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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
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BRAZILIAN COFFEE PROSPECTS.

The question raised by the New York correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* relative to the position which Brazil now occupies in the American coffee market, is one which merits thoughtful consideration. The United States has been, and must continue to be Brazil's best customer; and coffee will continue to be Brazil's chief article of export. Owing to the peculiar conditions of labor and society in Brazil, there is as yet no industry which can take the place of coffee raising, and this one product will therefore continue to be, as heretofore, the chief source of wealth and revenue. The question of supremacy among producing countries and of successful competition in consuming markets is therefore one of vital importance.

At a low estimate, coffee forms not less than three-fifths of the annual export of the whole country. It is the one product upon which foreign exchanges are based, and from which private fortunes are made. It is the one industry which centres within itself the greater part of the slave labor of the country, which contains the largest investments of capital, which gives financial and commercial standing to the empire, and which is the most carefully nursed and protected by the government. It is an industry upon which to-day is actually based the stability and permanence of this government. In this assumption we neither over-rate the product nor under-rate the government. The conditions of life here are such that manual labor is degraded and agriculture is made almost wholly dependent upon servile labor. With this element of labor coffee is the only product which can stand the waste and yield large returns. The sugar output is large, it is true; but it is less profitable in itself, forms a small item in the export list beside coffee, and is subjected to a closer competition and to more arbitrary influences such as classifications, tariffs, etc. It can therefore neither take the place of coffee, nor fill up any great gap which may be caused by a decline in the coffee trade. Coffee must therefore stand alone as the chief wealth-producing product of the country—at least for many years to come.

However desirable and necessary it may be that Brazil should emancipate herself from this dependence upon one industry, such emancipation can only take place gradually and in connection with other no less necessary changes in her social and political life. There must be radical changes in her labor system, so that the stimulus and economy of free labor may be brought to bear upon the many products now considered unprofitable. There must be radical changes in her taxation and land laws, so that there may grow up the multitude of small industries which will render the country self-supporting, and more productive. There must be radical changes in her colonization laws and in the many laws which define the status of aliens, so that there may be better inducements for immigration, and greater encouragement to free labor and small farming. And then there must be radical changes in her revenue laws, so that her agriculturists may not be so

heavily burdened in their competition with foreign countries. All these changes will tend to develop other needed industries, and, at the same time, they can not fail to put the coffee planter in a better position and to enable him to meet more successfully the sharp competition of other coffee-producing countries. The simple announcement that Brazil is losing ground in the United States should be more than sufficient to call attention to these necessary reforms; it should be sufficient to secure their adoption without one moment's delay.

Some nine months ago we republished important statistical articles regarding the coffee production and consumption of the world. The statistics were compiled by Professor Berg, of Batavia, Java, and covered the production of coffee throughout the world for a term of eight years, 1871 to 1878 inclusive. He also compiled a table showing the comparative production of all countries for the years 1855, 1865 and the annual average for 1876-1878. By this table it was shown that the total production since 1855 had increased 47 ½ per cent.—the increase in consumption for the same period being 53 per cent. According to countries it was shown that while in the East the production had increased at about the average rate for the whole world, that of Brazil had increased only 38 per cent.—or nearly 10 per cent. below the average. Compared with other American countries it was shown that while Brazil's increase for the last quarter century was only 38 per cent., that of the West Indies was 42 ½ per cent., that of other South American countries nearly 61 per cent., and that of Central America 82 9 per cent. We are not aware that these suggestive figures occasioned either comment or alarm among the planters and rulers of Brazil, and yet they indicated in the plainest terms possible not only that Brazil is falling behind, but also that her supremacy is being contested by two countries lying between her and her best customer. At that time, however, the Brazilian government was pursuing that will-with-the-wisp, electoral reform, and the danger passed unnoticed.

The recent statement of the *Journal's* New York correspondent, however, brings up the question anew, and in a manner that can not possibly be overlooked. The United States is by far the largest coffee-consuming nation in the world, and in 1879 70 per cent. of her purchases came from Brazil. In 1880 this purchase fell to 54 per cent.—a diminution of 14 per cent. in one year. And this decrease took place notwithstanding the production of a large crop in Brazil, and the existence of improved facilities of communication. In the same period the import of coffee from Venezuela, Central America and Haiti increased nearly 46 per cent. (45.9%)—the increase for Central America alone being a little over 52 per cent.

The significance of these figures can not be overlooked. It is true that the clearances at this port during 1880 show an increase to Europe and elsewhere, but not in a sufficient degree to counterbalance the decrease in shipments to the United States. We have therefore the plain facts to consider that in

1880 there was a decrease in the total exports of the country, and a large decrease in the exports to the United States. We have to consider that the imports into the United States from certain contiguous countries were nearly doubled in the same year. We have also to consider that Central America alone increased her product 82 6 per cent. during the last quarter century, and increased her export to the United States over 52 per cent. during the past year. It is clear therefore that Brazil is losing ground before this competition, and that, too, in her largest and best market. It is evident, also, that this change is likely to be permanent unless immediate steps be taken to recover lost ground and to place Brazilian coffee culture in a better position to meet this growing competition.

In the first place Brazil should not overlook the advantages enjoyed by these Central American and South American states. They produce coffee easily and of a prime quality. They are much nearer the American markets. They are rapidly increasing their product. And they are encouraging a reciprocal trade with their best customer. With a continuance of peace they will rapidly augment their product, and it will enjoy the advantage of finding a ready market. They are progressive, and are seeking improved facilities of cultivation in order to lessen the cost of production. And finally, they are not burdened with the institution of slavery. As far as Mexico and Central America are concerned, the outlook is one which is decidedly adverse to Brazil. The completion of the proposed ship canals and of one or more of the projected railways will center there a large part of the world's commerce. That means a ready market for all the coffee the country can produce. Then, too, the recent railway enterprises in Mexico, by which the country is to be traversed by trunk lines built with American capital and connecting with American railways, means another powerful competitor in coffee production at no distant day. Mexico produces a superior quality of coffee, and at the minimum of cost. Together with the Central American states she can supply the world. Already the country is filling with coffee orchards, and many of them are owned and managed by Americans. Those who are acquainted with the spirit of American industry, know that this will result in the use of the best labor-saving machinery, of improved methods of cultivation, of economical management, and of a decided decrease in the cost of production. The management of Mexican railways by Americans will afford rapid and cheap transportation, thus enabling the Mexican product to dominate in American markets. And the absence of export taxes will supplement the advantages of cultivation and contiguity to such a degree that the Brazilian planter will be totally unable to compete. These are not idle speculations; they are living possibilities which will inevitably be realized in the near future.

To meet these emergencies what is Brazil doing? What measures is she taking to keep pace with the times? Simply nothing!

The same wasteful cultivation of fifty years ago endures to-day. The planters are more interested in politics than in the improvement of their estates and methods of cultivation. Manual labor is left to the slave and the country is literally impoverished by white idlers. Slave labor has prevented a free development of agriculture and has dwarfed it through waste, and improvidence, and crime. The excessive cost of transportation has swallowed up part of the profits of labor, and the government has absorbed the rest in export and impost taxes. Free labor has been repulsed through the influence of slavery and of class legislation, and with it the country has lost the many benefits which would have grown out of a system of small farming. In view of these unfavorable conditions, what kind of resistance can Brazil offer to the competition of her northern neighbors? The evils of which we speak still endure, and no effort is making to remedy them. Slavery, immigrant restrictions, the great estates with their special privileges, the excessive tax on transfers, excessive transportation charges, export duties—all these evils stand in the way and debar Brazil from a fair chance in the contest. Unless they can be swept away she must inevitably lose.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT OF BRAZIL ABROAD.

Nations like individuals have their flatterers and detractors. No one ignores that for every eulogy are to be counted a hundred slanders. The society that reads, analyzes and comments on what is written in the world outside of us, is often astonished at the boldness of certain writers who, without studying or knowing the uses and customs of a nation, without having been a sufficient time in a country and having in view only the gaining of popularity, invent fables and distort everything that they record. Those who follow the advice of the French sage to only use words for thought, and thought for truth and virtue, are rare. The imitators of the Rattazzi's "A vol d'oiseau" swarm everywhere and like a pernicious weed always leave in the earth a poisonous germ that reproduces itself.

Thus it is that Brazil, a new country that has the defect to seek with ardent impetuosity to take rank with other nations whose advanced state of civilization cost them centuries of painful labor, is unfairly represented by *vo-distant* travelers of doubtful education, by inexperienced diplomats who rarely leave their picturesque residences in Petropolis, and by foreign journalists whose only interests are those of the exchange operations in which they, or their friends, are concerned. The good and conscientious are exceptions to the rule; *vari nantes in gurgite vasto*.

Abundant proof of what we advance is to be found in the celebrated books *Brazil and the Brazilians*, *Voyage au Brésil* and the periodical *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, the property of Mr. William Scully, that involves itself in politics, at times defending, at times attacking ministers.

That the intimate friend, the factotum of Mr. Simbão, and the aggressor of the Saraiva ministry may not have the field all to himself, another journal, the Rio News, of Saxon origin and ownership, now appears on the scene in the capital of the empire.

Among its erroneous and unfavorable appreciations of the country, the new prophet, the Rio News, carps with philosophy (of composition) upon the evils that menace this poor Brazil, and paints in dark colors a sad picture of our financial situation. As this and other weekly journals only circulate abroad, the Rio News crosses the ocean to feed the curiosity of the islanders who dominate the commercial world.

For once, however, the doctrines of the Rio News were not accepted as orthodox, thanks to a strong, irresistible, judicious and highly esteemed champion who, taking up the gloves, destroyed the apprehensions that perchance the pseudo-journalist may have wished to inculcate in the minds of the monied world of the city of London.

It is the venerable Mr. Clark, the respected correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, who is heard, who destroys the criticism of the Rio News, and shows the conceit in which Brazil is held in London where her most vital interests, her credit and her finances are discussed.

[Here follows the comments of the *Journal's* London correspondent, which we have already published.]

In default of diplomatic agents who hasten to refute in the press the unjust accusation with which we are calumniated, and who seek to reestablish

the truth of facts, adulterated for the other side of the Atlantic, we fulfill the grateful duty of reproducing in our columns, as a proof of gratitude, the sensible consideration of the Nestor of Brazilian journalistic correspondents.—*Artista*, Rio Grande, Feb. 25.

It is a matter for sincere regret on our part that our good, bucolic friend, the *Artista*, should have gone so far astray in its estimate of our work and motives. It was bad enough when a transatlantic critic accused us of error and melancholy conclusions, but that our Rio Grande contemporary, who has said so many kind things of us heretofore, should now impugn not only our opinions but our motives likewise, is almost quite too exquisitely bad for anything. We are seriously tempted to withdraw from the arena altogether, and to meddle no more with meaningless budgets and misleading politicians. We had some vague idea that by exposing an unworthy legislative trick, and by placing the present financial and commercial situation of the country before the public in a straight-forward, business-like manner, we should be rendering the aforesaid public a valuable service. But the *Artista* thinks otherwise. There was a time—when the *Artista's* friends were not in power—when these criticisms were lauded as relevant services to the country; but unhappily that time has passed. The very same class of criticisms are now transformed into errors and calumnies.

Has the *Artista* ever taken into consideration the simple fact that not one single statement of ours has yet been disproved? Does it not see that in contesting the conclusions—not the facts—drawn from one of five subjects criticised in THE NEWS, Mr. Clark admits both the facts and the conclusions involved in the other four? Does it not know that the public documents from which our figures were taken are open to all, and that it is a very easy task to disprove our statements, providing they are false? Does it not know that the excuse advanced in behalf of these evils of government—the "ardent impetuosity" of a new nation to "take rank" with older nations—is nothing less than ridiculous twaddle? Does it believe that there is any possible justification for a willfully dishonorable act? Is it serious in its assertion that Mr. Fletcher's book, "Brazil and the Brazilians,"—a book which painted the whole country in the rosiest of rose color—that this book "unfairly represented" Brazil, and that its missionary author is a man of "doubtful education?" Does the *Artista* think that we can fulfill our duty as a commercial journal by suppressing and distorting facts, and by keeping the gilt on the gingerbread always to the front?

But enough of questions! Valuable as is the interrogation point to every well-equipped journalist, it is but a strapping beside the hard-headed exclamation point and the well-rounded period. It takes the first to unearth facts, but the latter to knock men down with them. As a commercial journal, and as the representative of a class of men who have large investments and business interests at stake in this country, we esteem it our plain duty to inquire into every act and purpose which may have an influence upon them—and then to tell the truth. We make it a point to get our facts and figures from responsible sources and to quote our authorities; if our conclusions do not suit, then our readers can take the facts and work out their own. As the *Artista* well knows, our comments on the present situation of financial and business affairs were based on incontestable facts; if it believes that our deductions were a bit of "composite philosophy" then let us have a philosophical mixture of its own brewing—and let us have the truth! And while our esteemed colleague is engaged in this little task, we trust that it will not forget to explain whether it was "ardent

impetuosity," or something else, which led to the announcement of a surplus in the budget, when that measure actually shows a deficit of over twelve thousand contos

THE PORT OF NATAL.

This little known port has been generally regarded as a difficult and dangerous one. This opinion is undoubtedly based on the circumstance that the steamers of the coasting line, the *Navegado Brasileira*, do not enter it, but take on and discharge passengers and freight in the roadstead outside of the bar. Recently, marked attention has been called to the matter by a statement published by the Natal papers to the effect that a heavily laden British steamer, the *Mayfield*, had entered and left the port without difficulty. The publication of this statement called out with commendable promptness an order from the minister of agriculture to the president of the province to furnish the government with a full report of the facts of the case.

Through the kindness of Col. W. Milnor Roberts we are enabled to give the following notes regarding the port. Mr. Roberts says:

"I studied this port as far as I was able from the clear description in the "Coast of Brazil," and from personal observation from where the steamer laid at anchor outside of and quite near to the reef. The "Coast of Brazil," a work published by the United States hydrographic office, contains the following description of the port, compiled from various sources:

The entrance to the Rio Grande do Norte is about midway between Points Genipabu and Pinto. The locality is well marked by the Morros Morego and Pinto, both on the south side of the entrance, and respectively 295 and 420 feet in height. The Morro Morego is a barren sand-dune that shows white in comparison with the Morro Pinto, which is a dark wooded prominence, visible about 25 miles. On the north side of the river, about on the parallel of the entrance, there is a rounded eminence that is also a good mark, and visible about 18 miles.

The bank of soundings on the parallel of the entrance commences about 10 miles from the land; from thence the depth decreases very rapidly for 2 miles, and is about 8 fathoms at 7 miles east of the entrance; inside of this the water shoals very gradually until close to the reef, where the depth is 6 fathoms.

The lighthouse of Tres Reis Magos is a round tower, built on an old fort of the same name that stands on the reef; the light is a fixed bright light, elevated 43 feet above mean sea level, and visible 12 miles. The fort is a six-sided stone structure, built on the reef fronting the entrance. (Lat. 5°45'05"S.; Long. 35°14'20"W.)

The entrance to the river is formed by a break in the reef that fronts the shores on each side. The southern ridge is uncovered at low water, and extends ½ mile north of the south point (½ mile from lighthouse to end of reef). The northern ridge is always covered; it is connected with the north shore by a shoal; its outer edge is in line with the southern ledge, with a channel between them, 100 yards wide and 7 fathoms deep in the center and toward the end of the south ridge, but not over 16 to 20 feet on the north side. The edge of the northern reef curves abruptly to the southward for 300 yards; thus forming, with the southern ridge, a basin 2 cables (1200 feet) long, north and south, by 150 yards (450 feet) wide, with depths varying between 16 feet and 9 fathoms (54 feet); the greatest depth is found close to the southern ledge, which forms a perfect natural breakwater to this little harbor or basin.

The west edge of this basin is formed by a bank of sand, that is the bar of the river; this bank makes out from the south point of the northern reef, and connects with another that makes out from the south point of the entrance; the depth of water on this bank is 13 feet, except over the narrowest part, where there is a channel 14 feet 6 inches deep at low water. This bar is marked by two buoys, one planted close to the edge of the northern reef, the other on the bank bordering the south point of entrance, but inside of the bar. A third buoy is planted on the east side of the channel at the bend of the river.

Vessels bound to this port should make the land south of the parallel of the entrance in order to

* The rise at high spring tides being 10½ feet, the depth at that time in the deepest part of the channel is 25 feet.—W. M. R.

avoid being driven to leeward by the current that invariably sets to the northward, and is strongest as the coast is approached. . . . The channel (in the river) is a cable (600 feet) wide and from 23 to 32 feet deep at low water. . . . The lead must be kept in constant use so as to avoid the shoal water on each side. . . . It is high water, full and change at 5 h (p. m.); springs rise 10 feet 6 inches. Variation, in 1873, 11° 30' W. The current of the ebb is very strong in the river; vessels should not attempt to enter at any other time than slack water, and particularly during the ebb, which at the entrance and inside of the reef, has no regular direction, but is subject to frequent changes and violent eddies.

Steamers find no difficulty in going up to the anchorage abreast of the town, but sailing vessels are often obliged to beat up, or make half boards with a flood tide, as the wind is rarely, if ever, so far south as to hinder this evolution in the river.

Looking at this entrance in view of the clear description in the "Coast of Brazil," I consider this a fine entrance, and a remarkably safe, good harbor inside. There is a safe depth for vessels drawing 12 feet at any time of the tide. At high tide there is depth for vessels drawing 20 feet or more—with 14½ feet in low tide and 25 feet in high spring tide in the deepest part of the channel.

The reef is a splendid breakwater. It may be 400 meters long, above the lighthouse, and 600 meters on the southern, or landward side of the lighthouse, but with no considerable amount of water behind it south of the fort. The waves break freely on the reef, but it is calm inside.

Possibly by driving a line of piles, beginning back of the reef as soon as holding ground for the piles could be found, at an angle of about 45 degrees with the reef, the tidal flow might be prevented from spreading and be changed so as to cut away a part of the shoal. I doubt whether there is any actual need of doing any work whatever at this entrance.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, March 8.

—The custom house receipts for February, were \$6,110,070.74.

—It is intended to place buoys inside the port of Bahia Blanca.

—Captain Manton received to-day [March 4] the authority of the national government for the establishment of a telephone centre for his Gover-Bell system.

—The municipal board of health is preparing a set of regulations which shall tend to the improvement of the hygienic condition of the public markets.

—Quintas, chacras, and camps, are sadly in need of rain. The gardens in and about the city are especially dry, and flowers, fruit and vegetables are suffering greatly.

—A branch railway having been projected by Sr. Casares, from Dolores to Ajó, there is a probability of our having another good paying line soon, besides those we already have, which are all doing a good business.

—Our colleague *La Nación* says that one of Dr. Rocha's first acts on coming into power will be the expropriation of the Southern Railway which he considers a measure of the very highest importance to the southern towns in this province.

—In politics there is nothing new to report as far as this republic is concerned. The country has arrived at a state in which changes may not be effected with any rapidity, and the general appearance of things in political circles is far more stable than it has been for some time.

—Alex Rodanow was arrested in Boston, United States, on January 15th, for using the mails for a swindling operation. This is the same affair that is being advertised in several papers in the Plate, and a swindle from beginning to end. The *Herald* has before cautioned the public against this concern, which is a fraud on the face of it.—[We believe that similar advertisements have appeared in this city. The swindle was sufficiently apparent, however, to deceive only the few who are innocent enough to believe that a superior "gold, hunting case watch" can be sold at "22\$000"—say \$10.—Eds. News.]

—Exports during the month (Feb. 1 to 28)—15,557 salted ox and 8,172 salted horse hides, 167,690 dry ox and 31,451 dry horse hides, 616 pigs tallow, 3,018 boxes tallow, 124 lbs. hair, 25,463 lbs. wool, 2,899 lbs. skins, 15,222 bags corn, 1,799 bags wheat, 1,250 bags flour, 25,609 bags linseed.—*Woodgate Bros.' circular*.

—By Mr. Woodgate's circular it will be seen that the exports of linned during the month of February were 25,609 bags, which is a most significant fact, pointing to a new source of wealth and a new field of industry. We commend these figures to our camp friends, as they may find that a few squares of flax would help out the yearly balance sheet.

—On Sunday [March 6], the handsome building destined for the Italian exhibition, was opened for inspection by the representatives of the press and other persons of distinction. A sumptuous lunch was served, at which speeches were made and good wishes expressed, and the verdict of all present was highly creditable to the promoters of this laudable undertaking. The building will be solemnly inaugurated on Sunday, the 20th inst.

—A cargo of 700 tons of coal and 100 tons of wood from the Straits of Magellan, is now [March 4] 12 days out and will soon be here. A United States gunboat has taken 200 tons, and finds it satisfactory coal. Mr. Stant is here to procure additional machinery and will return in a few weeks. The mine is about 130 miles west of Sandy Point, and is not as many have supposed the old mine at Sandy Point, on which work has been abandoned.

—The great heat and protracted spell of dry weather we have had, has given rise in many parts of the country to serious fears of a drought, the consequences of which would be very disastrous for sheep-farmers and breeders of cattle. We are happy to hear, however, from different parts of the country, that a sufficient rain has fallen to avert this dreaded calamity, and so we may still hope for the best as far as this is concerned. In the city, the want of rain is much felt, and many persons, whose cisterns have dried up, are reduced to the necessity of buying water for their daily use.

—Mr. Stant, C.E., who left a few months ago to take part in the working of the coal-mines, &c., at and near the Straits of Magellan, has just returned to this city, bringing golden accounts of the wonders and riches of the almost unknown regions he has visited. There can be no doubt about the richness of the coal mines, which hitherto have not been worked to any depth, and which are full of promise, as are also many other things which may be worked to the greatest advantage. Mr. Stant's geological knowledge and large practical experience have enabled him to read, if not all, at least a considerable part of the catalogue of treasures enclosed in the bowels of the earth, and growing upon its surface in those parts, which have not been explored, at least for centuries, by any human being. Among other things, there are gigantic currant trees so thick round that a man cannot enclose them in his embrace, and which must certainly be the growth of centuries. It would take too long to recapitulate at present all that has been told us of this land of promise, though we hope to do so with fuller data at our command before long.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Rio Grande do Sul provincial assembly was opened on the 7th inst.

—The January receipts of the Uruguayana (Rio Grande do Sul) custom house were 30,268\$466.

—The recent registry under the new electoral reform law has developed only 422 voters in Macaé.

—Thirty slaves received their letters of freedom at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 26th ult., under the present distribution of the emancipation fund.

—The provincial postal department of São Paulo has received ten street letter boxes from the director-general of the postoffice for use in the cities of São Paulo and Santos.

—According to an official notice the government has permitted Victor Hugo to resign his position as *desenhista* to the Santa Leopoldina colony, province of Espirito Santo.

—Santa Catharina journals of the 5th inst. note the arrival at Gaarapava of several Indian chiefs who are to accompany the expedition to the Sete Quedas falls on the Rio Paraná.

—The province of Pará contains 270 primary schools, of which 174 are for males, 71 for females, and 5 mixed. The number of pupils matriculated in 1880 was 12,102.

—According to the last advices 414 slaves have been liberated in Rio Grande do Sul at a cost of the emancipation fund of 260,000\$. There still remains the sum of 159,894\$155 to be expended.

—A telegraph station was inaugurated at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 17th inst. It was the subject of congratulatory dispatches between the minister of agriculture and the provincial government.

—The number of slaves liberated in the province of Minas Geraes up to the 9th inst., under the emancipation law, was 1,078. The total expenditure was 967,734\$400 leaving 71,457\$863 yet to be expended.

—Up to the 17th inst. only 738 voters had been registered at São Paulo.

—The February receipts of the Pernambuco postoffice were 10,252\$990.

—The balance of deposits remaining in the provincial savings bank of Goiaz on the 31st of December, 1880, was 171,008\$514.

—The Pedro II hospital of Pernambuco has received a donation of 8,076\$ from the Rev. Dr. José Ferreira Garcia Diniz, of Lisbon.

—The minister of finance has directed that all the material for the Sant'Anna lighthouse, of Maranhão, shall be admitted free of duty.

—The second half of the Ypiranga grand prize was drawn by an Uruguayan peon, named Calisto, a laborer in one of the Pelotas slaughter houses.

—A republican club was organized in Santos on the 17th inst. A delegate to the São Paulo republican congress, to be held in April, was chosen, and also a committee to draft statutes for the government of the club.

—The *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, is informed that a movement has been inaugurated in that city for the establishment of a school for the Italian colony located there. The enterprise is to be carried out through subscriptions to stock.

—A dispute took place between two men at Parapanema, São Paulo, on the 18th ult. in which a huge knife played a prominent part. Flaminio de Araujo e Silva died soon after, and the owner of the playful blade, Manoel João de Abreu, was arrested.

—Since the adoption of the emancipation law the province of Pará has liberated 137 slaves, at an expense of 68,385\$999. The total amount of the quotas of the province of 1875 and 1880, is 156,762\$006, from which it will be seen there remains an unexpended balance of 88,376\$007.

—Law No. 40, of the last provincial assembly of São Paulo, authorizes the president to pay a premium of 4,000\$ for the best work on that province, its resources, guarantees, advantages, and the facilities offered to immigrants. The successful work will be translated into German and Italian.

—Law No. 36, of the last São Paulo provincial assembly, authorizes the expenditure of 150,000\$ in the acquisition of immigrants. Of this amount, 30,000\$ is to be expended in building an immigrants' house, and the remainder will be expended in aiding the immigrants with steamship and railway passages.

—The *Commercial* of Rio Grande do Sul has declared against the great lottery evil which has recently occupied so much attention throughout the empire. It is a good example which should be followed by every respectable newspaper in the empire.

—An investigation of the good qualities of a revolver which a Campinas merchant, named Valentin Nardelli, wished to sell to Manoel de Barros Duarte a few days ago, resulted in a practical illustration which Nardelli will not soon forget. Of course the customer knew how to use the pistol; but it went off unexpectedly and now Nardelli is trying to recover.

—Several sugar planters, engineers, and professional men of the province of Parahyba have petitioned the imperial government for guarantees of interest on some central sugar mills which they wish to establish there. The petitioners are all prominent men, some of them wealthy, and yet they can not muster enterprise enough to start a sugar mill without a government guarantee!

—A slave woman was found crying in a Pernambuco street on the 6th inst., and, when interrogated, said that she had been badly beaten by her mistress and then sent to her master's office to be punished still further. She carried a note and a *palmatoria*. The note read as follows: "Give this *maridita* nine dozen blows, or I will give them myself." An examination showed the poor creature to be covered with wounds and scars.

—One half of the grand prize of the Ypiranga lottery was drawn by two shoemakers and five other persons, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Among the shoemakers' partners were an apprentice boy, a washerwoman, and two slave women. They paid 1\$000 each for the half ticket, and after paying imposts and commissions, will be entitled to 64,285\$714 each. As might have been expected, there was a slight difference of opinion among the partners at the very outset.

—A lottery ticket broker of S. Paulo was recently victimized, as he alleges, by an unknown party who sold him a falsified half ticket of the Ypiranga lottery. The number called for a 500\$ prize, and the broker paid 245\$ for the half ticket. On presenting it at the lottery office for payment it was discovered that the number had been altered by pasting other figures upon it. The broker was arrested, and proceedings have been begun against him. He complains that the police have made no effort to discover the real counterfeit, and that he is the victim of a double injustice.

—An abolitionist society was organized at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, on the 13th inst.

—The planters' club of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, held a meeting on the 6th inst. and passed resolutions in favor of a provincial fair, and against the new tax on imported slaves. The practical needs of agriculture do not seem to have received the slightest attention.

—The presentation of Mr. Martinus Hoyer as a candidate to the General Assembly for Maranhão has created no slight opposition among the *tolerant reformers* of that little burg. In opposition it is urged that he is a Calvinist, and a Danish subject.

—The proprietor of the *Santo Officio*, of Pará, Arthur Soares da Costa, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment, with a corresponding fine, for publishing injurious charges against the inspector and dispatchers of the Pará custom house. It is not stated whether the charges were true, or not.

—The *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, of the 17th inst., says that Dr. Martin Francisco Junior met Dr. Climaco Barbosa in the Café Americano the day before and administered to him the merited correction for an insult. *Apoind!* But did he knock Dr. Climaco down—or simply talk to him?

—At a second meeting of a planters' club at São Fidélis, Rio de Janeiro, on the 6th inst., a number of persons withdrew because of the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the club should take part in politics, and that agriculture should be a secondary feature. And that's about the measure of nine-tenths of all the planters' clubs throughout the empire.

—A Taquary (Rio Grande do Sul) paper states that the body of one Nicholas Collins was found about a league and a half from that place on the 20th ult. in a frightful state of mutilation. The body was literally covered with bruises and gashes. The murdered man was a German, a resident of that locality, and was known as a good citizen. He leaves a large family. Nothing is said of the murderer, nor of the cause of the crime.

—The monotony of life in the village of S. Pedro, São Paulo, was broken somewhat on the 13th inst. by an attempted murder, and a successful homicide. The population has not enjoyed so rare a day in years. In the first case one Candido Nogueira tried to kill an old man with a bill hook, but succeeded only in breaking his arm and inflicting several ugly wounds. In the second case one João Guilherme Blummes killed a friend accidentally with a gunshot. João had got into a dispute with a desperate character named José Antonio de Lima, who tried to kill him with a knife, but was disarmed. José went for another knife, and João got his gun, and João's friend interfered to prevent further bloodshed and was accidentally shot. S. Pedro is a good place to avoid.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The resignation of Joseph Lynch, Esq., as superintendent of the Leopoldina railway, is announced.

—The *Diario da Bahia* says that work on the "Bahia e Minas" railway is now considerably advanced. At present, 130 kilometers of line are explored, 45 are located, and to be constructed, ready for the rails.

—The Paulista company has concluded a contract with the São Paulo provincial government for the construction of a branch line from Louveira to Itatiba. The gauge will be the same as that of the trunk line.

—Law No. 32 of the last provincial assembly of São Paulo authorizes the extension of the Sorocabana railway from Boituva to Tieté on the same terms and conditions governing the building of the section between Baciaetava and Boituva.

—The subscriptions for 7,000 shares of the Paulista railway company for the construction of the Belem do Descalvado and Itatiba branches were closed on the 19th inst. The total number of subscriptions received amounted to 21,313 shares.

—It is announced that the Western railway company of Minas, has sufficient material now on hand to complete the line. Two locomotives are expected this month. The company expects to open traffic through to S. João d'El-Rei some time in June next.

—Relative to the alleged necessity for reducing rates on the Baturité railway, Ceará, the minister of agriculture has applied to the chief engineer of the line for information as to whether the reduction will be advantageous to the road and to the province.

—According to the contractor's report the total cost of the Dom Pedro II railway extension from Sítio to Barbaena, Minas Geraes, including the cost of the final surveys, 53,834\$296, amounted to 3,559,286\$052. The last provisional survey cost 40,636\$762. The length of the extension is 15 kilometers. The total cost of the road, with all its branches and stock, now exceeds 90,000,000\$.

—The Santo Amaro railway of Bahia was formally inaugurated on the 15th inst.

—The definite surveys of the Curuarú railway are reported as finally completed.

—Renewed complaints are made of delays in the transportation of freight on the Leopoldina railway. —Two vessels, the *Marcellus* and *Fusilier*, arrived at Santos on the 14th inst. with rails, telegraph material, etc., for the Bragançina railway.

—The station of Angico on the "Camocim e Sobral" railway, Ceará, was inaugurated on the 14th inst., thus opening a further extension of 19 1/2 kilometers to traffic.

—The November returns of the Dom Pedro II railway, just published, show that the total receipts of the month were 1,207,323\$921, against 1,021,060\$480 in the same month of 1879.

—The call for subscriptions in the United States to the stock and bonds of the Mexican National Railway Company realized a total subscription of over \$12,000,000. The amount required is \$7,500,000.

—The December receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 119,592\$320, and the expenditures 81,227\$469, leaving a balance of 38,364\$851. The net surplus for the half year ending December 31, was 254,776\$449.

—In response to the complaints which have come from the province of Paraná regarding the state of the works on the railway now constructing there, the minister of agriculture has resolved to send thither an engineer of his own choice to investigate.

—The Canada Pacific railway contract has been finally sanctioned by the Dominion Parliament. The company will receive a subsidy from the Canadian government of 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 in money for constructing 2,500 miles of railway.

—At a meeting of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway shareholders on the 13th inst. it was announced by the president of the board of directors, Dr. Falcão Filho, that the financial condition of the company is not good, that it has urgent and heavy obligations which must be attended to at once, that the line requires the immediate appropriation of money for its preservation, and that the directors require the authorization of the shareholders to meet these emergencies. A commission of three was appointed to report upon the condition of the company.

—An interesting case was recently decided by the United States Supreme Court relative to the rights of foreign railway bond-holders. In 1869 the state of Florida undertook to aid two railways with its credit, and to that end issued its bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000, which were exchanged for the bonds of the railways dollar for dollar. The state bonds were afterwards sold to capitalists in Holland. In time the roads defaulted upon the interest to their bonds given to the state, and the state in turn defaulted upon its own bonds given to the companies and sold to the Dutch capitalists. The supreme court of the state declared the state bonds to be null and void, because of a want of authority to issue them, and the railway companies sought to avoid payment of their bonds because of some technical fault in their authorization. The state bonds being null and void the Dutch bondholders brought suit for the railway bonds held by the state and the lien securing them. The Supreme Court decides that the present holders of the state bonds "are in the position of purchasers for value and in good faith, and are entitled to relief accordingly;" that, "although the state bonds are clearly unconstitutional and void, the railroad companies are not free from responsibility under the statutory mortgages;" that "the bonds as obligations of the state are void but as against the companies which actually put them out, they are good" and "the companies are estopped from setting up their unconstitutionality;" and that "a statutory lien in the nature of a first mortgage was given to the state on the property of the companies, and that the Governor has full power to take possession of the roads and sell them and hold the proceeds for the redemption of the state bonds held by bona-fide holders."

—The export of breadstuffs from the United States last year amounted to a total value of \$263,295,357, against \$233,201,883 in 1879.

—An advance statement of the superintendent of the census gives the approximate population of the United States in 1880 as 50,152,866. The revised reports may change this total somewhat. The population in 1870 was 38,555,983.

—A TELEGRAM from the city of Mexico, under date of January 7, states that "the prospect of a heavy crop in Cordoba this year is so good that coffee has gone down to \$9 per hundred weight." The increasing production of coffee in Mexico and Central America, and the rapid building of railway lines through Mexico to connect with American lines, are significant omens for the future of coffee production.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1881.

ACCORDING to the census of 1872 the population of the imperial district of Rio de Janeiro, including the city and the outlying suburbs, was 274,972. Of that total, 226,033 persons were classified as free, and 48,939 as slaves. The free population was divided into 152,723 Brazilians and 73,310 foreigners -- the former being composed of 77,872 males and 74,851 females. The total number of males in the free population, including foreigners, was 133,880. Under the new electoral reform law all legal voters are required to register themselves on fixed days and in accordance with certain prescribed regulations. The registry in this city, just closed, shows a total of only 6,561 qualified voters, a number ridiculously small in proportion to the population. The reports coming in from other parts of the empire show similar results, from which it would seem that there is either a corrupt administration of the law, a general apathy on the part of voters, or a decided restriction in the right of suffrage.

THE continuation of petty thieving and house-breaking in this city, which have become events of daily occurrence, is a matter which our colleagues of the city press should urge upon the attention of the minister of justice. It is idle to appeal to the police authorities for they are both negligent and incapable. The policemen are always conspicuously absent from the scene, and the higher officials are always indifferent or obstructive. And in the meantime, the thieves and burglars are growing more and more audacious and successful. Under the existing state of things the victim of a robbery has not only no recourse, but he is made to feel by the authorities that it is he who has offended against the law. We submit that this abnormal state of affairs can not continue. There must be more and better protection for life and property, and there must be some measure of justice for those who are now the victims of outrage and lawlessness. We can not advise any one to take the law into his own hands, but until there is some relief afforded by the police authorities, the companionship of a revolver, and its use in an emergency, is very strongly recommended.

On the 18th instant the minister of agriculture issued directions to the Brazilian legation at Washington to forward all the information that could be obtained relative to the cultivation of rice-corn, or Pampas rice, in the western part of the United States. This action of the minister is a matter for sincere congratulation. It is a measure which not only looks to the introduction of a new food product into the

country, but it is also a humane provision against the terrible ravages of famine which usually attend the great *sécses* of the northern provinces. Should this new cereal prove adapted to the soil and climate, and should it confirm the reports of its ability to withstand the effects of drouth, it must necessarily become an invaluable addition to the food products of the country. A native of the tropics itself, and of a country subject to regular drouths, there seems to be little doubt as to its successful growth in Brazil. Its introduction can not be otherwise than a national benefit and we trust that while the minister of agriculture is seeking all needed information on the subject he will also obtain sufficient seed for practical experiments both here and in the north.

THE many friends of the American minister, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, will be pleased to learn that his course here with relation to the question of emancipation was warmly approved at home, not only by his friends but by President Hayes and his cabinet. Minister Hilliard had every reason to believe that the exercise of his private influence in behalf of the emancipation of slavery could not possibly offend a government which had just liberated four millions of slaves at so great a cost—and in that belief he adopted a course which reflects the highest credit upon him both as a man and as the representative of a great nation. In the United States the evils of slavery and the benefits of free labor have been practically and thoroughly tested. Time and experience have solved the problem—and at a cost which no civilized people can wish to see repeated. The experience which contributed to the solution of this problem involved four years of war, and the expenditure of thousands of valuable lives and millions of hard-earned dollars. It was an experience which would have crushed a less powerful and wealthy nation. With so recent and so bitter an experience, what less could the American people do than to use all legitimate influence to aid a sister nation in freeing herself from the baneful cause of all these evils? It is true that the American government could not interfere in the domestic concerns of Brazil; it has no wish nor purpose to do so. But in the exercise of individual influence, either by its representatives or its private citizens, it can not do otherwise than to give its warmest approval. No government could show a higher and more unselfish interest in the prosperity of Brazil than by aiding her in abolishing so grave an evil as slavery—and in this sense the United States has shown its hearty sympathy and well-wishes in the approval which Minister Hilliard's action has called forth.

THE existence of an epidemic at Vassouras in this province, for a second time, and the recent breaking out of another at Santa Cruz, brings into prominence the need of some general sanitary regulations for the government of all cities and important villages throughout the empire. The return of a malignant disease to Vassouras shows that there is some grave insalutary cause existing there which the people have failed to remove; and the recommendations of the physician sent there to investigate the matter affords ample proof of that fact. It is very certain that the breaking out of nearly all these epidemics is due to definite violations of sanitary laws, and that these visitations can therefore be checked by the enforcement of well-defined precautions. It would undoubtedly be a vexatious and difficult task—if not an impossible one—for a government to define all the out-goings and in-comings of the people in order that they shall not violate the laws of health; but it is entirely

within the range of its powers and duty to define the flagrant violations of sanitary law by which the lives and health of whole communities are endangered. The report of the physician sent to Vassouras to the effect that both the old and the new cemeteries are anti-hygienic, suggests one cause of disease which the government should not overlook. The location of burial places within or near cities and villages, and the burial of bodies within cemetery or church walls should not be permitted. It has been the cause of fearful epidemics in other countries where the climatic conditions are much more favorable than here, and it is undoubtedly the prime cause of many an epidemic here for which no cause has ever been assigned. What has been found a source of evil in Vassouras will be found equally insalutary in four-fifths of the cities and villages of Brazil. Some of these anti-hygienic practices have grown out of religious customs, or have been inherited from the mediæval customs still in vogue in Portugal—and these practices can only be put down by the strong hand of the law. What is urgently needed is not an elaborate code of laws which only a lawyer could interpret, but a few concise regulations which shall cover the graver evils of which we complain. The subjects to be treated should be the location of cemeteries, the management of hospitals, the isolation of cases of epidemic disease, the protection of public water supplies from pollution, the drainage and sewerage of towns, the cleanliness of streets, houses, private grounds and public places, the suppression of public nuisances, and—above all—legal means for the summary suppression of any cause detrimental to public health. We have again and again called attention to certain nuisances in this city which are sources of disease and discomfort, but as they are answerable to local authorities nothing has been done. Against these things an imperial law would furnish a remedy. We have been informed that cows are kept at the Lazarus hospital in São Paulo, the milk from which place is sold through the city and the care of the animals and utensils being in the hands of the lepers. That abuse, too, is answerable to local control. Were there any proper sanitary legislation so grave an abuse as this would be impossible. We call attention to these facts because there is an urgent need of remedies against these dangerous causes of disease. If there is no power vested in the general government to meet this need, it is to be hoped that the minister of empire will not let the next General Assembly pass without securing all needed legislation.

IT is to be hoped that the commission now making a new revision of the tariff, will consult the interests of commerce in settling the many disputed questions which have arisen from time to time between merchants and custom officials. The latitude which is given to the *conferentes* in the classification of goods and in the imposition of fines is a fertile source of injustice and contention. It frequently happens that these officials take advantage of the latitude given them to hinder the dispatch of goods, to vex persons who do not enjoy their favor, and to exact bonuses for that prompt attention which every merchant has a right to expect from a public official. The instances of these irregularities are innumerable, and there are but few who have not suffered from them at one time or another. In view of these practices it should be the aim of the government to leave no question in doubt which can be settled by a specific regulation. No official should have the power to classify half bottles of sweet oil as whole bottles, as has been done, simply because of the style of flask, or

some imaginary deception in the sale of them. In this case an actual measurement proved the flasks to contain less than half a bottle of oil, but the *conferentes* insisted upon his decision, and the minister of finance confirmed it. In the first place there should be afforded no opportunity whatever for such a decision; and in the second place there should be some revisionary power provided outside the treasury department in order to test the justice and legality of such decisions. There may be an honest difference of opinion between the government and a merchant—how can either party justly claim the right and power to decide? There may be an act of arbitrary ruling, of oppression upon the side of the government—how can it justly claim exemption from a reversal of its act by a competent tribunal? There may be a successful effort at fraud on the part of the merchant—where but in a court of justice can the degree of culpability and punishment be justly decided? It seems necessary to us that there should be provided some better mode of administering the customs laws than that now in vogue, and that there should be provided some impartial revisionary power for protecting the interests of all parties.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR CROP.

From the forthcoming report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and other sources, the New York *Journal of Commerce* compiles the following approximate estimate of the world's sugar crop of 1879-80.

Cuba	545,000
Porto Rico	85,000
Martinique and Guadalupe	75,000
Jamaica	25,000
Trinidad	50,000
Barbados	55,000
Demerara	85,000
Surinam	10,500
Brazil	200,000
Java	210,000
Philippine Islands	190,000
Mauritius and Reunion	109,300
China	76,027
The Lesser Antilles	41,339
Louisiana	88,822
Total	1,845,988
Beet-root—Foreign	1,565,000
Domestic	2,000
Maple sugar	10,000
Total crop	3,422,988

THE PORT OF ANTWERP.

Some particulars concerning the port of Antwerp have been published and are of great interest. During the last ten years the increase in tonnage using the port amounts to 242 per cent, against an increase of 110 per cent for Hamburg and only 36 per cent for Liverpool. The old docks and quays have been found quite inadequate, and the city and state are making great efforts to keep pace with the extraordinary development. The extension of the Kathendyk dock, to be finished in the spring, will give 30 acres more surface and 800 yards of new quay. The large dry docks to be opened about the same time further materially enlarges the area. Two miles of additional quays are being built, with a width of over 100 yards and area of 90 acres, and this will give seven times the space for accommodation of merchandise more than is now possessed. The bed of the river is being deepened so as to allow the largest ships to approach the quays at low water, and ample sheds erected for the better protection of goods, whilst new lines of rails are being laid to bring the shipping and the leading railroad systems into direct connection. It is anticipated that even these extensions will only provide for wants up to 1885, when further enterprises will be necessary. A few years ago, Antwerp was generally considered as nearly "played out" as an important port, but the development of the North American produce trade has completely altered the aspect of affairs, and from appearances it would seem that in Antwerp is to be found the Continental port of the future.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the half year ending December 31, 1880, was 276,813. This exceeds the total number of immigrants received in Brazil during the past 20 years, and is nearly equal to the total number of 3rd-class passengers arriving at Brazilian ports during the 19 years, 1859 to 1879 inclusive.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Emperor leaves on his trip through the province of Minas Gerais on Saturday next.

The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro did not leave New York for Brazil until the 15th inst.

The re-inauguration of the Pedregulho reservoir took place on the 20th inst. The water was let in very tenderly.

The unrivalled natorial artist of Niterohy, Joaquim Antonio de Souza, was presented with a gold watch on the 20th inst.

Another apparatus for the extinction of ants is privileged by decree 8,029, of the 16th inst. The inventor is Cesar Machado; the term is ten years; and the ant will cut one more notch in his stick.

The government has commissioned Com. José da Costa Azevedo to go to Europe, as a member of a naval commission, to effect a contract for the construction of a new ironclad.

Decree 8026, of the 16th inst., concedes a ten years' privilege to Alfredo Bandeira and José Thomaz de Oliveira for a machine of their invention for killing ants. The machine is called the exterminadora das saivas.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Guardian Assurance Company, of London, which appears on our eighth page. The Guardian is an old and reliable company and commands the fullest confidence wherever its policies are issued.

Lucio Xavier Rosa and José Joaquim da Fonseca have obtained a ten years' privilege for an apparatus for extracting diverse products from salt water. Decree 8,027, of the 16th inst. As no particulars are given of the diverse products, we are led to conclude that the apparatus thus privileged is a fish net.

A new ordinance of the city council forbids the transit through Rua do Ouvidor of horsemen or vehicles of any description, excepting marriage, funeral and religious processions and the transport of sick persons, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. On public holidays the council may grant special license.

The Gazeta is informed through private sources that, beside some faults in the construction of the new gunboat Trarife, constructed at the Bahia arsenal, the principal defect consists in an error of design, for which neither the government nor the designing engineer is responsible. It seems that the blame is to be thrown upon the constructing engineers.

Constans that Dr. Emmanuel Liais, the director of the imperial astronomical observatory, inventor of the new anti-friction axle, discoverer of the metric system and of the modern system of determining longitudes, geologist, botanist and naval constructor, will soon go to Europe for the purpose of improving communication between the principal observatories of Europe and that on Castle Hill.

With the 15th inst. began the publication of O Soldado, a small journal published in the interests of the military class. The Soldado will be issued twice a week, and will devote itself to certain reforms which it deems of vital interest to the Brazilian army. The Soldado has our best wishes, but we fear that there is a financial conflict before it before which even the stoutest soldier must quail.

Lieut. Col. Jeronymo R. de Moraes Jardim, ex-inspector general of public works of this city, has published a pamphlet upon the accident to the Pedregulho reservoir. The shaking of the hill by a little stationary engine is not a prominent factor in the causes assigned. The reservoir will probably now hold water—or, at least, we hope it will. The accident must now be considered a national calamity.

It is a matter for self congratulation that our remarks on the possible value of rice-corn, as a food product in this country, have so speedily borne fruit. Our enterprising contemporary, the Gazeta de Noticias reproduced our articles on the 18th inst. with its hearty commendation of the proposed experiment in Brazil, and on the same day the minister of agriculture issued instructions for the acquirement of information through the Brazilian legation at Washington. So praiseworthy an experiment certainly deserves the hearty support of the entire Brazilian press. The Jornal discovered the subject de novo on the 21st.

A meeting of the "Associação Mutua Philantropica e Protectora" was held at the Banco Rural on the 19th inst. for the purpose of electing directors and a finance committee. The attendance does not appear. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: Visconde de Capanema, president; Visconde de S. Christovão, vice-president; Messrs: Leoncio de Carvalho, Edward Wilson, João Franklin de Alencar Lima, Domingos Mottinho and Comendador Manoel Alves da Costa Santos. The finance committee will consist of Messrs William Yates, Manoel Francisco da Silva Novas, Americo Marcondes, Eugenio Julio Vieira, and Antonio do Carmo Pires.

A large number of books stolen from the Polytechnic School have recently been found in various "second hand" book stores.

An imperial decree of the 12th inst. adjourns the next session of the General Assembly to the 15th of August.

The new Venezuelan minister, Don Miguel Tejera, formally presented his credentials to the minister of foreign affairs on the 16th inst.

The minister of marine has authorized 1st Lieut. Carlos José de Araujo Pinheiro to go to Europe and study the construction and erection of lighthouses.

The city council has resolved to establish a bureau of statistics, and will solicit the imperial government for the necessary authorization.

The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the telegraph bureau to proceed to the laying of tubes for the pneumatic transmission of messages from the central office to the Exchange.

The semi-monthly report of the Rio-savings bank shows an increase of deposits for the first half of March, amounting to 39,688\$702. The balance on deposit on the 15th inst. was 10,305,703\$562. The increase since January 1st is 67,364\$258.

It is announced that the minister of agriculture intends to ask a special credit of 300,000\$ for the Ypanema iron works in order to secure certain desired improvements. By and by a balance sheet of this establishment will afford very instructive reading.

On the 19th inst. the minister of agriculture transmitted to the war department 4,900 free passes over the tramways of this city, viz: 700 of the Villa Isabel line, 3,700 of the Botanical Garden, 400 of the S. Christovão, and 100 of the Carris Urbanos.

Decree 8,022, of the 5th inst. concedes a ten years' privilege to José Maria Ferreira Franco and João Brualho Muniz for a new motor entitled "Motor Brazileiro." The description says that it employs neither air, water, nor steam, and that it is destined for boats, launches, river transports, etc.

At a meeting of business men on the 18th inst. for the purpose of taking action in the next election to secure representatives in the General Assembly, it was decided to appoint two committees—one executive and the other consulting—for the purpose of obtaining statistics and other necessary data for presentation to a future meeting of the business community.

Under date of the 18th inst. Dr. José Maria Teixeira Junior, now investigating the Vassouras epidemic, wrote to the president of the board of health of this city that the epidemic still continues. There were 36 persons under treatment at that time. To improve the sanitary condition of the place he recommends that, 1st, the entrance of persons into that town be prevented as far as possible; 2nd, compulsory disinfection of all houses, and the clearing and white-washing of those in which cases have occurred; 3rd, permanent prohibition of internments in the old cemetery, with the destruction and disinfection of the old catacombs; 4th, prohibition to bury the victims of the epidemic in the new cemetery, their burial to be made at least two kilometers from town; 5th, prohibition against admitting cases of the epidemic into the Misericórdia hospital, and the disinfection and cleaning of all the rooms of the hospital; 6th, the choice of a new place for a cemetery, the two now existing being anti-hygienic; 7th, prohibition upon residents against assembling in large numbers; 8th, an obligation upon residents to keep their yards and gardens clean.

The local press relates that the Baron Puttkamer, a nephew of Prince Bismarck, was found ill in the Rua dos Benedictinos on the 18th inst., and was sent to the Misericórdia hospital. The "Baron" has just been discharged from the house of correction where he has served a 4½ years term for a robbery committed in Sept., 1875. His weakness is begging and gambling. He rendered himself immortal in the police annals of this city at that time by indignantly repelling the accusation of theft in words: "A thief! No! He who steals to pay a gaming debt is not a thief!" The present trouble seems to be a desire to escape going to sea, the "Baron" having regularly shipped, and received his "advance," on the British bark Grecian. A sudden illness and the hospital affords a happy escape, as the "Baron" well knows, and the Grecian went to sea without him. For the benefit of those whose charity often over-rules their prudence, we would say that this Puttkamer is a stupendous humbug and cheat. He is a first-class dead-beat who deserves no charity whatever. He has repeatedly imposed upon the English-speaking residents of this city, and has been largely supported by their charity in the life of an adventurer and a vagabond. His assumed title is a lie; his pretended reform is a lie; his whole career in this city is one uninterupted course of crime and imposture. We trust that his assume title and relationship will excite no further sympathy.

An epidemic of fever, of malignant character, has appeared at Santa Cruz.

The new regulations for medical colleges were promulgated on the 12th inst.

The new electric time dials are soon to be placed on the postoffice and the Polytechnic School.

Some of the kind words of our esteemed contemporary of Rio Grande, the Artista, will be found on our seventh page.

There was an attempt to break into the marine arsenal on the night of the 21st inst. The guards saw nothing, of course.

The president of the board of health has commissioned Dr. José Ricardo Pires de Almeida to study the epidemic of fever recently developed at Santa Cruz.

Late advices from the River Plate state that the drought is causing great ravages, especially north of the Rio Negro. The stock-raisers are suffering heavy losses.

New regulations for the government of the normal school of this city, established nearly one year ago, were promulgated on the 16th by an imperial decree.

The minister of agriculture has directed the telegraph department to proceed to the surveys and construction of a prolongation of the line from Fortaleza, Ceará, to Pará.

The Patria, of Montevideo, says that the Visconde de Matã is expected to arrive there from Europe. It is said that he will bring capital to establish a commercial house in Buenos Aires.

Since our last report, from the 13th to the 20th inst. inclusive, there have been only 13 deaths from yellow fever in this city. The total deaths from that cause from the 1st to the close of the 20th is 33.

We have received the first part of a work upon the grammar of the Portuguese language, entitled Rascunhos sobre Grammatica da Lingua Portuguesa, by "B. C.," for which the author kindly accept our thanks.

The Gazeta of the 22nd says that happily the government does not intend to complete a contract with a French company (Les Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée) for the construction of a large ironclad.

The Italian steamer Corredo III, which arrived on the 18th inst., brought out 539 Italian immigrants. Of these 311 were sent to São Paulo, 180 to Rio Grande do Sul, 36 to Santa Catharina, and 12 to Paraná.

The minister of agriculture has applied to the department of marine for information relative to the depth of water in all the ports of the empire, and to the difficulties of entering and clearing such ports, including the draft of vessels able to enter each port respectively.

The Gazeta of the 22nd inst. renews its appeal to the government in behalf of an African slave woman at Juiz de Fora, which has been publicly sold in violation of the law of 1851. The woman is only 40 years of age, and must have been imported not less than ten years after the law was promulgated.

THE BRAZILIAN TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The exports from New York to Brazil during the year 1880, according to the Journal of Commerce, amounted to a total value of \$5,046,341. Some of the leading articles exported were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: article, quantity, value. Includes Wheat (18,089 bushels, \$23,060), Corn (470, 301), Flour (153,427 barrels, 1,052,873), etc.

These figures represent but a part of some of the most important articles shipped, such as flour and lard, the port of Baltimore contributing largely to the export trade. It does not include, also, the important shipments of cotton goods, hardware, machinery, furniture, drugs, etc., all of which form important items in the trade.

The export of cotton fabrics from Great Britain to Brazil during the year 1880 amounted to a total of 233,102,200 yards, against 203,288,100 yards in 1879.

The total outstanding amounts of United States and bank currency on the 1st of February last was: treasury notes, \$346,681,016; national bank notes \$343,415,438.

ACCORDING to the British Board of Trade returns for 1880, the total value of exports from Great Britain for that year was £222,810,526, and of imports £409,990,056. The values for the year 1879 were: exports £191,531,758; imports £362,127,741.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: item, value. Includes Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Bank rate of exchange on London, etc.

EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The banks opened to-day with the previous rates of 2 1/2% on London, 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 on Paris and 5 1/2-5 1/4 on Hamburg. Limited business in private paper at 2 1/2-5 1/4 on London and 4 1/2 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/4 cash.

The petition of the Federate water works company for permission to increase its capital has been referred to the council of state for an opinion.

At a meeting of the Transportes Maritimos Company on the 17th inst. it was resolved to increase its capital by 600,000\$ in order to procure new boats and to increase its service a this port.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: item, value. Includes March 14, 5% Six per cent aplices (50 outs. sale), Banco do Comercio, Banco do Brazil, etc.

March 21. 200 Carris Urbanos, for 31st..... 245 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, March 21st, 1881.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 14th instant, dealers have been raising their prices 150 reis per 100 kilos for the better grades and 50 to 100 reis for the lower ones.

The clearances since the 14th inst. amount to 75,570 bags, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Unit. Includes 27,500 bags for United States, 41,820 for Europe, 2,500 for Cape of Good Hope, 3,500 for Elsewhere.

Total... 75,570 bags. The clearances since the same date have been:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Quantity. Lists clearances from Mar 14 to Mar 21, including various coffee grades and other goods.

Elascher: Mar. 19 Buenos Ayres, Port schr Maria das Dores. Receipts decreased during a few days, owing, probably, to the heavy rains, but have now again become large and the daily average since the 1st instant is still

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. Shows prices for 12,534 bags against 6,538 bags in same period of March, 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for washed, superior, good first, regular first, ordinary first, good second, and ordinary second coffee.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Prime United States, Good, Fair to good, Fair, Good Channel, Fair, Low, and other coffee grades.

Flour.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and the sales have been insignificant.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Lists flour stocks in first hands to-day, consisting of 17,000 barrels, with details for Gallego, Hasall, O'Dance, McCance, Baltimore, St. Louis, River Plate, and Total.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Trieste, Gallego, Hasall, Dunlop, O'Dance, McCance, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chili, and River Plate flour.

Market steady. The arrivals consist of 317,823 feet per Albion, from Savannah.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals. The market continues firm at 120 reis per foot.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 33,800—38,000 per dozen according to quality.

No arrivals. In view of the short supply prices have further advanced.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for George, Jenkins, New York, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish goods.

Of the total entries 270 were from domestic ports 240 from foreign ports; and of the total departures 353 were for domestic ports and 271 for foreign ports.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Bass (Hlers & Bell), Tennent, Guinness Stout, American, German sundry brands, and other goods.

No arrivals. Colfish.—There have been no arrivals of either Canadian or Norwegian. The consumption continues good and the market remains firm at 145,000—215,000 for canes and 235,000—255,000 for tubs, in retail.

Hay.—The arrivals have been: 500 bales per Reinder, from Rosario. 558 " Fyffe, " Buenos Ayres. We quote 75 to 80 reis per kilo.

PORT OF SANTOS.

Mar. 20th, 1881. Coffee.—The market has been fairly active this week and about 37,000 bags have been sold on the basis of 48700 and 48800 for superiors, good average standing in at 48500—48600 per 10 kilos.

Receipts since the 1st instant average 3,830 bags per day and stock is estimated at 125,000 bags.

The clearances have been: Mar. 13 Br str Herschel, New York, 4,578 bags 15 Gr str Sakkarah, Hamburg, 5,803.

Loading: Br str Colina, Havre, Hamburg, 17,000. Fr str Ville de Santos, Antw., Rot'm, 4,000. Expected to load: Br str Montego, South A., Antwerp. Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg. " Berlin, Antw., Hamburg.

PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

March 1st, 1881. Quotations: Salted ox hides..... 185 rs. per lb. Salted cow hides..... 140 " Heavy dry hides..... 840 rs. per kilo Kips do..... 800-820 "

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Bone ash, Tallow in pipes, Coals, Salt, Cañis, Lisbon, Cape Verde, Flour, Trieste, Haxall, and other goods.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Exchange: London bank, private, Paris bank, Hamburg, Rio de Jan., Bahia, Pernambuco, and Sovereigns.

Imports in the month of February. 1,970 barrels per Clara, from Richmond Feb. 18. 2,405 " Wergeland, do do 2,285 " Yonah Marston do do 2,235 " Maid of Languedoc do do 3,315 " Mark do do 1,140 " Maria do do 2,155 " Pajita do do

14,395 barrels. Sugar.—2,395 barrels and 6,207 cases per sundry vessels from Pernambuco. Salt.—40,100 alqueires per sundry vessels.

Vessels loading at Rio Grande. Boston—Gessio, dry hides, 1/2 ct. per lb. do Lima, dry hides, 530 do do Adm, dry hides, 530 do do Rhedid Queen, dry hides, 530 do do New York—Wergeland, do 1/2 ct. per lb. do Heurlin, do do Channel f. o.—Jouan, lona meal, 276 do Perry, salted hides 376 do Tavit, do 476 do Rover, do 476 do Emulator, do 476 do Queen of Clippers, do P. t. do Lorens, do 476 do Sparkling Wave, do 476 do Bella Rosa, do 476 do Theodor, do 476 do Brothers, do 476 do Isabella Helon, do 476

The shipping movements of the port of Rio Grande do Sul during the year 1880, according to nationalities, were as follows: American..... 6 11 Argentine..... 18 18 Austrian..... 1 1 Brazilian..... 379 283 British..... 79 82 Costa Rican..... 1 1 Danish..... 28 25 Dutch..... 35 40 French..... 7 4 German..... 36 55 Italian..... 6 3 Norwegian..... 27 31 Portuguese..... 48 53 Spanish..... 13 7 Swedish..... 15 11 Total..... 619 624

Of the total entries 270 were from domestic ports 240 from foreign ports; and of the total departures 353 were for domestic ports and 271 for foreign ports.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for Shipment of hides from January 1st to March 1st, including salted hides, Europe U. States, Europe U. States, and Dry hides.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

February 28th, 1881. Cotton.—Continues in good demand at 480—510 reis per kilo to sell at 654—74 per lb. ex commission on this side.

Stock for sale about 1,000 bales. Sugar.—Comes in less freely and is sold readily at 125—130 reis per kilo 1714—1711 per cwt. to sell ex commission on this side.

Freights.—1/2 and 10/16, and 257 and 10/16. Exchange.—A large business was done per direct steamer sailed on the 26th inst. at 21 1/2—21 3/4, the larger portion having been at the latter rate.

Discounts.—8 1/2, 9 1/2. Money more plentiful. The clearances of jerked beef for Brazil from River Plate ports, during the month of February amounted to 43,400 quintals.

The receipts of cattle at the Pelotas slaughter houses up to the 12th inst. amounted to a total of 75,187 head for the season.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 13. SAVANNAH—Br bk Albion; 427 tons; Montigomer; 67 ds; pine to order. SWANESEA—Br bk G. P. Payzant; 311 tons; Puxley; 99 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. PENSACOLA—Am lug Anita Berwind; 666 tons; Bride; 60 ds; pine to order.

BRIDGE—Br bk Prima Donna; 191 tons; Gray; 88 ds; pine to order. MONTEVIDEO—Gr schr Anna Gesine; 132 tons; Wilhelm; 18 ds; ballast to order.

FOR Yt Campanhos; 160 tons; Reis; 15 ds; jerked beef to Freitas & Miranda. BUENOS AYRES—Sp smk Betabé; 137 tons; Riox; 20 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

PAYSANDU—Sp smk Gaudelup; 147 tons; Ferrer; 23 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner. MARCH 14. CETINJE—Br bk G. P. Payzant; 154 tons; Hughes; 95 ds; salt to J. M. Miranda Leque.

MARCH 15. LAVERGOL—Br bk Napier; 1,117 tons; Dowd; 55 ds; coal to Gas Company. ROSARIO—Br lug Reinder; 283 tons; Campbell; 14 ds; hay to order.

PAYSANDU—Port bk Datina; 194 tons; Ferreira; 17 ds; jerked beef to order. MARCH 17. ANTWERP—Dutch bk Success; 182 tons; Pojter; 80 ds; sundries to F. Richter & Co.

SWANESEA—Br bk Erinia; 630 tons; Davies; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. PAYSANDU—Sp bk Almirante; 178 tons; Serra; 19 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmao & Rocha.

BUENOS AYRES—Br lug Fyffe; 365 tons; Dart; 12 ds; hay to W. Chapenraue & Co. MARCH 20. ST. MARY—Am bk Olmsted; 470 tons; Nickerson; 52 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 13. NEW ORLEANS—Am bk J. H. Ingervall; 658 tons; Strout; coffee. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bk Silver Cloud; 158 tons; Ward; coffee.

MARCH 16. OREGON—Br bk City of Manchester; 698 tons; Beith; ballast. LISBON—Br bk Conventina; 270 tons; Domenico; coffee.

MARCH 21. MONTEVIDEO—Port schr Marguerita; 135 tons; Vasco; sundries. PERAMBICO—Port lug Julia Cesar; 192 tons; Gomes; sundries. MACRIO—Am lug W. L. Plummer; 337 tons; Henrich; blst.

MARCH 17. BALTIMORE—Am bk Mary Rich; 192 tons; Duffy; coffee. ST. THOMAS—Fr bk Harold; 632 tons; Pontie; ballast. MACRIO—Br bk Hopeful; 326 tons; Luly; ballast.

MARCH 18. GIBRALTAR—Br bk Adele; 395 tons; Bussat; coffee. NORTHERN PORTS—Br bk Lucaya; 453 tons; Pepper; ballast.

MARCH 19. GALVESTON—Gr lug Belle; 255 tons; Eckoff; coffee. VENEZUELA—Dan bk Cauder; 185 tons; Havemann; ballast. PERAMBICO—Port lug Maria; 238 tons; Carvalho; sundries.

PORTUGAL (Columbia)—Br bk Orest; 1,153 tons; Doran; ball't. MARCH 20. BALTIMORE—Am bk Amazon; 234 tons; Mynick; coffee. NORTHERN PORTS—Br lug Our Annie; 370 tons; Gauthier; ballast.

ARACAJU—Gr schr Anne & Gesine; 1,023 tons; Wilshusen; blt. NEW ORLEANS—Am bk Anita Owen; 497 tons; Beck; coffee. BUENOS AYRES—Port schr Maria das Dores; 174 tons; Silva; sundries.

ARACAJU—Port bk Garibaldi; 157 tons; Alfara; sundries. Vessels chartered from 9th to 22nd March. Libon f. o.—Gr lug Philip Weyerger, 4,000 bags, 596.

Gibraltar f. o.—Nor lug Hazard, 4,000, 596. New York—Br schr Lulu, 7,000, 400. Mobile—Br bk James Gaddard, 5,000, 400.

Cape of Good Hope—Dan bk Johan Broderzen, 4,000, 400. do Br schr Echo, 3,000, 450. Aracaju—N. York—Gr schr Anna & Gesine, sugar, 507.

do and Channel—Br schr Test, do 597. Bahia and Channel—Gr bk Germanin, do 597. Pernambuco f. o. and Channel, Br lug Dalila, do 597.

Paraná and River Plate—Sp schr Anita, maté, 1 reat. Vessels loading. London, Antw.—Br str Montego, 5,000 bags, 604—507.

Havre—Fr str Ville de Santos, 3,000, fr. 50. Havre and Hamburg—Br str Colina, 4,500, fr. 40 and 507. Libon f. o.—Gr lug Philip Weyerger, 4,000, 596.

do Russ bk Cigano, 4,000, 596. Lug Herculio, 100, do. Gibraltar f. o.—Sw lug Ines, 4,000, 596. do Nor lug Hazard, 4,000, 596.

New York—Am lug C. S. Bushnell, 10,000, 536.

do Brsche Lulu, 7,000, 400. do " bk Ocean Beauty, 507. Baltimore—Am bk Yampden, 4,000, 251. do " Dom Pedro II, 9,500, 251. Mobile—Br bk James Gaddard, 5,000, 400. New Orleans—Br bk Venice, 10,000, 247. Cape G. H.—schr Echo, 3,000, 450. do & Port Bl.—Raven, 2,000, 400. do Dan bk Johan Broderzen, 4,000, 400.

Expected to load. Hamburg—Gr str Hamburg, 16,000, 604. New York—Br str Humboldt, 15,000, 604. N. Orleans— " Nanyth, 18,000, 70 cts.

There were 10 vessels anchored in the port of Maranhão on the 20th ult., consisting of 4 Brazilian coasting steamers, 2 small British steamers, 2 Portuguese bark, 1 German brigantine and 1 Norwegian brig.

FRIGHTS:

Table with 2 columns: Steamer and Sailing Vessel. Lists prices for London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and New York.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where From, Consigned To. Lists arrivals from Mar 14 to Mar 21, including Magellan, Congo, Britannia, Caraco III, Inskelynes, Douro, Santos, Humoldt, and Colina.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Lists departures from Mar 13 to Mar 19, including Thales, Henry IV, Niger, Congo, Magellan, Neco, Herschel, Magellan, and Maskelyne.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21, 1881.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where From, Consigner. Lists various foreign sailing vessels including American, British, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish ships.

SPANISH.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tonnage, Date, Consigner. Lists Spanish sailing vessels including Maria Rosa, Concepcion, Trunfo, Anunciacion, Antonia, Catalina, Juanita, Santa, Betabé, Almirante, and others.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

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

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and public companies with their financial details.

THE RIO NEWS

— 1881 —

With the opening of the present year THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department...

Commercial Department,

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

Financial Department

The News 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.

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 no private interest or fear.

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

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration THE RIO NEWS has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day...

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.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

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 initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco.

We wish THE RIO NEWS success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

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

From the Auxiliador da Indústria 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 editor of THE RIO NEWS who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing...

From the A Voz, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["THE RIO NEWS"], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, THE RIO NEWS, offering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition—May 22, 1882.

THE RIO NEWS of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is especially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1882.

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Prevents Malarial Disease.

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Excellent in Rheumatism.

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The weakness following long continued fever or any serious illness, is one of the most serious as well as distressing symptoms of convalescence.

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Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a teaspoonful or two of Brown's Ginger in a half tumbler of sweetened water very hot or ice cold, as preferred, not only saves Brown's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the kin to act well, and promotes digestion.

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PETER ECKHOFF, who left Germany about 20 years ago, and who is supposed to be in Brazil, will please write to the address given below.

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