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#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Aorante HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister.

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reduction of goods of American manufacture into this competition with those of European origin, has been years a specialty of their business, and references to is manufacturers they represent,—which are kindly— —will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pear are successfully empherically the property of the area successfully empherically the property of an experiment of the property of control of the property of property o

#### TREASURY BALANCES FOR 1877-78.

The recent publication of the balance sheet for the fiscal year 1877-78—which seems to be now finally settled—affords an excellent opportunity to compare the appropriations made by the legislature in the imperial budget, with the expenditures actually made by the various departments. It is indisputable that the practice of the government in exceeding appropriations is one of very great danger, the more so as in some cases these excesses are of such a character and extent as to seriously embarrass the public revenue.

The revenue of the empire for 1877-78not including the receipts for the emancipation fund, 1,043,719\$435, nor the deposits, 1,524,833\$707 — amounted to 108,177, 273\$932. The budget estimates placed the revenue at 102,000,000\$, from which it is seen that the estimates were exceeded by 6,177,273\$932. The sources of revenue were as follows:

Imports..... 56,852,695\$792 Extraordinary ..... 6,540,341 676 108,177,273 932

This excess of revenue over the estimates, and the large amount of the "extraordinary" receipts, were due to the sale of the ironclad Independencia which realized the sum of 5,458,200\$.

The appropriations made in the imperial budget for 1877-78 amounted to a total of 105,881,736\$077. According to the liquidated accounts the actual expenditures for that year, excepting the emancipation fund 962, 296\$897, were 150, 751, 947\$007, showing an excess of 44,870,210\$930 over the appropriations and 42,574,673\$075 over the revenue receipts. The appropriations and expenditures for the several departments of state were as follows:

	appropriations	expenditures
Empire		22,414,590\$66
Justice		6,462,647 00
Foreign affairs		1,008,465 10
Marine		12,603,463 37
War	. 14,897,809 459	15,834,786 86
	. 16,443,113 861	42,116,040 18
	. 49,074,329 000	51,052,398 47
Advances		221,852 23

105,881,736 077 150,751,947 007

From these comparisons it will be seen that the department of foreign affairs was the only one which kept within the appropriations, while that of empire, and that of agriculture, commerce and public works exceeded their appropriations to an alarming degree. The greater part of the excess of 14,840,502\$240 in the department of empire, however, has ample justification in the just efforts of the government to meet the terrible ravages of the secca in the northern provinces—the expenditures for that purpose during the year being 13,644,198\$-277. As to the department of agriculture, commerce and public works the excess of 25.672,926\$320 arose mainly from the unwise and reckless policy of aiding all sorts of private enterprises and of undertaking others of an extensive character on government account. A policy which leads to

an expenditure of over 21/2 times the appropriation must necessarily be a dangerous one, and should be carefully watched. The possibility of spending so much money over the sum authorized demonstrates the existence and use of great discretionary power on the part of a minister-a power which is neither conferred by the constitution nor warranted by the circumstances of the public revenue A comparison of some of the items of expenditure in the various departments with the sums authorized will show some of the outlets through which the public moneys have flowed. The appropriations and expenditures are as appropriation expenditure

	approp actou	tayeminine
Foreign debt :		-
interest and re-		
demption	12,772,783\$000	12,941,311\$666
Internal debt:		
do do	19,940,452 000	19,929,462 000
Diverse interest		
charges	1,538,500 000	2,573,440 222
Int. on. Orphans'		
fund loan	500,000 000	619,220 861
do on Savings		
Banks and an-		
nuity loans	600,000 000	623,299 184
Pensions, etc	2,290,548 000	2,235,490 810
Marine arsenals	3,607,301 175	4,372,576 428
Naval force	2,354,185 220	3,795,476 919
War arsenals	1,600,000 000	1,813,422 244
Army	8,911,899 510	9,767,434 218
Public lands and	ara kacaman da ing Kara Na	esculo NAA Zetalila -
colonization		
D. Pedro II R.R.		5,110,967 069
Postoffice	1,205,000 000	1,564,337 106
Telegraph	760,000 000	1,429,215 026
Steamship subsid'	2,646,400 000	2,722,181 931
Railway interest		
guarantees		1,756,496 365
Rio water works.		1,111,238 736
do Gabrielli works		4,185,643 676
Secca expenses		13,644,198 277

It is clear from the character of many of these items of expenditure that the excess was not at all warranted by existing circumstances. The expenses incurred in behalf of the Ceará famine of course could not be anticipated, and the exigencies of the case justified the expenditure of any moneys that were needed to relieve a people suffering from starvation and disease. The outlay in behalf of "public lands and colonization," of "railway guarantees" and "railway construction," of "steamship subsidies," of "telegraphs," and of the various interest accounts, are not so easily justified. How it was possible to spend so much money in colonization schemes, from which there is no visible benefit, is certainly as inexplicable as it was unwarranted. In the matter of railways and railway guarantees Brazil has been encouraging an evil which is rapidly outgrowing her resources, and which threatens to bring upon her difficulties of a very grave character at no distant day.

749,024 886

9,759,904 982

The revenue of the year was principally derived from the custom house taxes upon imports and exports, the amount collected from these two sources, together with the various other charges connected with that department, amounting to a total of 74,-779,199\$235. The receipts by provinces from the custom house and from all sources were as follows:

	customs	all sources
Rio de Jan. (city)	39,627,475\$797	70,984,939\$141
Bahia	9,255,192 474	11,424,179 085
ernambuco	8,434,234 162	9,817,657 681
são Paulo	4,386,539 939	6,441,590 604
Pará	4,131,146 796	4,635,480 619
R. Grande do Sul	3,826,700 649	5,193,452 173
Maranhão	2,063,672 147	2,542,561 921
R. de Jan. (prov.)		2,207,708 012
Minas Geraes		1,725,194 037
Ceará	1,111,210 756	1,292,770 828
Alagôas	535,386 101	669,500 150
Santa Catharina	348,387 407	541,307 933
Sergipe	190,537 266	338,568 710
Parahyba	178,184 057	241,353 382
Amazonas	164,044 877	226,521 781
Paraná	157,079 246	502,604 279
Matto Grosso	129,229 082	221,928 952
Piauhy		193,299 904
Espirito Santo		168,370 517
R. Grande do N.		185,230 270
Goyaz		102,315 408

74,779,199 235 108,177,273 932 The total receipts of the imperial treasury for the year amounted to 165,534.744\$403, of which 1,606,2568245 represented deposits, 5,678,614\$226 a fictitious balance from the preceding year, 19,962,600\$ the emission of treasury bills during the year, and 30,000,000\$ an issue of paper currency. The items, as given in the official report,

are as follows:	
Ordinary & extraordinary revenue.	108,177,273\$932
Net balance from deposits	1,524,833 707
Balance from emancipation fund	81,422 538
Balance from 1876-77	5,678,614 226
Emission of treasum bills	19,962,600 000
do nickel money	110,000 000
do paper currency	30,000,000 000

From this the government announces a balance of 14,782,797\$396 available for the The error in this statement year 1878-79. is one to which we have before called attention, and is a serious one. It is incredible that any man who claims to be a financier, could make such a mistake. In this statement we find the treasury officials of a great nation gravely assuming a net balance drawn from certificates of indebtedness. A treasury bill is nothing less than a promise to pay and it is not infrequently issued here to meet accounts which the treasury can not pay in cash. In the same sense the issue of paper currency is simply the issue of notes of indebtedness which the government should one day redeem in coin. These amounts are nothing less than items of indebtedness which other parties are holding against the treasury-and yet we have here the astounding statement that they belong to the revenues of the year, and, therefore, that there was a balance remaining over of 14,782,797\$396.

### RUSSIAN TAXES UPON FOREIGN SHIPPING.

The Russians continue to make desperate efforts The Russians continue to make desperate entors to force the introduction of new manufactures at the expense of consumers. Every means is tried to keep out foreign products, and tariffs are rapidly getting so heavy that it will be impossible for the Russian buyer to procure cheap iron, and for foreign manufacturers to send anything there. The Russian official brain is most fertile in devising new process. The latest prompact in increase the regenter. sian official brain is most fettlie in devising new imposts. The latest proposal to increase the revenue is to levy a heavy tax upon all foreign bottoms enter-ing Russian waters. Of these there are 13,000 per annum now, and a large proportion of the vessels are English. It is expected that a tax on these will bring in a revenue of 10,000,000 roubles a year. The new Russian minister of finance, it would appear, has approved the suggestion.

#### NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONS.

By the term "national constitution," it is not meant to refer especially to the constitution of Brazil; but to any national constitution, in every country where the degree of civilization and of public respect for the individual freedom of citizens, are sufficiently advanced to admit of such a safe guard as a constitution. It might be imagined that amongst a law-abiding people, enjoying representative government, where all the laws are framed and administered by the people or their chosen representatives, that a rigid constitution would be useless; but this is a grand error. The object of a rigid, unchangeable constitution, so long as it exists, is to protect the great body of the people-not against danger from without, but against danger from within. It is not necessary that a constitution, in any country, should be regarded as eternal; but it is essential that it should not be changed for transient or trivial causes, and that it should only be changed in conformity with the provision in the constitution prescribing the mode of changing it.

The primary reason for the existence and maintenance of a national constitution, is the universal tendency of the few to usurp authority over the many. The people may select good men as their representatives; such selection is undoubtedly an additional safeguard to their liberties. the love of power is an inherent quality in the human breast, which neither constitutions nor laws can eradicate; and when men have enjoyed it for a time they are apt to long for its continuance and for its increase.

Another substantial, nay vital reason for a clearly defined constitution is that all laws passed during its continuance shall be strictly in conformity not only with its authority, but with its limitations; for if a congress, or any one in power in the government, could enact provisions regardless of this authority, and this limitation, the constitution would have no more value than so much blank paper, and the people would have no security whatever. If a constitution is worth anything, it is worth preserving; and the only way to preserve it is for the people to insist upon its strict observance by their delegated representatives.

There is no more important provision in any national constitution than that which prohibits the enactment of any ex post facto law; for if ex post facto laws are permitted, the liberties of the people, which are supposed to be secure under the constitution are at once sapped and undermined. One of the fundamental propositions of law is that the people "know the law," and that therefore they are liable to its provisions; but if an ex post facto law be passed, making its penalties retroactive, it is obviously impossible even for the most learned in the law, much less the people in general, to guard against its damaging effect. It is a prerogative so exceedingly dangerous that it should never be exercised under any circumstances; and if the constitution of a country does not contain a clause absolutely prohibiting the enactment of ev post facto laws, or the exercise of ex post facto proceedings based upon such an assumed law, it is vitally defective as a protection to the community.

It is not possible nor necessary that the constitution in one country should be precisely like that in another; regard must be had to the peculiar circumstances which may belong to each country; but there are certain irrefragible principles which belong to society in all countries, where constitu-tions can be established. Life, liberty and property must be held sacred, and left untouched, save through due process of law. The object of constitutional government is not the oppression or molestation of the people in any of their rights or privileges, in any degree; on the contrary, it is to guard plant which grows wild in Europe, but is

them against these annoyances, and when laws, or the delegated executors of the laws, oppress or molest unoffending citizens, who only exercising their constitutional rights, they are obviously subversive of justice and dangerous in the extreme.

Law, to be respected, must be unchangeable by any contrivance or subterfuge. long as it is the law. It it be unconstitutional, it cannot be called "law;" it is then simply a proceeding, outside of the constitution, which the people cannot respect. Nothing can well be more dangerous than the attempted enforcement of an unconstitutional law; even if the circumstances did not create any immediate danger, its acceptance might easily lead to terrible ulterior consequences.

It is possible to pass bad laws under a good constitution, simply because all human institutions-including the best constitution that has ever been framed-partake of human frailty. But if a bad law be constitutional, it can be, and it should be borne with until a good law can be made to take its place.

The foundation principles of human law, like those of the Supreme Being, are immutable; but the circumstances in which they become applicable are not merely innumerable, but they are constantly augmenting in a geometrical ratio, as the world advances in population and in its endless variety of interests. Hence the study and administration of human laws, instead of becoming more simple, is daily becoming more complex, requiring a higher order of ability and more intense application, to master its increasing intricacies.

Any law impairing the obligations of contracts previously entered into between individuals, or between individuals and a government, is clearly ex post facto; and no civilized country should ever sanction such an act, because the future direful effects of such a proceeding cannot possibly be measured by any known means.

Respect for the law, should be taught in every institution, from the most primary to the most elevated; but, in order to ensure this respect, the laws themselves should be just and humane. And if they are so, they can hardly be unconstitutional. There is but a single step from unconstitutionality to revolution, when "law" becomes a dead letter. Let all the children and all the people in every civilized government be taught to know and to respect their country's constitution.

LEX.

#### THE IMPROVEMENT OF COFFEE.

The stimulating properties of coffee, while they make ita popular article of consumption, are unfortunately the sources of a multitude of nervous diseases and affections of the heart. Consequently it was found necessary, after many years experience of its baneful effects when used in its full strength, to discover some means of ameliorating these by the admixture of a harmless substance resembling coffee in flavor as nearly as possible. An article was finally selected for this purpose after careful experiment which is extensively employed, not only for diluting and partially counteracting the injurious qualities of coffee, but for imparting a more agreeable flavor to many brands which would otherwise be unpalatable by reason of their sharpness and generally unpleasant taste.

It is hardly necessary to say that this indispenable requisite in the preparation of coffee is chicory, a simple, harmless vegetable substance, which materially lessens not only the bad qualities, but also the high cost of an unmixed coffee.

Chicory has been used as a substitute for coffee since the opening of this century, when

frequently cultivated. The root of it is sometimes given in medicine, but the most of it is kiln dried, roasted, and ground into a brownish-red powder, to be used for mixture with or use in place of coffee. It is stronger than pure coffee and gives a good color to the decoction. It is used largely at European hospitals on account of its superior qualities of nutrition and total absence of nerve stimulating agents. The chemical analysis is as follows:

Moisture	9.09
Mineral salts	4.20
Soluble extractive substances	41.29
Soluble gummy resinous substances	5.22
Dextrine	6.12
Saccharine matter	11.36
Cellulose	19.40
Caramel	2.10
Carbon	1.18
Empyreumatic oils	0.04
Total	

It will be seen that according to this analysis the nutritous matter amounts to sixty-six per cent., while coffee only represents thirty-one per cent. A good deal of this favorable result must be attributed to the presence of a kind of starch in the root, which is transformed by kiln drying into gummy extractive matters of highly nutritious character. - Blume & Co.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald of January 23.

-Intelligence received from Entre Rios is to the effect that the drought and locusts are both afflicting the country, injuring maize greatly. The wheat crop is abundant and good.

-Letters received from Washington as late as December 4th report a favorable prospect of a subsidy for a direct line of steamers from New York to the Plate, quite independent of the line now running to Brazil, and the general agent, Major Tisdel, who was here some time ago, will visit this country in February or March to procure like encouragement for this enterprise, about which there can be no two opinions.

From the Herald, of February 1.

-Wheat is a fair crop and of good quality and we shall export two to four million dollars' worth.

-The Saladeros, are coming far short of the average, probably £2,000,000, which will tell materially against us.

-The bill providing that the Provincial Bank may guarantee several projects for loans, to the amount of four million dollars, has become a law. There is a proposition pending for the province to give the bank bonds for the amounts of its indebtedness, which the latter hope to use in Europe in arranging a credit.

-The debt of the provincial government [ Buenos Ayres], arising from seven different sources, am ounted on 31st of December to two hundred and seventy-one million six hundred and fitty-two thoume hundred and seventy-four dolla including interest.

-The losses on wools now held in the marke will exceed £500,000, and this will be increased if there should be a further decline. Serious failures can hardly be avoided as the prospect no pears. It is said that the heavy French failures vill affect parties here.

-During the month of January there have been exported, according to Messrs. Woodga cular, 13,445 salted ox, and 8,755 do horse hides, 172,028 dry ox, and 8,040 do horse hides, 611 pps. tallow, 900 hoves do, 188 bales hair, 28,268 bales wool, 3,648 bales skins, 3,917 bags maize, 2,502 bags wheat, 6,718 bags flour.

-The settlers of the Caroya colony, in Cordoba, have sent some samples of floss silk to the depart-ment of agriculture, and they request that a report be returned to them on its quality and strength. This promises, eventually to be a very successful industry in some of the colonies.

-Private advices report the Andine railway to —Private advices report the Andine railway to Mendoza to be progressing very satisfactorily. The temporary bridge over Rio V has been begun, and the road is being prepared as rapidly as possible. There are already at Mercedes 2,500 sleepers and a sufficiency of rails for 15 kilometres of road; and on the Tucuman line the are 10,000 sleepers ready for loading.

—The following are the returns of the immigration office for 1880: Arrived from Europe: direct, 6,643 immigrants, from Montevideo, 15,008;

total 21,561. Of these the government has placed 1,509 persons, as follows: In Buenos Aires, 952; Corrientes, 23; Santa Fé, 371; Entre Rios, 98; Cordoba, 30; Tucuman, 14; Salta, 8; Rioja 3; S. In Buenos Aires, 952; Luis, 12: elsewhere, 7.

-The Revista Médica remarks: "Public health in general is good. The great projects which have been made for insuring the health of the city, promise to return to the capital its right to be called "Buenos Aires," by diminishing at one and the same time the focuses of infection that are scatered all over the city, and the diseases that are their atural fruits.'

There are to be put on the market three large tracts of land within a few weeks. The Plaza Montero, grant by the central land office; the grand of land on the Parana, 39 leagues, own the National Bank, will be sold by Messrs. Bull rich & Co., March 16th, at auction on the base of \$160,000 gold, or 120,000 m/c per league; and another great sale of some 70 leagues about the same time, so that land speculators and settlers are not likely to want for land just yet.

-From Brazil we learn that the yellow fever is still striking down its victims every day, but we do not believe it has developed so virulently this year as it has done in former years. Attention is still being paid to the army and navy there, and our imperial neighbors evidently intend it to be known that they are not to be caught napping by any of their republican neighbors who may be with a thirst of glory.

-Business does not continue so encouraging as was generally expected a few months ago. The un-favorable condition of the European wool market has had the result to retard shipments and sales among us, and the decline has left the middlement who purchased early in the season at an unheard o high figure, to bear a heavy loss, and several have already failed, with more sure to follow. embarass the wool grower who sold, taking a part in cash and signing a contract of sale, and now the assignees of those who have failed insist on the delivery of the wool as assets, from which the farmer is to receive his percentage, which in all cases of failure amounts to nothing. There will be vexatious delay and trouble to a great number, but it will put an end to this class of operations

-A special committee has just been formed for the encouragement of immigration from Ireland and Germany, and there can be no doubt but if a hundred thousand Irishmen and Germans were to land to-morrow, they would all be settled and on the highroad to fortune before the end of the month. The new territories of the Rio Negro, etc., which have recently been opened up for settlement, sent special attractions to immigrants not o nmigrants not only the richness and fertility of their soil, but also in the beautiful climate and advantageous situation. Almost every week presents some newly discovered field for industrious enterprise, and the already established industries of manufacturing wine and sugar are assuming proportions which by far outstrip the most sanguine expectations of their originators of only a few years back.

#### THE WINE CROP IN FRANCE.

The wine crop of 1879 was about twenty-five mil-lion hectolitres, or thirty million hectolitres below the average of the last ten years. The annual consumption in France is forty to forty-five hectolitres. Everybody expected a rise in the price of wine, and some conscientious dealers laid in a stock from abroad. The rise in price, however, never came, and the market remained well supplied. The reason was that the natural deficit was co pensated for by artificial means. Wine was manufactured out of dry grapes. All the raisins to be found in the eastern ports were bought up, and wine manufactories sprang up all over the country. manufactories sprang up all over Around Paris alone there are seven Around Paris alone there are seven steam power wine manufactories. The cost of a cask of raisin wine is about fifty francs, and it was sold at one hundred francs, thus giving a profit of a hundred per centum. But the competition has now become such that the price of raisins has risen from twelve seventy-five francs the one kilogrammes.

The consequence is that raisins have been abandoned, and wine is now manufactured out of glucose, a sugary matter obtained from the potato, out of the residues of molasses, out of rotten apples, dried prunes, dates, figs, and all kinds of refuse fruit, and even out of beetroot. These abominable liquids are colored artificially, and coupés more or less with Spanish wines or white wine. The adulteration and manufacture of wine has attained such vast proportions that the principal dealers, who had taken measures to supply the market royally harvest wine from foreign countries, have steps to put a stop to the gigantic fraud. The imposture has reached such a pitch that not one third of the wine drunk at Paris is real grape wine.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

A bill is under discussion in the São Paulo pro vincial assembly authorizing the employment of the proceeds of the three Ypiranga lotteries in aid of primary instruction.

-The public squares of Fortaleza, Ceará, just undergone the periodical change of name. The new names are all long, and are those of dis-tinguished Brazilians. The Mecejana road will hereafter be known as the "Boulevard do Visconde do Rio Branco."

Serious disturbances have taken place at Ria chão, in the province of Maranhão. Several assas-sinations and attempts against life have taken place, houses have been burned, and publicofficials Assistance has been asked from the provincial government.

The January receipts of the customs departments at Pernambuco were as follows:

1881 1880 1,060,071\$913

Custom house. 1,185,425\$662 Consulado ... 288, 120 556 219,063 341 Internal revenue 54,335 906 47,286 955 -The official value of the exports from Pará in

November last was 3,029,042\$109, of which England took 1,390,955\$565, the United States 1,280,616\$-736, France 312,223\$710, and southern Brazilian ports 45,256\$078. The export in November, 1879, was 2,796,488\$697, and in 1878, 1,533,113\$894.

There was a revolt among the soldiers stationed on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha dur ing the last days of January. It was suppressed with but little difficulty. A detachment of 60 sol diers left Pernambaco for the island on the 2nd inst. in the gunboat Principe do Grão Pará.

-The Jornal do Recife of the 2nd inst. says Rio de Janeiro provincial tax on slave imported from other provinces is having a salutary effect. The coasting steamer Para, which left Pernambuco on the 1st inst., brought only 15 slaves from the north and received only 8 from that place, all destined for Minas Geraes,

At a meeting of the Sociedade Campista de Ag ricultura, of Campos, on the 23rd ult., it was resolv to at once take measures for the introduction of 50 families of European immigrants into that municipality, the society to meet the preliminary expenses which the immigrants will be required to refund from their earnings.

-As the cashier of the Caxanga railway, Pernambuco, was going to the bank on the 3rd inst. to deposit some money, he was suddenly attacked in deposit some money, he was studenty intracked in the street by a desperate thief who snatched a package from his hand and escaped. The thief was pursued and finally captured, but not until a part of the money was lost. The amount recovered was 1,494\$ and the amount lost 1,437\$500.

—A fugitive slave, according to the Aurora, of Barra Mansa, was hunted by four capitace do matto and some dogs in the neighborhood of Valença, during the early part of last month. The fugitive was discovered on the 12th, when the slave-limiter fired upon him and then set the dogs after him. The wretch was literally torn to pieces, dying soon after. On the 14th, says the Autora, the body remained where the poor slave met his death, and the authorities of Valenca had taken no notice of the

-As the coasting steamer Para was about to receive some slaves at Ceará on the 27th ult. a crowd of people gathered at the landing place, drove away the guard and prevented the embarkation o They also compelled the authorities to the slaves. release a slavewoman on board who was shipped at Maranhão and consigned to Senator Nunes Gon-Maranhão and consigned to Senator Nunes Gon-çalves in the capital. There was great excitement caives in the capital. Inter-was great extension for a time, and the authorities were powerless to suppress the disturbance. The demonstration was made solely against the slave traffic, the rioters crying "Viva liberty! down with slavery!"

-The ex-inspector of Parahyba sub-treasury, Dr. Aristides Cesar de Almeida, who was arrested in this province some months ago for the crime of relement has been recently tried at Parahyba and sentenced to nine years and four months im-prisonment, together with a corresponding fine. An accomplice in the custom house, Vicente Gomes received a similar sentence. Pesson, criminals have appealed from the sentence. embezzlement was in connection with the relief supplies during the time of famine in the northern

 —On the 5th instant an Italian woman at Porto
Novo da Cunha named Maria Faraco, infuriated by
the unfaithfulness and bad treatment of her husband, rocured a revolver and went in search of her procured, a revolver and went in search of nerival. In searching through the Hotel Europa she saw a woman whom she mistook for the offender, and at once shot her through the heart. An attempt was made to detain her in the hotel, when she fired through a door, wounding another woman. She was afterwards captured and disarmed. The woman who was killed was a stranger in the place and was about to take passage on a train.

-An epidemic of small-pox is raging in various ces throughout the prov Norte.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed the bill providing for the Santos harbor improve-

-The sale of fresh beef is a private monopoly in Parahyba do Norte, and the people pay 800 reis a kilogramme for it when they feel reckless about their expenditures.

their expenditures.

—The British steamer Mayfield which brought a cargo of railway material for the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, took cargo of sugar at Natal for the return voyage.

—The enterprising inhabitants of Uberaba, Minas

Geraes, want the Mogyana railway extended to the Parana, as a part of the Matto Grosso route. Just what they want it for doesn't appear.

The São Paulo provincial assembly has p a bill authorizing the use of the Ypirauga lottery proceeds for educational purposes. By this the scheme escapes the general tax upon lotteries.

The Discussão of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, of the 24th ult., says that the police authorities of that city have been informed of the arrival in the province of a large quantity of counterfeit currency.

-An overseer on the plantation of José Autonio Ferreira, Case Branca, São Paulo, was assassinated by four slaves on the 1st inst. The criminals not only confessed the deed but disputed with each other as to which struck the first blow.

-The slave merchants at Casa Branca, São Paule are trying to arrange for the registry of slaves which are still in the province of Bahia. Others who have slaves in the interior of Minas are trying to arrange their registration as belonging to a planter nea Casa Branca.

-An old project has been revived at Campos to open direct communication between Macahé and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul and the River Plate thus emancipating that part of the province from its commercial dependence upon the port of Rio de

—Frauds in registry of slaves at Casa Branca, São Paulo, under the new tax law, have been discovered and proved by an official investigation. A slave-dealer registered 90 slaves on the 2nd inst. which it was alterwards discovered were not yet introduced into the province.

-The president of Espirito Santo has informed the minister of agriculture that there is an urgen need for a light-house on the Ilha do France, between Puima and Itapemirim, for a telegraph station at Guarapary, and a buoy for the guidance of steamers entering Victoria.

.—The managers of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre announce a lottery of the exhibits to be drawn on the 31st of December next, the last day of the exhibition. The tickets are placed at 3\$ each. The first name in the list of managers, announcing this scheme, is that of the editor of the Gauta de Porto Alegre in whose columns recently appeared a vigorous article against lotteries.

-Under the present distribution of the —onaer the present distribution of the emancipation fund, says a *Jornal* correspondent of the 28th ultr. 22 slaves have been liberated in the province of Rio Grande do Norte at a total cost to the fund of 10,680\$\frac{5}{24}\$\text{40}\$. The total slave population of the province, by the last returns, was 10,128, and the quota of the fund apportioned to that province was 33,819\$970.

—A planters' club was organized at Brotas, São aulo, on the 30th ult. The platform of principles includes the creation of a great national loan bank, maintenance of the emancipation law of 1871, introduction of free laborers to take the places o slaves, prompt and energetic measures for suppres sing the crimes committed by slaves against their masters, reform of the law regulating the employ-ment of laborers, and a reform in the law of land surveys.

-A case of smuggling was recently discovered at Aracajú, Sergipe, in which it is estimated that the government loses about 11,000\$ of duties. The contraband goods came from Pernambuco in a small coasting vessel, and were successfully introduced into the city. Under the initiative of the illustrious president of the province, aided by the noble chief of police, the honored, active and intelligent inspector of the sub-treasury, and some honest emplo of the custom house, something is about to be done in the matter.

-Twenty-five Portuguese 3rd-class passengers arrived at São Paulo on the 3rd inst. in charge of government officials. They refused to go to the immigrants' quarters on the ground that they were free to choose their own occupation and place of residence. Some of them finally yielded. There is general impression that the practice of treating all class passengers as immigrants, and of sending m to immigrants' quarters to be kept under them to restraint is a very great error. The great part of the Portuguese who come here are able to take care of themselves, having either money or friends at

and the thing with the same of the

-Rio Grande do Sul is the Greece of Brazil.

-It is said that the Pará postoffice is lighted by one candle.

-Indian attacks are reported from the Rio Xingú, Pará. Several persons have been killed.

-The Natal custom receipts for the month of December last amounted to 46,083\$844.

-Laws No. 2 and No. 3 of the provincial asdrawing of sixteen lotteries in that province-No. 2

authorizing nine and No. 3 seven.

—The amount of 800,000\$ which was voted by the last General Assembly as the subsidy due to the Amazon Navigation Co., was paid at the Pará sub-treasury on the 24th ult.

—The commission appointed to investigate the robbery of the Provincial Bank, of Porto Alegre, Ric Grande do Sul, in June last, has reported that the amount of money taken was 122,315\$.

-A committee of the São Paulo provincial as sembly has reported favorably on a bill authorizing the city of Santos to contract a loan of 200,000\$, at maximum rate of 10 per cent. per annum, red able within six years.

-Forty-seven slaves have been liberated in the municipality of Cantagallo at a total cost of 66,000\$, or an average of 1.404\$. The number liberated by the distribution of 1875 was 32 at a total cost of 40,700\$. The total number of liberations in the province of Rio de Janeiro thus far is 1,227, at a total cost to the emancipation fund of 1,112,649\$ 486, leaving 582,807\$778 yet unexpended.

-The recent trouble at Fortaleza, Ceará, over the embarkation of slaves for the south, arose from are fusion in the part of the boatmen to convey them to the steamer. The police force attempted to compel the boatmen to perform this repugnant service, and then the people interfered and drove the police away. The slave woman from Maranhão, which was taken from the steamer, declared that she was free, and was a native of Ceará.

-A planter named Antonio José Pinto e Senna, resident of S. Gonçalo parish in the municipality of Nitherohy in this province, was assassinated by one of his slaves on the morning of the 12th inst. The planter was an old man of 70 years. The assas-sination was committed about four o'clock, at the time when the master was awakening his slaves to begin work, as was his custom. He was shot by a boy of 15 years and was killed instantly. The assassin had not been captured at last accounts.

-On the 22nd ult. a young man named Manoel Rodrigues de Carvalho, of a place called Piancó arrived at Muricy, Alagôas, to arrange a marriage Sebastia. On going to the vicar to attend to the required formalities, he was asked for proofs that he was not married, which he could not give. He was then required to return to Piancó and bring proofs. Not being able to meet even this require-ment, he returned to the house of his host, where he suddenly seized a knife and began to kill every one within the place. He killed the man who acted as his sponsor, the host, his wife and daughter, and mortally wounded three other persons. He then ran into the street, attacking everyone he met, but was finally overpowered and captured.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

The first section of the Paulo Affonso railway is to be inaugurated to-day.

-It is reported that work will be inaugurated on the Petropolis railway on the 1st of May next.

-The first station on the "Camocim a Sobral" railway, Ceará, was inaugurated on the 16th ult.

-The January receipts of the Carangola railway werc 32,585\$600, against 20,714\$380 in the same month of 1880.

-The December receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway were 19,238\$699. The expenditures do not appear.

—There has been a reduction in the number of persons employed on the "Recile ao S. Francisco" railway extension because of insufficient appropria-

—A railway enterprise has been inaugurated in the province of São Paulo for the construction of a line between Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal. It is said that the capital needed has already been

—It is announced that the capital needed for the construction of the Petropolis railway has been nearly all subscribed, and that the company has been It is designed to reduce the guage of the Maua railway, making it unitorm with th projected line up the serva. The road will probably be finished for the next hot season.

-The Rio de Janeiro provincial government has conceded a 50 years' privilege to Emilio Kemp Larbeck, Francisco Xavier Gomes, and Antonio Luiz Mendes, for a steam tramway line, meter guage. between Nitherohy and Macacu, on condition that that the surveys are made and the plans are pre-sented in accordance with the terms of law.

-The São Paulo provincial assembly has voted to grant six months' time for the completion of the Bragantina railway, in accordance with the stipulations of the contract.

-The January receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway amounted to 97,531\$220. The number of passengers carried was 823 of the first-class, and 1,785 of the second class. The freight traffic included 2,422.2 tons of coffee and 340.6 tons of sugar.

-The Araulo, of Petropolis, opposes the transfer of the Petropolis railway to a company of English capitalists on the grounds, beside others, that the Mauá branch was the first railway of Brazil and the projected "Principe do Grão Pará" branch will introduce a new system into the mountain systems of the country; therefore, the line remain in Brazilian hands. It is to be should regretted that our contemporary forgets to cons the practical advantages of the change, instead of the sentimental phases mentioned.

-The minister of agriculture has notified the chief engineer of the Bahia railway extension that the council of state has decided against all responsibility on the part of the government in the failure to obtain a 50 per cent. reduction on the transportation of materials over the English line. ernment merely promised to use its good offices to secure this abatement for the materials needed for the extension, but has to power to enforce it. The English company refuses to make the abatement and there the matter ends: the government can not be held responsible.

-- In reply to the claim of the province of Minas Geraes for 1,235,183\$391—the amount paid to the Leopoldina railway by that province as a provincial subsidy -on the ground that the road is now under the general government, has been disallowed by the minister of agriculture. The minister states that the government desired a line from Porto Novo that the government desired a line from Porto Novo da Cunha to the Rio Jequitinhonha for the public service and gave the preference to the Leopoldina railway, as a part of its line was already con-structed. The absorption of this road by the state, says the minister, does not alter its legal position and obligations.

-The published returns of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway for 1880 give the following Francisco" railway for 1880 give the following receipts and expenditures for each month of the year:

month	receipts	expenditures
January,	129,639\$210	53,208\$347
February,	120,169 678	53,901 647
March	115,310 100	53,123 865
April	101,482 050	54,744 934
May	85,836 470	35,690 656
June	62,766 206	39,394 440
July	48,101 636	35,766 127
August	40,625 468	34,250 633
September	52,658 776	41,396 933
October	72,027 452	42,157 271
November	132,272 130	45,215 798
December	156,598 888	63,116 924
	1,117,488 064	551,468 575
Net receipts		566,019 480
Interest guarantee		962,515\$556
Net income		566,019 489
Deficit, to be paid		396,496 067 670,486 854
Delicit of 1879	. <b></b>	0/0,400 054

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

About cleven years ago, a movement was started in Yorkshire, England, for the establishment of a College of Science, to include technical subjects. The range of study was enlarged, and now twelve professors and nine assistants are employed, in addition to work carried on at Leeds. Recently a portion of the new buildings for the instituti were opened. The textile and dyeing departments cover an area of ground 144 feet by 112. large apartment is used for hand-loom weaving, and another as a lecture hall. A third is devoted to a museum, and other portions are divided for drawing and various purposes connected with the department. There is also a dye house containing an experiment room, and a weaving-shed for the advanced class, with seven Jacquard hand-looms, five witch hand-looms, three treadle hand-looms, one 400-Jacquard power loo.n, two 34-shaft witch power-looms, one 24-shaft witch power-looms, and two tappit power-looms. There are also two cutting machines, bobbin winding machines, and other appliances, by means of which the finest and choicest fabrics for ladies' wear, and the heaviest goods with a certain class of carpets can be woven. goods with a certain class of carpets can be work.

The object is, not to produce a quantity of one
material or pattern, but to introduce as many variettes as possible. The students are thoroughly
taught the mode in which each pattern is woren,
the several parts of which it is composed, and the mantity and weight of the materials employed In the elementary class-rooms there are thirty small hand-looms, a counterpart of those in the shed, into which the students are passed to complete their practical knowledge, after they have been initiated into the working of the smaller looms.

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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

#### (Cash invariably in advance)

do	on for one year in Brazil,20\$000 for six months do
do	for one year in the United States, \$10.00
do	for six months do do \$ 5.00
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FAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1881.

In another column we give extracts from two prominent provincial newspapers regarding the illegal and inhuman traffic in Indian slaves along the Amazon and its tributaries. These two newspapers are published in the two provincial capitals of the Amazon-Pará and Manaos-and it is very certain that they speak from no uncertain knowledge of the subject. These newspapers have before called attention to the great crime that is practiced from day to day along the Amazon; they have denounced some of the criminals; they have republished an official report of a Colombian prefect on the existence and extent of the traffic. And still nothing is done. We have also denounced this great crime, and have republished both the statements of newspapers and of travellers in confirmation of its existence. It may be that the government has taken steps to suppress the traffic, but as yet we have no knowledge of even the intention to do so. The inhuman commerce is still openly practiced all along the Amazon, and the wretched Indian children are carried up and down the Amazon in steamers subsidized by the imperial and provincial governments. There are no doubts as to the existence of the traffic : there does not seem to be even an effort at concealment. Hundreds and thousands of Indian children have been reduced to slavery, and are so held even in the provincial capitals of Pará and Manáos. They are even held by men who hold official positions, and who are charged with the administration and enforcement of the law. This state of affairs is one of more importance to this country than any other question connected with slavery. It is even more serious than the open infraction of the international laws against the African slave trade. Since 1831 Brazil has been pledged by a solemn treaty to suppress the introduction of slaves into her territory, but the African slave trade continued, with but little restraint on the part of the government, for nearly thirty years thereafter. Bad as this proceeding was, it bears no comparison to this traffic on the Amazon. The world has made some progress within the last fifty years, and the commerce which then became a crime because the most powerful nation of the world saw fit to call it so, has since become a crime because the moral and intellectual sentiment of the world has decreed it so. Then, too, since 1871 Brazil has stood before the world in the role of a slave-emancipating nation. By the law of 1871 she declared against the continuance of slavery and put the brand of extinction upon it. She has appealed to the sympathy of men in her efforts to destroy an evil which had already outgrown her strength and resources, and she has received many a word of encouragement and admiration for her courage in meeting the evil, and

shackling it with a limitation to those then held in bondage. And yet, during all this time, even down to the present day, the slave trade has been carried on throughout the whole empire, and thousands of free persons have been reduced to slavery on the Amazon. Not only have slave-dealers preyed upon the Indian tribes who live in Brazilian territory, but they have made regular expeditions into the territory of a neighboring republic in quest of slaves. The whole affair is so disgraceful that there are no words strong enough to characterize it. There is and can be no excuse for this shameful traffic; there is and can be no defence for the failure of the government to suppress it. The honor of this government is sacredly pledged, both by international treaty and by domestic legislation, to put down every attempt to reduce free men to slavery, and to punish those found guilty of such a crime.

DURING the first nine months of 1880 the number of Germans who emigrated to countries beyond the sea through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Antwerp, amounted to 79,958, of which 77,629 went to the United States. These people, for the greater part, are led to seek new homes in order to escape military duty, and to better their condition. They go to the United States because they have a definite prospect there of acquiring land, and of establishing homes for themselves and for their children. They have also the certainty of enjoying equal rights under the law with the older inhabitants of the country, which means the protection of life and property, the acquirement of property, perfect treedom in the choice of residence and occupation perfect liberty of conscience, full political equality which not only includes the right of suffrage but the right of holding any and every office except that of the chief executive, the advantages of schools, libraries, free speech, personal independence, and all the opportunities and advantages of accumulating property under a prosperous and progressive state of society. inducements are well known to the German peasantry, and they are availing themselves of the opportunity at the rate of over one hundred thousand a year. In their new homes they are contented and prosperous. The greater part of the German immigrants go directly to the younger western states, and quietly settle down to work. As farmers their great ambition is to buy a piece of land, and then to cultivate it in the best way possible. Their farms are usually models of good cultivation and their profits are correspondingly large. They not only add to the wealth of individuals and of the class to which they belong, but they add directly to the wealth and strength of the country. They are orderly and lawabiding; and in a very brief time they become so Americanized that their patriotism and their solicitude for the prosperity and welfare of their new country is quite as strong and earnest as any similar feeling in the breast of a native-born American. In view of all these facts is it not time that Brazil should be doing something to obtain a fair share in this transmigration of so industrious and desirable a class of people? With so vast an extent of territory and so great a need of an industrious agricultural population there can be no doubt as to what the policy of this country should be; the question is, will she adopt it? It is idle to say that Brazil offers great inducements and that every encouragement is given for the acquirement of an immigrant populationfor such is not the case. As compared with the privileges which they enjoy in the United States, Brazil offers nothing-and the German peasant knows it. He knows that

he can not go and settle where he pleases,

schools are lacking and that his religious belief will bring up n him many a vexatious restraint and humiliation, and he knows that for himself there is no political equality, no political future. In the United States he knows that his countrymen are holding public offices from the lowest to that of a cabinet minister, a confidential adviser of the President. What German has ever enjoyed such privileges here? And yet, there is not another avaliable class of immigrants who could do so much for the industrial advancement of Brazil, and who could contribute so largely to her political and social development. It is idle to send out invitations, or to organize societies for the encouragement of immigration; something more than all this is needed. The first thing is the abolition of all restrictions and limitations, and then the relinquishment of that paternal policy which hampers and restricts the immigrant from the moment of his arrival to the last hour of his life. Brazil needs a goodly share of this exodus of the German peasantry, and she will be criminally unwise if she allows so mistaken a policy as "Brazil for the Brazilians" to stand in the way.

#### THE SITUATION.

THE RIO NEWS has published a lachrymose article on the situation in Brazil, which we here consider to be improving under the influence of exceptional and which probably is bad only for those who

> There is such a charm in melancholy, They would not, if they could, be gay

With regard to this article, I may say that the rices which Brazilian funds have reached are not n any way the result of (illusorily) brilliant budgets, which the writer attributes to the government and to the two branches of the legislature; but arise from the certainty which more than half a generation of experience has given, in London, of funds amply sufficient to pay the dividends and redemption of those funds, and to the belief that, as has been the case up to the present, so it will be in the future; and from the superabundance of capital seeking employment in first-class securities, which are difficult to meet with.

The dreary criticism of this paper in no way shocks our market, because even if deficits in place of surpluses should appear there in the budgets in consequence of extraordinary credits—which are wrong in principle—this is a thing which is practiced largely in Europe and especially in France; and this transformation in the Brazilia budget would seem to be due principally to the unexpected necessity, when the session was already far advanced, of increasing the credits for defensive armaments. But even allowing that the two credits £900,000 it is unlikely that this sum will be

spent in a year.

Besides, it is evidently difficult in such a vas empire as Brazil to collect all the necessary elements of expenditure in the first estimate at the beginning of the session.

Finally it is to be noted that the censures of THE RIO NEWS allow nothing for the increase from taxes during the period under discussion—which is almost a certainty—because the increase in th exports should naturally produce an increase in the nsactions of 1881-82.

There is some ground for the objections urged against the guarantees of interest to railways, and particularly the rate of 7 per cent. when probably 5 per cent or 6 per cent. would be enough for raisng the necessary capital.

I agree, too, with this paper in what it says about the tendency to protect national industry, which for the present is a mere dream in Brazil. Protect tion would only diminish the revenue, deteriorate the quality, increase the cost, and decrease the con-sumption of the articles it touched. It would be an indirect tax levied on agriculture and upon all con-sumers for the benefit of manufacturers of inferior and expensive articles.

This tendency has arisen in Brazil chiefly in co sequence of the enormous import duties, and probably it would be worth while to try if a much lower tariff would not result in a higher revenue, while increasing the consumption of articles which is tolimited by the present fiscal system.

It is evident that lotteries and long credits are

he knows that the acquirement of land is difficult and hedged in with tedious formalities, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that the will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he had been in the system for over half a continuous taxes.

In conclusion, I will remark in all seriousness that after a law has been voted for the purpose of permanently abolishing slavery, it is sham patriotism to make pretty speeches about precipitating emancipa-tion when it is admitted that this can only be nchieved by the ruin of agriculture which is the life and soul of Brazil, Brilliant rhetoric is very often the antithesis of good policy.—[London correspondence, dated Jan. 8, of the Jornal do Commercio of Feb. 10. Translated from the Portuguese.

It is quite possible that the Jornal's London correspondent has a temperament which is case-hardened against sombre figures and conclusions, but we can not resist the impression that were he personally acquainted with the inside phases of this question of Brazilian finance, instead of officially acquainted with its smiling exterior, he would find gayety one of the most oppressive feelings that could be experienced. Gayety we admit, is a very desirable quality of character, and were it not for the positive charges to the contrary which our transatlantic friend has brought against us, we should certainly claim a very goodly portion of it. We shall give no offence, however, in the assurance that these various statements, which we have published from time to time, have occasioned many a smile and many a burst of laughter. The ridiculous custom of counting debts as income, from which to strike net balances at the end of a year, would almost make a figure "1" smile; but figures never smile. Were they given to that pastime, they would show a world of humor beneath their stolid faces, and they would tell a story which would even make a London correspondent relent.

In connection with the statement that our "dreary criticism" in no way shocked the London market, we can only say that we are glad of it. The one great fear which possessed our soul at the time of writing that criticism, was that the London market might be shocked, and that we might infuse into it an element of disquiet and, possibly, melancholy. Against that, we are now assured. The calm and placid content which has made possible, at other times, the holding of Egyptian, Turkish, Peruvian, Bolivian, and similar securities, still continues, and he who utters one word of doubt or gives one note of warning will be treated as a maniac. Let our London friends be assured. We shall never undertake to lay violent hands on their confidence in any investment whatever; we shall not even shout in their ears to awaken them. We shall go on, as we have begun, collecting and publishing facts, and making such comments on them as our knowledge of the subject will admit. We can assure our transatlantic friends that their preference for a telescopic view of "the situation" will make no difference with us whatever.

Seriously, however, we would be pleased to have the Jornal's correspondent take a few plain facts into consideration, and tell us what he thinks of them. We do not ask for a gloomy view of the situation; we simply want a straightforward opinion which we feel assured he will not hesitate to give. Admitting that deficits are evil, does he think that we should shut our eyers to their unnecessary continuance simply because some other nations are burdened with them? In the twenty years from 1858-59 to 1878-79 the revenues of the country have a little more that doubled, while the expenditures have increased considerably more than threefold. In that period there has not been one single year without a deficit. In such a case are we not justified in considering these very bad things, but it is not always easy to abolish bad things when they have once got hold of a deficits as dangerous in the highest degree?

On the 31st of December the interest-bear ing debt of the empire was 604,955,900\$ with an annual interest charge of 36,258,-000\$, or about one-third of the total revenue. These annually-recurring deficits are increas ing this debt and interest charge. Is not that also a source of danger? We admit that the payments of interest on Brazil's foreign debt have been made promptly, but it has been done through an increase of her internal debt. Is this perfectly satisfactory? And as to the budget itself, it declared a surplus of 2,311, 327\$-and the news of that result was sent to England and publishedwhen through certain appropriations to the amount of 14.536,626\$597 annexed to and forming a part of it, there was an actual deficit, in the budget itself, of 12,225,299\$597. Is this right and defensible? Will not the capitalist who reads the tabulated statement of receipts and expenditures and shuts his eves to the unassuming tail-piece of the budget, in which over fourteen thousand contos are appropriated, have good reason for sharing in the "melancholy" which has thrown its potent charm over ourselves? And then, where is that increase of revenue to which our attention is called? We admit the increase in taxation, but that does not always mean an increased revenue. The returns of this custom house for 1880 do not show it; and the reports from the interior do not promise it. With all the prosperity which our London reviewer mentions, how is it that exchange has been unable to get above 231/2d. and is now weak at 21 1d? how is it that there is plenty of money in this city seeking employment while it can not be procured in the interior except at the most onerous rates? how is it that there is such difficulty in making recoveries? how is it that there have been and is so many failures and liquidations in business? how is it that business continues in a depressed condition? and how is it that there is here so little confidence in the financial transactions of the imperial treasury. It may be that "distance lends enchantment;" if so, we shall certainly visit London to refresh our failing con-

THE INDIAN SLAVE TRAFFIC. om the Diario do Gram Pard, Dec. 29.

Not long since we transferred to our columns

Not long since we transferred to our columns an official letter from the prefect of Caquetá in which the government was informed of a horrible trade in Indians on Brazilian and Columbian territory. What we wrote at that time produced an echo in the capital of the empire, and later we saw it reproduced in foreign papers.

We propose now to establish the act in a more positive manner by the following extracts from a letter which we have just received from the Rio Purús.

Purús.
"The trade in human flesh is every day increasing with the sale of unhappy minors of the tribe of
Ipurina who are taken to the rubber camps, to the
centres of population, and even to Manáos and

centres of population, and even lo Manãos and In order that you may comprehend all the horror of this infamous trade I call your attention to the following facts. A boy was sold for 50\\$ to Cosne Clemente da Silva. The attention of the police authority of the district was called to this fact but nothing was done. Another was sold to José Alves de Oliveira for 50\\$, and although the sale was denounced to the police authority no steps were taken. A Sr. Guabiraba bought one for 50\\$. For the same price one was furnished to Antonio Angusto Barata and mentioned in a bill like any other merchandise. A steamer pilot known by ham of Castodio each bought one at prices unknown to me.

to me.

The principal dealer is a Portuguese merchant, named D. A. Butbosa."

The fact is of great gravity and although it takes place in the neighboring province, the authorities of Pará cannot be indifferent because, as we are informed, many of the enslaved Indians are brought to this province

to this province.

From the Commercio do Amazonar, Manãos.

We cannot see with indifference the shipments of Indians on all steamers to Pará.

The steamers from the Purús arrive here with large numbers of Indian minors who are sold by speculators and distributed to merchants of Pará like doors!

speculators and distributed to merchanics of raise Neither the director of the Indians not he judge of orphans of this term put any obstacle in the way of this reprehensable and criminal proceeding. That these wretches should come, that they should be treated as orphans, although their parents may be living, and put in charge of persons who will educate them and care for their well-being, is admissible; but to have them pass as a means of obtaining slaves, and to have them taken to other provinces far from the jurisdiction of their own local authorities is too immoral to be tolerated.

We call the attention of the higher authorities to this, that they may put a stop to the operations of these modern African slave-dealers on the Ric

Puris in Brazil.

At a time when we are preparing to unfurl to the eyes of the world the Brazilian flag free from the stain of slavery, it is not possible to permit the formation of another family of slaves composed of persons free as the forests in which they were born, and this too in a capital that, as regards civilization, seeks to take rank with its sisters of the

Let all the rigor of the law fall on these inhuman

#### LOCAL NOTES.

-The American packet City of Para left New York for Brazil on the 5th inst.

—The minister of agriculture visited the "União Industria" road during the early part of last week.

-The president of the city council has directed the attorney of the city to recover possession of the Mauá docks, formerly belonging to the city, and to collect the rents amounting to some 200,000\$.

-The number of deaths from vellow fever in this city from the 1st to the 12th inst., inclusive, was 33.

This number does not include the Jurujuba hospital report, where all the cases from the shipping are taken.

The erection of a new building on the Praia da Saudade, Botofogo, for the medical college of this city, has been decided upon by an imperial decree. The corner stone was laid with the customary ceremonies on the 12th inst.

-In view of a resolution of the city council not to accept any municipal work without an examinby a committee of the council, the recently-appointed city engineer, Dr. Honorio Bicalho, has sent in his resignation, together with those of some of his subordinates.

-The chief of police has issued instructions to his subordinates and to the managers of the city tram way companies for the exercise of greater care in the running of trams through the public streets and for the prevention of the many collisions which take place from day to day.

of the higher needs of modern civilization, toge with the advanced position which Brazil occupies in the vanguard of progress, the daily invoice of provincial mails dispatched and received per the D. Pedro II railway will be conveyed between the station and post-office by a special tram postal car, and a special branch track. And yet it costs twice as much to send a letter to the United States as it does to send one from the United States to Brazil.

-The Cruzeiro of the 10th is informed that a movement is on foot for securing representatives of the army and navy in the next General Assembly. A meeting will soon be called, and a candidate will be chosen as soon as the qualification of electors in this city is realized. What such a representative is to do does not appear-but it is probably all right. If we may suggest candidates, we would mention Lieut. Col. Jeronymo Morāes Jardim to represent the army, and Lieut. Costa Azevedo to represent the

-The scientific world will be pleased to learn that Julius Cæsar Ribeiro de Sonza, the discovere of the point-d'appui by which aerial navigation has become an accomplished fact, has recently arrived in this city. Veni, vidi, vici! You pass a rope, 100 feet in length, over a pulley and attach a weight to each end—one of 18 kilos, and the other of 1,800 kilos. The latter is the motive power. Let the 1,800-kilo weight be raised to a good height in the air, and then let it be secured there by a deli-cately adjusted "figure 4." That's the point-a' appai. cately adjusted "figure 4." I hat's the fount-a applut. Then let the aerial navigator step lightly upon the 18-kilo weight, adjust a running noose attachment to his neck as a measure of security against the parting of the rope at its junction with the weight upon which he is standing, and then see that his passports, letters of credit, and wardrobe are all right. Everything being in readiness, let some their friend early flowther unward hound the letter of the control of the contro kind friend say "God speed" to the upward-bound traveller, and then pull the key-pin of the "figure traveier, and then puil the key-pin of the "figure A." or the point-d'appui, and-presto! The intrepid navigator springs into the air like a bird; he spurns the dull earth with no lagging foot, and with an upward turned face he soars away into aerial space. The whole apparatus, which we have so imperfectly described, works in a most charming and satisfactory manner. Julius has not yet tried it, to be sure-inventors, never do. He seen come down from inventors never do. He even came down from Pará on a common steamer. He purposes to read an essay on his discovery before the Polytechnic School, and then to apply to the government for assistance in perfecting and vulgarizing his inven-tion. In the latter aspiration he has strong hopes of success owing to the keen interest which governments always take in experiments of this character, and in the official supervision which is usually ex-ercised over them. It is believed that the minister of agriculture will grant a patent without the slight-The practical employment of this invention will certainly result in the greatest benefit to Brazil, and we do not hesitate, therefore, to give it our heartiest encouragement.

-Among the events of the present season there is no one which will be received with greater regret than that of the death from pernicious fever of Mr. Henry Baker, a broker of thirty years standing in this city. Mr. Baker was only 48 years of age; his business career began at an early age and he was one of the best known and most highly esteemed brokers in the city. He was visiting Palmeiras for his health at the time of his death.

—The Botanical Garden company inaugurates a new schedule of fares to-day for a part of their lines. A special fare of 100 reis will be adopted for that on of its main line between Botalogo and Large dos Leões, and 200 reis between Larangeiras a Botafogo. As the last mentioned involves a chai of cars, a ticket will be given to the passenger which will be good for the day of issue only.

-As three valiant policemen were patrolling som of the thinly-settled streets of Santa Theresa on the night of the 6th inst. they heard voices in a the right of the oft in its. they heard voices in a piece of woods. Something was evidently wrong. They therefore began to surround the woods for the purpose of capturing the suspected individuals, when suddenly three pistol shots whisted over their heads. The woods were not surrounded; no one heads. The woods were not surrounded; no one was captured; no one was hurt. It is believed that the policemen withdrew in good order.

-A bather at the Gragoatá beach, S. Domingos, was seized with a cramp while swimming, on the morning of the 9th inst., and sank. The occurrence was seen by Lieutenant Esquimbre, who was bathing at the time, and who at once went to the rescue of the drowning man. The unfortunate bather was saved and Lieutenant Esquimbre adds one more to the list of drowning persons whom he has rescued. Thus far he has saved twenty-one lives and wears two medals for his humane efforts.

-According to the daily burial reports of the Mis ericordia hospital authorities the total number of deaths during the month of January was 879, or an average of 28.4 per day. This gives an annual average of 31.8 per thousand. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 31, from other fevers 77, and from consumption 153. Although the death rate has considerably increased, the health of the city must be considered as exceptionally good. During the same month of last year the totals were: yellow fever 133; other fevers 89; consumption 169; all causes 1,087—a daily average of 35 and an annual average of 39.4 per thousand.

-In April last the director of the Dom Pedro II railway, Dr. Passos, sent to Europe through Mr. G. Harriot, the horologist of the line, for a clock for the new S. Diogo station. Last month the new director, Dr. Penna, received notice that the clock had arrived by the Ville de Rio and had been dispatchied from the custom house free of duty, according to the usual practice. Suspecting something wrong the director requested the customs authorities to examine the package, and it was then discovered that besides the clock ordered it contained 108 alarm clocks. The inspector, however, did not feel at liberty to seize the goods as contraband as they had already been passed through the custom house

### COMMERCIAL

February 14th, 1881 we of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

do do in U. S.

coin at 4 8 pper £t. stg. 54 45 ce

\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$\$837

of £t. stg. in Brazilian gold. 8\$\$80 Par value of the Brazilian n

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 21½ d

Present value of the Brazilian inil reis (paper) 782 rs. gold.

do do in U. S. in at \$4 80 per £1.

stg. 42.25 cts Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)......
Value of £1 sterling ","

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 4—All the banks adopted to-day the following rates: 22d. on London, 431—432 on Paris and 535—336 of Hamburg. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 1/16—3/00 London. Sovereigns 115050 sellers, 11506 buyers.

buyers.

Fife 5.—The New London and Brazilian Hank lowered its rates to-day to 21½ on London, 437 on Paris and 541 on Hamburg. The other banks did not draw. Private paper year negotiated in the morning at 22 1/16—3½ and in the attention at 21½—15/16 on London and 430 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 11½100 cash.

ereigns sold at 118100 cash.

Pel, 7.—All the banks adopted to-day the rates of 21½ on London, 437 on Pairs and 541 on Hamburg. Small business in private paper at 21 1316—½ on London, 430—435 on Pairs and 540 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold: 1,000 at 11\$120 and 5,000 at 11\$170.

11\$120 and 5,000 at 11\$170.

Ph. 8.—In the morning the banks came out at 21½ on London, 442 on Paris and 5,8 on Homburg. After 1 p.m. these nates were withdrawn and some unassactions then took place in bank paper at 21½ on London. Private paper was negotiated at 21 11/16—213 on London and 44 on Paris. Sovereigns were sold at 11\$350, 11\$400 and 11\$500.

Prés 9 ...The Banco Commercial adopted to-day the rates of 21½ on London, 446 on Paris. The other banks did not draw. But little was done in private paper on London at 21½, 21½6 and 21½. "Sovereigns 11\$260 sellets, 11\$50 huvers.

Feb. 10...All the banks adopted to-day the rates of 21% on London, 446...47 on Paris and 554 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper at 21%...% on London, 440... 42 on Paris and 530 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 118.280 sel-lers, 118210 blyers.

lets, 11 Sato buyers.

\*\*Pook 1.1.—There was no alteration in the rates of the bank
the market was less firm than yesterday. Small tre
tions on London at 21½ bank and 21½—716 privat
Paris at 424—445 private and on Hamburg at 554
Sovereigns 11\$300 buyers.

Five targets any amake opened to-day with the rates of yesterday but withdrew them later in the day. Some transactions were then effected in bank paper at 19/6 on London, 4/6 on Paris and 556 on Hamburg. Private paper on London was negotiated in the morning at 12 (36-9) and in the afternoon at 12 15/6. Sovereigns were sold at 11\$400 cash.

Feb. 14.... This morning the English Bank and the Banco-mercial opened at 21% on London. The New Londo Brazilian Bank affixed no rates.

nas tramway company has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per an

...The city government has issued bonds of its new loan of 1,700,000\$, to the amount of 1,260,000\$. Of these 840 are of the denomination of 1,000\$, 806 of 500\$, and 113 of 200\$.

the denomination of 1,000%, 806 of 500%, and 115 of 200%.

"The minister of finance has issued instructions, under date of the 31st ult., for the substitution of the outstanding notes of 500% of the "4\* exampa" by notes of 200% of the "3\* exampa." The instructions require the publication of this call throughout all the provinces. The term fixed for the substitution of the notes without discount extends to the 30th of September next, after which the called-in notes will be subjected to a monthly discount of 10 per cent.

septement next, after winte the calete-in notes will be subjected to a monthly discount of 10 per cent.

"The Formal de Commercie, in its issue of the 11th inst., published the following: "A report being circulated that the unexported decline, which has lately taken place in exchange, was due to the later that the treasury was in the market as taken of large sums, we have made inquiries on the subject and have ascertained that no pressure whatever has been exercised by the treasury which could have influenced the fall in exchange. We learn that the government will receive by the unext two or three pockets the gold necessary for the payment of the interest on the loans of 1868 and 1879 and have therefore no necessity to enter the market for the purchase of sovereigns. We laver also not intend to make as long at the exchange market is not in good conditions, purchase offsills of exchange except for the expenses absolutely necessary in Europe, and as seath cannot be considered those which may perhaps have to be made on account of the extriordinary credits voted for the market and war." The above statement however, has not been able to arrest the downward movement in the exchange market.

32 do Rural (outs. sale) 25 000 240 Locomotor (in liquidation) (outside sale) 5 00 9 Storocabana debentures (£50) 74 % February 4. 25 Six jer cent ajolices 1,000 6 do 6 foo\$ 1,005 000 30 Bance do Brazil 27 30 do do 27 30 do do 27 30 do do 37 30 do do (outside sales) 21 30 00 30 Bance do Brazil Nova (50 0015 3, 2) 30 Bance do Brazil Pymoth. notes (5 and 142) 905 % 50 Carris Urbanos for 28th inst. (50 0015 3, 2) 30 Bance do Brazil Pymoth. notes (5 and 142) 905 % 50 Carris Urbanos for 28th inst. (50 0015 3, 2) 30 Bance do Brazil hypoth. notes (sind 11.) 751 % 50 do do with do 8 70 50 do do with do 8 70 50 Carrangola R. R. debent. (outs. sale) 250 000 70 Carrangola R. R. debent. (outs. sale) 1,000 000 30 National Loran 1870 100 1002 51 Bance Del Diravil 20 1006 51 Bance Del Diravil 20 1006 52 006 Bance Del Diravil 20 1006 53 006 Bance Del Diravil 27 54 006 Bance Del Diravil 27 58 000		SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
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aro Banco do Commercio.	,		
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9 Storocabana debentures (£50)	240	Locomotora (in liquidation) (outside sale)	
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30 Banco do Brazil			
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ST Banco Peedial, hyp. notes (without int.) 7515			901/2 0%
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70 Carangola R. R. debent. (outs. sale)		Banco Predial, hyp. notes (without int.).	75% %
February 5.   27   Six per cents apolices (9 onus. sale)   1,050 one of 9/2 on National Loan 1879   106 9/2 of 50 National Loan 1879   106 9/2 of 50 National Loan 1879   106 9/2 of 50 National Loan 1879   107 of 50 one of 50 or 50 of 50 o		do do with do .	
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6 Commercio e Lavoura			
37 Marché e Campos, debent.   72 90 00			
12 Associação Commercial	-	Commercio e Lavoura	
9/4 Navegação Paulista   95 000		Macabe e Campos, debent	
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do Industrial do do	970	Hanco Rural small lots touts sale	
February 7.  10 National loan 1879 to 6 <sup>19</sup> / <sub>19</sub> .  10 National loan 1879 to 6 <sup>19</sup> / <sub>21</sub> so co od facts lance of Brazil 278 coc co do facts larch 279 coc co co co co co coc coc coc coc coc			
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		do do (524 out. s.)	79 ℃

6			THE RI
The second secon		l The	ie total sales since the 4th instant amount to 183,810 bag
February 10. 47 Six per cent apolices (42 outs.	sale 1,045	000 viz:	71,950 bngs for United States
20 National Loan of 1879	94	0/0	103,480 ,, ,, Europe — ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope
1 - Je Commercio		000	8,380 ,, ,, Elsewhere.
7 do Commercial		000 110	he clearances since the same date have been :
30 Carris Urbanos	180	000 U	inited States: bas
100 Carangola debentures		3 % Feb.	The state of the s
8 Sorocabana do 149 Banco Predial hypoth. note	es (49 outs. s.) 7	9%	3 New York, Am bk Alice
February 11.		- 000	8 Baltimore, Am Sk Aquidneck
10 Six per cent apolices		000 A	
18 do National Loan of 1879 11,000\$ Provincial apolices	106	1/3 °70 Fet	b. 7 Hamburg, Antwerp, Gr str Sauer
		7 000	8 Antwerp do Archimedes 1 10 Hamburg, Gr str Santos 7
do Commercial 6 Fidelidade Insurance Co	13	15 000	
23 Sorocabana debentures (&	50)		b. 7 Valparaiso, Br str Araucania
40 Carris Urbanes (outs. sal	e)	1 000	Receipts continue large for this season of the year and the season of the year and the area of the season of the year and year
100 do Villa Isabel do		0 000 da	against 4.020 bags in same period of February, 100
34	PAR PAR		,, 9,041 ,, " 1878
BANK STATI	SMEN /	all and	, 8,061 ,, 1877
Proportion of cash reserve to liabili- short notice of the banks of the official balances published	tio de Janeiro, take	n from	We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed Nominat
the official balances pitonsneu		1	Superior 5\$300 — 5\$500
BANKS	Deposits Cash in contos balances to do.	Propor- ion per cent.	Regular first 4\$600 — 4\$700
BAITAG	of reis do.	cent.	Ordinary first 4\$100 4\$300 Good second 3\$400 3\$600
Banco do Brazil.	33.184 9.623	20 00 8 82	Ordinary second 27950 34200
	11.754 1.037 4.080 873	21 39 a	and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  p 10 kilos per cwt per li
Banco Industrial.  Banco do Commercio		21 39 20 39 47 62 P 9 79 28.23	Prime United States 5,500 56/7 12.29
Banco do Conneccio Banco Commercial.  English Bank.  New London & Brazilian Bank	9.196 goi 2.419 683	28.23	Good " 4,850 50/8 11.01
Total	67 322 15 914	23.63 F	Fair " 4,750 49/11 10.84
	<u>'</u>		Fair 4,100 43/11 9.5
BANK OF	BRAZII.		Low 1 3.400 37/7 8.13 (f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 21 3/8 i
BALANCE SHEET JA	NUARY 31, 1881.		ling and at par in American gold.)
ASSET	°S.		Stock is estimated to-day at 161,000 bags.  Coal —The arrivals since the 1st instant consist of
Commercial Department:	,	1	1,583 tons per Casis from Liverpool which were on one
Bills discounted: National Treasury bills	18,330	000 000	We quote: 20\$000
National Treasury bills	sides others 3,275	406 974 5,991 945	New Castle
Bills secured by collaterals:			Beer Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600-7\$700
By commercial documents Hy Government honds and share		551 000	Tennent 5 2005 400 Guiness' Stout 7 3007 500
Sundries, balances of various acc	ounts 3,305	3,279 124 5,461 872 3,508 711 8,888 806	American 5 0005 500
National Treasury account curr	ent 10,74	8,888 Bo6	German sundry brands 5 0007 000  CementWe' quote:
Mortgage Department :		9,123 925	English 6\$0007\$500 German 6 0006 800
Capital account	2,10	1,123 340	Poulogne 7 5008 000
Accounts Current, guarantee	<i>d</i> :	. 222 243	arrivals: 200 barrels per str. Donati from London. Codfith.—No arrivals of Canadian. Of Norwegi
Sundry loans Loans to Provincial governments Real Estate	69	4.337 342 19,504 402 14,323 915	Cases arrived per str. Santos from Hamburg. We quote cases 15\$000-18\$000 and tubs 18\$000-2
Real Estate		413-3 7-3	The arrivale consist of only 4,500 parters per
General, 6 % interest, of no	minal value	5,807 980	Peabody from Daltimore whereas the sales amount to 24,000 barrels, reducing the stock in first hands to
General, 6 % interest, of no 5,746,500,000 Ditto, National loan of 1879, in	ominal value	17,913 730	40,000 barrels.
161 debenture bonds of Soro	cabana Rail-	81,500 000	We quote: Gallego 20\$500—21\$000
19,800 shares of Amazon Steam I 3,392 Deb. bonds of the Engen	Navigation C. 1,4!	58,000 000	Haxall 21 500-22 000
Quissaman company	ahé & Cam-	10,521 000	O'Dance 19 500-20 000
pos company	9,3	41,250 000 55,946 022	McCance 20 000—20 500 Baltimore 19 000—21 000
São Paulo Branch:			St. Louis 19 000-21 000
Capital account	8	00,000 000 06,780 000 69,567 965	River Plate 17 000 Chili 16 000
Account current		69,567 965	24 1 4 6
Mortgages: Rural, at long dates	22.1	87,550 210	Market firm.  KeroseneThe market has become very firm at have advanced. Sales of Devoe's Brilliant have been
City, at long dates	5,9	87,559 210 83,630 826 80,562 170	at 7\$500 per case.
Accounts in liquidation		94,450 730 334,551 406	a con cases per Grecian from New York
Cash account:			13,000 , , Anita Owen ,,
In cash		266,723 335 438,100 000	15,000 ,,
	,67,0	079,556 740	ResinRemains quiet at 7\$500-8\$000 per barrel Arrivals 200 barrels per Geo Peabody from Baltimor
	HITTES.		300 ,, Grecian from New 1018.
Commercial Department:	200\$000 33.	000,000 000	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. Reserve Fund: New reserve fund		950,035 777 357,778 478	Continues firm at 450-480 reis per k
Special ,, ,,			Arrivals 300 cases per A. R. Storer from New York
in notes of Head Bank BranchBanks Bills payable for fixed deposit	22,	950,400 000 989,600 000 404,599 186 183,656 196 963,118 808 336,657 808	335 ,, Anila Owen ,, ,,
Bills payable for fixed deposit Accounts current	\$ 29, 33r	183,656 196	Land.—The arrivals consist of 1,550 kegs per Ge
Sundries, balances of various Bills payable	accounts 0,	336,657 808	from Baltimore.
Unclaimed dividends		258,132 810	380-390 reis per lb. George
Mortgage Department:			370-380 ,, ,, Jenkins

National Loan of 1879	106 % 94 %	103,480 ,, ,, Europe
\$ Provincial apolices	208 000	8,380 ,, Elsewhere.
do do Commercial	237 000	Total : 131.810 bags.
	228 000	The clearances since the same date have been :
Petropolis R. R	210 000	United States: bags.
8 Sorocabana do	73 %	Feb. 3 Mobile, Nor bg Fram. 4,500 3 New York, Am bk Alice 11,010
	79 %	
February 11.  o Six per cent apolices	1,045 000	8 Baltimore, Am bk Aquidneck. 5,843 8 Bestr New York, Karo 19,586
National Loan of 1879	94 %	Feb. 7 Hamburg, Antwerp, Gr str Sailer 10,071 8 Southampton, Havre, Br str Tagus 17,091
C Dames Predial	1-/	
do Commercial	135 000	so Hamburg, Gr str Santos 7,82;
	74 970	Feb. 7 Valparaiso, Brstr Araucania 20  g River Plate, Frstr Gironde 1,26
10 Banco Predial hypoth, notes	228 000	
oo do Villa Isabel do		daily average since the 1st instant is now 12,167 bags.  against 4,970 bags in same period of February, 1880
34 do do do	170 000	0.041 " " " "
BANK STATEMENT		,, 0,600 ,, 1878 8,001 ,, 1877
portion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits	s at call and taken from	We quote, ner so kilos:
portion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, the official balances published on January 318	t, 1881.	Washed
10.11.0	L Dunhare	Good first 45950 - 50050
BANKS in contos balan of reis do.	ces tion per	Regular first 4\$600 — 4\$700 ()rdinary first 4\$100 — 4\$300
		Good second 3\$400 3\$000
	623 20 00	Ordinary second 2\$950 3\$200 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:
nco Rural	037 8 82 873 21 39 291 20 39	p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.
nco do Commercio	506 47.62	Prime United States 5,500 56/7 12.29 G
glish Bank 2.419		-   Fair to good ,,
Total 67 322 15	914 23.63	Fair ,, 4,730 46/8 10.13 ,
		Fair 4,100 43/11 9.52
BANK OF BRAZIL		Low 3,400 37/7 8.13 (f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 21 3/8 in st
BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31, 1	881.	ling and at par in American gold.)
ASSETS.		Stock is estimated to-day at 161,000 bags.  Coal —The arrivals since the 1st instant consist of o
Commercial Department:		1,583 tons per Onsis from Laverpool which were on other
Bills discounted: utional Treasury bills	8,330,000\$00	We quote: Cardiff
ational Treasury bills	3,625,406 97 3,275,991 94	10 000
Bills secured by collaterals:	J	Sundries
	543,100 00	0 200 400
y Government bonds and shares	336,551 00 4,343,279 12 3,305,461 87	Guiness' Stout 7 300 500 American 5 000 5 500
y Government homes and states courties in liquidation, undries, balances of various accounts lills receivable	1,779,598 7: 10,748,888 80	American 5 0005 500 German sundry brands 5 0007 000
lational Treasury account current	10,748,888 80	Cement We quote.
Mortgage Department :	25,439,123 9:	English 6\$0007\$500 German 6 0006 800
applementar	25,439,123 9: 2,191,123 34	Boulogne 7 5008 000 arrivals: 200 barrels per str. Donati from London.
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	12 004.137 34	
oundry loans	12,004,337 34 699,504 46 2,894,323 9	cases arrived per str. Santes from Hamburg.  Cases arrived per str. Santes from Hamburg.  We quote cases 15\$000—18\$000 and tubs 18\$000—22\$0
Government Bonds:	-7-2415 6 1	The aminals consist of only 4,500 barrels per Gr
General, 6, % interest, of nominal value	5,675,807 9	Peabody from Daltimore whereas the sales amount to a 24,000 barrels, reducing the stock in first hands to a
Seneral, 6 % interest, of nominal value 5,746,500\$000	17,547,913 7	se con harrels
dehenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-		We quote:
way Co	(81,500 0 1,458,000 0	Haxall 21 500-22 000
way Co. 19,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C. 3,302 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de Quissaman company. 163 preferred shares of the Macalté & Cam-	640,521 0	
163 preferred shares of the Macahe & Cam- pos company	41,250 c	McCance 20 000-20 500
	9,355,940	
São Paulo Branch:	800,000	River Plate 17 000
Capital account	106 <b>,780</b> 6	965
Mortgages:		Market firm.  KeroseneThe market has become very firm and
Rural, at long dates	22,787,559 5,983,630 1,480,562	have advanced. Sales of Devoe's Brilliant have been et
City, at long dates. , , , short , City, at long dates. , , , short , Accounts in liquidation.	394,450 334,551	826 170 at 7\$500 per case. 730 The anivals were:
Accounts in liquidation	334,551	406 2,000 cases per Grecian from New York
Cash account:		13,000 ,, ,, Anita Owen ,,
In cash	266,723 438,100	335 15,000 "  ResinRemains quiet at 7\$500-8\$000 per barrel.
	67,079,556	740 A minule one harrels per (100 Peabody from Daitinote.
LIABILITIES.		300 ,, Greeian from New York.
Commercial Department:	33,000,000	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 Reserve Fund:		777 Continues firm at 450-480 reis per kilo.
New reserve fund. Special Notes in circulation: Notes in Gland Bank	3,950,035 4,357,778	478 Arrivals 300 cases per A. R. Storer from New York.
in notes of Head Bank	22,950,400 989,600	000 335 ,, ,, Anita Owen ,, ,,
Bills payable for fixed deposits	29,404,599	186 635 ,, 196 Land.—The arrivals consist of 1,550 kegs per Geo F
Sundries balances of various accounts	22,950,400 989,600 29,404,599 33,183,656 6,963,118 336,657	808 Land.—The arrivals consist of 1,550 kegs per out 1
Bills payable	258,132	a   We quote:
Mortgage Department:	-4-1-0-	
on the second state of the second second deposits		370—380 ,, ,, , Jenkins 360—370 ,, ,, New York
Capital supplied by the commercial department Supplemental loan do	25,439,123 2,191,123 3,948,000	Market firm Pitch PineNo arrivals. Market steady.
Accounts current	3,948,000	
	167,079,556	1Vhite PineThe arrivals consist of
E. & O. E.		99,181 feet per Grecian from New York

THE RIO	NEWS.	
total sales since the 4th instant amount to 183,810 bags,	PORT OF SANTOS. bu	Exchausiness!
71,950 bags for United States	Shipments of coffee from Santos in January, 1881. th	ast two e advic cists.
103,480 ,, ,, Europe, Cape of Good Hope	Ian 2 Br str Doure, South'n and Havre 9,267 =	asts.
8,380 ,, ,, Elsewhere.	D Pauton Mediterranean 4,085	
d.: 133,810 hags. clearances since the same date have been:	12 Fr str Sully, Havre, Antw., Borden L'nool 6,375	
ited States: bags.	Con General Weyder, Hayre, Ant , Rot'm 10,572	
3 Mobile, Nor bg Fram. 4,500 3 New York, Am bk Alice 11,010	17 , Bahia, Hamburg	F
4 do Am str City of Kis the Juntary 5,843	22 Dutch bg Goorecht & O., Marseilles 4,720 23 Br str Sirius, New York via Rio 705	PERNAM
8 Br str New York, Karo 19,500	on Gr str Buenos Avres, Hamburg	NEW Y
7 Hamburg, Antwerp, Gr str Salier 10,071 8 Southampton, Havre, Br str Tagus 17,097	29 ,, Europa, Havie, Hamburg 1,1034	to C.
8 Antwerp do Archinedes 1,006 Hamburg, Gr str Santos 7,827	30 Fr str Ville de Rio de J., Havre, Ant., Dorus. 7,119	HAMBU dries
	31 Dan schr Apollo, Channel I. O	GLASGO
7 Valparaiso, Br str Araucania	Coastwise 709	OPORT
eceipts continue large for this season of the year and	Total 109,145	New 'sund
against 4,970 bags in same period of Peblady,	February 12th, 1881.  Coffee.—Great activity has prevailed during this week and	Liver to J.
,, 0,609 ,, ,, 1878 ,, 8,661 ,, 1877	sales to the extent of 41,000 bags have been effected on the basis of 4\$900 per 10 kilos for superiors, at which quotation	Corr
Ve quote, per 10 kilos:	the market closes very firm.  The receipts have averaged 5,057 bags per day, against	PAYSA
Superior 5\$300 — 5\$500	3,024 bags per day in the previous week, and stock is estimated	New
Good first 4\$950 — 5\$050 Regular first 4\$600 — 4\$700	at 80,000 bags.  —The custom house returns for the month of January show a	
Ordinary first 4\$100 4\$300 Good second 3\$400 3\$600	total revenue of 563,459\$410, as follows:	Sr. Jo
Good second	Puparts 245,610 457	Mona ds;
p to knos per one per in-	Despacho maritimo	Ham
ood , 5,050 52/7 11.42 ,,	Extraordinary	Rosa ds;
ir to good ,, 4,750 49/11 10.84 ,,	Deposits	
ir ,, 4,100 43/11 9.52 ,,	563,459 410 Provincial revenue 140,078 894	
3,400 37/7 3.13 in ster		ST. J BARI
ng and at par in American gold.)	February 1st, 1881.	
Stock is estimated to-day at 101,000 signs.  Coal —The arrivals since the 1st instant consist of only 583 tons per Coasis from Liverpool which were on order.	Quetations: Salted ox hides	New
We quote: 20\$000	Heavy dry hides 760 rs. perkilo	PER:
New Castle	Kips do	Nev
BeerBass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600-7\$700	Salt, Cadiz. 900 rs. per 40 lit's Lisbon 850 ,,	MAG
Tennent 5 2005 400 Guiness' Stout 7 3007 500	Cape Verde 800 ,, Flour, Trieste 23\$ per barrel	PER
American 5 0005 500 German sundry brands 5 0007 000	Havali 23P "	
CementWe quote: English 6\$0007\$500	Chilian 20\$ per bag.  Exchange: London bank, 90 d/s 22	But
German 6 0006 800	do private ,, 22½ ¼ Paris bank ,, 434	Not
Boulogne 7 5008 000 urivals: 200 barrels per str. Donati from London.	Hamburg, ,, 535 Rio de Jan ,, 2 %	HA PRI
urivals: 200 barrels per str. Tonad dan. Of Norwegian 8 Codfish.—No arrivals of Canadian. Of Norwegian 8 astes arrived per str. Santos from Hamburg.		PEI
We quote cases 15\$000—18\$000 and thus 10500 per Geor	ge Sovereigns 10\$900.	Lis
Peabody from Baltimore whereas the sales amount to about 24,000 barrels, reducing the stock in first hands to about 15 per		ST.
40,000 barrels.	Europe U. States Europe U. States Total.	:
Gallego 20\$500—21\$000 Haxall 21 500—22 000	1880 4,637 — 50,856 55,493	3
Dunlop 21 500-22 000 O'Dance 19 500-20 000	1879 17,334 — 17,215 46,020 80,569 1878 37,063 — 3,639 49,410 90,112	2 =
McCance 20 000—20 500 Baltimore 19 000—21 000	1877 5,325 590 50,800 56,71 1876 10,329 — 28,386 28,076 66,79	
St. Louis 19 000-21 000	Imports in the month of January.	_
River Plate 17 000 Chili 16 000	1,476 barrels per Annie Mand from Trieste, Jan. 1	bk lug bk
Market firm.  KeroseneThe market has become very firm and pri	ices 4,600 bags , Dorthea from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 11	bk bk sh
have advanced. Sales of Devoe's Brilliant have been effect at 7\$500 per case.	1,950 barrels , Edit Hall from Retainon Ayres, Jan 18 3,249 bags , Voorwaarts from Buenos Ayres, Jan 18 1,900 barrels , Bella Rosa from Trieste, Jan 19	bk
The anivals were: 2,000 cases per Grecian from New York	Table 1 Company of the Company of th	bk bg W
13,000 ,, ,, Anita Owen ,,	Sugar8,134 barrels and 11,039 bags per sundry vesse from Pernambuco.	
15,000 ,,  **ResinRemains quiet at 7\$500- 8\$000 per barrel.	Salt104,610 alqueires per sundry vessels.  Kerosene600 cases per Francisco Felia from Richmond	bk bk hu
Arrivals 200 barrels per Geo Peabody from Baltimore.  Greenen from New York.	Wine 120 pipes per Cidral from Santos	be
200 , " Anita Owen from "	Cachaça 266 pipes per Joven Alfredo from Pernambuce	bl bl bl
Turpentine.—Continues firm at 450-480 reis per kilo.	Vessels loading at Rio Grande.  Boston-Gesina; dry hides; ¼ ct. per lb.	bi lu
Arrivals 300 cases per A. R. Storer from New York.	The an almobidate figure	ы
335 ,, ,, Anita Owen ,, ,,	New York.—Brie; dry hides; 36 ct. per lb. Channel f. o Yeanne; bone meal, etc.; 27/6.	so
Land.—The arrivals consist of 1,550 kegs per Geo Pea	body Agenoria; guano and hides; £280.  ——Percy; salted hides; 3276.	Ь
from Baltimore. We quote:	Queen of Clippers; salted hides; 35.4. Vigo Ceferino, dry hides.	ь
380—390 reis per lb. George	PORT OF MARANHÃO.	b
360-370 ,, ,, New York	January 24th, 1881	
Market firm Pitch PineNo arrivals. Market steady.	Cotton.—Has been arriving freely and meets a good dema at 500-540 reis per kilo—to sell at 71/4-71/4d. per lb. To-co	day t
Last sale at 36\$000 per dozen.  White Pine.—The arrivals consist of	prices are somewhat weaker.	ales I
De feet new Greetien from New York	were at 130-135 reis per kilo but are now at 125-130 reis.  Freights1/2d and 10 %, and 25/- and 10 %.	
20,000 ,, ,, Anita Owen ,,	Frehange - Business was doing freely at 23d. and 23	14d 1
market well supplied. We quote 100-105 reis per foot.  Spruce Pine The Walter L. Plumber has arrived	from	y of
St. John with a cargo of Canadian spruce which has sold at 33\$000 per dozen.	money.  Discounts .—8 °[0—9 °]•	
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and only one cargo rejon the way.	Cotton A good business has been doing at 500530 reis	per
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	exected call evolution and execommission.	En- I

hange...For direct steamer to sail 1st proximo a large is has been doing at 23d and then 23½, but during the ro days drawers have been open at 23½...23½. From rices to hand yesterday still less inclination to draw

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AMBUCO-Port bk Amazonaz; 393 tons; Fernandes; 8 ds; dries to J. A. G. Santos. FEB. 6. FEBRUARY 3

YORK.-Br bk Grecian; 270 tons; Turner; 45 ds; sundries ... McCulloch Beecher & Co.

FEB. 9.

RURG.—Dan bk. Condor; 385 tons; Havemann; 80 ds; suns to Brandes Kramer & Co.

now...Br bk City of Manchester; 686 tons; Beith; 68 ds; to Watson Ritchie & Co.

w watson kitchie & Co.

kro—Port shp America: 1,011 tons; Soares; 52 ds: sunsto Mendes Oftowira & Co.

York—Am bk 7. II. Ingersoll; 608 tons:Strout; 60 ds:
odies to order.

FEB. to.

Resolt.—Br bk Ilapt/sk; 332 tons; Leely; 70 ds; sundries
J. & J. Peake.

-Br bk Oasis; 1,136 tons; Doran, 80 ds; coal to Rio Gas

mpany.

SANDU—Sp bg *Triumfo*; 153 tons; Alcina; 25 ds; jerked efto J. M. Frias & Sons.

YORK.—Am bg *Anita Owen*; 489 tons; Beck; 58 ds; sunies to A. Moss & Co. FEB. 11.

JOHN, N. B...-Am lug W. L. Phumber; 331 tons; Heurian; 70 ds; spruce pine to order, syrkungo...Sp bg Anunciacion F.; 207 tons; Rebalta; 15; jerked beef to Sanchez Hime & Zenha.

FEB. 12. PEB. 12.

MBURG.—Nor bgn Nordstiernen; 132 tons; Buckhold; 70 ds;

eneral cargo to Berla Cottin & Co.

Sakto De STA. FE—Br lug Unity; 178 tons; Mackley; 30

s; hay to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 4.

JOHNS-Br bk David; 991 tons, Lindgoord; ballast RRADORS-Am bg S. V. Merrick; 340 tons; Lippincott; bt.

Joins—If the second of the sec

ACEIO...Am bg James Miller; 306 tons; McGilvery; ballast.
FEB. 7.

RRAMBUCO.—Port bg Voader de M.; 306 tons; Silva; ballast.
0 GRANDE...Port lug Rio Grande; 236 tons; Lemos; sund.

FEB. 9.

TIMORE—Am bk Aquidneck; 384 tons; Raffle; coffee.

SNOS AYRES.—Sp bg Cecilia; 191 tons; Carrera; ballast.

RTHEN PORTS—Br bk Nevado; 684 tons; Smith; ballast. FEB. 10.

AVRE.—It bg General Cambiaso; 213 tons; Ghersi; sundries.

RNAMBUCO—Br bg Brothers; 176 tons; Vibert; ballast.

FEB. 11.

FEB. 12.

FEB. 12.

FEB. 12.

FEB. 12.

FEB. 12.

FEB. 12.

T. MARKS (Hayti)—Frick Gauloire, 332 tons; Busel; coffee.

T. MARKS (Hayti)—Frick Gauloire, 332 tons; Buselerna Leone—Frick Amalie, 627 tons; Got; ballast.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

٥	4,037		17,215	46,020	80,569	KIO DE J				
8	17,334 37,063		3,639	49,410	90,112		. I	-		
,	5,325	590		50,800	56,715		ğ	ENTEREI	WHERE	
	10,329		28,386	28,076	66,791	NAME	ž l	2	FROM	CONSIGNEE
	1013-9		nonth of I	annary.			TONNAGE	Ž.		
lour		is in the r	nonin iy j			AMERICAN				
	harrels per	Annie M	and from I	rieste, Jan.	T.	hk Adelaide	39t	Jan. 23	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.
		Evancisco	Felia from	Richmond	Jan. 8	lug H S Jackson	497	,, 23	Richmond.	Phipps Bros. & Co. Clemente Pinto & C Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co.
160		Davilson 6	om Ruenos	Ayres, Jan.	11	bk May Queen	184	», 124	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.
Ç00	bags "	E. Jith Ha	// from Rich	mond, Jan.	11	shp Alhambra	559 1313	21	New York	American squadron
		Variation	de from Rue	nos Ayres,	Ian 18	bg.A R. Storer	492	Feb. 1	New York	To order.
249	bags "	Dalla Dan	a from Trie	ste, Jan. 19		bkt Geo. Peabody	493		Raltimore.	Phinne Broe & Co
900	barrels ,,	Bena Ros	a nom rik		4.	bk J H Ingersoll	489	., 9	New York	To order. A. Moss & Co.
225	barrels.				1.14	bg Anita Owen W. L. Plumber.	331	,, 11	StJohnNB	To order.
นยล	r8.134 1	barrels an	d 11,039 ba	gs per sund	iry vessels					
P	ernambuco.	100			9.718.74	- BRITISH	· .	_		
• •	C	Janaires r	er sundry	vessels.		bk Asshur	400	Dec 1:	London	Arthur Moss & Co.
att.	104,010 2	aquenes p	Evancieca	Felis from F	tichmond.	bk C. A. Belyea . hig Nancy Holt	318	21	Richmond	Phipps Bros. & Co.
ero	sene000	Cases per	end from S	inntos	77	bg Hebe	236	2	Gaspe	Hime, Zenha & S'a
in		s per Clas	ral from S	Iontevideo.	1.5	hk Glengarry	566	2	Brunswick	W. Guimarães & Co Mc. C. Beecher & C
	204	" Mor	nteviaeo ,, 1	edo from Pe	mamhuca	bk Grecian bk C'yof Manch'r	279 686	reb.	Glasgow	Watson Ritchie &
ach					mannoucc.	bk Hopeful	332			
	Ve	ssels loadi	ng at Rio	Grande.	1.16,87 (10)	bk Oasis	1136	Te	Liverpool.	. Rio Gas Co.
	Cartan's	les hides	1/4 ct. per lb			lug Unity	178	,, 1	Rosario	. W. Chapeaurouge &
con	Lina; dry h	iden Can	/4 on lan			bk Condor	-8-	Fab .	Hamburg	Brandes Kramer &
	Lina; dry	lides, K32	36 ct. per	lb.		by Collula	343	1 60.	,	. I analitica i i i alitici di
w Y	ork B710;	dry mucs,	ne meal, etc			GERMAN				
ann	el 1. 0 y	eanne, but	Liden C-0	-, -//-		sch Speculant	100	Dec. 1	Port Alegi	e J. C. Wigg.
	A genoria;	guanoana	hides; £28	•		ITALIAN	133			
	Percy; salte	ed hides; 3	270.			bg Concettina	370	Jan. 2	Genoa	. L. Zignago
			lted hides;	357-		NORWEGIAN	1 500	1000		
go	Ceferino,	lry hides.				bk Vega	574	Jan.	7 Cadiz	To order Berla Cotrim & Co
			100 cm			bgn Nordstjerner	1 13	FED.	2 Hamourg	Deria Cottini & Co
	1	ORT OF	F MARA!	VHAO.		bk Jorgen Bruh	720	Oct.	Cardift	Entered for supplie
				Fanuary 24	th, 1381.	bk Ernest	42:	Jan.	7 Lisbon	To order
			- Cl		ood demand	SPANISH	6	LATE BOX		
Cot	on.—Has	been arrive	ing irecty at	-1/1	h To day	bgn Bella Subur	. 20	Dec.	B. Avres	Alexander Wagne
500	-540 reis	per Kuo—t	o sen at 774	-774 d. pc.	lb. To-day	smk Ondina	. 12	i .,	" Mont vid	Alexander Wagne Souza Ir'o & Roch
ces	are somew	hat weake	r.		Com Sales	bgn Rita	. 18.	1 ,,	" Mont vid	Souza Ir o & Roci
Sug	mr Entri	es are sm	aller and pr	ices are iess	firm. Sales	pol Elegancia .	1 15	* "	Mont vid	eo I M Fries & Fill
re :	at 130—135	reis per k	ilo but are i	now at 125-	-130 reis.	pol Antonita	. 14	Jan.	I Gualegus	ú J. M. Frias &Hij
Fre	ights160	and to %	c, and 25/-	and 10 %		bg Maria Rosa.	. 21	8 ,,	13 Concordi	J. M. Frias & So
Ex	change	lusiness w	as doing fr	cely at 23d.	and =31/4d	bg Esperanza pol Merced	12	5 "	13 San Nico	as J. M. Frias & So
dys	, when the	advices fi	rom the Sou	th caused a	drop to 2234		1 12	. "	18 Salto	I. M. Frias & So
230	, though t	his drop ca	annot be att	ributed to th	e scarcity of	bg Triumfo	. 15	3 Feb.	10 Paysand	eo Soura Ir'o & Rocleo Soura Ir'o & Rocleo O Sura Ir'o & Rocleo J. M. Frias & Fill (a) J. M. Frias & Sous J. M. J. M
ne						bg Anunciacion	. 20	7 "	11 Mont'vic	leo Sanchez Hime &2
	counts 8	%-9 %				bk Nova Goa		. Dec	- Sale Telas	A I A G Santos
					29th, 1881.	bk Triumphode	G 7	0	to Oporto	J. Miranda Leone
Cal	Hote A go	od busines	s has been	loing at 500	530 reis per	bgn D. Pedro V	1. 20	0 ,,	17 Pern'mb	d. J. A. G. Santos. J. Miranda Leone o F.de Figueiredo 8
	- att6 - 2 (	un to sell	exchange	223/ ex-com	mission. En	DKMarmonia				
-	are on a pre	ette large	scale			bk Vasco da Ga bk N. Sympath	5	o Jan.	12 Oporto.	Mendes d'Oliv'as leo F.de Figueiredos
nes :	are on a pre	ing have	min heer f	ee and sales	are ready at	bgConceição de	M 2	57 "	20 Salt Isla	nd I.M. Miranda Leo
211	garEntr	ies nave at	Sautt Deet II	a out to s	ell exchange	lug José Estevi	0 2	18 ,,	26 Macáo .	nd J.M. Miranda Leo M. d'Oliveira & C
25-	130 reis pe	ET KILO=18	voion be	mission	ell, exchange	bk Amazonas .	3	3 Feb.	3 Pernami	o'o J. A. G. dos Sau Mendes d'Oliveira
3/	freight 30	and to	% ex-com	nission. , 30/ and 1		shp America	10	" "	9 Oponto.	mendes a Oliveira
٠										

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Brago, Chief Accountant. MARKET REPORT.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, February 3, 1881.

Rio de Jantiro, February 14th, 1881.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. On the following day our market became again very animated and the considerable decline in exchange has further stimulated the activity which still continues.

Currency prices of the best grades are unchanged and those of the lower ones are from 50 to 150 reis per 10 kilos higher whereas the sterling cost is reduced about 4 % by the fall in exchange.

on the way.

We quote 33\$000—38\$000 per dozen.

Market firm. -The January receipts of sugar and cotton at Pewere as follows: sugar cotton 28 10110WS: 24 20110W 1881 ... 372,123 ba55 13,821 sacks 1880 ... 277,282 ,, 7,378 ,,

...The Braz. bg. Constante União, which cleared at this p ort for Aracajú on the 23rd ult., returned in a leaky cordition on the 4th inst.

...The Boia Grande channel recently opened through the Rio Grande bar has a length of 914 metters, a width ot 200 meters, and a depth of 3.74 meters at low water and 5.49 meters at high water.

...The coasting steamer Canova, to arrive from southern ports, was towed into port on the evening of the 11th inst. in a disabled condition, having lost her screw on the morning of the same day in the neighborhood of Ilha Grande.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO		
,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 7 ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 9	America, Gr Araucania, Br Karo, Br Bessel, Br Salier, Gr Archimedes, Br Tagus Br Gironde, Fr Santos, Gr Portena, Fr	Bremen* 24d Liverpool* 25 Santos 23h Liverpool*, 28d River Plate* 6 River Plate 6 Santos 20h Bordeaux* 19d Santos, 20h River Plate 4	Brandes & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Mee Allen & Co Norton M'w & G Brandes & Co Norton M'w & G Royal Mail Messageries Mar Ed. Johnston & Co A. Leuba & Co.		

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
, 4 V.d , 4 Tag , 5 Cy , 6 Vill , 7 Are , 8 Do , 9 Tag , 10 Sal , 10 Ka	of R. de J., Am le de Bahia, Fr lucania, Br chimedes, Br nati, Br gus, Br ler, Gr ltos, Gr	New York*	Coffee Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Sundries

" 10 America, Gr Santos · Calling at intermediate ports

FREI	GHTS:
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London	Channel f. 0 50/ Lisbon f. 0 50/-55/ Gibraltar f. 0 50/-55/ U. S. North

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,069,100\$000	235,397,100\$000	General Apolices, currency	. 6 % " " "	1,000\$000 800 000 600 000 500 000 400 000 200 000	1,043\$000 1,040 000
2,151,600 000	1,090,400 000	n n n n n	5 %	1,000 000 600 000 400 000	94 %
7,489,500 000 2,722,600 000 21,600,000 000	\$19,600 000 \$1,207,000 000 \$2,722,600 000 \$16,582,000 000 \$7,300,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro . National Loan of 1868, gold	6%	1,000 000 (ico coo 500 000 200 000 1,000 000 500 000	94 % 94 % 1,160\$00
44,820,000 000 7,065,000 000	50,235,000 600	National Loan of 1879, gold	436%	1,000 000 500 000	106 1/2 "/

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

	3	a	ĕ I	a l		RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-		IVIDÉND
CAPITAL.	SHARKS	138CEI	VALUE	PAID	name.	RESERVE PURD	TION	AM'T	PAID
4.04					BANKS	,		.	
		All	200\$	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527\$864	279\$000	10\$000 9 000	Jan 18 Jan 18
3,000,000\$	165,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	2,051,708 055	250 000	10 000	Jan 18
2,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274 277	110 000	8 sh	Jan 18
1.000.000	50,000	All	£ 20	£ 10	English (limited)	900,000\$000	216 000	85000	Jan 18
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	175,669 816	205 000	10 000	Jan 18
4,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	175,669 816 4,512 860	127 000	5 000	Jan 18 Oct. 18
1,000,000	50,000	15,000		£ 10	New London and Brazilian	302,848\$701	208 000	0\$000	Jan 18
1,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	200\$		302,848,9701	200 000	94000	J
2,000,000\$	00,500	30,000				34,783 400	180\$000	10\$000	July 1
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	Petropolis	377-3 1	60 000		
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	do do debentures	_	72 %	61/2 %	interest
		All	200			258,691 200	235 000 42 000	8 %	June 1
5,000,000	75,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana	-	42 000	60,_	interest
4,000,000	20,000			£ 50	do debentures	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	74 °70 60 °70	6 % 7 000 81/2 %	interest
	-	_	-	100\$	do do	1 =	250 000	7 000	Jan. 1
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All		_	214 000	81/2 %	interest
			200	2005	Nietherovense		25 000 Nom.		
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião		170 000	******	Oct 1
600,000	3,300	All All	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	-	200 000	7.000	
0,665,000	53,325		_	-	do preterred ob		15 000	-	
		_			União Valenciana	34,600 000	15 000 Nom.	100/0	June. 1
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	TRAMWAYS	3,7			
	10000		200\$	All	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão	64,276 465	300\$000 Nom.	13 000	Jan. 1
4,000,000\$	6,000	16,500	2007	All	S. Christovão. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Banto Alegre		Nom.		
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	100\$	S. Paulo		100 000		July. 1
700,000	10,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco	7,471 399	10 000		J,
1,200,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	All	Pelotas		20\$000	1	
540,000 800,000	2,700	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Marannao		45 000		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	100\$	Villa Jackel	30,163 063	170 000	5 800	Jan 1
2,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500		
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Nictherov	_	4 000	el .	
1,200,000	10,000	.,,	200\$	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas	-	19 000 228\$000		Jan 1
1,200,000		All		All	Carris urbanos	-	88 %	6 %	interest
5,400,000	27,000	Air		500\$	do debentures	-			
	-				União e Industria	180,000 000	105\$000	15 000	June 1
1,800,000	6,000	All	300	300	Magé e Sapucaia		Nom.		
180,000	1,800	A!!	100	All	NAME ATION COMPANIES	1		1	Ian t
			200	All	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nictheroyense.	96,467 753	1022000	6 000	Jan t
4,000,000\$	20,000	All All		1603	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	Nom.	0 000	Jan 1
600,000	3,000	912			União Nictheroyense	-	Nom	1	
200,000	3,200	3,168		A 11	Ferry		95,000	5 000	Jan. 1 June, 1
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation	21.321.75:40	1305000	6 %	June, 1
€ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)		106 000		
150,000	750	-	200	100\$	INSURANCE	1 .			Ian 1
	1000	11 32	1,000	125	Fidelidade	200,000\$000	135\$000	10 000	Jan 1
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000 All	1,0004	250	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000	125 000	32 000	Jan i
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	100	Garantia	156,500 000	400 000	15 000	Jan 1
2,500,000 800,000	800	Aii	1,000	250	Fidelidade. Argos Fluminense. Garantia. Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confiança. Integridade Previdente. Popular Fluminense. MARKETS	35,593 963	Nom	6 000	Jan. 1
500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Kegeneração	130,000 000	38\$000	2 000	Jan 1
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Integridade	250,000 000	56 000	4 000	Jan 1
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Previdente	122,690 17	11 000	1 000	Jan. 1 Dec. 1
5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All		100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	50 000	5 000	D.C. 1
1,000,000	., 100	All	1000			70,000 000	45\$000	z 600	Jan. 1
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Gloria		Nom	3 000	Dec. 1 June. 1
200,000	1,000	All	200	All		900 000		3070	June. 1
300,000	3,000	All	100	100	GAS COMPANIES			10-	Iune -
	1.		£ 20	All	D!- Je langiro	-	250,000	21/2 0/0	June. 1
£ 750,000	37,500	36,000 All		All	Nictheroy.  MISCELLANEOUS  Transportes Marit. de Say	-	05 00	1	
€ 75,000	7,500	A.		0.5020	MISCELLANEOUS	96,544 53	106 000	9,5000	Jan. 1
600,000	3,000	All		All	Transportes Marit. de Siv	99317 33	110 000	6 000	lan. I
600,000	3,000	600	200	160	Transportes Marit, de Siv.  Bonds Maritimos.  Docas de Pedro II.  Brazil Industrial.		60 000		
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	100	Penzil Industrial		Nom	55 000	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	A			Nom	2 000	
400,000	2,000	All	200	140	Florestal Paramaense		Nom	2 000	1
500,000	2,500			A	Melhoramentos de Santos	1		8 000	Jan Jan.
1,200,000	6,000		200	A	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 32: 90,000 Out			Jan.
1,200,000	12,500			100	Commercio e Lavoura	90,000 00	1 00		1 1
3,000,000	4,000	All	100	Al	Economia (lavanderia)	: =	10 00		Jan.
3,000,000	6,000	All		1505	Associação Commerciai		Nom	1	
800,000	4,000	All	200	40	Minas de Cacapava		9 00	0	
800,000	16,000	All	50	A	Carruagens Fluninense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluninense. Minas de Caçapava. Architectonica. Perropolitima		100 00 Nom	0	
1.800,000	9,000	6,000	200	Al	Petropolitana		Nom		
1,000,000	10.000		100	705	Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum (kiosques) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	37,866 00			June
4,000,000	8,000			Al	Indust. Flum (kiosques)	208,497 49	78.500 Nom	. 1	1
10,000,000	50,000		200	Al	Manuf. demat. para const	132,870 00		5 000	Dec.
600,000	6,000	30,21	100	Al	Manue demac paraconation				

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#### Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

#### Financial Department

the Nrus will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each thay. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

#### News Department

it will aim to give a full resumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by , op private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Moulior Compista, Campos, Rin de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration THE RIO NEWS has become important and useful not only for the impuritality and high standard with which it treats all the opties of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own contray and the United States who would sellow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janciro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious iniciative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immont tarfic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrist. The whole English colony of Rio de Janciro prize Tins Rio Naws, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil. We wish Tins Rio Niews success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fightly, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the inneteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

n the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished edition of Tur. Rto News who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social like, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

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