baturité railway amounted to 26,757\$959, and the expenditures to 17,479\$221, leaving a balance of 9,278\$738.

—The running of trains on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway has been very irregular during the past week owing to the heavy rains, which have caused numerous land slides.

—The Mogyana railway has called for tenders to furnish sleepers, make the road bed and lay the superstructure of the Penha branch of that line. Tenders will be received until the 10th of February.

—The Barão de Araruaia railway was opened to Triunfo, its terminal station, on the 23rd ult. The extension of this line from its junction with the "Macacé e Campos" road to Triunfo is 42 kilometers.

—The government has appointed Dr. Aarão Reis chief of the telegraph department of the Dom Pedro II railway vice Sr. Felipe de Barros e Vasconcellos removed for want of an engineer's diploma.

—The minister of agriculture has declared lapsed the concession granted to Messrs. Collins and Bentley for the construction of a railway between Rio de Janeiro and S. José do Rio Preto, passing through Petropolis.

—A general meeting of the Paulista shareholders will take place on the 27th inst. for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors and for taking into consideration the extension of that line as a part of the projected route to Mato Grosso.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 122,218\$230 and the expenditures 78,655\$348, leaving a net balance of 43,562\$882. The net receipts for the five months ending November 30 amount to a total of 216,441\$698.

—A collision took place at the Cinco Pontas stations, on the "Recife a São Francisco" railway, which resulted in the destruction of one third-class passenger coach, and various other injuries. No lives were lost, though several passengers were bruised. The engineer was arrested.

—The government has advertised for proposals for the extension of the Dom Pedro II railway from Barbacena to Itabora do Campo—a distance of 104 kilometers. The proposals will be received up to the 18th inst. and must be accompanied with a deposit of 5,000\$ in the national treasury.

—By a decree of the 29th ult. the government concedes a 50-years privilege to José Alves Barbosa Junior, Antonio Borges da Silveira Lobo and Alfredo Cardoso Pereira for the construction of a railway between Mamanguape, province of Parahyba, and Acary, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo*, of the 25th ult., says that the directors of the Bananal railway will soon assemble in São Paulo to consider the adoption of a new route, which offers greater advantages and will be less expensive. The estimated cost of the new route is 500,000\$, of which 400,000\$ is already subscribed.

—The minister of agriculture has notified Mr. Miguel Calogeras, who holds a provincial concession for the construction of a railway up the *serro* to Petropolis, that, as the Collins & Bentley concession has lapsed and as he proposes to respect the provincial concession, there is now no obstacle in the way of carrying out the project.

—The president of São Paulo has invited tenders for the construction, use and profit of a narrow-gauge railway from the port of Cananéia to the borders of the Assunguy colony, passing through Iguape and Xiririca. The term of concession will be 60 years. Tenders will be received during a period of 30 days, counting from the 28th ult.

—The report of the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway, for the month of November, states that the line has 30 kilometers completed, 67 kilometers of road bed finished and 14 kilometers under construction. About 3,000 laborers are employed. The total expenditure to the end of November, including the Feira de Sant'Anna branch, was 5,531,336\$911.

—After some six months' effort to build a railway by what is called "administration," the French company in charge of the construction of the "Paranáguá a Curytiba" line has concluded to adopt the system which has heretofore proved most economical and profitable; that is, to "let" the work in large sections to local contractors whose ability to control labor and whose responsibility for the completion of work is beyond dispute. The first section of the heavy work on the *serro* has been awarded to Messrs. Coelho & Loureiro, and the second section, which ends at the top of the great plateau, has been awarded to Messrs. Spaulding & Taaffe. We may therefore expect to hear that this railway, so important to the interests of the province of Paraná, is in course of being pushed to an early completion.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1881.

The final passage of the prohibitory tax upon imported slaves by the provincial assembly of São Paulo, and the signing of that measure by the provincial president on the 23rd ult., effectually disposes of the interprovincial slave traffic as far as the province of São Paulo is concerned. The three provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo now stand pledged by a legislative act to suppress this shameful and inhuman traffic, and if the law is honestly enforced it will be suppressed. It is true that none of these provinces have had the courage to say in direct terms that the importation of slaves shall cease, but the indirect means employed in the imposition of a tax of 1,500\$ and 2,000\$ on every slave imported practically accomplishes the same result. As a matter of principle we would much prefer the express prohibition; but as a matter of policy we can cheerfully accept the tax, and congratulate the three assemblies on the good work which they have accomplished.

It must be admitted that the reply of the minister of agriculture to the representatives of the American steamship line, which we give elsewhere, leaves the question just where it was before. Months have passed since the government gave the company to understand that the objectionable call at Maranhão would be suppressed, and that the original contract, as agreed upon by both parties, would be approved. The measure, however, was permitted to drag in the Chamber, and was finally passed rather from the absence of any serious opposition than from any active advocacy of it. It then went to the Senate where it was at once buried in a committee and was referred to only by Senator Mendes d'Almeida who found it a convenient topic upon which to attack the ministry. It view of the circumstance that three years will have elapsed, since the contract was signed, before the Senate will act upon this measure, it would certainly seem to be both just and politic that the minister should be a little more definite. The breaking of this contract was a deliberate act of bad faith on the part of the Brazilian government and no temporizing policy will either excuse or mend it.

Would it not be wise for the British and American Club, about whose policy and management there has been so much dispute, to take into serious consideration the advisability of effecting some radical change within itself. It has tortured this community quite long enough with its exclusiveness and its financial troubles; it has a rare faculty for getting into trouble—a faculty which is only equalled by its cheerful assurance in soliciting assistance. It was organized with the benevolent purpose of keeping young men

out of the city, and affording a place for association and amusement. Good as this purpose may have been, it has been a signal failure. No one has been kept out of the city, nor out of bad company through its existence; in the contrary it has in more than one instance contributed directly to practices and habits which have reflected no little discredit upon it. And now that the charitable purpose of the Club has resulted in so great a failure, would it not be well to transform it into a Club pure and simple. To do that, the club-house must be located in the city, and it must be rigidly divested of all those sentimental notions about keeping young men out of bad company. The British and American Club never kept one single man out of bad associations; and it never will. The chief inducements which it has thus far offered have been liquors, billiards, and gossip—none of which can be classed as either highly moral or improving. It is full time that there should be an end to all this sentimental twaddle, and a beginning of something business-like and beneficial. If it is absolutely essential that the young employees of English and American business houses should be made the objects of a kind of moral oversight, then let there be a little more of private hospitality, and a little more of the better restraints of home influences. We shall not undertake to specify what should be done; but we beg to submit to the gentlemen who are now seeking to put this wretched concern on its feet once more, that were they to move into the city and start a genuine club-house—with well equipped dining-rooms and reading-rooms—and then run it on a purely business basis, there will be no further doubt about its success. There are many business men here who would gladly join such an institution, but who never will join under the policy which now governs it.

There is a general impression throughout the world that the emancipation law of 1871 declared that no more slaves should be born in Brazil. There is also a general belief that the Brazilian government enacted that law in good faith and with the purpose to strictly enforce it as an instrument for the extinction of slavery. How far are these impressions justified by the practices and occurrences of to-day? On the 3rd instant a sale of slaves took place at Valença, in this province, in which two distinct and positive provisions of the law were broken—and that too with the full knowledge and co-operation of the authorities. The advertised bills of sale were signed by an *escrivão* named Fernando Rodrigues Silva, and have been appearing in the daily papers of this city for some months. Attention has been called to these violations of law, but the government has shown no interest and the shameful proceeding has been allowed to take its course. Some gentlemen of this city, who felt that an effort should be made to stop the sale, wrote to Valença to that effect, and the reply was that if any steps were taken in the matter they must be taken at Rio. And so, there the matter rested. Valença is a kind of provincial slave market, and no one there dares to raise his voice against its practices. And here—who is there to take the initiative? The laws which were broken at Valença on the 3rd were that of 1831, which forbids the importation of slaves after that date, or the holding of Africans so imported, and that of 1871, which declares free all the children of slaves born thereafter. In one of the lots advertised there were sixteen native Africans whose ages, certified to by the *escrivão*, prove that they were imported since 1831, and 10 *ingenuos*, whose ages prove their birth since September 28, 1871. The names, ages, and valuations of these *ingenuos*, as certified to by the aforesaid *escrivão*, are as follows:

Vicente, 9 years, 400\$; Gertrudes, 6 years, 60\$; Hygino, 7 years, 200\$; Heloisa, 5 years, 60\$; Bem-vinda, 9 years, 250\$; Carolina, 7 years, 100\$; Maria, 4 years, 50\$; Manoel, 2 years, 10\$; Maria da Gloria, 6 years, 100\$; Anna, 4 years, 50\$.

In another lot there were more *ingenuos* advertised, two of whom are only two years of age, and one of four years. The advertisement says that the "services" of these children are to be sold, and the valuation placed upon each of them is 50\$. Now all this is mere trickery. What "services" of a two-year-old child can be valued at 50\$? and by what right can any child under ten years of age be put up for public sale? Does this confirm the impression that slavery is being abolished in Brazil? We have spoken of these gross infractions of the law before—and to little or no effect. We have spoken of the illegal sale of native Africans under 50 years of age, and of the enslavement and sale of *ingenuos*, and of the enslavement of free blacks, and of the Indian slave trade on the Amazon, and of the widespread cruelty to a helpless, downtrodden race. We have done all that could be done legitimately to awaken a humane and just public opinion in favor of this race, and in opposition to these open violations of law. All this, however, has been fruitless. The government does nothing; the people, outside a small band of abolitionists, are indifferent. It is true that concessions have been made by the slaveholders, and laws have been passed in the interests of emancipation—but what is the good of concessions and laws if they are not honestly executed? The plain truth is—and the Brazilian slaveholder knows it—that there never was a greater sham enacted by a national legislature (excepting, perhaps, that representative form of government adopted by Turkey a few years ago) than this very same emancipation law of 1871. It declares the freedom of all children born of slave women after that date, and to-day those children are publicly advertised and sold; it provides for the distribution of the emancipation fund every year, and up to to-day there have been only two distributions; it provides against over-valuations, and yet these transactions are notorious throughout the whole empire. A prominent journal of this city relates that a man lost a slave some twenty years ago, and he has just drawn an excessive valuation of that very man. Others have drawn fancy prices for the sick, the crippled, and the aged. Others have purchased slaves for a trifle and have drawn two and three times the amount of their investment from the fund. And this is called emancipation.

The editor of the *Imprensa Evangelica* will please take our hat! We will not take to ourselves the pleasing conceit that our recent criticism on the exclusively doctrinal character of that periodical has borne fruit; but we are glad to say that the beginning of a change has taken place and that the *Imprensa* has actually begun to grapple with "current evils." We do not expect our evangelical contemporary to drop its special work, nor to renounce the mission to which it has dedicated its best efforts, but we do wish to see a little less of that profitless discussion about the resting place of Moses, the constituent elements of the miraculous supply of manna to the Israelites, the doctrine of transubstantiation, etc., and a great deal more of the practical needs of living, struggling men and women. Had the *Imprensa* ever discussed that gigantic evil, the "lottery," as it was discussed in its last issue—which we received only a few days ago—we would have been only too glad to have given it all due credit; and had its editors spoken of "current evils" as does our editorial correspondent "G. W. C.," there would never have been any occasion for criticism. We can not commend the

spirit of our correspondent too highly, and the way in which he strikes at some of the "evils" is not only refreshing but it inspires us with the wish that the same hand and pen had entered earlier into the work. We do not agree with him as to the primary importance of his special work, but we do agree with his ringing condemnation of certain practices and customs for which there is no possible justification. The importance of the work in which the clergy is engaged is not a question for us to discuss; our complaint lies in the practice of overlooking the practical, every-day necessities of the people in order to impress them with the purely sentimental and controversial phases of religion. With all due respect for the cloth, we submit that there is precious little good in preaching abstract religion to people who are ignorant, bigoted, superstitious, hungry, naked, and down-trodden. There are very few men who can listen patiently to religious homilies when suffering from hunger or from a bitter injustice. A religion of clashing doctrines and vague promises is poor balm for the ills which torture and crush human beings; as far as the practical necessities of men are concerned it is worse than useless. The *Imprensa* wishes, as "G. W. C." says, to strike at the root of all these evils. Now, has it ever done so? It is a patent fact that slavery is the root of very many of the evils which curse this country—what is the *Imprensa's* record on that question? No one to-day is blind to the pernicious influences of slavery upon the dominant classes, and no one is ignorant of its dwarfing and demoralizing effects upon those who, as children, have been reared in its midst—and yet, how many times has the *Imprensa* ever pointed this out? It has been the prime source of the brutal instincts which are now ruling the interior with fire, and lust, and murder; it has fed the lusts of the dominant class to such an extent that there is to-day not one clean place in all Brazil; it has taught that manual labor is a curse and a degradation, through which the whole country is filled with idlers, and thriftlessness, and stagnant industries; it has repulsed immigration through which new blood and better aspirations could be introduced into the country; it has encouraged vice, corrupted youth, suppressed reforms, and weakened the ruling class. More than that, it is so great an injustice and crime against the helpless negro that human law knows no penalty severe enough to punish it. Now right here is a giant root of evil—how many times has the *Imprensa* ever denounced it? And then, there is the "lottery" system, which is filling the country with gamblers, injuring business, and encouraging dishonesty—when, before this last issue, did the *Imprensa* ever address itself to that source of evil? At this time the number of lotteries authorized by the imperial and provincial governments will probably equal the days of the year, and their pernicious influences are simply immeasurable. Then, too, there are the errors in the school system, mistakes in the colonization laws, wrongs in the land laws, injustice in the taxation laws, vice and oppression in the laws regulating marriage and burial, and many others of like character—all of whom are potent sources of evil. How is it possible for the *Imprensa* to ignore all these? Does "G. W. C." think that he can build a superstructure of Christianity upon such foundations? Does he believe that he can carry on a work of religious reform while all these influences are in active operation against him? Or will he agree with us that the only true way is to strike directly at the evils themselves, to call a spade a spade, and to spare none? And then when all these evils are driven out and men are either educated or compelled into a purer and better way of living, the cause of

religion will find that it has lost nothing by the non-sectarian character of the work done, while the world at large will have materially gained through it. We are glad to see that the Imprensa, under its new management, will take a more active part in these discussions, and in so doing its sphere of usefulness will unavoidably be much increased. We shall now expect to see the faults and crimes of the day castigated with an unsparing hand, even to the disfigurement of some of those "leering swells" who have roused the just indignation of our correspondent. The Imprensa will please accept our hand!

LOCAL NOTES.

The Petregulho reservoir was struck by lightning on the 22nd ult. There is now a strong probability that it will not hold water. The city council has decided to exact a deposit of 10 per cent. on all municipal contracts as a guarantee for the character and preservation of the work.

Decree 9778, of the 22nd ult., grants a ten years' privilege to Francisco Pinto Brandão for a process of manufacturing vinegar from sugar cane, which he claims to have discovered.

Joaquim Velloso Tavares claims to have improved the insect destroyer prepared according to the formula of the French chemist Dumas, and decree 7,949, of the 18th ult. grants him a ten years' monopoly in its manufacture.

The government has appointed a commission of twenty members, under the presidency of the Visconde de Jaguary, to prepare a plan for the division of the empire into electoral districts, in conformity with the new law. The commission is composed of eminent men from both parties.

In a circular of the 10th ult. the minister of finance directs that the treasury and sub-treasury officials, before paying the salaries of the engineers in government employ under decree 3,001, of the 9th of October last, shall exact the payment of all imposts, both due and to become due for the current year.

Three extraordinary and supplementary credits received the Emperor's signature on the 9th ult.—one appropriating 5,000,000\$ for the navy and 4,000,000\$ for the army, another 3,360,549\$966 for the minister of finance, and the third 505,625\$8696 to the minister of agriculture.

On the 11th of November, 1875, there was a little difficulty between a Portuguese, Antonio Bernardo, and an American, Henry Freeman. The result was the arrest of Bernardo for inflicting wounds upon Freeman with a club. The case came to trial on the 27th inst.—after a lapse of over five years—when the accused was acquitted.

The city fathers received a petition on the 27th ult. from Messrs. Moraes & Moriera Pacheco asking permission to place three chair-scales in the public streets of the city, for the accommodation of persons who may wish to be weighed. As it was too weighty a question to be decided at once, the council referred it to the health committee.

A circular issued from the department of empire explains that the new requirements for the exhibition of diplomas by government officials does not apply to the imperial observatory. It should be observed, however, that this exception is made after a vigorous protest by Dr. Emmanuel Liais, who had been called upon for his diploma.

The minister of agriculture has instructed the engineers, Drs. Borja Castro, Tibarcio de Magalhães, and Manuel Tavares Aquino, to make an examination of the mountain streams Boa Vista, Sabino, and others flowing into the Rio Iguaçu, with reference to their use in connection with the city water supply. Of course, the commission will have nothing to do with the Rio São Pedro!

The new municipal president, Dr. Ferreira Nobre, has discovered an ancient tax regulation on the tramway lines of this city by which about 80,000\$ per annum can be squeezed out of those wretched corporations. The tax is so much per metre of the zone through which the tracks are laid. If the new president does not kill the hen that lays the golden eggs, it will certainly be through no fault of his own.

In a circular of the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture directs that the provincial presidents shall take steps to check certain abuses which have sprung up in the acquirement of public lands. It is known that parties have purchased public lands and have sold them before measuring them and paying the official fees required by law. The minister directs that these requirements shall be met within six months and that no sale will be valid until they are met.

The report of the city treasurer to the council on the 27th ult. shows a balance of 71,156\$693 in the treasury.

On the 24th and 25th ult. the Diario Oficial published two speeches of Senator Mendes d'Almeida against the United States and Brazil steamship subsidy.

A sham battle took place on Botafogo bay on the 28th ult. After a brilliant display of military ardor both on sea and on land, the naval force effected a landing and captured a fort held by the land division. One special feature of the attack on the fort was a diplomatic sortie on the part of the combatants in which proposals of peace were made and rejected.

The city council has published a municipal by-law, approved by the general government, by which it is forbidden to tear up or excavate any public street between the 1st of December and 31st of March of each summer. The necessary work for repairing gas, water or sewer pipes can be effected, but the excavations can not remain open more than 48 hours.

We have received the first number of A Mulher, a new monthly periodical published in New York under the editorial management of two Brazilian ladies, D. Maria Augusta Generoso Estrella and D. Josefa A. F. Mercedes de Oliveira. The new journal is specially dedicated to the interests and rights of Brazilian women, and is both well printed and finely illustrated. A Mulher has our sincere congratulations and well wishes.

We have received "Bulletin, No. 5" of the "Associação Central Emancipadora" of this city, a well-printed and valuable pamphlet of 48 pages. It is the design of the society to make these "Bulletins" a complete record of its emancipation work, and a medium for the publication of the abolition addresses delivered at its Sunday afternoon sessions. This last Bulletin contains a full list of the 362 slaves recently freed in this city through the second distribution of the emancipation fund.

A public trial of the manufacture of gas from turf took place at Niteroi on the evening of the 29th ult., in the presence of the Emperor and various distinguished personages. The special apparatus for the manufacture of turf gas did not work, so the ordinary apparatus was used. The trial resulted to the entire satisfaction of all present, the light produced by a 3 1/2-foot burner being equal to 2 1/2 candles, while that of the ordinary gas was equal to only 16 candles. The manager of the gas company states that each ton of turf will produce 13,000 cubic feet of gas, and that there is a saving of one-third in the time of manufacture. The comparative figures, showing the cost of gas from the two substances, are not given.

The Gazeta relates that one of its subscribers in this city received a present of two turkeys from a friend up country in October last. The birds were sent down by the Dom Pedro II railway, and the gentleman paid on them not only the railway charges but 380 reis also as duties on an article for export. The same gentleman had had a cow and bullock at his charrua for some months and he wished to send them to pasture on a plantation in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul. He went to the Dom Pedro II railway offices on the 24th ult. to arrange for their transportation and was required to pay, besides the freight charges, a sum of 4\$ as the "tax on consumption." Through a lack of transportation facilities the animals were not dispatched on that day, nor did the railway receive them until the 1st inst. when the "consumption" tax was again exacted, notwithstanding the books of the collector showed that it had been once paid. From such examples as this it is clear that there is still a little needed reform work on the part of the government, before it can justly claim the credit of encouraging industry and commerce.

Government people at Washington are somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Hilliard's anti-slavery letter, and his presence at an anti-slavery dinner in his individual capacity, should have been criticised in an unfriendly manner by a portion of the Brazilian press, and that even Counselor Saravia did not respond to an interpellation on this subject in the most commendatory terms. The American Correspondence, dated Washington January 1st, says:—"It is thought at Washington that there was no occasion to make so much fuss at Rio de Janeiro since Mr. Hilliard's presence at the banquet about Dom Pedro himself, during his visit to the United States in 1876, stated on every occasion (and it was repeated to everybody by his ambassador at Washington, and notably to Mr. Hilliard, of whom he pretended to be an admirer) that the Brazilian government was dissatisfied with the law of 1871, which had only proclaimed the partial abolition of slavery, and that he should endeavor in every way to compel the planters to hasten the emancipation of their negro hands. The cabinet at Washington is unwilling to believe that those statements were merely made with the object of winning popularity for the Emperor Dom Pedro in the minds of the American people."

The new council has resolved to enforce an old by-law requiring the street refuse carters to have their work completed before 9 o'clock, a. m. There was a strike among the carters, but they finally concluded to go on with their work. It was then found that the facilities for carrying away the refuse in scoops were not sufficient, and so the matter stands. The service in some streets is now neglected to a dangerous degree!

We have received the Almanach do Mequetrefe for 1881, for which the publishers will accept our thanks. This illustrated, humorous publication is now in its second year, and forms a well printed book of 136 pages. The art displayed is scarcely of the highest order, but it is of the class which suits many people, and that probably satisfies all scruples on the part of the publisher. When the time comes for the editor and publisher to lead and form public opinion, instead of pandering to its baser impulses, we shall hope to see the Mequetrefe elevate its standard just ninety-nine out of a possible hundred per cent.

An Italian pack-peddler went to the Dom Pedro II station on the 1st inst. to take a train for Porto Novo da Cunha. He was there arrested by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery. He was searched and the contents of his pack were scattered about, and then he was taken to the police station and detained ten hours. He was then permitted to go to a business house where he was known in order to prove his identity, after which he was discharged. During the search of his person \$8 were taken from him, and he was compelled to pay 2\$ at the station for the privilege of going to prove his identity. Comment is unnecessary!

The total ordinary revenue of the United States treasury for the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to \$333,526,610 and the expenditures to \$267,642,957, leaving a surplus income of \$65,883,653. During the year the sum of \$73,968,087 was applied to the redemption of the public debt.

The executive committee of the New York international exposition of 1883 has selected the Inwood grounds as the site for the projected exhibition. This site is situated near the upper end of Manhattan island, and is eleven miles from the City Hall. It lies on Harlem river and comprises 250 acres of high ground, possessing every advantage of picturesque location and accessibility. Three new railways are already projected to the grounds.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition from the United States, consisting of a corps of engineers, a photographer, a botanist, a geologist, a physician and the irrepressible newspaper man, for the exploration of the state of Zulia (of which Maracaibo is the principal city), in Venezuela, is said to be almost completed. The prime mover in this important expedition is Mr. Plumacher, our commercial agent at Maracaibo. As the state of Zulia is one of the richest regions in mineral and agricultural resources in Venezuela, and as this expedition will open up the whole district to foreign trade, great results are expected from this expedition. The Venezuelan government, it is said, are favorable to this movement, and will, it is expected, render material assistance thereto.—American Mail, December, 1880.

COMMERCIAL

February 4th, 1881

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian mil reis, U.S. dollars, and sterling.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various banks and locations including London, Paris, and Hamburg.

Jan. 28.—In the morning the banks had no rates but gave small amounts on London at 22d, private paper being negotiated at 23 1/2. At 1 o'clock the English and Commercial banks affixed the following rates: 22 1/2 on London, 429—430 on Paris, 532 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper were then effected at 23 1/2—216 on London, 422 on Paris. Sovereigns 11,000 sellers, 10,830 buyers.

Jan. 29.—Market quiet but somewhat firmer. The English and Commercial banks maintained the rates of 22 1/2 on London, 429—430 on Paris, 532 on Hamburg. Private paper was negotiated at 23 1/2—216 on London and 424—426 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10,870 cash.

Jan. 31.—All the banks adopted to-day the following rates: 22 1/2 on London, 429 on Paris and 532 on Hamburg. Small business in private paper at 23 1/2—216 on London and 423—424 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10,870 cash.

February 1.—No alteration in the rates of the banks. Market firm but not active. Private paper on London negotiated at 23 1/2—216.

Feb. 2.—The banks maintained the rates of yesterday until 1 p. m. when they withdrew from the market. Previous to that hour small transactions had been done in bank paper at 23 1/2 on London and in private paper at 23 1/2—216 on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns 11,000 sellers, 10,840 buyers.

Feb. 4.—To-day all the banks opened with the rate of 22d. on London.

The large dry-goods house of Felix Cassão & Co., 1 this city, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at about 800,000\$.

Table with January returns of the custom house of this port showing receipts and exports.

According to the semi-annual report of the "Companhia Fluvial," of Rio Grande, the gross receipts for the last half of 1880 were 91,151\$300, and the net receipts 46,246\$850. A dividend of 15\$ per share was declared, and the sum of 18,658\$940 was transferred to the reserve fund which is now increased to 80,000\$, or more than half the capital employed.

This increase in the fund is made necessary by the necessity of purchasing a dredge and some scows at an early day, for which the company expects to spend 75,000\$. The dividends for the year amounted to 27\$ per share.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Large table with sales of stocks and bonds for various companies and locations including six per cent apolices, Banco do Brasil, and various municipal bonds.

January 28. 24 Six per cent apolices. 1,040 000
10 do (outside sales) 1,043 000
11 do do 1,045 000
12 do do for 15th Feb. 1,050 000

January 29. 8 Six per cent apolices. 1,045 000
10 do do 1,048 000
20 Banco Commercial. 235 000
100 do do do 198 000

January 31. 8 Six per cent apolices. 1,045 000
10 do do 1,048 000
20 Banco Commercial. 235 000
100 do do do 198 000

February 1. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 4, 1881. Coffee. Our last report was on the 22nd ultimo. After that date our market remained very quiet until the 56th ult. when, partly owing to the results of the Dutch auction, partly to the reduction made by our dealers of 50 reis per 10 kilos on the best and lowest grades and 150 reis on the medium ones, some activity set in, resulting in sales to a fair extent.

February 5. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 6. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 7. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 8. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 9. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 10. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

February 11. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs. sale). 332 000
100 do for 5th inst. 232 000
100 do for 10th inst. 234 000

lugs bags
1,368,783 for United S. against 1,364,850 in same per. of 1879-80
1,062,023, Europe 574,893
65,692, C. of G. H. 41,457
30,551, N. P. & W.C. 7,859

Washed. Nominal
Superior. 58300-58500
Good first. 48950-58050
Regular first. 48500-48650
Ordinary first. 38950-48150
Good second. 38350-38550
Ordinary second. 28900-38150

Prime United States. 5500 5973 12.87 cts.
Good 5050 557 11.95
Fair to good 4850 531 11.53
Fair 4700 518 11.22
Good Channel. 4250 475 10.29
Fair 4000 457 9.76
Low 3550 3810 8.41

UNITED STATES.
New York. 321-311 294-442 377-624
Baltimore. 301-312 284-483 371-335
Hampton Roads f. o. 312 26 365 36 590
Charleston. 4 680
Richmond. 14 610 14 921 10 492
New Orleans. 8 850 10 700 15 413
Savannah. 193-872 141-180 81 665
Mobile. 17 300 22 258 30 317
Galveston. 4 000 12 800
St. Thomas f. o. 1 368-783 1 364-850 1 260-893

EUROPE.
Channel f. o. 3 600
Have 150-220 48 186 111-613
North of Europe & Baltic. 256-780 161-879 186 797
Liverpool, London & Southampton. 184 537 125-422 129 867
Bordeaux. 98-050 98-433 95 529
Lisbon f. o. 217-364 95 528 135 838
Mediterranean. 1 062-023 574 865 805 843

ELSEWHERE.
Cape of Good Hope. 65 699 41 257 68 048
River Plate & West Coast. 30 251 7 859 26 235
Total. 95 943 49 116 94 373

United States. 1 368-783 1 364-850 1 260-893
Europe. 1 062-023 574 865 805 843
Elsewhere. 95 943 49 116 94 373
Total. 2 526-749 2 088-809 2 161-099

Flour. The arrivals since our last report have been: 3,500 barrels per Aquidneck from Baltimore
3,750 " Adelaide " do
5,516 " H. S. Jackson " Richmond
1,980 " May Queen " Baltimore
4,015 " Nancy Holt " Richmond
5,785 " Gamaliel " Baltimore
6,120 " City of Rio " New York
30,666 barrels.

The total arrivals during the month since the 4th ult. have been 42,169 barrels, all American.
The sales since the same date amount to 40,935 barrels, viz: 34,815 barrels American
1,150 " Trieste
3,750 bags Chili
40,935 barrels.

Stock in first hands today consists of 59,544 barrels, viz: 11,700 barrels Gallego
6,683 " Haxall
2,100 " Dunlop
591 " Richmond
7,800 " O'Dance
900 " McCance
19,500 " Baltimore
6,370 " St. Louis
4,300 bags Chili
59,544 barrels.

We quote: Gallego 208500
Haxall 21 250
Dunlop "
O'Dance 19 500
McCance 20 000
Baltimore 16 500-19 500
St. Louis 19 000-21 000
Chili 16 000

Market quiet. The arrivals consist of 3,200 tubs per Hebe from Gaspe
2,557 " Brothers do
3,200 " Snowdrop do
7,957 tubs.
We quote cases 178000-183000 and tubs 187000-213000.
Beer. - Bass (Hlers & Bell) 78800
Tennent 5 200-58400
Christiania 6 000-6 200
Guinness Stout 7 300-7 500
American 5 000-5 500
Cement. - English 68000-78500
German 6 000-6 800
Hollands 7 000-7 500

Total clearances in January have been: for United States 153,059 bags, against 102,653 in Jan. 1880
Europe 98,314 " 101,208
C. of Good H. 17,273 " 6,887
River Plate and West Coast 696 " 681
total 271,242 271,549
and the total clearances during the 7 months since the 1st July have been:

Total arrivals in January 341,841 feet.
Spruce Pine. - No arrivals. We quote nominally 328000-345000 per dozen.
Swedish Pine. - No arrivals. We quote 338000-380000 per dozen.
Total arrivals in January 541 dozen.
Coal. - There have been no arrivals since our last.
The total arrivals during the month of January have been only 6,083 tons, viz: 4,386 " from Cardiff
1,391 " Liverpool
310 " New Castle
6,083 tons.

We quote: Cardiff 19 000
New Castle 178000
Sundries 14 000-16 000
Akersve. - The total arrivals in the month of January were 11,100 cases.
Since the 1st instant there have arrived 7,825 cases per A. R. Storer from New York.
We quote 78000-78200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.
Lard. - The arrivals since the 22nd ult. have been 1,400 kegs and 20 cases per Adelaide from Baltimore
1,850 " " Gamaliel do
3,250 kegs and 30 cases.
The total arrivals in the month of January amount to 10,400 kegs and 100 cases.

We quote: 380-390 reis per lb. George
370-380 " " Jenkins
360-370 " " New York
Rosin. - Continues quiet at 28500-28800 per barrel.
Arrivals in January 700 barrels.
Arrived since 450 barrels per A. R. Storer from New York.
Turpentine. - Continues in demand. We quote 450-480 rs. per kilo. No arrivals.
Total arrivals in January 65 cases.

PORT OF SANTOS.
February 3rd, 1881.
Coffee. - The market remained quiet until after the result of the Dutch auction on the 56th ult. was known when it became active and about 23,000 bags changed hands at 48800-49200 per 10 kilos for superiors.
Since then some 25,000 bags more have been sold on the same basis and the market closes firm.
Receipts in January have averaged 3,239 bags per day and stock is estimated to-day at 120,000 bags.
The clearances have been:
Jan. 23 Brz str Cervantes for str Sirina to New York, 705 bgs
27 Gr str Buenos Ayres, Hamburg 8,572
28 Fr str Lander, London and Antwe; 2,195
30 Fr str Ville de Rio, Havre, etc; 4,719
31 Gr br Bertha; Lisbon f. o.; 1,000
31 Dan str Apollo; Channel f. o.; 4,000.
Loading:
Fr br Perseverant; New York; 4,000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
JANUARY 22.
BALTIMORE. - Am bk Aquidneck; 342 tons; Raffle; 33 ds flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.
JAN. 23.
BALTIMORE. - Am bk Adelaide; 391 tons; Bailey; 35 ds flour and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.
RICHMOND. - Am bk H. S. Jackson; 497 tons; Bacon; 24 ds flour to Clemente Pinto & Co.
JAN. 24.
BALTIMORE. - Am bk May Queen; 184 tons; Perry; 43 ds sundries to Wright & Co.
JAN. 25.
RICHMOND. - Br lug Nancy Holt; 318 tons; Hamburg; 45 ds flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.
GASPE. - Br lg Hebe; 235 tons; Pinet; 31 ds codfish to Hime, Zenis & Silvers.
BALTIMORE. - Am bk Gamaliel; 559 tons; Anthony; 45 ds flour and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.
ROSARIO. - Am bp James Miller; 202 tons; Silvery; 30 ds hay to W. Chapman & Co.
JAN. 26.
BRUNSWICK. - Br bk Cleary; 566 tons; Barrier; 52 ds pine to Wenceslo Guimaries & Co.
GASPE. - Br lg Yost; 173 tons; Vibert; 54 ds codfish to Hime, Zenis & Silvers.
MACAO. - Port lug 787 Estrella; 288 tons; Perira; 16 ds salt to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co.
JAN. 28.
GASPE. - Br lg Bahia; - Br lg Snowdrop; 149 tons; Butel; 56 ds codfish to E. Johnston & Co.
JAN. 31.
NEW YORK. - Am ship Alhambra; 1,313 tons; Alexander; 48 ds coal to American squadron.
FEBRUARY 1.
NEW YORK. - Am bp Annie R. Storer; 492 tons; Hutchinson; 56 ds sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
JANUARY 22.
PORT-ELISABETH. - Gr bk Stella; 205 tons; Behr; ballast.
ARACAU. - Port lug Abes; 306 tons; Conceicao; sundries.
STA. CATHARINA. - Sp bp Victoria; 143 tons; Maristany; sds.
JAN. 23.
BALTIMORE. - Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Walker; coffee.
LISBON f. o. - Gr bk Avion; 161 tons; Truggen; coffee.
RIO S. - Francisco - Sp bk Obdulio; 342 tons; Velarubi; sund.
VICTORIA. - Am ship Detroit; 1,518 tons; Adams; ballast.
JAN. 24.
BARRADOS. - Am bk Adeline C. Anami; 473 tons; Fries; bit.
JAN. 25.
RANGON. - Br bk Ravensbourne; 403 tons; Proctor; ballast.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. - Gr bk Franz Pflger; 165 tons; Cape; bits; coffee.
JAN. 26.
HAVRE. - Br lug Revolutio; 220 tons; Cummins; sundries.
BALTIMORE. - Arg ship David Stewart; 699 tons; Hait; coffee.
BARRADOS. - Am bk Isaac Hall; 614 tons; Adams; ballast.
PERNAMBUCO. - Am bk Isaac Hall; 614 tons; Adams; ballast.
JAN. 27.
PENSACOLA. - Sw bk Y. E. Barck; 714 tons; Wandsted; ballast.
BURMAN. - Br ship Star of Brunswick; 1,162 tons; Farrell; bit.
UNITED STATES. - Br bk Margaret Evans; 876 tons; Robertson; ballast.

NEW-ORLEANS. - Br bk Eastern Chief; 401 tons; Young; coffee.
JAN. 28.
EAST LONDON. - Dan bp Aeneid; 145 tons; Sorensen; coffee.
JAN. 30.
BUENOS AYRES. - Arg bp Moro; 190 tons; Barros; ballast.
MARANHAO. - Port bk Clotilde; 195 tons; Pacheco; sundries.
STA. CATHARINA. - Sp smk Union; 169 tons; Gilman; ballast.
JAN. 31.
OREGON. - Br bk Marian King; 954 tons; Calvert; ballast.
FEBRUARY 1.
TURKS ISLAND. - Br bk Honey; 233 tons; Marett; ballast.
PENSACOLA. - It bk Secunda T. Pe; 966 tons; Gesare; ballast.
PERNAMBUCO. - Sp bk Carleida; 224 tons; Saenz; ballast.
- Sp bp Encarnacion; 180 tons; Calong; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO
Jan. 21 V de R. de J. Fr Havre; 35d A. Leuba & Co
21 Sirius, Br Liverpool* 25 Norton M'w & C
21 La France, Fr Genoa* 30 E. J. Albert & Co
21 Clyde, Am New York 27 To Captain
21 Donat, Br London* Norton M'w & C
21 Koss, Bg River Plate* E. Johnston & C
21 Buenos Ayres, Gr Santos 201 Wilson, Sons & C
21 Cy org de J. Am New York* 23d Wilson, Sons & C
21 Cordillera, Br Valparaiso* 28 Messageries Mar
21 Sotogal, Br River Plate 31/2 Norton M'w & C
21 Laplace, Br San tos 201 W. Schmitz & C
21 Europa, Gr Santos, 201 Messageries Mar
21 Santos, Br Hamburg* 25d E. Johnston & C
21 V. de R. de J., Fr Santos 26h A. Leuba & Co
Feb. 1 Tagus, Br Southampton 25d Royal Mail
1 Ville de Bahia, Fr Havre* 26 A. Leuba & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
Jan. 22 Magellan, Br Valparaiso* Sundries
22 Mingo, Br South*ton* Coal ballast
22 Clyde, Am Panama Sundries
22 La France, Fr New York* Coffee
22 Sirius, Br New York, Santos
22 V. de Rio de J., Fr Santos Sundries
22 Koss, Bg River Plate* Coffee
21 Donat, Br Liverpool* Coffee
31 Buenos Ayres, Gr Hamburg* Coffee
31 Cordillera, Br Liverpool* Coffee
Feb. 1 Tagus, Br Bordeaux* Coffee
1 Laplace, Br Antwerp Coffee

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21 Buenos Ayres, Gr Santos 201 Wilson, Sons & C
21 Cy org de J. Am New York* 23d Wilson, Sons & C
21 Cordillera, Br Valparaiso* 28 Messageries Mar
21 Sotogal, Br River Plate 31/2 Norton M'w & C
21 Laplace, Br San tos 201 W. Schmitz & C
21 Europa, Gr Santos, 201 Messageries Mar
21 Santos, Br Hamburg* 25d E. Johnston & C
21 V. de R. de J., Fr Santos 26h A. Leuba & Co
Feb. 1 Tagus, Br Southampton 25d Royal Mail
1 Ville de Bahia, Fr Havre* 26 A. Leuba & Co

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22 Mingo, Br South*ton* Coal ballast
22 Clyde, Am Panama Sundries
22 La France, Fr New York* Coffee
22 Sirius, Br New York, Santos
22 V. de Rio de J., Fr Santos Sundries
22 Koss, Bg River Plate* Coffee
21 Donat, Br Liverpool* Coffee
31 Buenos Ayres, Gr Hamburg* Coffee
31 Cordillera, Br Liverpool* Coffee
Feb. 1 Tagus, Br Bordeaux* Coffee
1 Laplace, Br Antwerp Coffee

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ROSARIO. - Am bp James Miller; 202 tons; Silvery; 30 ds hay to W. Chapman & Co.
JAN. 26.
BRUNSWICK. - Br bk Cleary; 566 tons; Barrier; 52 ds pine to Wenceslo Guimaries & Co.
GASPE. - Br lg Yost; 173 tons; Vibert; 54 ds codfish to Hime, Zenis & Silvers.
MACAO. - Port lug 787 Estrella; 288 tons; Perira; 16 ds salt to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co.
JAN. 28.
GASPE. - Br lg Bahia; - Br lg Snowdrop; 149 tons; Butel; 56 ds codfish to E. Johnston & Co.
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NEW YORK. - Am ship Alhambra; 1,313 tons; Alexander; 48 ds coal to American squadron.
FEBRUARY 1.
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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
Jan. 22 Magellan, Br Valparaiso* Sundries
22 Mingo, Br South*ton* Coal ballast
22 Clyde, Am Panama Sundries
22 La France, Fr New York* Coffee
22 Sirius, Br New York, Santos
22 V. de Rio de J., Fr Santos Sundries
22 Koss, Bg River Plate* Coffee
21 Donat, Br Liverpool* Coffee
31 Buenos Ayres, Gr Hamburg* Coffee
31 Cordillera, Br Liverpool* Coffee
Feb. 1 Tagus, Br Bordeaux* Coffee
1 Laplace, Br Antwerp Coffee

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
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STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA DURING THE YEARS 1854 TO 1880.

Table with columns: Year, Sugar, Cotton's Coffee, Cocoa, Tobacco, Hides, Rum, Rose-wood, Tap-ica, Pias-sava. Rows list years from 1854 to 1880 with corresponding export values.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds and their market values.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTA-TION, AM'T, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

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Financial Department. The News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets.

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 BRANCHES:
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital subscribed..... " 900,000
 Capital paid up..... " 450,000
 Reserve fund..... " 140,000

Draws on:
 Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
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Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of Banking business.

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 Frank W. Jones, General Supt. Rio de Janeiro.

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This company proposes to establish in this city and its suburbs, and in Niteroi, the same system of General Telephonic Communication which is to-day so prominent a feature of commercial intercourse in New York, London and Paris. Under this system immediate and confidential verbal communication is had between any two residents of the territory covered, who may be subscribers.

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Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Jan. 28	Feb. 5
City of Pará	Capt. Carpenter	Feb. 28	Mar. 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Mar. 28	Apr. 5
City of Pará	Capt. Carpenter	Apr. 29	May 5

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1881

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
Feb. 9	Tagus.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.
" 24	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

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 E. W. MAY, Supt.,
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- BROWN'S GINGER—For Sea Sickness, Nausea.
- BROWN'S GINGER—Stimulant: no reaction.
- BROWN'S GINGER—Used by Army and Navy.
- BROWN'S GINGER—Used all over the World.
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- BROWN'S GINGER—Excellent in Rheumatism.

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Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a teaspoonful or two of Brown's Ginger in a half tumbler of sweetened water very hot or ice cold, as preferred, meet the want. Brown's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the kin to act well, and promotes digestion.
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 All work thoroughly guaranteed.
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 J. T. ROBERTSON, GEO. H. STAYNER, Treasurer
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 J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treasurer.

THE RIO NEWS
 Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of THE NEWS beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far been so successful in its editorial management, will be continued in the future without change. The results of this Company under its consolidation with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade.

The policy of THE NEWS will continue to be that of strict independence and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the earliest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro will be made by men who are recognized experts in their several branches of business. No pains will be spared in making these reports thoroughly accurate and reliable. The absence of regular newspaper summaries of the trade of other Brazilian ports has thus far prevented THE NEWS from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject. It is hoped that the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this purpose will soon be overcome, after which regular reports from all the leading ports of the empire will be given.

In its general news columns and in its discussions of political and current topics THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers thoroughly informed and, to that end, to present every subject in a true light. Its purpose is simply to keep its readers—men whose capital is invested or whose business is located in Brazil—acquainted of every important event, of the general drift of political and social affairs, of the state of the markets, and of every occurrence which might affect the profits of business or the security and permanency of investments.

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