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RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this rice for competition with those of European origin, has been many years aspecially of their business, and references to various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly writed,—will demonstrate the ungent of the property of the property

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS.

From the recently published Annaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto we extract the following notes on the gold product of 

Santa Barbara Gold Mining Co.
Pary mine.
Dom Pedro North d'El-Rei.
Morto de Santa Anna mine....
Companhia de Mineração Brazileira.
Italira mines
Gold from other sources melted in the
mint at Rio de Janeiro... 49,455 11,098

25,214 Total..... 508,820.6

This is equivalent to 1,824,486 grammes, of the value at par of 2,098,740\$. To this should be added the gold ex

tracted by individual miners which did not pass through the mint which as nearly as can be estimated would bring the total production up to 2,000,000 grammes more or less of the value of 2,300,000\$

From an interesting table of the production of gold in 1814 in the municipality of Ouro Preto we learn that there was at that time seventy-eight proprietors of mines of which forty-seven were in rock and twentysix in gravel. The gold extracted was 30,-8161/ oitavas (107,856 grammes) giving employment to 1,120 laborers, an average of 27 oitavas per annum for each laborer, Of this amount by far the larger part 25,-9433/4 oitavas was extracted by the irregular workers known as faiscadores. Of the regular mines, or washings, the most important produced 540 oitavas of gold from the work of 40 slaves. In the same territory in 1880 there were (excluding the mines of the English companies) four mines in operation employing 29 laborers. There are besides about 50 irregular miners or fascadores who only work at intervals. The production is about 7,000 oitavas, or an average of 88 oitavas per man.

The following remarks on these tables by Prof. Gorceix, director of the School of Mines, are applicable to other parts of Brazil.

"The rapid decrease in the production of gold might lead to a belief in the impoverishment of the veins with an increase in depth; this however does not seem probable in view of the constant richness of the veins at Morro Velho and Pary at the great depths to which these mines have been opened. It is more probable that mining operations were abandoned in consequence of the complete change in the economic conditions of labor. It is seen by the table that in 1814 the cost of labor was merely nominal, for Col. José Velloso do Carmo continued to work his mine although with a force of 34 slaves he only extracted 150 oitavas of gold per year, a product that at present would not pay the wages account for one month. Besides, at that time the mining was all more or less on the surface and could be followed with the primitive means then available. To-day, with increased depth, more complicated and expensive appliances are required which can only be undertaken by companies or capitalists."

As regards the mode of occurrence of the gold in this district, Prot. Gorceix says:

"The mines are in general more or less grouped along a north and south line, or more exactly along a line running northnorth-west by south-south-east. The gold occurs in veins or impregnating the rocks such as schists and itabirites [schistose iron ores] which are in contact with the veins. In the mountains extending from Ouro Preto to Taquiril the itabirite is less friable than is ordinarily the case; below it are the schists traversed by quartz veins with tourmalines which continue as far as Antonio Pereira. The gold impregnates certain clays derived from the decomposition of the schists and known by the miners under the name of bugres. The richness of these is very variable; in certain points they are extremely rich, in others poor.

The veins can be grouped according to two types : those that cut the beds as at Saragossa, and those that accompany the stratification and sinuosities of the beds and are known as bed-veins of which the veins at Pary and Passagem are examples. It would seem, however, that the ore deposits are not always in relation with the compact quartz veins as in the mines of Venda Nova, Antonio Pereira, and Saragossa.

By their aspect the veins can be divided into the two following divisions

1st. Those composed principally of quart with small quantities of iron and arsenical pyrites-gold visable to the naked eye; richness very variable, In the buchos where pyrites, and particularly the arsenical varieties abound, considerable deposits of gold are found which afterwards completely disap-This is seen in the veins of Saragossa, pear. São Miguel do Piracicaba and Buyê-yê near Venda do Campo.

and. Veins of more or less compact quartzite with abundance of quartz, iron and arsenical pyrites-gold not visible to the naked eye; appliances for mechanical preparation being necessary for its extrac-tion. The size of these veins is very variable; in places they are only two or three centimeters thick as in the Cantaga lo mine, near Ouro Preto; in other places, as at Morro Velho, Pary, and Passagem, they are many metres thick and are favorable for working on a large scale. Their richness is generally constant and the abundance of iron and arsenical pyrites lead me to consider these as the principal matrix of the gold in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto and probably in the rest of the province.

The itabirites consist of large masses of oligiste with quartz and oxide of manganese. They are at times compact and hard, when they are known by the name of iron-stone, or sandy and friable torming the jacuting to of the miners. The gold is found in small flakes disseminated in a very irregular manner through the mass; at times it is agglomerated in lines of extraordinary richness, at others it disappears leaving nothing to guide the miner in his search, unless it be the greater friability of the rock and the presence of small veins of lithomarge which generally accompany the richer parts of the beds:

#### SLIPSHOD JOURNALISM.

Our esteemed contemporary of the Cruzeiro has allowed an item to appear in his circ has allowed an item to appear in his Tradentes, columns involving grave charges against the tional hymn!

civilization of a neighboring country, on the authority of "a foreign journal," with such vague indication of locality, and entire evasion of date, as to suggest that it was inspired by a spirit of exhuberant hatred. rather than by a serious desire to record history. The following item is from his issue of the 6th inst.

A foreign newspaper states that in some of the prisons the United States, and especially at the prisons the United States, and especially at the Onandaga prison where a great many New York convicts of both sexes are sent, the prisoners are cruelly treated. Some of these unfortunates have their morths held open by means of some kind of an apparatus, while the jailors squirt streams of water into their faces in order to suffocate them. Both men and women have their hands and feet fastened to two separate trestles, thus leaving their bodies suspended and in terrible pains, while they are flogged with flexible ferules or leather thongs for the lightest offenses.

It is a rather serious business and lacks confirma-on. Perhaps it is only envy on the part of some

tion. Perhaps it is only ency.

of Mr. Bismarck's newspapers.

There are several villages named OnanUnited States. Neither of them however, boasts of a jail or place of incarceration of any kind. The treatment of prisoners as detailed is certainly barbarous, but we suspect it is an excerpt from one of Cooper's novels describing the treatment of prisoners by the once powerful tribe of Onandaga Indians, whose hunting grounds were in the present state of New York.

In republishing grave charges of this kind it is the duty of a journalist to indicate clearly the geographical location, the date of occurrence, and the authority or source of information. We do not, of course, purpose setting up the practice of the R10 News to such a veteran as the editor of the Cruzeiro, but simply reproduce the following items with such particulars of surroundings as to indicate the place, time, and authority, as a fair sample of the accepted practice in such cases. The items are from the Gazeta da Tarde of the 6th inst.

His majesty the Emperor did not have an occasion observe one of the beautiful aspects of Minas, of which the Bussola, a Juiz de Fóra paper, gives us

the following specimen.

"A black named José has presented himself to our police delegado in a deplorable condition. He says he belongs to João Evangelista, who lives at Pau Grande in this municipality. The sight of this poor slave, covered from head to foot with the deep gashes of his cruel treatment, is šickening. On one foot he wore a piece of iron, weighing six kilos six hundred grams. It took a skillful blacksmith several hours to remove this weight, and it is the general belief that it was welded on with a sledge while it was still hot. We did not expect to have to record facts of this kind in this municipality, and with wonder and sorrow that we write this

If the Emperor had remained at São João d'El Rei two days longer he might have witnessed another spectacle, mentioned by the Arauto de Minas.

we were passing- the guard house of the jail to-day (1st) a sad and horrifying sight attracted our attention. Around a female slave named Rosa were her three children of six, eight and ten years of age, all covered with blood, and having deep cuts on their throats, the mother also being in a similar condition. These gashes were all made by the mother, who, fearing that her owner was going to sell her, attempted to kill both berself and her children. She failed, however, in her desperate purpose, from the fact that the knife used by her not a sharp one."

These are a few episodes of the imperial festival prepared by the slaveholding planters of the land of Trradentes. The band will now perform the na-

#### SOME TRADE STATISTICS.

From the official returns of the United States bureau of statistics we gather the following statistics relative to the trade between the United States and the several Central and South American states for the years 1880

and 1879.			
una 10/3.	,	imports from	exports to
Mexico,	1880	\$16,325,417	\$7,869,864
,	1879	14,047,819	6,761,284
Central America		3,488,525	2,046,007
	1879	2,497,134	1,483,389
Cuba,	1880	69,149,775	13,056,225
	1879	64,202,441	13,185,893
Brazil,	1880	51,980,971	8,605,346
*	1879	39,385,638	8,194,370
	1878	42,972,036	8,686,704
Colombia,	1880	9,040,655	5,493,094
	1879	7,187,113	5,771,454
Venezuela,	1880	6,292,362	2.440,745
	1879	5,249,717	2,052,435
Arg. Republic,	1880	6,214.575	1,779,501
	1879	3,519,105	2,128,012
Peru,	1880	458,235	918,411
	1879	2,370,557	1,305,362
	1878	2,078,296	1,010,772
Chili,	1880	1,254,736	967,776
	1879	642,715	1,256,023
	1878	670,466	1,989,961
Br. Guiana,	1880	1,909,994	1,723,166
	1879	574, 125	1,786,181
South America,		83,094,652	23,456,275
	1879	60,951,817	23,763,303

81,208,662

31,435,000

28,972,258

1880

1879

West Indies.

It will be seen from these statistics that while the imports from Brazil over the two preceding years had considerably increased, the exports to Brazil were less than in 1878. although in excess of 1879. The trade with the Pacific states suffered largely from the war between Chili and Peru, the only increase being in the imports from Chili owing to the nitrate of soda trade passing from Peruvian to Chilian hands. Of the states mentioned the imports were increased from Mexico, the Central American states. Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Chili and British Guiana, and the exports were increased to Mexico, Central America, Brazil (over 1879) and Venezuela. The increase in imports from Mexico, Central America and Venezuela were due largely to the coffee trade.

Taking the aggregates it will be seen that while the imports from all South America have largely increased without any increase in the exports, both the import and export trade with the West Indies and the Central American states have largely increased Another surprising feature of this exhibit is the fact that both the import and export trade between the United States and the West Indies is larger than with all South America; and that the trade with Cuba exceeded that with Brazil in 1880 by \$17, 168,804 in imports, and \$4,450,879 in exports.

From these statistical results it will readily be seen that the trade of the United States with the West Indies, Mexico and Central America is of far greater importance than that with South America. It necessarily follows, therefore, that the more valuable markets near at hand will receive the chief attention of American capitalists and business men Out of this policy must grow such intimate commercial relations as will be mutually beneficial to both parties. The ultimate result will be such an encouragement to the sugar and coffee production of those countries as will enable them to fully supply the American market-a result all, the easier of accomplishment because these countries will take American products in direct exchange for their own. This is no mere possibility; it is now an acknowledged certainty. The importance of this result to Brazil is vital, and it is one which deserves immediate and thoughtful attention.

IT is computed that the total production of gold and silver in the world within historic times automats to £3,517,093,500 gold and £2,826,250 silver, making a total of £6,343,343,500 for both metals.

### DECLINE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE OF CANADA.

It would be difficult to find clearer examples of the injurious workings of protective tariffs than we have across the border. The Canadian shipping trade, which is one of the vital interests of the dominion and third in importance, has met with a set-back which, if not soon remedied, may prove fatal. We select this case in particular because of its close resemblance to our own position, in which the natural conditions are rather in our favor than otherwise. The protective experiment has only been of short duration in the dominion, but the facts have been none the less backward in developing themselves; and the defects are equally apparent in other interests, even if less felt. The navigation returns present some statistics that will explain themselves, when it is remembered that the year 1878 was under a revenue tariff only, the year 1879 partly so, and 1880 wholly under a protective tariff :

	1880.	1879. tons.	1878. tons.
Ships built		103,551	106,976
Ships registered		94,882	100,089
Ships sold	16,203	19,318	35,932

These figures show a decrease in tonnage built of 35 per cent. in two years and a decrease in tonnage sold of 55 per cent; a decline which cannot but be alarming to Canadians and must shortly receive serious attention if they wish to retain their position in the world's merchant marine, which in 1878 ranked fourth or fifth. But this is not all. There was a large loss in the proportion of foreign traffic carried in Canadian bottoms, as the following statement, compiled from the same source, shows:

	Canadian,	Foreign,	Per ct., Canadian.
1876	1,634,333	4,276,431	271/2
1877	1,897,094	5,747,728	281/2
1878	1,928,531	4,749,855	29
1879	1,735,310	4,352,240	281/2
18So	1,794,210	4,992,504	26.3

It is useless to ascribe this sudden decline in shipping to any other cause than the tariff. Previous to the enforcement of the tariff, there had always been a ready market and steady employment for Canadian vessels, which showed no interruption until unnatural influences were brought to bear handicapping the Canadians when competing with ships built and owned without such restrictions. The coincidence of the changes, again, is altogether too remarkable to admit of any other explanation than that the high cost of construction and maintenace resulting from the tariff made marine property no longer remunérative. The Canadians have been blinded by the wonderful accounts of the impetus given by the tariff to the cotton, sugar and other industries, and little publicity has been given its opposite effects. It is true that vigorous opposition is met in some quarters, particularly from a few of the most able journals, which may in time prove effectual; but ground has been lost that may never be regained. The ill effects are either silenced by popular sentiment and apparent successes, or explained away by false arguments. The next thing in order, if our dominion friends persist in their present policy, will be subsidies and bounties. An entering wedge has been made for the former, and the latter will soon follow in some shape, if no relief is found for shipbuilders. In the meantime, Canada is adding another to the already existing evidences of the tatality of the protective policy to the shipping trade. Our own ocean marine has already been well nigh annihilated by these prohibitions; the shipping of France has suffered so severely that the nation has to be heavily taxed to support it by bounties; and latest comes in Canada, with a surprisingly quick succession of

cause and effect, to complete the demonstration that a nation that seeks to exclude foreign commerce by that act excludes itself from the ocean carrying trade. -N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, March 24.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

The following is the official test of the resolutions submitted to the International Monetary Conference which opened at Paris on the 19th ult.:

1. Whereas bi-metallism, or the monetary sys

tem which consists in simultaneous coining quantity of gold and silver on the footing of a legal ratio between the weight of the monetary unit in gold and the weight of the same unit in silver, had always been practiced, and that only since a few years has it ceased to operate in any part of the world.

world.

 Whereas, during nearly a century the principal continental mints had coined at the legal ratio of 15½ all the quantities of gold and silver presented for coinage whereby alone, whatever the vicissitudes in the production of gold and the production of silver, the relative value of the two metals was necessarily fixed in the entire world at the par of 15½, nobody in any country agreeing to part with either gold or silver at a less advantageous ratio than that which it was known could be realized in Europe at the mints, which were bound at the rate of 15½ to convert into coin having legal currency without limit of amount all the metal they were asked to coin.

as Whereas, by this universal par of value be-tween gold and silver the monetary material of the entire world formed a single mass as homogeneous as if it had been composed of a single metal, but with this evident and very important superiority, that its paying power was much more stable than would have been the paying power of gold disjoin-ed from silver, or of silver disjoined from gold; and this because the greater or less stability of that paying power depends on the greater or less regularity of monetary production, because the produc-tion of gold is very irregular, also that of silver, while the joint production of the two methods valued at the legal ratio is quite sufficiently regular.

4. Whereas, the above mentioned universal par between the value of the two metals was of the greatest service to countries subject to mono-metallism, such as gold mono-metallic England and silver mono-metallic India, which countries, owing to that par, could mutually settle their pecuniary dealings with almost as much facility and certainty as if they had one and the same metal as common

5. Whereas, as soon as silver was no longer freely admitted to coinage by the states which had previously been bi-metallic the universal par of value between the two metals necessarily disaptive or though that disamourance peared; and inasmuch as through that disappearance the bi-metallic and homogeneous material possessed by the world was decomposed into two monometallic materials heterogeneous to each other—the material gold, the sole metal admitted to free coinage in Europe and America, and the material silver, the sole monetary metal in Asia, a two-fold mono-metallism, which has rendered the com-mercial and financial relations between the two halves of the world almost as complicated and hazardous as if the exchanges between them were

made by barter.

6. Whereas, moreover the states of the Contiment of Europe and the United States of America, while admitting gold alone to free coinage, are encumbered with coined silver, and the silver coins of one country cannot be converted into money in other countries unless in Asia, but then undergoing all the loss resulting from the difference between the ratio at which such silver has been coined with regard to gold and the much smaller ratio of gold realized on disposing of silver for an Asiatic destination now that the universal par no longer exists, a ratio which would become smaller and smaller if the offers for sale of silver happened to

be resumed and continued.
7. Whereas, it is, in fact, impossible to withdraw from circulation and get rid of the coined silver, not only because of the terrible fall which the Asiatic exchange would experience and of the enormous losses which would have to be borne, but also because of the immense void such withdrawal would leave behind it—a monetary void which could not be filled either with the present gold, which has already its use, or which the future gold, which has not yet issued from the mines in general -and that chaos extremely prejudicial to the interests of all nations, without a single exception, is solely attributable to monetary laws now in force in Europe and the United States, and cannot be put an end to except by reverting to bi metallism.

8. And, whereas, such reversion to bi-metallism

and the adoption of the ratio 15½ by a preponder-ating group of nations would have the immediate effect of re-establishing on a very solid basis the old universal par of value between the two metals, of enabling Europe without any loss to employ its

old silver crowns in paying America, and reciprocically of enabling the United States, when their balance of trade allows it, to pay Europe with silver from their mines; and, lastly, of making silver a universal money while retaining gold of the foot-ing of 15½ as European and American money.

Now, therefore, actuated by all these considerations, the American, French, etc., delegates have resolved by common accord to submit to the ratifi-cation of their respective governments the following

Article I. The United States of America, the French Republic, etc., form themselves into a Bi-metallic Union on the terms and conditions hereinafter stipulated.

Art. 2. The members of the Union shall admit gold and silver to mintage without any limitation of quentity and shall adopt the ratio of 1 to 15½ between the weight of pure metal contained in the monetary unit in gold and the weight of pure metal contained in the same unit in silver.

Art. 3. On condition of this ratio of 1 to 151/2 being always observed, each state shall remain free to preserve its monetary types—dollar, franc, pound sterling, mark—or to change them.

Art. 4. Any person shall be entitled to take any

Art. 4. Any person snatt occurred to take any quantity of gold or silver, either in ingots or in foreign coins, to the mints of any member of the Union for the purpose of getting it back in the shape of coin bearing the state mark: the thintage shall be gratuitous to the public; each member of the Union shall bear the expense of its mintage.

Art. 5. The mints of each state shall be bound to coin the metal brought by the public as speedily as possible and at the aforesaid ratio of 1 to 153/2 between gold specie and silver specie; the coin thus manufactured shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the metal or to his assigns; if the person bringing gold or silver requests immediate payment of the sum which would accrue to him after the interval of mintage, that payment shall be made to him, subject to a deduc-tion which shall not exceed two per thousand; the sum shall be handed over at the will of the paying party in gold or silver coin or in notes being legal tender and convertible at sight into metallic money.

Art. 6. The gold and silver money shall alike be legal tender to any amount in the state which shall have manufactured them.

have manufactured them.

Art. 7. In each state the government shall continue to issue as a monopoly the small change or tokens; it shall determine their quantity and quality, and shall fix the amount above which no person shall be bound to receive them in payment.

Art. S. The fact of issuing or allowing to be is-

sued paper money, convertible or otherwise, shall not relieve the state issuing it or allowing it to be issued from the above stipulated obligation of keeping its mints always open for the free mintage of the metals at the ratio of 1 to 15½.

rt 9. Gold and silver, whether in ingots or in

coin, shall be subject to no customs duty either on importation or exportation.

Art. 10. The reception of silver shall commence

at the same date in all the mints of the Union.

Art, 11. The present convention shall remain in force till the 1st of January, 1900. If a year before that date notice of its abrogation has not been given, it shall of full right be prolonged by tacit renewal it shall of full right be prolonged by tacit renewal till the 1st of January, 1910, and so on by periods of ten years until such notice of abrogation shall have been given a year prior to expiration of the current decemnial period; it being, however, understood that notice of abrogation given by states having in Europe less than 20 millions of inhabitants, or subject to the inconvertible paper money system, while releasing those states shall not prevent or interfere with the decemnial tacit renewal of the present convention between the other members of the Union. Union.

MANY Englishmen at home who have friends in Brazil are in receipt of letters complaining of the increased number of lotteries, which are chiefly got up in Rio de Janeiro. In addition to one of \$5,-000,000, and another of \$6,000,000 started at the close of last year, it is said that there is a multitude of small "swindles," which are being drawn throughout the onlying at the rate of one a day. It is held, and there certainly seems to be justice in the remark, that these continual lotteries serve greatly to impoverish the people, and where one or two by a lucky chance happen to find themselves in the lap of luxury, there are scores who are brought to ruin and degradation in their anxiety to gain a prize. Lotteries, as our readers are doubtless well aware, are prohibited in Great Britain, although twater, are promised in open Dritain, among they are very common on the continent of Europe, and, judging from the evils wrought by them in Brazil, it will be for the government to consider whether they should not be kept down to very narrow limits, even if they do not prohibit them altogether. — European Mail.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-An epidemic of typhus is raging at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul.

-The internal revenue receipts at Santos in April amounted to 87,094\$543.

-The receipts of the Bahia provincial treasury during the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to a total of 4,316,617\$510.

-The Rio Grande do Norte customs receipts in April amounted to 14,005\$855, against 16,280\$804 for the same month of last year.

- The April receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 938,327\$032, of the consulado 238,297\$405, and of the recebedoria 82,455\$585.

-The receipts of the Santos custom house for the ten months ending April 30 amounted to 5,158, 475\$526, against a total of 4,718,673\$707 for the same period of 1879-89.

—The April receipts of the São Paulo post office were 26,021\$270, of which 5,649\$510 were from the city office, and 20,371\$760 from all the other offices of the provinc

—The April receipts of the Bahia custom house were, general \$20,341\$382, provincial 68,226\$237; of the general recebelaria 108,69\$\$474; and of the provincial treasury 43,117\$099.

—There are still many fatal cases reported from Vassouras where a fever epidemic has been raging for some months past. One physician alone treated 140 cases between March 14 and April 30.

-The public debt of the province of Rio de Ja neiro is 15,423,580\$, a reduction of 349,920\$ during the year in which the provincial presidency was occupied by Counselor Gonzaga.

-The Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, says that over 200 prominent business firms in Germany have entered their names for space in the Brazilian and German exhibition to be held in that city this year.

-The Journal do Recife, of the 21st ult., is informed of the sale of four free children of slave mothers at Palmares, near Pernambuco, by a dealer named Manoel Tavares. The children were from seven to eight years of age.

-On the 5th at Tres Irmãos, near S. Antonio de Padua. Rio de Janeiro, a man named João Firmino was shot and killed by one Antonio Candido de Almeida. The body remained unburied over twentyfour hours after the murder.

-A physician of São Paulo, Dr. Ernesto Laneia is soliciting orders from the planters of that prov ince for Italian laborers. He proposes to go to Italy to secure the stipulated number of families Italy to secure the stipulated and to superintend their embarkation.

-Ceará has been recently visited by exceptio ally heavy rains. At Aracaty, on the 22nd ult., the Jaguaribe river overflowed its banks and inundated the streets of the town. The people were all driven into the upper floors of their houses.

-The Maranhão provincial assembly closed its places the receipts and expenditures for the year at 700,700\$. Among the measures adopted was one authorizing the construction of telephone lines between the various public departments.

-- The first practical test of the water mains of the new Cantareira works of São Paulo was made or the 5th inst. The test included 12 kilometers of pipes between the Cantareira and Ponte Grande. As but one break was made, the test may be considered as one of exceptional success.

-An assassination took place at Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the evening of the 5th inst., a well-known planter, Antonio Carlos Arantes, and his Santos. The latter had just bought a small piece of land near the plantation of Arantes. The cause of the crime is not yet known.

-An assassination took place near Barb s Geraes, on the 20th ult., in which the victim was Manoel José da Silva Santos, an old merchant in Rið de Janeiro. Sr. Santos had been in Ouro Preto on legal business since the beginning of Feb. ruary, and was on his way home at the time of his er. He was shot from an ambuscade, the murderer escaping undetected.

-On the 19th a young woman named Tulia Goncalves da Cunha was found drowned in a wel at Palma, near Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul. at Palma, near Arroto Grante, No Grinde de Sina A slave woman named Serafina being arrested on suspicion, confessed her guilt, and said that she committed the act because Tulia had treated her-self and children cruelly, whipping them every day. The slave woman is in jail at Jaguarão.

-The Gazela, of Porto Alegre, is informed that over fully illegal marriages have been celebrated in the colony of São Lourenço, Rio Grande, Ly an escrivão, the people believing that they have compiled with all formalities and are therefore legally partied. The irregular propositions of these controls. married. The irregular proceedings of these of crivaes seem to have extended all over the province their victims being numbered by hundreds. least that the government can now do is to d their acts legal and binding.

-Malarial fevers of a bad character are raging in the district of Cananéa, province of São Paulo

—São Paulo is now seeking notoriety for the number of murders committed within the province.

-During the first days of the month, two mer re killed at a little place in São Paulo, called Vargem Grande, in a quarrel about some bottles

-On the 7th inst. in the district of Santa Barbara São Paulo, one João Victorino dos Santos was she stabbed and killed by his father-in law, José Affon da Silva.

-Law 1,537, of the Pernambuco provincial as sembly, signed on the 22nd ult., appropriates the sum of 20,000\$ as a subsidy to Santa Isabel theatre for the present season.

-As a São Paulo police official was huntipg criminals with a military force on the 28th ult., he saw three inoffensive countrymen running toward the mountains. He at once gave chase, firing upon the men during the pursuit. The men succeeded in escaping, and the police sub-delegado enjoyed a

#### RAILROAD NOTES,

—The tramways of Santos carried 16,808 pas-sengers in March, and 15,670 in April.

—The March receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 141,095\$617, and the expenditures to 57,247\$706.

-The March receipts of the Paulista railway were 184,535\$200, and the expenditures 71,149\$820. This gives a total receipt for the quarter of 537,-179\$500, and a total expenditure of 199,916\$969, leaving a net balance of 337,262\$530.

-Work is progressing favorably on the D. Theresa Christina railway of Santa Catharina. The en-gineering corps has completed the location of 37 kilometers of line, executed about 15 kilometers of earthworks, and commenced the works of art.

-The treasury agency in London has notified the government of the deposit on the capital account of £59,970 in the National Provincial Bank of England and £6,281 in the house of Charles Hopkinson & Sons, by the Rio and Minas Railway Com

-In order to obtain data for studying the ques tion of freight transportation, the Engineer's Club of this city has issued a circular asking for minute information concerning the cost, extension, grades, curves, tariffs, etc., of all railways now in operation

-The March receipts of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway amounted to 16,901\$300, and the expenditures to 16,762\$810. The passengers carried were 549 first class and 2,497 second class. The freight traffic amounted to 1185.9 tons and 3,633 animals.

—The gross receipts of all the railways in England during the year 1830 amounted to a total of £52,347,896, an increase of £2,930,059 over the gross receipts of 1879. The net receipts of the same during the year were £26,208,306, an increase over the previous year of £852,299.

-By a telegram to the Brazilian minister London, of the 11th inst., the minister of agriculture states that the "Maceio a Villa da Imperatriz" railwry company is authorized to raise 60 per cent of its capital the first year, and 40 per cent, the second year. The road is to be completed in two years.

-According to the Precursor of Caravellas, o — According to the Preurso of Caravellas, of the 2nd inst., 150 kilometers of the "Caravellas a Minas Geraes" road are already surveyed. The work is being done in three sections. The road bed in the first section, the Caravellas end of the line, is completed for a distance of 15 kilometers Two vessels are now on their way out from Newport with steel rails for the line.

-The Bagé railway company was definitely or ganized in Paris on the 25th March under the title of "Compagnie Impériale du Chemin de Fer de Rio Grande dó Sul." Its capital is fixed at ten million oranne do sain a capacita of the board of directors is the Count de Mareuil, and the representative of the company in Brazil, M. Bonnasons. The Pacific steamer Magellan brought a part of the engineering

corps.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Engineers Club on the 2nd inst. it was resolved to appoint a standing committee of two members upon each of the following topics: 1, names and address ses of all members and subscribers of the club: 2, names and location of all professional and in-dustrial establishments in the empire; 3, list of notineers employed, with character of employment. by the government, and by private enterprises; 4, list of railway contracts made with the government during the year, with prices, estimates, specifica-tions and conditions; 5, list of railway contracts made with private enterprises during the year with prices, estimates, specifications and conditions; 6, shops and manufactories belonging to the government, their capital, motive power, production, per-

sonnel, administration, working expenses, and improvements during the year; 8, cooperative sugar and coffee factories (engenhos centraes), their capital, motive power, production, personnel and administration, and colonization and public lands; 9 public lands; 9 teamship enterprises, their capital, property, move ments, personnel, gross receipts, net receipts, ex-penses of running and administration; 10, mining enterprises, their nature, mode of extraction, production, capital, gross receipts, net receipts, operat ing expenses, and territory belonging to each; 11, state, railways, their guage and technical conditions, their projected, surveyed, and constructed extension, with extension under traffic, total and kilo metrical expenses, estimates of parts under con struction and those surveyed, gross and net receipt with expenditures other than operating expenses o parts under traffic, movements of freight and passengers, personnel of parts under traffic and under construction; 12, private railway enterprises, dates of concessions and decrees, and other matters similar to preceding topic; 13. provincial railways, same as two preceding topics, highways and canals their extension, capacity, capital, traffic, gross and net receipts, operating expenses, and adminis-tration; 14, rolling stock and permanent way of railways - the types used in Brazil, the types best adapted to Brazil, their cost and local tion of the best manufactories; 15 electric tele graphs, and industrial applications of electricity, lines established in and to Brazil, their extension, cost, personnel, property and administration, sta-tions established in the country, rates, improve-ments during the year, and new projects for lines which have been approved; 16, public works in the capital, work effected during the year, scale of prices and cost of the works, methods employed and estimates, organization of the service; 17, ports wharfs, docks and the improvement of rivers, works effected, projected and under construction, cost and administration of the works effected, estimates and administration of works under construction or jected; 18, drainage and public illumination in capital and in the provinces, description and cost of the works, improvements introduced during the year, projects approved and in execution, estimates and methods employed; 19, municipal works and suburban communication in the capital, works effected during the year, scale of prices, cost of the works and methods of execution, projects and their estimates, property, extension and traffic of city railways; 20, public and municipal works in the provinces, their description and cost, projects oved and in execution, their estimates systems; 21, legislation: laws, decrees and official orders dispatched during the year relative to public works and industries in general, an indication of the legislation of past year still in vigor relating to the same; 22, editing and publishing an annual, containing the above information, announcements, time tables, tariffs, etc.

#### PERNAMBUCO FINANCES.

According to a recently-published report the public debt of the province of Pernambuco on the 31st of December last amounted to a total 4.150,830\$465, besides a railway debt to the state of 2,594,317\$098. The character of the debt is as follows:

Funded debt: 40,000\$ 3,922,000\$ 8 per cent apolices... 3,962,000\$ ,, ... Floating debt: Diverse creditors.... 74,839\$465 Street-paving..... 46,000 00 68,000 000 188,8395465 4,150,839\$465

Railway debt: Provincial quota of 2 per cent. paid by general government on the capital of the "Recife and São Francisco" Railway Company, Limited, 1858 to 1880.....

Total debt..... 6,745,1568563 During the past year the provincial government succeeded in converting 8 per cent. apolics into new ones bearing 7 per cent. to the amount of 1,031,000\$, by which a large annual interest charge is saved. The ordinary revenues of the province, which were 1,821,752\$566 in 1870-71, were 2,896, 560\$547 in 1870-80.

2,594,3178098

THE export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil during the two months ending February 28 amounted to 31,339,100 yards, against 43,917,900 yards during the same period of last year,

THE total export of provisions, tallow and dairy products from the United States during the month of February amounted in value to \$14,727,671, against \$9,243,383 for the same mouth of la

A statement of India finances has been published at Calcutta. In 1879-80 it shows a deficit of £1, 183,000. But for the war expenditure there whave been a surplus of £4,607,000. The defic the year 1880-81 is estimated at £6,269,000.

DURING the ten months ending January 1st, the receipts of fish at New York aggregated 25,605, 524 pounds, besides 3,236,192 mackerel, 923,414 shad and 463,884 herrings.

THE number of immigrants arriving at New York during the quarter ending March 31 was 47.543, an increase of 12,868 over the corresponding period of last year.

A preliminary exhibit of the "wealth, debt and axation" of the state of New York has just been taxation" of the state of New York has just been completed by the United States census office. The "wealth" statistics place the valuation of real estate in 1880 at \$2,326,669,813 and personal property at \$352.469,320; total, \$2,679,139,133. The total local indebtedness, December 31, 1879, is placed at \$248,766.118 87; total amount of taxation, \$52,-

DURING the ten years ending 1870 the exports of wool from the British colony of New Zealand amounted to a total value of \$10,000,000, and for the ten years ending 1880 to a total value of £28,

THE Colony trade returns show that the 1880 imports amounted to £7,648,863, against £7,080,-229 in 1879, and the exports, exclusive of diamonds, to  $\pounds$ 4, 268,710, against  $\pounds$ 3,664,735, a flattering increase in both instances. The export of diamonds amounted to £3,685,000 in 1879, and will exceed that sum in 1880.

THE February export of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to a total value of £16,835,550, an increase of two per cent, over the exports of February 1880. The imports for the same month were valued at £36,646,270, an increase of 10.2 per cent. The chief article both of crease of 10.2 per cent. import and export was cotton, the raw cotton receipts being valued at  $\angle 6.483.283$ , and the export of cotton piece goods at  $\angle 4.756.888$ , an increase over 1880 in both cases.

THE economic transactions of the United States during the four years administration of President Hayes, ending March 1, 1881, show the following

1.427, 317, 202 3,048,488,808 113,446,283 2,166,642,032 243,492,769 914,500,000 1,713,022,800 Production of corn, ,, Production of pig-iron, tons Production of coal, , 241,448,166 ,, .....

THE financial transactions of the United States treasury during the administration of President Hayes, or the four years ending March 1,1881, show some remarkable results. The total receipts of the government during this period amounted to \$1,192, 551,107.24, and the total expenditures to \$990,755, 706.93, showing a surplus of \$201,795,400.31. The total reduction of the public debt was \$208,824, 730.27, or an average of \$4,350,513.13 per month. The total debt on March 1, 1877, was \$2,088,781,143.04 and on March 1,1881, it was it was \$1,879,956,412.77. The annual interest charge was reduced from \$94,403,645.50 in 1877, to \$76,845,937.50 in 1881, or a reduction in the anmual interest charge of \$17,557,708.

HEAVY taxes are declared to be a cause of em igration from parts of the German empire. Such was the declaration on Wednesday night of a Polish deputy in the Reichstag. He said that 12,300 persons left his province last year for this cause alone; and a socialist deputy followed him with the contention that popular discontent was not so much due to political as to economic grievances. Be this as it may the immigration that soars up to 4,000 arrivals at one port in one day—the latest experience of New York—indicates very grave changes in the relative population and resources of the European and American continents. We only hope our new friends -to all of whom we extend a hearty wel-come—will be led to seek in no sense to avenge the wrongs they suffered in one society and under one government through either a wilful or a mistaken judgment of a society and government that are so widely different.—A. V. Evening Post, March

IN 1842, when Sir Robert Peel reimposed the income tax, no fewer than eleven hundred and sixty-three articles of import were subject to customs, duties. Such articles are now about twenty in number, and none of them of any great impor-tance except tea, tobacco, and wine and spirits: this, as far as the revenue from the customs is con cerned, is coming very dangerously near to the policy of putting all our eggs into one basket.—.St. James Gazette, London.

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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

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JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1881.

WE give on another page a diagram showing the fluctuations in exchange in this market since and including the year 1851. For this purpose the bank rates on London are used, the irregular line across the diagram showing the general course of exchange. The value of these diagrams lies in the facility which they offer for a general knowledge of exchange fluctuations and as a ready reference for any given year. The diagram has been prepared with great care from the excellent annual reports of the secretary of the Commercial Association of this city

On the 10th inst, the sale at auction of a lot of damaged flour was to have taken place at one of the trapiches of this city. This was no new thing in this city, as such sales have been thus far permitted without question by the health authorities. The new president of the board of health, however, took a different view of the practice, and at once sent a commission to examine the flour and report upon its fitness as an article of food. The result was a report declaring the flour to be unfit for food, and its sale was at once embargoed. This act is one which merits the highest praise The new president of the board of health clearly recognizes the great prejudice to public health which arises from the sale of damaged articles of food, and his prompt action in suppressing the practice is not only deserving of commendation, but it should receive the heartiest encouragement. With such a beginning we shall hope to see the many nuisances which afflict this city rigidly suppressed, and practical measures of sanitary referm introduced as preventives against the epidemics which have done so much to injure the reputation of this port.

OUR Brazilian friends who are advocating the system of protection as a means for building up native industries and developing the merchant marine of the empire, will do wel to carefully study the experience which the dominion of Canada is now acquiring. The results of protection in the United States and its disastrous influence on American shipping are already well known. The ef forts which France is making to counterbalance the evils of protection by an unparalleled system of bounties is a part of the history of to-day. And now comes the statistical proofs, which we reproduce in another column, of the disasters befalling the dominion of Canada through that same

results an importance which can be found in no other country to-day, for the simple reason that the cause and effect are brough so near together and are so little influenced by the multitude of side issues which serve to confuse the question in other countries. It is a subject of the most vital interest to Brazil, and we trust that these results in Canada will not be lost upon those who are now striving to extend this false and pernicious system to every possible industry that can be established in the empire.

We take great pleasure in recording the appearance of a new periodical devoted to scientific subjects and belonging to a class represented hitherto only by the semi-occasional Archines do Museu Nacional and the Revista do Instituto Polytechnico. The new journal, entitled Annaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto, appears in magazine form of 169 pages, and is edited by Prof. Henrique Gorceix, the able director of the school of which it is the organ. It will be issued as often as the funds of the school and the support it receives from the public will permit. Its admirable motto, cum mente et malleo. is accentuated by the following words in the preface: "The time for frivolous discus sions on words and theories, simple speculations left to us by the middle ages and which the old world has long since abandoned, has passed. We must study facts, observe phenonoma. To teach a science of words composed of theories, without doubt very ingenious and pretty, but theories which only the masters have a right to present at the end of their career as the resumé of a whole life of work, observation and experiment, is to deceive the youth of the land and set it upon the wrong track with great detriment to the public good. It is certainly interesting to discuss the origin of rocks and formations, but we must first acquire a knowledge of them, and this can only be done by studying them with hammer and mind : cum mente et malleo." How faithfully this programme is carried out by Prof. Gorceix not only in his own investigations but also in his instruction to his pupils, can be seen by the perusal of the various mentoirs in the Annaes of which we give extracts in another column. We congratulate Brazil on the possession of a thoroughly practical school of science and congratulate Prof. Gorceix on the substantial proofs presented in this publication of his success in his difficult mission in building up such a school in the heart of the empire, on the brilliant results of his own investigations and most of all on the solid results of his instruction

On the 2nd of June next, according to an announcement of the jurz de orphãos of Valença, the following native Africans will be sold at public auction:

Aflonso, 44 years; Camillo, 45 yrs; Cypriano, 47 yrs; Daniel, 52 yrs; Domingos, Angola, 45 yrs; Domingos, Mina, 46 yrs; Januario, 44 yrs; Lauriano, 43 yrs; Marcellino, 43 yrs; Narciso, 45 yrs; Nicolão, 47 yrs; Prudencio, 47 yrs; Maria, 53 yrs; Ignacio, 47 yrs; Faustina, 44 yrs; Joaquim Baptista, 42 yrs; Juliana, 50 yrs; Ludgero (son of Juliana). 42 yrs; Juliana, 50 yrs; Ludgero (son of Juliana), 17 yrs; Diogo, 45 yrs; Rosaura, 49 yrs; Carolino (son of Rosaura) 23 yrs; Firmino, ditto, 20 yrs; Victorino, ditto, 17 yrs; Alexandra, ditto, 15 yrs; Felisherta, (daughter of Rosaura), 12 yrs.—man25 in .

We do not publish this list with any hope of preventing this scandalous sale, nor of awakening the government to the plain illegality of these practices. The open and advertised sale of Africans imported since the anti-slave trade act of 1831 is no new thing; it has been practiced throughout the whole empire under the supervision of government officials every year since that act was passed. Within the past two years, since the advent of the new abolition movethe dominion of Canada through that same pernicious system. The recent adoption of protective tariffs in Canada gives to these of the repeated protests have been made ufactures" until the inauguration of the the retoric of Carvalho and the I present scheme. The Conde d'Eu is in gear of Troylo, let tyrants tremble!

papers, but to the authorities themselves. In common with one or two daily journals of this city we have given full publicity to the sales, and have pointed out the un-answerable proofs of illegal enslavement afforded by the bills of sale signed by the government officials themselves. All this, however, has been to no purpose. These illegal sales have been continued openly. and have been advertised in the most prom inent newspaper of this city. Not only this, but the open sale of free children has been practiced without one effort at repression. We repeat, we do not call attention to this with a hope of checking the practice. Under existing conditions the only hope of the abolition cause here lies in the creation of so powerful an anti-slavery sentiment both here and abroad, that the government will be literally driven into enforcing its laws against these illegal practices, and in favor of the There is still a prevailing impression that the government is doing something toward the emancipation of slaves in Brazil; it is full time that that impression should be corrected. It can not be said that the authorization of sales of free Africans and free children, and the continued enslavement of Indians are genuine abolition measures.

THE American permanent exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, recently opened for business, consists of an immense warehouse, designed for the sale of the manufactures and products of the United States from samples. It is sanctioned by the Brazilian government, and is conducted under the auspices of the Philanthropic and Mutual Protection Society of Rio de Janeiro, which has been hitherto active in encouraging the introduction of American manufac tures in Brazil, and which has for its president Count d'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor, and for directors wealthy and influential Brazilians. The buildings consist of a large hall for manufactured goods and a number of smaller structures for machin-ery and heavy articles. Goods are carried free of charge in chartered vessels. The exhibitor who ends goods from the interior will have to pay all reight charges to the vessel's side, which will be added to the cost of the articles and collected and remitted by the society, with a deduction of five per cent, commission when sold,—The American per cent, commission Exporter for March.

With all due respect for the unconquerable credulity of our estimable contemporary, we beg leave to call attention once more to a few manifest errors in the above announcement. The positive character of the statements would seem to finally solve all doubts and to leave no room either for question or uncertainty, but in the interests of the numerous "flies" who are here tempted to enter the "parlor" of this visionary exhibition, it is barely possible that something of importance may yet be said. To those who have resolved to swallow any and all statements about this absurd enterprise we have nothing to say, for it is evident that nothing less than a literal "skinning" will ever quicken their wits as to its real character. To those, however, who are in doubt as to the enterprise and who are desirous of knowing the facts, we have just this much to say. The "recently opened" character of this much advertised scheme refers principally to subscription lists. The "immense warehouse" is yet one of those unsubstantial structures built of drawing paper and India ink. "It is sanctioned by the Brazilian government," is nothing more than a general permission to admit exhibits free of duty; the American exhibition, as such, has no special privileges, nor sanction. The "Philanthropic and Mutual Protection Society, which has been hitherto active in encouraging the introduction of American manufactures in Brazil," was organized as a benevolent society during the Ceard famine and had nothing to do with exhibition enterprises until the "national exposition of 1878;" it has had nothing whatever to do with the "introduction of American man-

Europe, where he went before this scheme started; there is no evidence that he knows anything about it, or cares for it; nor that his acting the part of figure-head to it will add one single grain of probability to its success as a business enterprise. The "buildings, " including both the "large hall" and the "number of smaller structures," are as yet invisible to mortal eyes, as they are still lodged in the fertile brain of the resident director; the only warehouse at present vawning for American manufactures is presided over by a few customs officials, who have formed the unpleasant habit of charging something for storage. The carriage of goods in chartered vessels "free gratis for nothing" can not be disputed; no vessel so chartered has yet arrived. The costs of freight, etc., in the States do notconcern us. In a word, we can say that the "permanent American exhibition" has not yet emerged from an embryo state, and that it requires a few little things, such as money, buildings, organization, support, etc., etc., before it can be considered a business reality. We are heartily in favor of an exhibition, pure and simple; but an enterprise which attempts so much, even in the matter of advertising, and accomplishes so little, is certainly not the one which can be heartily recommended to the public at large.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

-The American packet City of Pará left New York for Brazilian ports on the 5th inst.

—It is reported, by way of London, that the treaty of commerce between Brazil and China has been ratified at Pekin.

—The minister of empire dispatched orders in

February last to the juizes throughout the empire fo the rendering of reports on the recent electoral registry.

registry.

—According to the report of the board of health there were 430 deaths in this city during the last half of April. The number of deaths from yellow

-Now that cool weather has returned. Dr. Fort has also returned. We shall probably soon hear again of that infallible preventive of yellow fever— Dr. Fort's muzzle.

—The Emperor gave audience to the new Chilian and Uruguayan ministers, Don Demetrio Lastarria and Don Matéo Magarinos Cervantes, on the 7th

. The latter comes on a special mission.

A fight occurred on the 7th inst. on the French packet Poilau between a part of her crew and some stevedores. Several persons received light wounds. The chief of police at once ordered an inquiry.

The chief of police at once orugina and the —Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, president of the Brazilian anti-slavery society, arrived from Europe on the 9th inst. A banquet was given to him by the society last evening, the 14th.

—In an official order of the 9th inst. the minister

of empire directed the suspension of all regulations at this port with reference to the internment of immigranta.

-The latest novelty is a plan for a floating m to be located near the present market. As the present establishment meets all existing demar there would seem to be but slight occasion for

The Emperor visited the Pedregulho reservoir on the 5th inst. in company with the minister of agriculture, and various other prominent personages. The depth of water in the reservoir was three

-It is announced that the minister of finance has authorized the customs inspector to lease the Mauá trapiche for the purposes of shipping coffee. It is believed that many benefits will arise from this

—In compliance with the recently adopted city by-law, forbidding the passage of vehicles through the Ouvidor, the fixed of the Sacamento parish, Joaquim Antunes Lopes, has imposed a fine upon Emperor for driving through that street on the inst. The fiscal informed the steward of the 6th inst. inst. The justal informed the steward of the serial household that the hy-law made no exception favor of the Emperor, and that the fine is ten milreis.

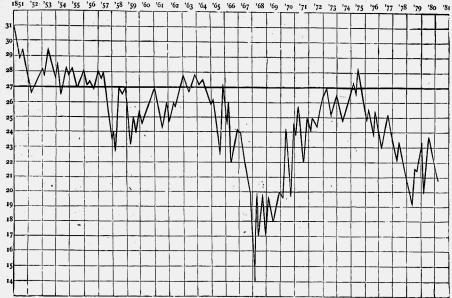
The friends of liberty, throughout the w civilized and uncivilized world, will be pleased to learn that the popular tribune, Dr. Lopes Trovão, was the subject of a popular manifestation on the 8th inst., in which he was presented with a liberty 8th inst., in which he was presented with a liberty cap embroidered with gold, and a crown of laurels. The presentation speech was made by that other eminent tribune, Dr. Alberto de Carvalho. Before the rhetoric of Carvalho and the Phrygian head

#### A DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE IN THE MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO SINCE THE YEAR 1851.

Rates are indicated by the horizontal lines, years by spaces between the vertical lines.

The par value of the mil reis being 27 d, that line is drawn heavier than the others.



-The annual courses of lectures at the national museum were opened on the 9th inst.

—The duplex system of telegraphy has at last been discovered in the telegraph department. It's a new discovery, of course!

—The receipts of the government telegraph department during the six months ending December 31 last amounted to 453.295\$526. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1879-80 were 793.982\$-247.

-On the 10th inst, the treasurer of the Savings Bank and the Monte Soccorro of this city, João Ribeiro do Amaral, disappeared from the city, leaving a deficition the cash box of 13,020\$2222. This deficit will probably be greatly increased by an examination of the books of the two institutions. It is thought that he has gone to the River Plate.

-In response to a complaint that a juiz de direito of this city refused an electoral certificate to a merchant of this city, the juiz replies that the ap-plicant presented proofs of his income at the time of application for registry instead of the income of four months previous, as required by law. The four months previous, as required by law. The merchant failing to correct the error, he refused the

-By an imperial decree of the 7th inst., No. —By an imperial decree of the 7th inst., No. 8,070, the government concedes a ten years privilege to Morris N. Kohn for improvements in a telephone of his own invention, to known as the 'portable caligraphic telephone.' All you have to do is to talk to the machine, put it in your pocket (portable), and then carry it around to the individual with whom you wish to communicate.

-The sale of a lot damaged River Plate flour at auction at the Silvino trapiche, Ruæ da Saude, auction at the Sivino Inspirate, Nate and Sauke, which was to have taken place on 10th inst. has been embargoed by the president of the board of health, and the case has been referred to the minister of empire. The flour was examined by a medical commission, composed of Drs. Souza Lima and Borges da Costa, who pronounced it unfit for

-By an official circular to the presidents of provinces, under date of May 6th, the minister of agriculture announces the decision of the council of state to the effect that telephone lines have the same general character as telegraph lines, and are there-fore under the exclusive control of the state. The tore under the exclusive control of the state. The government has the right, however, to concede their private use in any locality. The decission is based upon the recent action of the British government in declaring private telephone lines an infringement upon the rights of the state.

upon the rights of the state.

—In reply to a petition of Dr. Francisco Teixeira de Magalhāes asking the revocation of the decree of February 21,1880, declaring the privilege of the Copacabano tramway lapsed, or, in case of refusal, for an indenmity of 4,000,000 for prejudices caused by acts of government, the minister of agriculture has refused to consider the question on the grounds the the company, folial not not the read into out that the company failed to put the road into opt eration within the time specified. The governmen-refuses either to revoke its decree against the line, or to consider the question of indemnity.

-A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 12th inst. announces the suspension of quarantine regulations on vessels arriving from Brazil.

—On the 1st ult. the minister of justice repeated his demands upon the presidents of Pará and Amazonas for information respecting the enslavement of Indians on the Amazon. It is to be hoped that the control of the co the demand was sufficiently imperative to wake up the authorities in those two provinces to the enor-mity of the crime which is daily practiced with their full knowledge and permission.

#### COMMERCIAL

				Maj	14th, 1881
Par	valne do	of the Bra	azilian mil rei	s (τ\$000), gold do in U. S.	27 d.
	do	do		4 per £r. stg.	54 45 cents.
	do	\$1,00 (U	. S. coin) in	Brazilian gold.	1\$837
	do	of £	. stg. in Bra	zitian gold	8\$880
Ban	k rate	of exchang	e on Londo	n to-day	21 d

#### EXCHANGE.

May 6.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks and the market was inactive, small transactions being effected in private paper at 21d. on London, 45 σ α 451 on France and 55 σ α 65 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$500 cath.

May 7.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged but there was next to no business as usual there was next to no business as usual on the day before the departure of the mail. Some small transactions in private paper at 21 on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$530 cash.

May 9.—The market was firm but inactive with only some small transactions on London at 22 private and on France at 445 bank. The rates affixed by the banks were the same as yesterday. Severeigns sold at 11\$460 cash.

May 10.—There was no alteration in the tone of the market nor in the rates of the banks. Small business in private paper on London at 214 211/4. Sovereigns sold at 11\$460 cash.

cash.

May 11...The banks raised their rates to-day to 20% on London, 454 a 455 on Paris, 564 on Hamburg, 2\$1000 on New York and 256 a 259 %, on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21, 21% and 21 grif on London and 448 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$420 cash.

France. Sovereigns soon at 119420 cash.
May 12.—"Vestady's rates were maintained to-day up to 1 p.
m. when they were raised to 21 d. on London, 452 and 453
on Paris, 560 on Hamburg, 2530 on New York and 254 a
55797, on Portugal. Small transactions in private paper on
London at 21 316 a 21 K. Sovereigns 11\$440 sellers, 11\$300 buyers.

buyers.

May 13....Themarket continued very firm though not active, the banks maintaining the following rates: 21 d on London, 45 ton Parisk, 46 on Hamburg, 35% on New York and 254 a 257 %, on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21 37 fa 21 ½ on London and 44 fa 451 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11 \$300 for the 1814 inst.

—The National Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. or ro\$000 per share for the six months ending in February last.

—The treasury is now redeeming the national treasury notes of 20\$ of the "6" estampa." The discount of 10 per cent. begins on the sst of January, 1882.

...Up to the 30th of June next the government will exchange its 100\$ treasury notes of the "4" estampa" at par. On the 1st of July a discount of 10 per cent. will begin.

#### BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30, 1881. ASSETS.

Bitts discounted: 

	Thus with two resident endersers	11,977,799 881
	,, ,, one resident endorser besides others	3,973,702 355
	Bills secured by collaterals:	
	By commercial documents	164,300 000
	By Government bands and shares	328,981 000
	Securities in liquidation	4,372,131 854
	Sundnes, balances of various accounts	3,976,552 769
	Bills receivable	1,063,179 130
	National Treasury account current	9,564,284 636
	Mortgage Department;	
	Capital account	75 400 500 005
	Supplemental loan	25,439,123 925 2,191,123 340
	Accounts Current, guaranteed;	2,191,123 340
ı	Sundry loansLoans to Provincial governments	11,078,243 244
ı	Loans to Provincial governments	676,308 402
ı	Real Estate	2,816,971 405
ı	Government Bonds:	
ı	General, 6,% interest, of nominal value	
ı	5,705,500\$000	5,675,807 980
ı	5,705,500\$000 Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value	
ł	15,000,000\$000 360 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	14,561,443 290
Į	300 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	_
١	way Co	180,000 000
ì	3,392 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de	1,458,000 000
ł	Quissaman company	640,521 000
ł	165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	040,521 000
۱	pos company	41,250 000
ı	Cash	8,477,960 975
ı	São Paulo Branch:	-117779 975
ŀ	Capital account	800,000 000
ı	Account notes in circulation	106,780 000
ı	Amount current	3,307,965 699
ı		3,307,905 099
ı	Mortgages :	
ı	Rural, at long dates	23,252,990 680
ı	short	5,850,088 704
ı	City, at long dates	1,502,282 970
ı	,, ,, short ,,,	336,754 080

Accounts in liquidation..... Cash account: ،62,884,038 856 LIABILITIES. Commercial Department;

| Commercial Department | Comm Mortgage Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department 25,439,123 925
Supplemental loan do. 2,101,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation. 3,347,600 ooc Accounts current 103,760 706

F. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, May 2, 1881.

\*\*José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

Eduardo Braga, Chief. Accountant.

#### BANK STATEMENT

portion 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 April 30th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural. Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco Commercio. Banco Commercial. English Bank. New London & Brazilian Bank. Total.	29.712	8.770	29 52
	12.394	1.429	11 53
	4.101	427	10 41
	1.392	242	17 39
	5.390	2.452	45 49
	6.067	708	11 67
	2.024	1.076	53 16

iew Lo	ndon & Brazilian Bank	6 067	1.076	11.67 53 16
	Total	61.080	15.104	24 73
			· <del>-</del>	
	SALRS OF STOCKS A	ND SHAR	ES.	
N	lay 3.			
4 65	Six per cent apolices do (outs National Loan 1868		1	,057 000
05 7,5∞\$	National Loan 1868	sale)	1	,060 000
10	National Loan of 1879	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	,190 000 111 %
135	do (outs Provincial apolices	sale)		112 %
60	Banco do Brazil	••••••		99 % 182 000
100	Banco do Brazil			200 000
30	Navegação Brazileira	••••••		200 000
25	Navegação Brazileira do Paulista	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		92 000
50 100	Seguros Integridade Macahé e Campos Sorocabana debentures of			62 000
45	Sorocabana debentures of	100 \$(ou	ts. sale)	65 000 67½ %
h	fay 4.			-7/2 70
4 28	Six per cent apolices	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,058 000
	uo	<b></b>	1	,059 000
155	do National loan 1868			,059 000 ,060 000
40	Banco do Brazil	······		280 000
25 73	Banco do Brazil			210 000
73	do (outside	sale)	•••••	208 000
820	Navegação Nacional			209 000
63 20	Navegação Brazileira do Petropolis R. R Carris Villa Isabel do (outs. sale) Seguros Integridade Banco Predial hypoth n	••••••		200 000 209 500 210 000
300	Petropolis R. R	•••••••		210 000 250 000
. 52 . 62	Carris Villa Isabel			193 000
22	do (outs. sale) Seguros Integridade Banco Predial hypoth. n. Leopoldina R. R. debent		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	190 000
175				62 000 75½ %
100		итеѕ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	212 000
N	lay 5.			
9	Six per cent apolices (out	side sale)	1	,060 000
50 1395	Banco do Brazil Navegação Nacional			282 000
41	Navegação Brazileira	••••••		200 000 210 000
78	Carris Villa Isabel do (outside s Carris S, Christovão do Banco do Brazil hypoth. Banco Predial hyp. nates			194 000
34 30	Carris S. Christovão do	ale)		193 000 385 000
58	Banco do Brazil hypoth.	notes (50	)	01.01
121	Banço Predial hyp. notes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		751/2 °/c 751/2 °/u
	1ay 6.	••••••		75% %
27				
4	do of 2	out.sale). co		1,0 <b>60</b> 000
125	Banco do Brazil			283 500
40 50	Banco do Brazil (outside Banco Industrial	sale)		281 000
2129	Six per cent apolices (17 do of 2 Banco do Brazil			230 000 200 000
200		*******		202 000
200	do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		204 000 206 000
95	Navegação Brazileira Macahé e Campos R. R			215 000
21	Architectonica	•••••	•••••	65 000
100	Architectonica	••••••		81 000 68 000
100	Leonoldina P. P. atti-	g		25 000
98 98				212 <b>000</b> 70 °/a
100	do (out	. sale)		68 %
10 27	do (outs Banco do Brazil hypoth. r Banco Predial, hyp. notes.	otes (5c.)	•••••	93 % 75½ %
	fay 7.			1372 70
27	Six per cent apolices			4 -
7	do Bynco do Brazil (30 outs.			1,060 000
113	Bynco do Brazil (30 outs.	sale)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	283 000
13	do do Commercio Carruagens Fluminenses			209 009
100	Carris S. Christovão Carris Villa Isabel		• • • • • • •	170 000 390 000 195 000
138 25	Carris Villa Isabel		•••••	195 000
150	Navgação Nacional	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		138 000 206 000
50 80	do Brazileira			216 900
800	Banco do Brazil hypoth	100\$) . notes (se)		70 % 91 %
20	Carris vitta Isabel Seguros Fidelidade. Navgação Nacional do Brazileira Sorocabana debentures (of Banco do Brazil hypoth Economia (outs. sale)	(50)		20 000
N	Ia <b>y</b> 9.			
10				1.060 000
2	Six per cent apolices do of \$	5000		1,055 000

	<b>7</b>	
10	Six per cent apolices	
2	do of \$5000 1,055 000	
t	do do 1,060 000	
ю\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$ at par	
40	Banco do Brazil	
38	Banco Industrial 230 000	
88	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (13c) 931/2 %	
6	Seguros Argos Fluminense (outs. sale) 440 000	
N	fay 10.	
15	Six per cent apolices	
5	National Loan 1868 1,190 000	

•		1,190 000
0	do	1,200 000
6	Banco Rural	250 000
6	Banco do Commercio	210 000
2	Banco Industrial	220 000
2	Banco Mercantil de Santos	209 000
0	Petropolis R. R	250 000
0	Leopoldina R.R	320 000
0	Carangola R. R.	208 000
2	Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$ (outs, sale)	70 %
0	Previdente Insurance do	13 000
3	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	91 %
0	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	76 %

6		
May		
	per cent apolices	1,065 000
	ional Loan of 1879	112 %
3-	do 1868 (outs. s.)	1,194 000
5 Pon	co Mercantil de Santos	211 000
75 Ban 100 Bar	ico do Commercio	210 000
50 Seg	uros Integridade	62 000
31 Seg	uros Confiança (outs. sale)	40 000
125 Nav	vegação Brazileira	222 000
20 Car	ris Urbanos	246 500
24 Mas	cahé e Campos obligations	80 º/0
20 Lec	poldina R. R. obligatios	212 000
so Sor	ocabana debentures of 100\$	70 °/ii
16 Car	ris Urbanos deb. (outs, sale)	90 °70
61 Bar	nco do Brazil hypoth, notes (13c)	941/2 70
May	12.	
25 Six	per cent apolices	1,065 000
100 All	iança Insurance	25 000
25 Bai	nco Commercial, first series	242 000
25 d	lo Mercantil de Santos	211 000
100 Car	rris Urbanos	248 000
18o aca	hé e Campos deb	80 %
22 Le	opoldina R., R. debentures	213 000
87	do (outside sale)	212 000
85 Sor	rocabana debentures (outs. sale)	70 °7
.go Ma	cahé e Campos debent. (outs. sale)	80½ %
50 Na	vegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	225 000
100 Ba	nco Predial hypoth. notes	761/2 17
	MARKET REPORT.	
	Rio de Janeiro, May 14	.h .88.
th inst. a f	During the first few days following our re air amount of business was transacted	at a reduc
ion of abou	at so reis per 10 kilos. Since then, howe	ver, the re
ult of the	Dutch auction, combined with the rise is	n exchange
nd the cor	ntinuance of heavy receipts, have again	produced a
uiet tone 1	which still prevails though dealers have	further re
luced their	prices 150 reis per 10 kilos.	
	sales since the 4th inst. amount to 139,5	70 bags.
	rances have been:	
United S	States:	bags
Me	ew York, Am str Colorado	
	ltimore, Am bg Chowan	3,11
5 Bal	w York, Sw bk Alma	7,00

Unn	ten Sinies.	ags.
May 4	New York, Am str Colorado	5,049
. 5	Baltimore, Am bg Chowan	3,116
		,000
Eur		
Moy 2	f	885
7		3,500
0		1,446
0		1,007
0		2,138
9		650
10		307
Else	nolure:	
May 7	River Plate, Br str Halley	1,483
. 0	do Fr str Gironde	600
12	Valparaiso, Br str Magellan	58
Rece	eipts, as said above, continue heavy and the daily	aver-
	nce the 1st inst. is now	
	12,603 hgs	
	against 4,256 in same period of May 1880	
	., 12,053 1879	
	., 3,837 ,, 1378	
	, 6,296 , 1877	
and o	according to the most reliable information we have	been
able to	o obtain, they are likely to continue on the present	scale
up to 1	the end of this crop-year if milroad communication	does
	gain get interrupted.	
	anote per to kilos:	

	Washed		Nominal		
	Superior	5	000 — 5\$200		
	Good first	4	500 - 4 550		
	Regular first	4	100 - 4 250		
	Ordinary first	3	550 3 750		
	Good second	2	900 3 100		
	Ordinary second				
and on	this basis cargoes may	be quot	ted:		
	р	10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime	United States	5,200	53/3	11.57	
Good	**	4,550	47/5	10.29	
Fair to	good ,,	4,400	4671	10,00	

Prime United States	3,200	3343		
Good "	4,550	47/5	10.29	,,
Fair to good ,,	4,400	46/1	10,00	,,
Fair ,,	4,250	44/8		.,
Good Channel	3,850	41/1	8.90	**
Fair ,	3,600	38/10	8.40	**
Low ,,	2,900	32/6	7.01	,,
(f. o. b. ex freight and con		exchange	21¼ in	ster-
ling and at par in American	gold.)			

Stock is estimated to-day at 240,000 bags.

Flour.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and, as the sales have been insignificant, the stock in first hands is unchanged.

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

We quote:

Market quiet.

Pitch Pinc.-There have been no arrivals since our last re

Prior Thinse to the prior to th

No arrivals.

Spruce Pine.—Would obtain 35 000—36\$000 per dozen but in the absence of supplies, these quotations must be considered.

nominal.

Swotlish Pinc.—There is a good demand but no supply.

Last sale was at 384coo per ducen.

Land—The arrivals consist of 2,300 kegs per Ada J. Bonner from Jalliniance

The market remains from at

S. seis ney th. George

48) reis per lb. George 470 ..., , , , Jenkins 465 ..., New York Kerrsene.--Remains quiet at 7 000—7\$7000 per

Devoe's Brilliant. Devoe's Brilliant.

Arrivals: 7,900 cases per Uster from New York.

Rosin.—The market is unchanged and there is but little

demand.

We quote 7 500—8\$000 per barrel.

Arrivals: 250 barrels per *Ulster* from New York.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 150 cases per *Ulster* from New York. Prices have receded to 500--540 reis per kilo.

have receded to 500--540 rets per Kin.

—Quotations:

Bass (Ihlers & Bell)

—\$500---7\$700

Tennent

5 200---7 400

Ginness' Stout

7 200--7 300

American

5 000--7 500

6rman sundry brands 5 000--7 000

nt....There is no alteration in the market. We quote:

Cement....There is no alteration in the market. We quote:
English 6\$000—7\$500
German 6 000—6 800
Houlogue 7 500—8 000
The arrivals consist of only 100 casks per Halley from L'on.
Colifab—There have been no arrivals since our last report.
The consumption has been larger owing the re-stablishment of the lately interrupted railroad communication, and retail prices are maintained at 18 000—22\$000 for cases and 22 000—25\$000
for table.

or tubs.

Hay...The arrivals consist of 1,000 bales per Ada Wiswell from Campana 680 1, Abde-k-Kader from Rosario 99 1, Rosse from Buenos Ayres.

The market continues firm at 80—82 reis per kilo. 79 Rests from 1968—82 reis per kilo from 1968—82 reis per levelms 1968 bags per Hevelms 1968—82 reis both from Riyer Plate.

998 usage 50 , Resze both from Riyer Plate.
Ceats.—The arrivals consist of
129 tons per Longfelion from New Port
139 tons per Longfelion from New Cardiff.
304 , J. G. Pendition from Giasgow
Holders of cargoes continue to ask 26 000—3

PORT OF SANTOS

Coffee.—In view of the decline in exchange and some cances-sions made by dealers the market has been fairly active during this week but closes again quiet. The sales amount to 21,843 lags, of which 12,000 are for the United States, and the prices paid are on the basis of 4,800—4,800 per 1 okilos for superiors. Receipts since the 1st ints. twerage 2,344 lags per day and

Receipts since the 1st mat, average 2,344 bags per di	,,
ock is estimated to-day at 135,000 bags.	
The clearances have been:	bags
ay 3 Gr str Denderah, Havre, Hamburg	3,645
6 Br str Tagus, Answerp, London	7,326
7 Gr str Santos, Hamburg	4,967
Shipments of coffee from Santos in April 1881.	
	bags
pril 6 Br str Tamar, South'on, Havre	3,168

ril 6	Br str Tamar, South'on, Havre 3,168
7	Gr str Berlin, Antw, Hamburg 8,361
8	Gr str Rio, Hamburg
21	Br bg Arclic, Lisbon f.o 4,056
13	Br bk Aureola, do 4,050
13	Br str Lassel, New York 12,853
14	Fr str Belgrano, Havre, Antwerp 1,613
17	Gr str Balua, Hamburg 5,918
21	Belg sir Tycho Brahe, London, Antwerp 10,023
21	Br str Minho, South'on, Antwerp 5,177
23	Nor bk Njord, New York 7,624
27	Fr bk Bayadère, Gibraltar f o 3,300
27	Gr str Buenos Ayres, Hamburg 10,774
29	Fr str Sully, Havre 2,600
29	Braz str America, for str L'Halia to Medit'n. 1,392
	Coastwise and River Plate 32,763
	Total 84,196

PORT OF BAHIA.

April 26th, 1881. Sugar.—The market has been very animated during this fortnight and prices have further advanced, a larger business having only been prevented by the scantiness of stocks and consider.

famight and prices have further advanced, a larger business thaving only been prevented by the senatiness of sucks and supplies.

The rainy season having set in, the crop may be considered over and entries will in future be on a very limited scale. The sales since our last report amount to about 75000 bags at 1\$600 -15900 according to quality and foot large Natureths at 1\$605 per to kilos.

We quote to-day brown sugar on the spot:

No. 7 : \$\$605=186

, 8 : 100=1870

per out, fo b. ox commission, exchange at \$\$f\_0\$, freight to channel 3g and \$\$f\_0\$.

The shipments during the fortnight have been:
13\_total bags per Glennely to Liverpool
4,593

, \$\$Arx to to Natureth
6,349

, \$\$Arx to to Natureth
6,349

, \$\$Arx to to Channel
6,349

, \$\$C. Cuthler's to do
3,697

, \$\$f\_2\$ is the side of the state of the side of the side of Cottom—350 lates Cachie at \$\$593\$ and too lades Sergipe at \$\$883\$ per to kilos have changed hands for home manufactories.

\$\$83 per 10 kilos have changed hands for home manucfactories

\*\*Coffe:\*\*—Without animation.\*\* The total transactions amount to about 3,300 logs Claravellas sold at \$\$22 to \$\$4566 per 10 kilos weshed or \$40 to \$57 per cut. and \$5540 may also \$2560.8 or \$366.8 or \$40 to \$57 per cut. and \$5540 may also \$2560.8 or \$366.8 or \$40 to \$57 per cut. and \$5540 logs. \$8560.8 or \$366.8 or \$366.8

We quote dry salted nominal at \$\$700 per 10 kilos.

No ready stock.

Shipped during the fortnight:

1,673 | Rô to Hamburg.

Cevat.—Small lots of the new roop have arrived but not sufficient as yet to warrant a motation for export.

Fregelits—The following charters have been effected:

The bg 1/evo., Channel. 35/ in full

Nor bg Mai, do 35/ in full

Nor bg Mai, do 35/ in full

Dr bg Darmah, New York 2530 in full

Das schr Harriet, Channel. 37/ in full

Br bk Pninjand, 350 t. wood to N. York 25 and 3 %

Steamer rates:

London 

Havre and Bord'x. 40 fex & too'10.

Flour — Arrivolts:
640 brls. per Alemon from Liverpool
1,962 n. Braeillan n. Richmond
1,100 n. Glemanner from New York.
Retail prices are 265000—318000 for Thieste and Hungarian, and 215000—395000 for American.

Land.—Arrivals: 420 kegs per Glemanner from New York,
selling at 150 reiss per kilo.

Coeffish — Arrivals: 2,000 tubs per ÿ L. B. from Halifax,
sold to arrive on private terms. Earrels and drums are retailing at 16500—3500 onet, and cleans a 2500 to 810 fg.

Coela.—No supplies. Cardiff is retailing at 19\$000—20\$000
per ton ex ship.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

April 29th, 1881.

April 50th, 1881.

Portugal.

Sugar.—140 reis per kilo. Best qualities bought för Portugal.

Sugar.—140 reis per kilo. Entities continue very small.

Freightz.—Last engagements were at ½ d. and to % for Cotton and 20 and to %, for sugar. Cargo very scarce.

Exchange.—A large business has been done at 21½.—21½ ords.

-The April receipts of sugar and cotton at Pe

	1881	1880
Sugar	168,942 bags	. 181,187 bags
Cotton	3,634 sacks	11,594 sacks.

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAV 3.
Tijucas—Gr bk Genius: 245 tons; Bocker, 6 ds; wood to Fari Cunha & Co.

PORTO ALEGRR—Sw schr Carmen; 107 tons; Sessling; 24 de sundries to Newland Irmãos & Co.

MAY 5.

CARDIFF—Am slip Harry Morse; 1,365 tons; Brooks; 51 decod to D. Pedro II RR.

CAMPANA Am lug Ada Wiswell; 532 tons; Wiswell; 30 de hay to order.

hay to order.

B. Avres...Sp bk Isabel; 359 tons; Roig; 22 ds; jerked be to F. Figueiredo & Co.

to F. Figueiredo & Co.

—Sp bg Fellfer, 193 tons; Riera; 10 ds: Jerked beet to A Wagner.

Rosanto S. F. —An bk Abdel-Ander; 415 tons; Sparrow; 2 ds; hay to ord;

MARSHILLES-Grbg Ceres; 283 tons; Sochen; 60 ds; sundrie to H. N. Dreyfas.

to H. N. Dreyfast.

Orostron-Port by Rettle, 220 tons Society for des sundrie
to J. S. Zenha & Co.

N. All P. N.

N. CASTRE-De shp. Eastern Manarch; 1,706 tons; White; 4
de cost; put in forwater; bound for California.

MAY 7.

CARITY-De shp. M. & 7. Castr, 1,180 tons; Noddrel; 57 de
coal to Norton Magane & Co.

N. Tonaccule by Carity in Sp. 1, 1,180 tons; Noddrel; 57 de
coal to Norton Magane & Co.

N. Tonaccule by Carity in Sp. 1, 1,180 tons; Noddrel; 57 de
coal to Norton Magane & Co.

N. Tonaccule by Carity in Sp. 1,180 tons; Noddrel; 57 de
coal to Norton Magane & Co.

N. Tonaccule by Carity in Sp. 1,180 tons; Norton Magane & Co.

N. Tonaccule by Co.

MAGDALENA...Sp bg Victoria; 143 tons; Maristain; 10 c jerked beef to A., Wagner. MAY 10

B. Ayres-Port bg Pedro V; 173 tons; Santos; 15 ds, jerk beef to Sonza Irmão e Rocha. MAV

MAY 11.

HABBERG-Rens bg Carl Guatav; 387 tons; Hjuhman; 73 d
sundres to Brandes & Co.

GLASCOW—Am bk James G. Pendleton; 937 tons; Nicols;
ds; pipes to J. G. Illius.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 3.
BAHA—Gring Germania; 274 tons; Wilmow; coffee.
NORTHERIN PORTS—Br bk Northern Star; 332 tons; Northeballost.

ballast.

MAY 4.

GLASGOW—Br bl: Albion; 427 tons; Montgomery; sundries

MAY 6.

MIRAMICHY BAY (Canada)—Fr bk Trait d'Union; 355 to Renouf, ballast. A—Sp bk Almirante; 178 tons; Serra; ballast.

PARAMGUA—59 DE Allmarune; 179 colos, Celes comoss. MAY 7.

QUEBRE—Br blk Ardenlea: 1,237 tons; Gregory; ballast. BALTIMORE—Am bg Choraeu; 239 tons; Clement; coffee. Sr. Thomas—Dan bl Frederich; 397 tons; Krohn; ballast

PORT SPAIN (Trinidad)—Br bk Unison: 365 tons; Renho

FORT PAIN (IRBIARD—BY BE CHIEFE, 295 tons; Kenhol ballast.

S. Farkerseo (California)—By shp Earlern Monarch; 1,7 tons; White; cocl.

M. I J 5.

LISBOR 6. ...-Gr bg Mela; 215 tons; Kroger, coffee.
PRIE...-By bk Forest Grove; 346 tons; Gergy ballast.
M. I J 7.

N. Yosk:—Sw bk Alma; 231 tons; Olson; coffee.
M. I W. Yosk:—Sw bk Alma; 231 tons; Olson; coffee.
M. Al J II.

N. Yosk:—By Berbert J. Olive; 315 tons; Grundma sundries.

MARANIA—By The By Herbert J. Soliton; Pires; sundries.

—There were 44 sailing vessels in the port of Bahia on the a6th lubo., of which 13 were English, 13 Portuguese, 4 Spanish, 4 Norwegian, 1 Swelish, 1 German, 1 Dutch and 1 Danish.
—The Dizirio to Gram Parir reports the loss of the steamer Amassana, of the Red Cross line, which sailed from Liverpool for Paris on the 15th ut. The shipwereck occurred about the 18th or 19th, on the voyage between Liverpool and Lisbon.

FREIGHTS:

Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:				
London 6oy Liverpool . 5oy Antwerp 5oy Hamburg 55/ Havre 15 oo Bordeaux . fr. 6o Marscilles fr. 6o-75 Now Voil . 6 o	Channel f. o				

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
" 3 " 3 " 5 " 7 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Kangaroo, Br Graf Bismarck, Gr Rubens, Br Halley, Br Poitou, Fr Tagus, Br Dom Pedro, Fr Britannia, Br Hevelius, Br Santos, Gr Gironde, Fr Sirius, Br Rosse, Blg Magellau, Br	London* 27ds Bremen* 37 Liverpool*, 33 London* 36 Marseilles* 28 Santos 17h Havre* 21d Valparaiso* 18d River Plate 4d Santos, 15h Bordeaux* 18d Liverpool*, 26d River Plate 51 Liverpool* 22d	W& B Telegraph Brandes & Co Norton M'w & Co Norton M'w & C E. J. Albert & Co Royal Mail A. Leuba & Co Wilson, Sons & C Ed. Johnston & C Ed. Johnston & C Messageries Mar Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons & C Wilson, Sons & C

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
" ( " ( " )	Colorado, Am Graf Bismark, Gr Rubens, Br Hevelius, Br Tagus, Br Britannia, Br Santos, Gr Gironde, Fr Halley, Br Rosse, Ulg	New York	Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundri

CAI

33,00 8,00 12,00 £ 1,0 6,00 4,00 £ 1,0

7,50

15,00 4,00

2,40

2,00 60 10,66

80 4,00 2,00 70 1,20 54

1,80

8,00 3,00 2,50

£

A I

· Calling at intermediate ports.

١		8	8		
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	FROM	CONSIGNER
	AMERICAN				1.00
1	lug A Berwind slap Laurens lug Spotless bk Templar bk Serene	666 868	Mar 13 April 4	Pensacola.	To order. In distress Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Phipps Bros & Co. C. McCulloch B. & Co. F. Clemente & Co. Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Dom Pedro II RR. To order J. G. Illius.
l	lug Spotless	418	,, 13	Baltimore.	Wright & Co.
ľ	bk Templar bk Serene	. 550	,, 16	do	Phipps Bros & Co.
ŀ	shp Galatea	939	,, 11	New York	C. McCulloch B.&C
l	lug Alice	311	,,, 25	Baltimore.	Wright & Co.
	bk Serene shp Galatea bug Grace And's lug Alice	1095	,, 1	Liverpool	Nio Gas Co.
ŀ	shp Harry Morse lug Ada Wiswell	1305	» 5	Campana	To order
		415	, 5	RosarioSF Glasgow	é To order,
١	ARGENTINE	957	A mile-	Daucands	Souza Ir'o & Roch
١	bg Octavio	176		aysandi	Soura Ir'o Roch D Pedro II RR. B Wright & Castr To order To order Richie & Castr To order Richie & Castr To order Richie & Castr In distress Norton Megan & Co D. Pedro II RR. Wilson, Sons & Co Wilson Richie & Co J. C. Illius Messageries Marit To order Filippa Bros. & Cc Wilson, Sons & Co Watson Ritchie & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Worton Megan & Montero Hime & Co Norton Megan & F. Clemente & Co Norton Megan & F. Clemente & Co  A L. Percira da
1	shp W H. Corsar shp Castle Roy.	1662	Mar 26	London	B Wright & Castro
١	bk Compadre	800	April 4	Liverpool.	To order
١	shp Astracana	1192	,, 6	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co.
١	bk Summerlee bk MagnaCharta	1266	" 7	Cardiff	Watson Ritchie &C
l	shp County of A'	1865		Cardia	Norton Megaw & C
١	bk George Gilray	1083	,, 14	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.
	bk Essex	1438	n 14	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co Wilson, Sons & Co
	bk Zockett	555	» ts	Glasgow.	Faria Hollanda &C
1	shp Viola	1033	,, 18	Cardiff	· Wilson, Sons & Co
	bk Col. Adams	1516	,, 20	Cardiff	· Messageries Marit
	bk Amicus bg Olga	232	,, 20	New York	· To order. · Phinns Bros. & Co
	bk Western Belle	435	,, 20	RosarioSt	é S. M. Zenha
	bk Regia	315	,, 20	Cardiff	Watson Ritchie &
	hig Ellen Holt	309	11 30	Richmond	F. Clemente & Co
	shp Baron Aber	1629	,, 30	Glasgow.	- J. G. Illius
	bk Longfellow	811	,, 30	Newport .	· Monteiro Hime &C
	shp M & E. Cox	1180	May g	Cardiff	Norton Megaw &
	lug Ulster	283	" 5	New York	- F. Clemente & Co
	schr Gruno	140	April20	Macáo	A. L. Pereira da  Potey Rabert & C Wilson, Sons & Co Fiorita & Tavolara To order.
	bk Berthe	367	Mar	Havre	Potey Rabert & C
	bk Payta	689	,, 2	Havre	Fiorita & Tavolara
	bg Joseph	170	May	Havre Santos	To order.
	GRRMAN sch Heinrich	112	Mar 2	Paysandú	I M Fring & Son
	lug Diana	370	April2	New Cast	e A. Wagner.
	sch Heinrich lug Diana schr Albert bg Mette bk Brazileira bg Genius bg Ceres	286	,, 2	Marseilles	J. M. Frias & Son A. Wagner. Berla Cotrim & Co do Francisco Clemen Faria Cunha H. N. Dreyfus
	bk Brazileira bg Genius	306	May	Richmone Tijucas	Francisco Clemen
	bg Ceres	. 288	.,,	Marseilles	H. N. Dreyfus
	lug Zio Antonio				E. Cresta & Co
	bk Imacos	. 577	April	8 Cardiff	To order.
	bk Imacos bg Aabine bk Palander	258	,, 2	7 Richmon	To order. Phipps Bros. & Co Dom Pedro II RE
	RUSSIAN	107	****	o V C	Dom Fedro II Kr
	bg Carl Gusray.	387	May 1	Hamburg	le Wilson, Sons & C Brandes & Co.
	bk Svalen	326	Mar 2	6 I. de Ma	io I. S. Zenha & C.
		502	Aprile	7 Salt Islan	d. F. Clemente & C
	bg Sylphide schr Carmen	107	May	3 Port Aleg	io J. S. Zenha & Co d. F. Clemente & C To order. re Newland Ir. & Co
	SPANISH				
	bg Triumfo	. 100	Feb.	Paysando	I M Frige & C.
	bg Triumfo smk Daria smk Guadelupe pol Conchita bg Pupilla	143	Mar 1	Mont'vid	J. M. Frias & So F. de Figuciredo& A. Wagner F. Figueredo & C
	pol Conchita	. 15	,, 1	7 Paysandú	F Figueredo & C

pol Conchita. 154
g Pupilla . 119
lbg Maria Angela 259
mk San Mariano 146
bg Jaimito . 124
bg India . 160
bg Chile . 173
bk Adela . 240
pol JavenRorshi . 165
bk Adela . 160
bg Chile . 173
bg Rocare grant . 169
bg Reikario . 169
bg Reikario . 169
bg Reikario . 169
bg Reikario . 169
bg Fancisco . 224
bk Isabel . 359
bg Felipe . 193
bg Victoria . 143 PORTUGUESE

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATIO
		General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,000\$000	1,065\$000
		n n	.,	800 000	
		n n n	. ,,	600 000	1,060 000
39,069,100,5000	335,397,1007000	» » ·······	***	500 000	
33177	500.577	» » »	,,,	400 000	,,
		n n n	"	200 000	, ,,
		, , ,	5 %	1,000 000	90 %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	n n n	, ,,	600 000	1 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
2,131,000		n n n	"	400 000	20
119,600 000	119,600 000	» » »	4 %	1,000 000	1.000
The state of the state of		n n n		600 000	4
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	par
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	National Lean of 1868, gold	***	200 000	.,,
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	Ivational Loan of 1505, gold	. ,,	1,000 000	1,200 000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	n n n n	**	500 000	
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	112 %
7,065,000 000		» » » » » »		500 000	,, "

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

	RES	ED	VALUE.	ts	NAMES		LAST	LAST I	DIVIDEND
CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUEL	VAI	rAID	Agains	RRSERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
7 (0.00)	10.00			13. 1916	BANKS	1	·	1	
33,000,000\$	165,000	All All	200\$	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527 864	283\$000	10\$000	Jan 1881
8,000,000	60,0 10	20,000	200	l Aii	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,051,768 055 1,657,274 277	250 000 242 000	9 000	Jan 1881
€ 1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 20	6 10	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil	£ 140,000	120 000	8 sh	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	- All	Industrial e Mercantil	900,000,000	229 900	8,000	Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200		Mercantil de Santos	175,669 816	211 000	10 000	Jan 1881
4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	20,000 50,000	15,000	£ 20	f. 10	New London and Brazilian	4,512 860 £ 140,000	133 000	5 000	Jan 1881
12,000,000\$	00,000	30,000	200	200	Banco do Commercio	302,848\$701	0 000	9\$000	Oct 1880 Jan 1881
	1			All	RAILWAYS				J 1001
1,000,000\$	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200	All	Petropolis	34,783 400	250 000	10\$000	July 1880
7,500,000	37,500	_		250\$	Macahé e Campos do do debentures	_	65 000 30 "/ <sub>0</sub>	614 %	interest
15,000,060	75,000	All	200	All	Paulista	258,691 200	235 000	8 "/"	June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana	_			
		_	=	€ 50 100\$	do do	_	76 0/2 70 0/0 320 000 212 000	6 %	interest
2,400,000	12,000	- All	200	All	do doLeopoldina	_	120 000	7 000	Jan. 1881
				2005	do preferred ob	_	212 000	81/2 %	interest
2,000,000	3,300	All	200	All	Nictheroyense	_	25 000 Nom		
600,000	53.325	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares	=	160 000	2 tona	Oct. 1880
- 10,000,000			=	-	do do with right to subsid. shs.	_	200 000		OCI. 1880
"		All	200	Α!!	União Valenciana	-	17 000 Nom.		_
800,000	4,000	****	200	****	TRAMWAYS	34,600 000	Nom.	6%%。	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	6,000	16,500	2005	All		64,276 465	390 000	13 000	Jan. 1881
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden	_	Nom	1 5 5 5 6	J.m. 1001
700.000	2.500	All	200	I IIIO\$	S Christovao Botanical Garden S Paulo Pernambuco Pelotas S Luiz do Maranhão Porto Alegre		120 000		1.1 00
1,200,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	Aii	Pelotas	7,471 399	10 000	10 000	July. 1880
540,000 800,000	2.700	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão		20 900		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	100\$	Porto Alegre		45 000		
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	30,163 a63 2,800 ooc	195 000	5 800	Jan 1881
1,200,000	10,000		4 = .		Nictheroy	2,0141 014	4 000		
1,200,000		All	200	All	Forto Ategre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nietheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos	-	19 000		•
5,400,000	27,000	All	200	500\$	do debentures	-	248 000	9 000	Jan 1881
_					União e Industria	_	90 %	6%	interest
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	30c\$ AⅡ	União e Industria	180,000 000	105 000 Nom	15 000	June 1879
180,000	1,800	All	100	Λ.	Magé e Sapucaia. NAVIGATION COMPANIES	-	Nom		
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	Alj	brazueira de Navegação	96,467 75	225 000	10 000	Jan 1881
600,000	3.000	All	200	160\$	Espírito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	100 000	6 000	Jan 1851
640,000	3,200	912 3,168	200	All	União Nietheroyense		Non.		
500,000	2,500	All	200	All		717 960	92 000	5 000	lan. 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	6 21,321,78:40	130 000	gsh	Dec. 1880
2,000,000	750	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	48,503\$43.	206 000		35
					INSURANCE		1		May 1881
8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	125\$ 250	Fidelidade	200,000‡000		10 000	Jan 1881
2,500,000	3,000	Ali	1,000	100	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000 156,500 000	125 000	32 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
800,000	2,500	All	1,000	250	Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade	162,660 62	400 000		lan 1881
500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	35,593 96	Nom	6 000	Jan. 1880
4,000,000 8,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20 50	Integridade	250,000 000	40 000	2 000	Jan 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10			13 000		Jan 1881 Jan. 1881
1,000,000	`10	Au	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184 426 24	50 000	5 000	Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	_	25 000	-	- '
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45 000	1 600	Jan. 1881
200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia	-	45 000 Nom		Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	* All	100	I 100\$	GAS COMPANIES	900 001	7 000	3"70	June. 1880
£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	6 20	All	Rio de lanearo	-	250 000	61	June. 1877
£ 750,000	7,500	" All	L 10	All	Nictheroy	-	65 000	21/2 0/0	July 1880
600,000\$	3,000	All	200	All	Transportes Marit. de Sav	96,544 53	126 000	9\$000	Ian. 1881
600,000	3,000	600	200	160\$	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II	99,544 53	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1881 Jan. 1880
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	100	Docas de Pedro II		68 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Al	Brazil Industrial		70 000 Nom	1	
500,000	2,000	All	200	1453	Florestal Paranaense	_	2 000		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	Ai	União Industrial Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos		Nom		
1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	I AI	Carruagens Fluminense	. 55,703 32	170 000		Jan. 1881
3,000,000	12,500	7,500 All	200	Al	Economia (lavanderia)	90,000 00	1 000	1	Jan. 1881
3,000,000	6,000	All	500	150	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial				Jan. 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	40	Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapaya. Architectonica	-	Nom	1	
1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50	Architectonica		20 000 8t oox	3	
1,000,000	10.000	5,000	100				Non	1	
4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70	Economica Auviliar	_			
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	50	All		37,866 000 208,407 40	785000 Nom	6 000	Dec. 1880
600,000	6,000	30,21	140		Manuf. demat. para const	132,870 00	Nom	5 000	Dec. 1879

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Small halk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a tenspoorful or two of Brenze's Ginger in a half tunker of a tenspoorful or two of Brenze's Ginger in a half tunker with the order to grade of the cold, as preferred, more he want. Brenze's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the kin to act well, and promotes Gingestion.

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- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE Rto News was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inter-ests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

#### Commercial Department,

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

#### Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange narrices, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of londs and stocks will be given for each sky. It will also carefully note even legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the proful denses or security of investments. In its

#### News Department

it will aim to give a full resums of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinious for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

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

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the atomiter Compieta, Campos, Rio de Jancieo.

Since its imanguration Tim Rio Niwes has become important
and useful not only for the impartidity and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial moties of Brazil, and commercial
information of the Kio de Janciro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be incessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in, Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachocira, São Paulo.

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

From the Gaseta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro

From the Gazeta da Turde, Rio de Jancino.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute clampion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious friend, Departy Juaquino Nabaco. The roar of the interests feel by the immonit orfation in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which seas every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrise. The whole Englist colony of Rio de Janeiro price Tur. Rio Naws, and there are already many Paralians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentanes on all questions relating to the prospectity of Hrazil.

We wish Tur. Rio Nives success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it flights, with great volor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disprace of possessing shaves in the list quarter of the inneteenth century.

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

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Ibrail, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can to have eer make knows what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impleder their by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sams. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished edition of Time Rro Næws who so faithfully transmiss to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and cosmonic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and faminacial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimina-tion and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, 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 ["This Rio News"], is published in the im-perial capital, epically devoted to the interest of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Altion.

and respectable colony represented by the soms of powerful Allian.

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

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, Tue Ruo Niews, oftening 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 undeadinging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we piace our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1850.

TOE Rio Niews of July 15, the important English jurnal 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 specially readous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartially those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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