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PHILADELPHIA — 1876
EXPOSITION MEDAL
MARC FERREZ'S
BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality
88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

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Agencies
in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this
market for competition with those of European origin, has been
for many years a speciality of their business, and references to
the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly
permitted—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pos-
sess and have successfully employed for this purpose.
Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hard-
ware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc., are
respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

EMIGRATION.

From all we hear there is likely to be a large increase in the emigration from Ireland this year, and those who are interested in the progress of South America have not been slow to make known the advantages which that country offers to enterprising capitalists and laborers. The colonial emigration agents have received numerous inquiries on the subject from well-to-do farmers who are anxious to quit the scene of anarchy and settle in more peaceful climes, and even the little colony of Natal in South Africa is likely to receive a sensible addition to its population in the shape of several sturdy Irish agriculturists. Now is the time for South America to move in this matter. President Roca, we know, takes the keenest interest in everything relating to immigration, and is especially anxious to populate part of the magnificent Rio Negro territories with English-speaking communities. Dom Pedro also desires that a good sprinkling of Europeans should settle in the outlying districts of Rio de Janeiro. Let the Argentine Republic and Brazil, then, lose no time in sending over to Ireland delegates who would point out the advantages which would accrue to the industrious and enterprising farmer by emigrating to those countries. The emigrant, as has been pointed out, cares for but few guarantees. He wants to be assured that he can live in peace, have his person and property protected, and be called upon to contribute only a fair share toward the expenses of government. It is mainly necessary, therefore, to preserve peace and good order, to establish equal and just laws, and to execute them impartially. This will, we understand, be the end and aim of General Roca, while Dom Pedro has for years past devoted his attention to bringing about a uniformity in the system of government. If the good intentions of both are carried into effect there is no reason why South America should not be as popular amongst would-be emigrants on this side as the United States. It is absurd to think that out of a total population of over 10,000,000 of people in Brazil the English should be computed at only 3,300. We are fully alive to the fact that there are many parts in which a European could not live, but still there are places where they can both live and thrive, and when we contrast the number of Englishmen with the foreigners we find a difference of over 240,000. Both Brazil and the Argentine Republic, however, under good government, are bound to prosper, and if the hints we have thrown out here are adopted we predict a large increase to the population of both countries during the current year. President Roca in his proclamation to the citizens on December 6 remarked that "a new life—the life of the constitution in its plenitude—begins for the nation to-day." We sincerely trust that such is the case, and that his hope "that 50 years hence will see the Argentine Republic, with a population of 50,000,000 souls, in the apogee of its might and glory, after half-a-century of unbroken peace" will be realized.—*European Mail*, February 9.

Desirable, even necessary, as is the emigration to Brazil of which our transatlantic contemporary speaks, we fear that there is little real basis for it as far as existing conditions are concerned. It is a well-recognized fact that the present troubles in Ireland will result in an increased emigration, of which the United States will receive the lion's share. The Irishman will go out to seek a new home, and he will invest that home with all the attributes of political, social and religious equality, both real and imaginary, for which he has been quarreling in the old country. He will leave his native land, smarting under real and imaginary wrongs—the denial of local government, the political inequalities between himself and his Saxon neighbors, the barriers to social and industrial development growing out of the supremacy of the great estates and the class legislation belonging to such a state of affairs. The new home which he seeks must

be the opposite to all this; it must be something of the ideal for which he is now contending.

Now, what inducements does Brazil offer to these emigrants, and in what measure can she meet their demands? With all due deference to the high opinion of our contemporary, we submit that this government offers nothing whatever commensurate with the needs of the country and the demands of the emigrant. Brazil needs a goodly number of just such settlers, and under favorable conditions their acquirement would be highly beneficial to both parties. There is no scarcity of good land in this country, no want of productions which will confer prosperity and wealth upon the producer. Give him a fair chance and the immigrant will easily acquire a home, position, and wealth; he will become an influential factor in the development and prosperity of the country. Restrict him, however, and he will degenerate to a degree unknown in any other part of the world. It is true that Brazil is seeking immigrants, and that she is offering them what are here considered to be great inducements. It is true that many of her prominent men recognize the necessity of this step, and that they are using all their endeavors to build up the country through it. It is true that there is an apparent fairness and justice in her laws, and an apparent spirit of toleration and fair-dealing on the part of her rulers. But the spirit and means employed are all wrong—totally wrong.

In the first place she transforms immigration into a species of colonization, regulated, restricted and directed by special laws. The emigrant who leaves his old home in Europe to better his condition in a more liberal atmosphere, finds himself under the same old ideas of government from which he has just escaped. He does not find the liberty of thought and action which he expected; he does not find the opportunity for individual development for which he longs. He finds his choice of a home restricted, the avenues for his labor limited, the profits of his enterprise and labor swallowed up in taxes, his rights and privileges curtailed and restricted, his religious and political rights regulated and defined by special laws. He finds a barrier between himself and the people with whom he has cast his lot; he finds that no service of hand or brain can ever change his status as an alien.

This is no overdrawn or prejudiced statement of the conditions which embarrass and restrict emigration to this country. It is only within a few months that the fundamental law of the country has recognized the political rights and privileges of the alien and the non-catholic. It is only now that the doors of the general and provincial legislatures have been opened to those who were born under a foreign flag and who profess a religion other than that of Rome. Even yet the social prejudices of the people and the local interpretations of the new law are counteracting this tardy acknowledgment of some of the fundamental rights of every citizen. There is a show of religious toleration, but it is of that species which forbids the use of a steeple and bell on a Protestant

church, and which winks at the stoning of Protestant congregations. There is a show of granting political rights, but it is the gift which permits arbitrary and unjust valuations of property and exacts certificates of birth from grey-headed men in order to prove that they have attained the legal age. There is a show of liberty in the selection and purchase of lands, but it is the choice among bad lands and in defined localities. The best lands are held in great estates which lie uncultivated and untaxed. There are opportunities for the purchase of private estates, but it is the purchase of large tracts and the payment of a tax of six per cent. on the transfer. There are opportunities and needs for labor, but it is the labor of the slave and not of the free man. There are products without limit which can be grown, but their exportation to market involves so many and such heavy taxes that, with two or three exceptions, they result in loss. There are unlimited promises of aid and encouragement to labor and enterprise, but it is the encouragement of a bureaucratic form of government which reserves the right and power to determine in all things just what shall be done, how it shall be done, when it shall be done, by whom it shall be done, and then whether it shall be all undone.

Under such circumstances it is impossible that immigration can thrive. When Brazil shall become truly liberal in her government, and when all her vexatious restrictions upon persons and property shall be abolished, then there will be a grand opening for immigration and enterprise. When that time comes we shall be the first to offer encouragement, but until then we can pursue no other course than to place the emigrant in full possession of the facts.

THE COFFEE BROKERS.

A largely attended meeting of coffee brokers was held Tuesday at the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, No. 109 Water street, to consider the feasibility of organizing a Board of Exchange. Mr. J. F. Scott presided, and after considerable discussion, in which the idea was favorably received, a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, draft the necessary by-laws and prepare a plan of organization. The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: Messrs. J. F. Scott, Briggs, J. R. McNulty, W. H. Morris, T. S. Henry, Frank Williams, J. H. Small and James R. Phyle. The committee are to report at another meeting. It is stated that the coffee brokers are at present in a chaotic condition, with no regular rules of trade, and that, while they are thus disorganized, the importers and dealers have an organization systematic and complete. The regular commissions among the brokers are 3/4 per cent. on invoices and 1/2 per cent. on "lines" or "chops." Though these are the regular commissions, yet it is charged that some brokers do not live up to them, and by not charging uniform rates, injure and demoralize the business. Then the brokers have several interests to protect. They complain that when sent invoices on which to set a valuation, they are obliged often to devote one or two hours to the work, when, like as not, the lot will be given to another broker to sell. They demand that in such cases they should be given some remuneration for their time and trouble. There are about 50 brokers in the trade, and they are said to be heartily in favor of some organization as proposed.—*Commercial Bulletin*, New York, March 3.

In 1880 there were 1,892 steamship arrivals at the port of New York. The official value of the imports for the year was \$539,386,776, and the revenue of the port was \$142,050,114.

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

The *Commercial* of Rio Grande do Sul, of the 6th inst., contains an account of the treatment of a slave at Pelotas which shames even the black record of slavery. On the 21st of March a man named Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite brought a slave boy, Jeronymo, aged 16 years, to the slaughter house of Paulino Teixeira da Costa Leite, and ordered the overseer to strip him, to tie him hand and foot to the whipping-post, and then to whip him.

The orders were obeyed in the most barbarous manner, and in the presence of the brutal master. When the boy could stand up under the castigation no longer he was strung up by the arms, and the cruel punishment went on. When the first man was tired out with using the whip, a second was called in—and then a third. When the third man began his task the boy was already speechless, but the master, Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite—let not the name be forgotten!—ordered the flogging to be continued with increased severity, and then coolly walked away. The poor slave boy then became insensible, and the overseer ordered the whipping to be stopped. The boy was then put in the stocks, where he remained until the following morning—twenty-four hours from the time his punishment was begun. His bloody clothes were not removed, nor was any attention given to him. On the morning of the 22nd Paulino Leite arrived on the scene, when he ordered the boy to be taken out of the stocks, and his bloody clothing to be taken away and washed. He was then taken to the slave quarters where he remained until a little after midday, when a cart was sent by Antonio Leite to carry him into the city. The wretched boy died that afternoon, and was buried the following morning.

And yet, in spite of such infamous occurrences and crimes as this, Deputy Belfort Duarte says that "slavery is the corner-stone of our civilization!" We believe it. The civilization which makes possible so cruel, so brutal, so damnable a torture as this, can have no other corner-stone than slavery. The civilization which permits the murder of a helpless boy in so revolting a manner as this, is a fitting superstructure to such a corner-stone as slavery. The civilization which witnesses so accursed a crime as this without one effort to check or punish it—and the *Commercial* calls attention to the fact that the authorities had taken no cognizance of the matter whatever—is a worthy outgrowth of such an institution. The civilization which can produce two physicians—and two men professing to be such were called in to examine the mutilated body of the dead slave—who pronounce the wounds caused by this cruel flogging to be of a slight character, and then declare that death was caused by *peritonitis*, is but part and parcel of all the bloody cruelties and miseries of slavery.

The civilization of slavery which makes possible such inhumanity and cruelty, which permits such unparalleled brutality, is not the civilization of to-day. Thank God, it is the civilization of the past, of the dark ages. It is the civilization of ignorance, of bigotry, of brutal lusts, of bloody strifes, of hatred, and revenge, and torture. It is the civilization which has stained some of the fairest pages of history with blood; it is the civilization whose path is strewn with desolation, tears and despair. It is the civilization which has turned men into wild beasts, and history into a revolting record of their savage deeds. It is a civilization within whose bounds is comprised all that is hated and hateful, all that is degraded and degrading, all that is infamous and abhorrent. It is the civilization of the lash, the rack, and the faggot; the civilization of hopeless suf-

ferings and welcome death. A deed like that which now brands the name of Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite with the blood of torture and murder could never go unpunished in a community uncorrupted by slavery, and it is full time that the institution which makes such things possible should be blotted out forever. There can be no mercy for the man who is guilty of such atrocity; there can be no sympathy for the community which permits the crime to go unpunished; there can be no charity for the government which protects and nourishes the the hydra-headed evil from which spring all such horrors as this.

PROVINCIAL IMPOSTS.

The illegal imposition of duties on imported goods by various provincial assemblies has long been a source of complaint, particularly in the provinces of Pernambuco and Bahia. The imposition of such duties has caused a great inequality in the cost of importing foreign goods, thus destroying the advantages which grow out of uniformity in the costs and facilities of putting them upon the market here, and building up artificial advantages and disadvantages as between neighboring cities of the same country. The results of such a policy are so clearly apparent that it would seem to be impossible for any government, either general or subordinate, to permit it for a moment.

By the terms of the imperial constitution no provincial assembly has a right to levy a tax upon imports, nor to pass any law of taxation which will prejudice the general taxation laws of the empire. The prohibition is explicit and unequivocal. And yet, many of the provincial assemblies have assumed this right, and have levied and collected import duties over and above those of the general government. And furthermore these illegal taxes have been levied and collected in the national custom houses, and by national officials. The tax is levied with the full knowledge and connivance of the general government, and generally forms a part of the regular reports which are published from time to time. There is no effort to disguise, no effort to conceal, no apparent sense that anything illegal and unjust has been done. Complaints have been made again and again, but to no effect; the general government does not see fit to enforce a fundamental law, and the provincial governments are taking every possible advantage of the implied permission.

It would be incorrect to say that these practices grow out of a deliberate purpose on the part of either the general or provincial government to deal unjustly with any class of citizens. The injustice which it works is done unwittingly, and is part and parcel of a false theory of taxation which is held by nearly every nation of the civilized world. Import duties furnish a quick and easy means of raising revenue, and as it is usually levied upon goods in the bulk it becomes imperceptible by the time it reaches the consumer, by whom it is felt not as a tax but as an unexplained increase in the cost of the goods. This failure to associate relative prices with the taxes by which they are often increased, is one of the strong points of the system, as it attaches no responsibility to the government, and, within certain bounds, is sufficiently flexible to meet all requirements. These advantages, however, are invariably abused, and the system which gives so much revenue with so little trouble, is sure to be transformed into a most pernicious, unjust, and burdensome tax. Out of this springs the inequalities and injustice of which men so often complain. Instead of distributing its burdens impartially the government imposes them mainly upon the commercial class, out of

which springs endless disputes and unavoidable antagonism.

The special injustice of which the business men of Pernambuco and Bahia are complaining is the excessive duties which they are compelled to pay through this additional and illegal provincial tax on imports. As they possess no advantages over their competitors in this or other cities in the purchase of their goods, this extra tax adds just so much to their cost—an excess which they must either deduct from their profits or add to their prices. In very many cases an increased price leads to a decreased consumption, and consequently to a decrease in business transactions and a consequent decrease in aggregate profits. When this state of affairs grows out of legislation, it is unjust.

In another sense the increased price of goods, occasioned by this local increase in taxation, especially in those lines which are termed articles of prime necessity, leads to smuggling from neighboring localities where the tax is lower, and to a consequent loss on the part of those merchants who are subject to the higher tax. And it leads, also, to a loss in business in the sales to outside localities where there is no direct importation. It is of these two evils that the importers of Pernambuco are just now complaining. They claim, and justly so, that they are suffering great losses through the excessive provincial import duties of that province, because the merchants of the north who used to purchase their stocks of them, now go to Bahia and other places where the duties are lower. They claim also that the interior localities of their own province are supplied with goods from the bordering provinces of Parahyba and Alagoas. By the operations of this excessive provincial tax on imports they are thus not only robbed of an old trade with the small neighboring provinces, but they are also deprived of a large part of their own provincial trade. The policy which works such results as these can not possibly be just.

It is to be hoped that the government will take these unjust and unequal provincial measures into immediate consideration, in order that commercial men may no longer suffer these unwarranted and unnecessary burdens. The manifest unconstitutionality and illegality of the policy opens the way for interference, and that interference should not be delayed. It should be the aim of the government to place the merchants of Pernambuco on precisely the same footing as those of every other city in the empire.

THE MISSISSIPPI FETTERIES.

Capt. Eads has been paid for creating a thirty foot channel in the South Pass of the Mississippi river, and is now allowed a round compensation of \$25,000 annually for maintaining the same. The New Orleans journals insist that there is such a channel in the river. Pilot McSweeney writes to the *Memphis Avalanche* that there is but twenty-four feet of water in the channel. He says: "I have been running of late from this city to the pass as pilot, and will state the facts. About 500 yards down the South Pass from the head of the passes there is but 24 feet. I sounded myself, and afterwards, while passing, with other first-class pilots, who knew that we were in the channel, and that was the true depth. Vessels passing through the jetty pass to sea drawing from 23 to 25 feet have to be thrown on their beam ends or sides at an angle of twenty-five or thirty degrees, so as to have their keel one or two feet out of the mud, and in that way manage to get out. This listing is done in the city by putting two-thirds more coal on one side than on the other, or more, if necessary; and when the vessel gets to sea she is then righted up by equalizing the coal on both sides. If there were 26 or 27 feet in the channel, this would not have to be done."

DRESS goods made from flint glass are now manufactured at Pittsburg, United States. The glass is spun into a very fine thread, and is then woven into fabrics of the most beautiful texture and finish.

THE COFFEE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. 1881.

To the Editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*:

As a contribution to whatever may tend to explain the general situation of the coffee trade, will you allow me space for the following impartial statement for the year 1880 and 1881:

	1880	U. S.
	Europe.	Bags.
Imports	6,764,000	2,930,000
Deliveries	6,418,000	2,950,000
Grand total deliveries	9,378,000	

The estimate of the Rio crop for the year 1880-81 is not over 4,100,000 bags, of which not over 3,650,000 bags will be shipped; thus 450,000 bags remain over for next season. The shipments last year from Rio from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 were as follows:

	Bags.
Europe	1,440,140
United States	1,833,760
Sundries	129,072

Total 3,402,972
The Santos crop is estimated at 1,100,000 bags for the year 1880-81, of which 4,000,000 bags will be shipped, leaving 100,000 for next season.

	Bags.
The Rio crop for 1881-82 will be an average one and not over	3,000,000
The Santos crop will be a larger one, and is estimated at	1,350,000

Total	4,350,000
Adding Rio	450,000
" Santos	550,000

Total	4,900,000
Rio crop 1880-81	4,100,000
Santos crop 1880-81	1,100,000
Adding stock on hand and in interior	150,000

Deficit for 1881-82	450,000
The Java crop is estimated—Government coffee	651,000
Private plantation	150,000

Total	801,000
Last year's crop was: Gov't	1,250,600
Private	309,300

Deficit	767,000
The Padang crop is estimated at 122,000 piculs, same as last year. The Macassar and Timor, together, 90,000 piculs, against 126,000 piculs.	

The Ceylon crop will be a very small one, about 31,000 tons. Costa Rica, Central America and the West Indies, including St. Domingos and Laguayra, promise to be some less and some more; the two last named promise to be an average.

Excluding the smaller crops, Messrs. F. Huth & Co. of London make the quantity at the disposal of the coffee trade for the year 1881, compared with former years, as follows:

	1881.	1880.
	Bags.	Bags.
Europe	4,881,380	5,191,953
United States	3,285,168	4,225,733
	8,167,548	8,417,686

—and for 1879, 8,630,710 bags.
In the above are included the stocks on Jan. 1, 1881, and for the United States, besides the Rio and Santos, sundries kind are put down for 1881, 765,000 bags, against 850,000 last year.

The situation is certainly not favorable for lower prices. It is only natural that after a decline of 25 per cent the market should have recovered; but the trade should not rely always on figures of those that have some object in view to mislead the public. The position is different from last year. The severe winter in Europe and this country must have increased the consumption, and the stocks in the interior of both continents are very small. F.

The fleet held by British shipowners has been doubled since 1860. The British flag now controls 16 million tons of shipping, against 11 million tons under all other flags. The Brazilian economist who seeks to build up the mercantile navy of Brazil by restrictive navigation laws, will do well to take these figures into consideration.

A NEW mercantile company is being formed at Leipzig, with a capital of £200,000, to encourage an export trade in German manufactures to Central and South America. It is intended to establish agencies at Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and other places. The agents are to be paid solely by commissions on the sales.—*American Exporter*.

A NEW steamship line has been established between Philadelphia, U. S., and Belize, Honduras, and other Central American ports. The only communication heretofore has been by sailing vessels, and a monthly line of steamers from New Orleans. Two steamers were put on the line early in February. The new line will not only serve to convey American manufactures to Central America, but it will materially aid the shipments of coffee to the United States, and encourage its further production in Central America.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Heavy rains are reported throughout the interior of the province of Bahia.

—The February receipts of the Natal custom house, Rio Grande do Norte, were 23,848\$920.

—The Minas provincial assembly has a member answering to the felicitous title of "Barão de Grão Mogol."

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 232,331\$570, and of the provincial treasury 52,989\$265.

—During the half year ending December 31st, 1880, the provincial *receptoría* of Pará received 1,122,961\$862 from provincial taxes.

—The city council of Santos has made a contract for the laying out of the Praça Andráda into a public garden at a cost of 30,000\$.

—The balances remaining in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of February amounted to 1,689,829\$537, of which 1,404,792\$525 was in cash.

—Late news from the interior of Bahia say that it has rained abundantly in the valley of the São Francisco, and that provisions are accordingly abundant.

—The president of Matto Grosso has opened an extraordinary credit of 25\$000 on his own responsibility for meeting expenses incurred in checking the invasions of Indians.

—The city council of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has resolved to petition the provincial government for the sum of 10,000\$, the amount expended there in the public reception of the Emperor.

—A Protestant meeting at Pernambuco, on the evening of the 27th ult., was stoned by some patriots who did not believe in that species of religion. To such persons toleration is a beautiful idea, and looks well in the constitution—but it can't be applied to practical affairs, you know!

—The Pará provincial assembly adjourned on the 15th of May. It had been in session thirty days, had enacted five projects of law which were sanctioned, and cost the province 14,000\$. The five projects of law authorized appropriations to the total of 896,000\$ including 200,000\$ to a sugar-manufacturing company.

—Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, is becoming unpleasantly prominent for its murders and lawlessness. A correspondent writing to a Rio Grande paper on the 17th ult., says that assassinations are multiplying, and then relates that a murder had just taken place there in a *senda* and a bloody conflict had occurred at the barracks between some soldiers, in which several received grave wounds.

—On the 31st ult. a triple murder took place near the city of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, by which an Austrian named Francisco Men'l killed a young woman, an invalid Portuguese and a little girl, and attempted to kill the master of the house, a German, in which he was a guest. The purpose of the crime was robbery, a number of stolen articles being found in his possession at the time of his capture.

—The *Fluminense*, of Niterohy, relates that on the 30th ult. a murder occurred on the Santa Rita plantation, district of Sapucaia, under the following circumstances. A slave Benedicto had been whipped because of a dispute with one of the female slaves. This so enraged him that he went directly to the kitchen and killed the slave woman, and then sought to kill his mistress who had ordered the whipping. Failing in this he made his escape.

—The *Correio Uberabense*, of Uberaba, of the 27th ult., relates that 18 notorious criminals—many of them murderers—broke out of jail at that place on the night of the 24th and made their escape. The Uberaba jail is so notoriously poor and so many criminals have escaped from it, that it seems incredible that it is still used for the incarceration of murderers and other criminals. Possibly the weakness of the jail has something to do with the frequency and audacity of the crimes committed in that Arcadia.

—A telegram dated Washington, March 7, "at night," appeared in the *Diario do Gram Para* on the 18th ult., to the effect that "all the members of the cabinet having accompanied Mr. Sherman in his retirement, a new ministry has been organized as follows: Blarice, secretary of state; Kirkwood, secretary of the interior; Window, secretary of the treasury; Luicola, secretary of war; Hunt, secretary of marine; James, director-general of the post-offices." The recklessness with which the alphabet is sometimes used is simply astounding.

—The Matto Grosso correspondent of the *Journal* writes, under date of March 4th, that the Indians are still making incursions upon the settlements. A police dispatch of the 18th February reports a raid at Forquilha, in which two men, one woman and seven children were killed. At another place, known as Urbau, an attack on the 19th February resulted in the death of one woman and a child. Another attack at Villa Mendes at about the same time caused the death of a child, and the wounding of a woman and slave.

—The capital of Parahyba contains 513 voters under the new registry.

—The province of Sergipe has liberated 98 slaves through the operation of the emancipation fund.

—The March customs receipts of Sergipe were 69,992\$, and of the provincial *receptoría* 69,715-515.

—During the last week of March two persons were murdered near S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The abolition society of Fortaleza, Ceará, held a festival on the 23th ult. and gave letters of freedom to 35 slaves.

—The *comarca* of Fortaleza, Ceará, including the capital, contains 907 competent voters, according to the new registry.

—The seven districts composing the municipality of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, contains about 753 competent voters according to the recent reform registry.

—The postal receipts of the São Paulo post-office in March amounted to a total of 20,222\$450. The issue of money orders amounted to 2,884\$740, and the payments to 3,546\$100.

—Abundant rains have fallen throughout the province of Ceará. Along the line of the Baturité railway they have been very heavy. The rivers are all full, and the outlook for the winter is very promising.

—In view of the difficulties encountered in solving the questions of labor and agriculture, the planters' club of S. Carlos do Pinal, São Paulo, has resolved to devote all its energies to the acquisition of representatives in the provincial and general assemblies. We have yet to hear of a club which is doing otherwise.

—The agricultural club of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, held a meeting on the 3rd inst., which was largely attended. The subject under discussion was that of prosecuting the vice-president of the province for his interpretation of the new slave tax, by which it was put into force at an earlier date than was intended by the provincial assembly. The club voted in favor of the prosecution. The club also voted in favor of defending the rights of the planter. Nothing was said about the questions of agriculture and labor pure and simple.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The March receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 29,360\$960.

—The surveys of the new railway up the *serra* to Petropolis began on the 4th inst.

—The Campinas tramway lines carried 16,634 passengers during the month of March.

—By decree 7,970, of the 17th January, various concessions for tramways in this city are declared lapsed.

—The S. Paulo tramway company received 100 tons of steel rails on the 8th inst. for relaying its tracks in that city.

—The construction of the railway tunnel under the Hudson river, at New York, is progressing at the rate of 4½ feet per day.

—The railway passenger tax amounted to 2,505\$050 on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway during the month of February.

—The minister of agriculture sent orders to Ceará by telegraph on the 9th inst. for the construction of the Canaã branch of the Baturité railway.

—The obstructions on the Dom Pedro II line were finally cleared away on the 6th inst. and communication was resumed on the 7th.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold through immigrant tickets from New York to Chicago on the 8th of February for \$3. The distance by that line is 911 miles.

—The Western railway of Minas received two more locomotives from the Baldwin Works by the last American steamer. They have been named the "Imperador" and "Imperatriz."

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has instructed Dr. Honorio Bicalho to visit and examine the Cantagallo railway line, which has suffered so seriously from the rains of the past season.

—The March receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway were 97,675\$880. The passenger traffic amounted to 544 first class, and 1,683 third class. The freight traffic included 2,363 tons of coffee and 114 ½ tons of sugar.

—The *Monitor Sul Mineiro* says that after surveying about 30 kilometers of the Rio Verde line in Minas it has been concluded that the preliminary surveys of Mr. Hunt cannot be improved, and the road will be located accordingly.

—The Sergipe provincial assembly has passed a representation to the imperial government in favor of an interest guarantee upon a railway from the capital, Aracaju, to the village of Simão Dias, the concession for which is held by Manoel de Mendonça Guimarães and João Pinto Gonçalves.

—Since the inauguration of tramways in São Paulo (October, 1872), the various lines of that city have carried a total of 3,058,137 passengers. The largest total for any one year was that of 1880, the number of passengers carried being 919,775.

—There are many serious complaints of the bad state of the Cantagallo railway and the lack of suitable freight transportation over it. As this line affords an outlet for an important coffee-producing district these complaints should be attended to at once.

—During 1880 the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, U. S., built 517 new locomotives and repaired 13, besides doing miscellaneous work amounting to \$400,000. The total amount of business for the year looked up to \$5,000,000. The number of locomotives sent to foreign countries during the year was 53. The company now has orders on hand for 574 locomotives, to be delivered in 1881.

—The January and February receipts and expenditures of the Paulista railway company were as follows:

	receipts	expenditures
January...	172,999\$410	62,551\$771
February...	179,644 890	66,215 370
	352,644 300	128,767 141
Net balance.....		223,877 159

—The new Brazilian railway law is not favorably commented on by the Rio de Janeiro press. The restrictions are unusually numerous and annoying. Additional surveys, modifications of plans, etc., may be made at the expense of the company or contractors. Telegraph lines belonging to the company may be confiscated at will, and the whole of the thirty-eight articles seem to be rather unnecessarily arbitrary. It is surprising to hear, however, that the minister of agriculture, who is the author of the law, is himself an engineer.—*Engineering News.*

—The Mexican railways which American capital is building are fairly under way. The Mexican Central Company has laid about thirty miles of track from the city of Mexico north, and the graders are at work for about fifteen miles beyond. On the Sonora railway, from Guaymas, about thirty miles are completed, and the rails are going down at the rate of half-a-mile a day. The Mexican National Railway Company (Gen. Palmer's enterprise) has ordered forward a large force of engineers to Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, for work on the section of the road between that place and Colima, and a large amount of material and supplies, including 4,000 tons of steel rails. Work is also progressing from Laredo south.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Herald*, Buenos Aires, April 1.

—Since the departure of last packet the twelve million hard dollars loan, which has been negotiated by this government with Mr. Rodolfo Heimendahl of this city, as representative of the Comptoir d'Escompte de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and of Mr. Cohen of Anvers, has given occasion to a good deal of criticism as, under the circumstances, it was only natural that it should do, and as it is probable it would have done had the terms been 92, or more, instead of 82 per cent, free of all charges but the printing of the bonds. This being the first loan effected by the new government, that has many enemies in this city, it might only be expected that every step in its negotiation would be watched with a jealousy if not with a censorious eye.

On the whole, we are of the opinion that the best has been made of circumstances. Possibly, indeed very probably, better terms would have been obtained and the government might have appeared to greater advantage in foreign markets, if it had placed its own loan, but that not being the plan the government had resolved to pursue, and more than all, that not having been done, it were late now to spend time and occupy space in unavailing regrets.

—The Italian industrial exhibition, the inauguration of which we have already referred to, is turning out a very brilliant affair and a grand success. It is daily visited by thousands of persons, and there can be no doubt that the hopes of its projectors will be fully realized.

—Wheat continues coming in slowly, and prices are well sustained. The abundant rain which has fallen throughout the province, may well be regarded as a boon from Heaven, it has refreshed everything, and greatly raised the drooping spirits of our sheep and cattle-farmers, who were beginning to look with dire forebodings for a drought. The weather has also undergone a wonderful change, and instead of the most stifling heat we were oppressed with for the last two or three months we have tasted the luxury of real cold. The very warm weather may now be considered over.

—A project has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, proposing a new system of marking cattle, by which the condition of the hide will be improved, and consequently its value will be greatly increased. It has been submitted to the committee on legislation.

—The receipts of the Central Argentine railway during the month of February were \$1,921,818.47; expenses, \$1,390,024.45; leaving a balance of \$531,794.02.

—The following table, prepared by Messrs. Gaston Sausineia & Sons, shows the comparative killings of cattle in the River Plate and Rio Grande slaughter houses during the last four seasons:

To end of Jan.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
Buenos Aires	150,000	144,000	125,000	13,000
Montevideo..	80,000	41,000	55,000	38,000
Rios.....	196,000	77,000	145,000	31,000
Rio Grande..	94,000	100,000	45,000	24,000
	520,000	362,000	370,000	106,000

In February:	Buenos Aires	Montevideo..	Rios.....	Rio Grande..
	43,000	27,000	106,500	69,000
	61,000	29,000	81,000	40,000
	44,000	21,500	143,000	87,000
	25,000	42,000	162,000	37,000

In March:	Buenos Aires	Montevideo..	Rios.....	Rio Grande..
	33,000	27,000	109,500	63,000
	21,000	18,000	81,000	83,000
	21,000	21,000	143,000	58,000
	46,000	49,000	134,500	51,000
	229,500	209,000	245,500	271,500

The city of New York possesses 500 miles of water pipe, and consumes 95,000,000 gallons of water daily. The total cost of the water works, including repairs and maintenance, up to September 1880, was \$37,212,995.74, and the total revenue up to the same date amounted to \$36,353,953.81. The cost of the original works up to April 1, 1843, was \$11,452,019. Some of the mains in use are of cast iron 72 inches in diameter.

The *Toronto Globe*, with reference to the workings of the Canadian high tariff, says:—"The Grand Trunk Railway ask for tenders for 181,000 tons of soft coal, the duty on which, at 60 cents a ton, is \$10,860. The Great Western Railway wants about 100,000 tons, the duty on which will be \$6,000. A great part of this coal will be burnt in hauling American produce to market, but the railways would get exactly the same price for that service if they did not have to pay coal tax. Consequently Canadian farmers must pay the tax not only on the coal burnt in getting their own wheat to market, but also on that used in hauling American grain on our roads."

The recent census of the United States develops the fact that the proportion of the foreign to the native population is almost exactly 1 to 6½—a decrease in the ratio of foreigners to natives in the past ten years of 1½ per cent. The proportion between the colored and the white population is substantially the same as between the foreigners and natives, but the ratio of the blacks to the whites in the past ten years has increased nearly two-thirds of one per cent.

The announcement of the completion of the Edison electric light has finally been made. Applications for permission to lay the wires has been made in various cities, the city of Detroit being the first to grant it. The company will contract to furnish power for machinery as well as light. The bamboo fibre for the lamps has been adopted for the present.

In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States, and according to the latest advances the crop of 1880 would bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country. The report of the board of agriculture shows that during the past twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of this state have realized a net profit of \$1,000,000,000. The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times, the average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded but three times—in 1875, 280,000,000; in 1877, 270,000,000, and in 1879, 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increased the wheat acreage at the expense of the corn. The average price in past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880, but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000—a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. The value of the hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,137,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

—The government has resolved to sell the state lands of Cambuey, municipality of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro. The lands will be sold in small parcels.

—The minister of agriculture is informed that the Indians of Paraná and Amazonas have recently committed various depredations on the settlements, causing considerable loss to the settlers.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1881.

The *Club Agricola* of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has resolved to take legal proceedings against the vice-president of that province before the supreme tribunal of justice in the matter of the recently-enforced tax on the inter-provincial slave traffic. The tax was provided for in the provincial budget of December 18, 1880, which is to go into effect on the 1st of July next, at the opening of the fiscal year. Soon after the adoption of the budget, however, the vice-president of the province, then charged with the administration of the province, announced that the tax would go into effect in accordance with an old law designating the time to elapse between the publication of a law and its taking effect in various parts of the province. Under this ruling the new law went into effect early in the year, to the manifest loss and annoyance of various planters who had undertaken to supply themselves with slaves before the budget could become law. As a natural consequence the premature enforcement of the tax aroused a violent opposition not only in the province, but among the slave-dealers and their friends of this city who hoped to profit by the delay in carrying the law into effect. The arrival of slaves in Minas by way of the overland routes and the continued arrivals of slaves in this city long after the taking effect of the prohibitory tax in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, is ample proof of the purpose to dispose of them in the province of Minas Geraes before the budget law could go into force. Whether the Minas vice-president was legally justified in his course is a question for judicial decision, but in an economic sense it is fully and amply justified. It is clear that the members of the Minas provincial assembly did not fully appreciate the course which they had taken, nor the consequences which that course had involved. In the light of subsequent events the acting president of the province found it necessary to take more decided measures than had been provided by the budget, and so he seems to have strained a point in order to bring the tax under the provisions of an old law, by which it could be carried into effect at an early date. The province of Rio de Janeiro had already provided for an early prohibition upon the traffic, and soon after the province of São Paulo passed a similar law, to go into effect at once. By these measures two of the three great slave-holding provinces decided against the increase of their slave populations by purchase, thus leaving Minas Geraes to bear the burden of the northern slave traffic. The acting president of that province evidently saw the danger, and the ultimate effects of being the largest and last slave-holding province of the empire. If he went beyond the strict letter of the law in providing against this danger,

certainly the wisdom of his course and the benefits to accrue from it should protect him against all future criticism and malicious prosecution. His foresight has saved the province of Minas Geraes from an inundation of slaves and an ultimate, irretrievable loss; his courage led him to use the only available means to avert the evil and guard against the loss. Just men will give all honor to the man and his courageous act, and Brazilian history will contain no brighter page than that which records his name and the work which he has accomplished.

In a recent issue we called attention to the unfavorable outlook for the production of coffee in Brazil, owing to the growing competition of other countries and to the existing conditions of labor and agriculture here. The conclusions were that certain other American states, especially those of Central America, were rapidly increasing their product and promised not only to deprive Brazil of a good part of her coffee trade, but even to dispute her supremacy in the coffee markets of the world. These conclusions were based upon statistical data which showed that Brazil had fallen behind the average increase in production, while Central America had exceeded the increase by more than thirteen fold. At the same time we called attention to the growing importance of Mexico as a coffee producer, and to the rapid progress now making in developing her resources and improving her facilities of communication with outside countries. Notwithstanding the importance of this question to Brazilian agriculture and to the future prosperity of the nation, it has been ignored by the press of this city, and scouted alike by the planters and the business men of the province. Without discussing the statistics, the rapid growth of production in Central America and Venezuela, the decline of sales of the Brazilian product in the United States, and the significant changes in the industrial life of Mexico, many of our Brazilian friends have met the issue with the simple, self-satisfied rejoinder, that "the world must come to Brazil for its coffee." There is no sense of danger, no admission of retarded growth, no promise of improvement in the future. The rising and setting of the sun bounds their economic world; the lessons of yesterday have been already forgotten for their sun has set, and the promises of to-morrow are not taken into consideration for their sun has not yet risen. It is nothing less than blind infatuation—an infatuation full of danger and evil omens for the future. In strong contrast to this apathy and self-satisfaction, is the active interest taken in the subject in São Paulo. The planters of that province are awake to the danger, and they are discussing the ways and means of meeting it. The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, and the *Correio Paulistano* and *Provincia*, of São Paulo, have all reproduced our discussion of the subject, and have taken up the question with a full appreciation of its importance. Everywhere throughout the province the planters are discussing this growing rivalry of the Central American states. They are considering the causes of Brazil's decline, and the means by which that loss of position may be recovered. Whatever the planters of Rio and Minas may think or do, those of São Paulo propose to meet the emergency frankly—and out of that spirit will come the remedy, if it ever does come. And while our Paulista friends are discussing the surprising growth of Central America as a coffee producer, we trust that they will not forget the inevitable competition which will come from Mexico. American capitalists have already invested over \$60,000,000 in Mexican railways, mines and plantations; they have filled the country with American engineers, business men and

agriculturists; they are pushing forward their railway lines to connect the two countries, with marvelous rapidity; they are extending and improving telegraphic and steamship communication between the two countries; and they are introducing American methods and enterprise into every industry. In this industrial revolution in Mexico, there is much that is of vital interest to Brazil. It should not be overlooked that Mexico produces a superior quality of coffee, and that a large number of Americans are buying plantations with the purpose of cultivating it in accordance with the most approved methods. That means improved cultivation, care, harvesting, curing and marketing. It means the use of the best machinery, the employment of the best labor, and the acquirement of every facility for quick and cheap transportation. When it is considered that the new railway system will be complete within about two years, and that it will then be possible to send coffee from central Mexico to New Orleans in three or four days and to New York in some seven or eight days, the importance of this new competitor will be at once appreciated. It is sheer folly to overlook or ignore these things, and our Paulista friends are deserving of great credit in thus taking the matter into a prompt consideration. The measures which they should now discuss are improved cultivation, curing, and cheap transportation. They must reduce the cost of production and improve the product.

THERE are a few men in this city, and in this empire, who are convinced that the lottery is an unmitigated evil, and that it should be suppressed incontinently. There are others who are equally convinced of the evil, but who are indifferent as to its suppression. These men have upon occasion said many unkind things of the lottery, and have denounced it as a species of gambling and as a source of vice and improvidence. These individuals, in their well-meaning, crusade against a great and beneficent institution from which the government draws so large an income, have seen nothing but its apparent evils, its disappointments to the sanguine, its drain upon the poor man's purse, the mental, and sometimes physical, intoxication of those upon whom its favors have been bestowed. They have overlooked the income which it affords to the national treasury and the fat positions which it gives to many needy, but worthy, officials; they have overlooked the many municipal treasuries which are replenished through its aid, and the many aldermanic hearts which are accordingly filled with joy and satisfaction; they have overlooked the many churches which have been built and repaired through its bounty in order that God may be glorified and the priest be comfortably housed and fed; they have overlooked the many hospitals which have sprung up through the whole length and breadth of the land so that there may be occupation and shelter for the hundreds of devoted "brothers" and "sisters," and healing for the scores of faithful followers; and, in fine, they have overlooked the public gardens which it has created for our diversion, the public works which it has carried through for our convenience and comfort, the schools which it has established for the cultivation and development of our minds, and the cemeteries which it has walled in for our final rest. All these good and useful things are largely dependent upon the beneficent offices of the lottery. No burdensome taxes are levied upon us for whitewashing a church or carving a stucco cherubim for its embellishment; no assessment is made for building the walls and catacombs within which we are to be finally enclosed; no budget, either of state or municipality, includes the sums needed to erect a hospital for our few

ills and our many benefactors;—all these necessities of life, all these adjuncts of our civilization are met and provided for in the one, simple, legislative enactment: "Three lotteries are hereby conceded to— for—," etc. And there's the end of it—as far as we are concerned! Of those whose duty it is to market the lottery and gather in its proceeds, and of those whose privilege it is to spend the money, we ask no questions. Everything is just as it should be. No checks and balances are introduced to feed our suspicions; no fiscalization is enforced to dwarf and blacken that perfect faith which is the outgrowth of so beneficent an institution. That stucco cherubim may be hollow, and freckled, and disfigured with a pug nose; that wall may be built of rotten stone and mud; that hospital may have cost ten times what it should and its strong room may be stocked with the choicest of wines and liqueurs for the private reflection of those whose public life is spent in humility, and charity, and self-denial;—but in the eyes of the people, that great multitude of patient, trusting souls, all these are sanctified by the holy presence of charity, created and supported by the beneficent hand of the lottery—the gift of an invisible benefactor in whom there should be the most perfect trust and confidence. In confirmation of this charitable impulse we have but to note the recent act of Mr. Manuel Pereira, Jr., that young Portuguese clerk of Pelotas, who has just received 458,000\$ from the Ypiranga lottery of São Paulo. Under the inspiration of that great mine of goodness, with infinite good-will toward all the world in his heart, and with 450,000\$ in his pocket which had cost him just 7\$ and his traveling expenses to São Paulo, this fortunate young man bestows it all upon a hospital and a Portuguese benevolent society, excepting the bagatelle of 349,000\$ which he has reserved for his own frugal needs. The providence of this thoughtful youth is as praiseworthy as his charity—and his modesty exceeds them all. He bestows the gifts without ostentation, and he seeks no publicity. The little savings of no less than one hundred men, aside from the charitable commissions bestowed upon the ticket brokers, are here conferred upon two benevolent institutions—while the savings of only 44,900 persons are retained. Let the revilings of the unbeliever be hushed! Like slavery, the lottery is a corner-stone; and above it towers a marvelous superstructure of morality, religion and charity, such as the world has never before produced! Let us have charity!

THE SUGAR TRADE OF 1880.

We give below a summary of the annual sugar trade review published by the *Shipping List*. Taking the United States as a whole, the imports of sugar show a decided increase, being in 1879 682,043 tons, against 746,969 tons in 1880—an increase of 74,926 tons. Of this 573,114 tons were received at New York, against 505,685 in 1879—an increase of 67,429. Thus it will be seen that very nearly the entire increase was at this port. At Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia the imports show a falling off. The *Shipping List* says: "In comparing the imports of this year with last a falling off will be noticed in the receipts from Cuba, Porto Rico, Barbados, Martinique and Gaudaloupe, while there has been an increase from Demerara, British and other West Indies, Brazil, Manila and China. The largest and most notable increase is that from Brazil, about 50,000 tons, Manila over 18,000 tons, and China over 11,000 tons. The large increase in the crop of Brazil will account for the enlarged supply received from that country, and the increase from China and the Philippine Islands has undoubtedly been the result of the profitable prices which have been obtained in this market as compared with other consuming countries. The increased importation of Demerara sugar is significant in view of the action of the government in persistently following up the discoloration hobbies of government employes. The

prosecutions inaugurated by the Treasury Department have thus far ended adversely to the government, and the commission of investigation sent thither during the current year resulted in a fiasco. It is to be hoped that reputable merchants engaged in carrying on an important branch of our foreign commerce will no longer be harassed to carry out the unwarrantable theories of self-interested government officials.

The consumption of sugar during the year just past was remarkable as being the greatest in the history of the trade. The following table shows the consumption of cane sugar in the United States for a series of ten years past:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Foreign tons, Domestic tons. Rows for years 1880 through 1871.

"The increased consumption," says the Shipping List, "is the result, principally, of the general prosperity of the country, but a considerable proportion must likewise be credited to increased population. In the first instance the farmers and laboring classes have been in a much better position to supply themselves with the staple articles of food than for many years past, because of a more general distribution of the increased wealth of the country; and, with regard to the second point, the increase in population from immigration alone has been something unprecedented in the statistical annals of the nation. Furthermore, an abundant fruit crop always materially increases the consumption of this staple, and the yield of fruit during the past season throughout the land has been something phenomenal, which undoubtedly forms no inconsiderable portion of the larger demand experienced."

The demand was maintained so steadily throughout the entire year that at no time were stocks excessive, and prices have been very steadily maintained throughout. The aggregate consumption of raw sugar for the year will be seen by reference to the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total tons, Increase in 1880 tons. Rows for 1880 and 1879.

Taking the consumption of raw sugars for 1880—907,109—from the available supply, as stated above 985,131 tons, we have a surplus of 78,022 tons. From this, however, must be taken the exports of sugar, amounting to 11,787 tons, leaving available supply on January 1, 1881, 66,235 tons.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Royal Mail packet Guadiana left Pernambuco for this port on the 13th inst. The American packet Colorado left New York for Brazilian ports on the 5th inst. For the present year there are 412 cadets in the Military School of this city, of which 131 are officers and 281 privates. The sale of postage stamps in the postoffice of this city during the three months ending the 31st ult. amounted to 100,698\$, against 32,089\$ for the same period of last year. The minister of agriculture has commissioned Prof. Orville A. Derby, geologist of the Muséum National, to make an examination of the Abrolhos Islands with reference to the existence there of guano deposits. That shipload of goods for the permanent American exhibition has not yet arrived; we have not even been informed by cable that it has sailed. And in the same connection we may say that the Emperor has not yet moved out of his palace, in order to make way for the exhibition. The minister of agriculture has requested the minister of finance to recover the amount paid to a Valença slave-holder for a slave, Germano, who ran away some 12 years ago. Both the president of the province and the council of state have decided the inclusion of this slave in the list to be illegal, but as the decisions were not rendered until a late day, the once-owner of Germano has squandered the matter with the local authorities and has recovered the money.

—It is announced that the Grau French lyric company embarked at New York for this city on the 5th inst.

—James Philip Harris-Gastrell, Esq., H. B. M.'s secretary of legation to this empire, returned to this city from England in the Pacific Mail packet Iberia, which arrived on the 12th inst.

—A privilege has been granted to Bernardino Salomone for exploring minerals along the Rio Palmeal, Sapucahy, province of Minas Geraes.

—The Western and Brazilian cable between this port and Bahia is again broken. The cable steamer is now on her way from the River Plate to this port, and will be able to effect repairs in about fifteen days.

—Mr. John Hepner, of Reading, Pa., has become one of the famous men of the day. His name has now appeared in nearly every newspaper in Brazil. His title to distinction lies in the fact that he has been married three times and is the father of 41 children.

—Decree 8,053, of the 24th ult., concedes an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. upon a Christian of 1,500,000\$, to Antrísio Fialho and Theodoro Christens for the establishment of three central sugar mills in the province of Pernambuco. The localities designated are Cabo, Gamelleira and Agua Preta.

—As a master mason in the employ of the Pedregulho contractor was walking about the reservoir on the 2nd inst. he discovered, as he says, a new crack, near the northeast angle, which had been freshly cemented within and without. He mentioned the circumstance to some of his comrades about the place. Soon after, the government engineer arrived and learned of the exploit, when he at once inquired who discovered the crack. The result was the discharge of those who worked near the crack, and a requisition upon the contractor for the discharge of the master mason. The latter says that there are five other cracks in the eastern gallery, to which the public is not admitted.

—By imperial decrees of the 16th ult., the concessions to 17 engenhos contras, for the manufacture of sugar, in various parts of the empire were declared lapsed because of failure to organize the companies within the specified time. The interest guarantee on the capital of these projected companies was 7 per cent. per annum. The location, grantees and proposed capital of these lapsed enterprises are as follows: Agua Preta, Pernambuco, Keller & Co., 500,000\$; Nazareth, Bahia, Marinho & Co., 500,000\$; Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, Ribeiro et al., 300,000\$; Mata de S. João, Bahia, Barão de Camassari, 700,000\$; Rincuelo, Sergipe, Barreto et al., 500,000\$; Paranaíba, Paraná, Vasconcellos, 500,000\$; Santo Amaro, Bahia, Pereira et al., 700,000\$; Divina Pastora, Sergipe, Barão de Aracaju et al., 700,000\$; Cabo, Pernambuco, Conde de Campo Alegre et al., 1,000,000\$; Campos, Rio de Janeiro, Miranda e Silva, 700,000\$; Santo Amaro, Bahia, Sergimirim et al., 700,000\$; Merim, Maranhão, Benelo et al., 600,000\$; Cachoera, Bahia, M. P. Novas, 600,000\$; Bahia (Pirajá), Bahia, Sergio Pinto, 700,000\$; Capivari, Bahia, Travassos et al., 600,000\$; Morretes, Paraná, J. C. de Oliveira, 100,000\$; Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro, Azevedo Castro et al., 500,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows for Par value of the Brazilian mil reis, Bank rate of exchange on London, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).

EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Rates. Rows for April 5, April 6, April 7, April 8, April 9.

April 11.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks which remain at 2 1/4 on London, 4 1/4 on Paris, 5 1/2 on Hamburg and 2 1/2 on New York. Small business in private paper on London at 2 1/4—2 1/2 and on France at 4 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 2/30 cash.

April 12.—The market was quiet and inactive. The banks maintained yesterday's rates, until 9 p. m. where they withdrew them. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/4—2 1/2 on London and 4 1/2—4 3/4 on Paris. Sovereigns 118 2/30 sellers. 118 2/30 buyers.

April 13.—The banks reduced their rates to-day to 2 1/4 on London, 4 1/2—4 3/4 on Paris, 5 1/2 on Hamburg and 2 1/2 on New York. The transactions in private paper were insignificant at 2 1/4—2 1/2 on London and 4 1/2—4 3/4 on France. Sovereigns 118 2/30 sellers, 118 2/30 buyers.

—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Durham & Co. was held in Manchester on the 18th ult., to receive "a report on the present position of affairs and the recent proposals for their settlement."

—The March returns of the custom-house at this port shows the total receipts to be 3,633,132\$803 as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Rows for Imports, Despatch maritime, Exports, Interior taxes, Other sources.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Rows for Deposits, Restitutions, Internal revenue receipts.

—The report of the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, for the year ended September 30 states that the gross earnings were £113,933, or an increase of £18,192. The whole of this increase, in fact rather more, was swallowed up in increased maintenance and depreciation charges, the advance in the former case being attributed to the fact that two ships had to be employed to bring the system into good working order, while it was necessary to bring the Norwegian home for repair and with a view to her return with more cable. After providing the interest on the A, B, and C debentures, and setting aside £10,301 as rebate on the previous issue of the last named, besides £3,957 on renewal account brought from 1879, there remains a balance of £1,815 to be carried forward.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 4, April 5, April 6, April 7, April 8, April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 6, April 7, April 8, April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 7, April 8, April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 8, April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 9.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 11, April 12, April 13.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows for April 11, April 12, April 13.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on March 31, 1881.

Table with 4 columns: BANKS, Deposits in notes, Cash, Proportion of cash reserve. Rows for Banco do Brazil, Banco Rural, Banco Industrial, Banco do Commercio, Transportes Maritimos, Leopoldina R.R., Navegação Nacional, Carris Urbanos, Sorocabana debentures.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 1881.

ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Rows for Commercial Department, National Treasury bills, Bills with two resident endorser, Bills secured by collateral, Mortgage Department, Capital account, Supplemental loan, Accounts Current, Government Bonds, São Paulo Branch, Capital account, Account notes in circulation, Mortgages.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Rows for Commercial Department, Capital, Reserve Fund, New reserve fund, Special, Notes in circulation, Bills payable for fixed deposits, Accounts current, Dividends, Mortgage Department, Capital supplied by the commercial department, Supplemental loan in circulation, Hypothecary Notes in circulation, Accounts current.

E. R. O. E. Bank of Brazil, April 2, 1881. José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 13th, 1881.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then the market has been quiet and only a limited amount of business has been transacted, the greater portion of which is for the United States. Currency prices are unchanged but, owing to a slight decline in exchange, the sterling cost of coffee is reduced from 6 to 8 pence per cw.

49,210 bags for United States
29,020 " " Europe
4,060 " " Cape of Good Hope
4,970 " " Elsewhere.

Total... 90,260 bags.
The clearances since the same date have been:

United States bags.
April 11 New Orleans Br str Nansyth 20,854
11 New York, Am str City of Rio de Janeiro 26,274
11 Baltimore, Am bk New Light 6,000

Europe:
April 3 Lisbon f. o., Russ bg Cigana 3,500
5 Gibraltar f. o., Nor lug Hazard 4,000
8 Southampton, Ant., Br str Dalton 5,190
8 Southampton, Havre, " " 9,553
9 Hamburg, Gr str Rio 10,889
9 Hamburg, Antw., Gr str Berlin 16,387
9 Lisbon f. o., Gr lug Phillip W'gang 4,000
11 Liverpool, Br str Galicia 3,000
12 Marseilles, Dutch bk Succes 4,000
12 do and Genoa, It str L'Italia 4,000

Elsewhere:
April 7 Cape of Good Hope, Dam bk Johann B'n 4,000
3 River Plate, Braz. str Calderon 130
do do Rio Grande 320

Receipts averaged 3,274 bags per day during the first 6 days of the month, but since the 7th instant, when railroad communication was reestablished, the daily average has been 16,342 bags, making an average since the 1st instant of 8,305 bags per day

against 3,167 " in same period of April 1880
" 9,495 " " " 1879
" 4,911 " " " 1878
" 7,657 " " " 1877

We quote, per 10 kilos:
Washed..... Nominal
Superior..... \$2000-5800
Good first..... 4850-4850
Regular first..... 4840-4850
Ordinary first..... 3850-4850
Good second..... 38150-38400
Ordinary second..... 28500-28500

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:
p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.

Prime United States..... 5,400 55 1/2 12.05 cts.
Good "..... 4,850 50 1/2 10.97 "
Fair to good "..... 4,650 49 1/2 10.50 "
Fair "..... 4,550 47 1/2 10.38 "
Good Channel..... 4,150 44 1/2 9.58 "
Fair "..... 3,900 42 1/2 9.08 "
Low "..... 3,200 35 1/2 7.67 "

(f. o. l. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 % in sterling and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.

Flour.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been:
4,028 barrels per Cagla from Richmond.
3,735 " " Northern Star from Baltimore.
60 " " Lassell from Liverpool.
5,800 " " City of Rio from New York.
4,500 " " Grey Eagle from Baltimore.
18,123 barrels.

The sales since the same date amount to about the same quantity, leaving the stock unchanged at about 13,000 barrels.
We quote:

Gallego 20000-22 500
Haxall 22 500-23 000
Dunlop 22 500-23 000
O'Dance 20 500-21 000
McCance 21 500-22 000
Baltimore 19 500-20 000
St. Louis 20 500-21 500
Chili 17 000-18 000
River Plate 19 000-20 000

Market steady.
Pita Pine.—The arrivals consist of 260,068 feet per Aquit-nock, from Wilmington which have been sold on private terms.
The market continues very firm at 38000-40000 per dozen.
White Pine.—There have been no arrivals, market very firm at 126-125 per foot.
Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 34000-35000 per dozen.
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Market very firm. We quote 34500-35000 according to quality.

Kerosene.—The arrivals consist of 4,700 cases per Levante, from New York. The market remains quiet at 7500-7300 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.
Lard.—The market continues firm at
435-440 reis per lb. George
430-435 " " " Enkin
425-430 " " " New York

arrivals 150 kegs per City of Rio de Janeiro, from New York.
Kosin.—Remains unchanged at 7500-8000 per barrel.
No arrivals.
Turpentine.—Continues firm and prices have advanced to 580-600 reis per kilo.
No arrivals.

Beer.—Quotations:
Bass (Hiers & Bell) 7800-7800
Tennent 5 000-5 400
Guinness Stout 7 200-7 300
American 5 000-5 500
German sundry brands 5 000-7 000

Cement.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote:
English 6000-7500
German 6 000-6 800
Boulogne 7 500-8 000

arrivals 12,050 barrels per Castle Key, from London.
Codfish.—The arrivals consist of 1871 tubs per Oliveira e Cinco from Jersey.
Retail prices are 18500-20000 for cases and 25000-25500 per tubs.
Hay.—The arrivals have been
1,021 bales per Elinor Vernon from Campana
503 " " " Isabella from Rosario
493 " " " Holy from do

We quote no reis per kilo.
Bovs.—The market continues firm at 4500-2500 per bag. Arrivals 570 bags per Molly from Rosario.
Coal.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been:
1,781 tons per Astracana from Liverpool
1,147 " " " Sumnera from Greenock
2,908 " " " Frederica from Cardiff
2,806 " " " County of Haddington from Cardiff
656 " " " Sonralaya " do
654 " " " Rayfile " New Castle

heavily on order for consumers' account.
Holders of cargoes ask 26000-30000 per ton.

PORT OF SANTOS.

April 9th, 1881.
Coffee.—After our last report on the 2nd instant the market remained quiet until during the last few days when more activity set in. The sales during the week amount to 25,865 bags, the great part of which is for the United States. The prices paid were on the basis of 4500-4600 per 10 kilos for superiors.

Receipts in March averaged 3,665 bags per day and since the 1st instant the daily average has been 4,002 bags. Stock today is estimated 130,000 bags. The clearances have been:

April 6 Br str Tamar, Antw., Southampton 3,168
6 Gr str Berlin, Antw., Hamburg 8,565
6 " " Rio, Hamburg 1,804
9 Br bg Arctik, Lisbon f. o. 4,056

Loading:
Fr bk Dayader, Gibraltar f. o., 3,300
Br str Nansyth, New Orleans

Expected to load:
April 10 Fr str Belgrano, Havre, Antw.
10 Br str Lassell, New York.
Wilmington, Am bk Aqueduct, 357 tons; Ward; 57 ds; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.
15 Gr str Bahia, Hamburg.
19 Br str Minko, London, Antwerp.

Shipments of coffee in March 1881.
6 Gr str Hohenzollern, Antwerp, Ham'g, Bremen 9,940
9 Br str Thales, Antw., London, L'pool 6,242
9 Gr str Argentin, Hamburg 5,856
9 Br str Neva, Southampton 1,905
10 Fr str Henri IV, Havre, Antw., Bord'x 4,333
13 Br str Herschel, New York 4,578
15 Gr str Sakharov, Hamburg 5,802
19 Br str Colina, Havre, Antw., Hamburg 16,689
19 Fr str Ville de Santos, Havre 3,776
23 Br str Montpel, Southampton, Antwerp 10,919
23 Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg 12,042
28 Br str Humboldt, New York 10,074
31 Gr str Montevideo, Hamburg 6,631

River Plate and conswice. 1,102
Total. 85,585

The custom house returns for March were as follows:
From imports..... 250,805\$167
Despatch manimo..... 1,624 800
From exports..... 12,000 2600
Interior taxes..... 956 826
Extraordinary..... 1,294 742
Demolis..... 204 000
Emancipation fund..... 204 000
Total..... 468,339 788

PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

April 1st, 1881.
Quotations: Salted ox hides..... 195 rs. per lb.
Salted cow hides..... 150 "
Heavy dry hides..... 780-820 rs kilo
Light do..... 780-820 "
Kips do..... 840 "
Hair, mixed..... 840 "
Tallow in pipes..... 5800 p. 15 kilos
do in barrels..... 6500 "
Coals..... 268 per ton
Salt, Cadiz..... 8000s. per 40 lb's
Cape Verde..... 750 "
Flour, Trieste..... 238-248 p barrel
Haxall..... 238-248 "
Chilian..... 208 per bag

Exchange: London..... 100 ds 21 1/2
do private..... 21 1/2
Paris..... 100 " 450
Hamburg..... " 550
Rio de Jan..... " 3 1/2
Bahia..... " 4 1/2
Pernambuco..... " 3 1/2
Sovereigns..... 118 1/100.

Imports in March:
Flour.—7,300 bags per Gloubson, from Talechunou
775 " " Belnetta, from New York
8,700 " " Johanna Maria, from Valparaiso.
Salt.—94,940 alqueires from Cadiz, etc.
Sugar.—4,729 barrels and 8,330 cases per sundry vessels from Pernambuco and Bahia.
Coal.—21 tons from Liverpool
206 " " Swansea
200 " " Bahia
total 617 tons.

Shipment of hides from January 1st to March 31st.
Salted hides.
Europe U. States Europe U. States Total.
1881 49,372 " 54,824 123,644 227,840
1880 93,392 1,816 15,209 135,107 245,474
1879 139,795 9,307 49,408 101,787 291,277
1878 135,030 8,779 56,832 85,566 281,103
1877 75,242 1,563 386 117,400 191,633
1876 112,764 " 82,273 88,577 283,612

Vessels loading at Rio Grande.

Channel f. o.—Lorvas salted hides 4276
Do Brothers " "
Do Yauie " "
Do Isabella Hiden " "
Do Emulador " "
Do Annie Harris " "
Do May Flower " "
Do Argo " 457
Do Zodiak " 4276
Do Wopke " 4276
Do Thor " "
Do Mary Richmond " 357
Do Melite " 407
Do Eusebiana " 4276
Do Kinuarita " 407
Do Enuil " 376
Do Bluk Bouny " 407
New York.—Hewrick dry hides 1/2 cts.
Do Saca-Farin " "
Do Tennie Morton " "
Do Tanje " "
Boston.—Iduna " 1200
Vigo.—Cofrin " "

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

March 29th, 1881.
Cotton.—Is in good demand for Portugal and prices have continued firm at 480-520 reis per kilo. Entries are on a fair scale.
Sugar.—Is coming in slowly and prices continue firm at 120-125 reis per kilo.
Freights.—1/2 and 10 % and 20-25 and 10 %
Exchange.—Very firm at 21 1/2 qds. Takers are keeping lock for 2 1/2 %.
Discounts.—8 1/2 % " money somewhat tight.

The March receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows:
1881 1880
Sugar..... 297,958 bags 209,525 bags
Cotton..... 18,401 sacks 8,906 sacks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 4.
HAMBURG.—Am ship Laureus; 808 tons; Snow; 85 ds; in distress; bound for Hong-Kong.
WILMINGTON.—Am bk Aqueduct; 357 tons; Ward; 57 ds; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.
RICHMOND.—Nor bk Coga; 333 tons; Koldrup; 51 ds; flour to F. Clemente & Co.
JERSEY.—Br bk Oliveira e Cinco; 139 tons; Ricard; 75 ds; codfish to Hime Zenba e Silva.
ANTWERP.—Br lug Scotia; 151 tons; McHartane; 58 ds; rails to Dom Pedro II R. R.
CAMPAÑA.—Am lug Elinor Vernon; 570 tons; Coppe; 42 ds; hay to order.
LIVERPOOL.—Br bk Compadre; 800 tons; Duckworth; 104 ds; sundries to order.
D. AYRES.—Sp bg Pupilla; 119 tons; Curel; 10 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.
MONTREVIDE.—Sp bg Maria Angela; 239 tons; Maristany; 20 ds; jerked beef to S. Hime & Zenha.
PAYSANDU.—Sp smk Vera; 121 tons; Pilo; 29 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Sons.
WAGNER.—Sp smk Yaimila; 124 tons; Pagés; 33 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.
ROSARIO.—Br lug Isabella; 288 tons; Williams; 28 ds; hay to S. Romaguera hijos & Co.
SANTOS.—Port bk Hersilia; 360 tons; Pinto; 8 ds; ballast to J. J. dos Reis & Co.

APRIL 5.
BALTIMORE.—Br bk Northern Star; 327 tons; Worthly; 49 ds; flour to McCulloch Beecher & Co.
MELBOURNE.—Br ship Gatacrea; 1,335 tons; Kellach; 60 ds; sundries in distress; bound for Queenstown.
LAVRADA.—Br ship Astracana; 1,192 tons; Rice; 62 ds; coal to Gas Company.

B. AYRES.—Sp bg India; 160 tons; Pagés; 38 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

APRIL 7.
GREENOCK.—Br bk Summerlee; 805 tons; Wilson; 63 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.
ANTWERP.—Br bk Union; 365 tons; Rathkens; 50 ds; sundries to L. Laureys.

CARIFF.—Br bk Magua Charita; 1,066 tons; Mathews; 150 ds; sundries in distress; bound for Callao.
—Dan bk Frederic; 597 tons; Krohn; 53 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
—Br ship County of Haddington; 1,865 tons; Armons; 43 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.
NATAL.—Br bk Jean Renie; 198 tons; Hampton; 36 ds; ballast; in distress; bound for Guan.
ROSARIO.—Gr bk Wirtz; 290 tons; Wirtz; 19 ds; hay to W. de Chapeaurouge & Co.

APRIL 8.
CARIBBY.—Br bk Sumbabaya; 442 tons; Pestoris; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
N. CASTLE.—Russ bk Rafite; 522 tons; Laurell; 65 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
APRIL 9.
OPORTO.—Port lug Barra do Lago; 252 tons; Faia; 50 ds; Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

APRIL 11.
BALTIMORE.—Am bk Grey Eagle; 442 tons; Lucas; 32 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.
B. AYRES.—Sp bg Chile; 173 tons; Garriga; 16 ds; jerked beef to Jose Romaguera.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 5.
VALPARAISO.—Br bk Erminia; 641 tons; David; ballast.
APRIL 6.
MONTREVIDE.—Sp bg Cataluna; 151 tons; Sanjuan; ballast.

APRIL 7.
LISBON f. o.—Russ bg Cigana; 246 tons; Carl; coffee.
APRIL 9.
PENSACOLA.—Sw bk Emma; 714 tons; Bjarkman; ballast.
BAHIA.—Port bk Hersilia; 360 tons; Pinto; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO.—Br ship Algonquin; 1,257 tons; Richard; ball't.

APRIL 10.
LISBON f. o.—Gr lug Phillip Weyergerag; 194 tons; Branden-burg; coffee.
GIBRALTAR f. o.—Nor lug Hazard; 353 tons; Sommer; coffee.
GASPE.—Br bg Oliveira e Cinco; 141 tons; Briand; ballast.

APRIL 11.
C. OF GOOD HOPE.—Dan bk Johann Brodersee; 324 tons; Bossen; coffee.
PARANAGUA.—Sp smk Squasita; 218 tons; Bertran; ballast.

APRIL 12.
RANGON.—Br bk Napier; 1,17 tons; Dowd; ballast.
PENSACOLA.—Br bk C. P. Fayard; 798 tons; Puxley; ball't.
PENSACOLA.—Port lug Hezard; 194 tons; Santos; sundries.

—The British str. Warrior, on a voyage from Maceio to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Madeira with fire on board on the 6th ult. The fire was extinguished, 250 bales of cotton being damaged.

—The French packet Stengel, arrived at Pernambuco on the 4th inst. under sail, having broken her shaft the morning of the same day. She was towed by the Br str. Gienap to Bahia where she arrived on the 6th. and where provisional repairs will be made to enable the packet to reach this port. She will here receive a new shaft by the following packet of the same line. The Stengel will probably return home without calling at River Plate ports.

—The mate and five seamen of the Nor. brig Ategra, shipwrecked on the Lavadores reefs, Rio Grande do Norte, on the 24th of February, arrived at Pernambuco on the 26th ult. in the coasting steamer Espirito Santo. The Ategra was 75 days out from Barcelona for the River Plate with a cargo of wine, and went on the reefs with such loss as to go in pieces at once. The crew saved nothing but the clothing on their persons.

Vessels loading at Rio.

Lisbon f. o.—Sw lug Patria, 4,000 bags, 596
Do Blg bg Alorazan, 3,500, 596
Do Br lug Scotia, 4,000, 596
Marseilles.—Br lug Reinder, 6,500, 6700
Do Dutch schr Succes, 4,000, 6550
New York.—Br bk Ocean Beauty, 200
Baltimore.—Am bk New Light, 6,000
Port Elizabeth.—Gr schr Levant, 4,000, 6,800
Hampton Roads.—Nor bk Cagla, 4,000.

FRIGHTS: Sailing Vessels.

London..... 607
Liverpool..... 597
Antwerp..... 597
Hamburg..... 550
Havre..... fr. 90
Bordeaux..... fr. 60
Marseilles..... fr. 75
New York..... 60 cts.
New Orleans..... 70 cts.
Channel f. o. 476-507
Lisbon f. o. 207-257
Gibraltar f. o. 207-257
U. S. North..... 207-257
do South..... 207-257

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Liverpool, New York, Santos, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures to Santos, New York, etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Large table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, WHERE TO, CONSIGNEE. Lists various international shipping arrivals and destinations.

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.

C. McCulloch Beecher & Company Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA RIO DE JANEIRO

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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.

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From the Auxiliadora 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 there by the active forces of 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, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

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 abides 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, 1880.

THE RIO NEWS of July 12, 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 16, 1880.

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