

# THE RIO NEWS.

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## PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS.

From the recently published *Anuário da  
Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto* we extract  
the following notes on the gold product of  
the province of Minas during the year 1879.  
São João d'El-Rei Gold Mining Co. oitavas  
Morro Velho mine ..... 411,865.3  
Cuyabá mine ..... 9,769.3  
Santa Barbara Gold Mining Co.  
Pary mine ..... 49,455  
Dom Pedro North d'El-Rei ..... 11,098  
Morro de Santa Anna mine ..... 11,098  
Companhia de Mineração Brasileira.  
Itabira mines ..... 1,539  
Gold from other sources melted in the  
mint at Rio de Janeiro ..... 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 pro-  
duction up to 2,000,000 grammes more or  
less of the value of 2,300,000\$

From an interesting table of the produc-  
tion 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 twenty-  
six in gravel. The gold extracted was 30-  
816¼ 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-  
943¾ oitavas was extracted by the irregular  
workers known as *fiscadores*. 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 En-  
glish companies) four mines in operation  
employing 29 laborers. There are besides  
about 50 irregular miners or *fiscadores*  
who only work at intervals. The produc-  
tion 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 impover-  
ishment of the veins with an increase in  
depth; this however does not seem prob-  
able 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 con-  
sequence 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 capi-  
talists."

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

"The mines are in general more or less  
grouped along a north and south line, or  
more exactly along a line running north-  
north-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 tour-  
malines which continue as far as Antonio Pe-  
reira. 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 ex-  
tremely rich, in others poor.

The veins can be grouped according to  
two types: those that cut the beds as at Sa-  
ragossa, and those that accompany the strati-  
fication 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, An-  
tonio Pereira, and Saragossa.

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

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

2nd. 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 vari-  
able; in places they are only two or three  
centimeters thick as in the Cantagalo  
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 con-  
sider 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 forming the *jacutinga*  
of the miners. The gold is found in small  
flakes disseminated in a very irregular man-  
ner through the mass; at times it is agglom-  
erated 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 *Cruzei-  
ro* has allowed an item to appear in his  
columns involving grave charges against the

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 in-  
spired by a spirit of exuberant 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  
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 mouths 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-  
tion. Perhaps it is only envy on the part of some  
of Mr. Bismarck's newspapers.

There are several villages named Onan-  
daga in the United States. Neither of them  
however, boasts of a jail or place of incar-  
ceration 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, pur-  
pose setting up the practice of the *Rio News*  
to such a veteran as the editor of the  
*Cruzeiro*, but simply reproduce the follow-  
ing items with such particulars of surround-  
ings as to indicate the place, time, and au-  
thority, 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  
to observe one of the beautiful aspects of Minas,  
of which the *Busola*, a Juiz de Fora 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 sickening. 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  
it is with wonder and sorrow that we write this  
item."

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

"As 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 herself and her  
children. She failed, however, in her desperate  
purpose, from the fact that the knife used by her  
was not a sharp one."

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

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.

	imports from	exports to
Mexico, 1880	516,325,417	\$7,869,864
1879	14,047,819	6,761,284
Central America 1880	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	8,695,346
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	3,519,195	2,128,012
Peru, 1880	458,235	918,411
1879	2,370,557	1,395,362
1878	2,078,296	1,010,772
Chili, 1880	1,254,736	997,776
1879	642,715	1,236,023
1878	670,466	1,089,961
Br. Guiana, 1880	1,909,994	1,723,166
1879	574,125	1,786,181
South America, 1880	83,094,652	23,456,275
1879	60,951,817	23,765,393
West Indies, 1880	91,614,977	31,435,090
1879	81,208,662	28,972,258

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 Chilean 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 amounts 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, while the year 1879 partly so, and 1880 wholly under a protective tariff:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Ships built.....	68,750	103,551	106,970
Ships registered..	64,962	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.
	tons.	tons.	Canadian.
1876.....	1,634,333	4,276,431	27½
1877.....	1,807,094	5,747,728	28½
1878.....	1,928,531	4,749,855	29
1879.....	1,735,310	4,352,240	28½
1880.....	1,794,210	4,992,594	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 maintenance resulting from the tariff made marine property no longer remunerative. 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 fatality 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 text of the resolutions submitted to the International Monetary Conference which opened at Paris on the 19th ult.:

- Whereas bi-metallism, or the monetary system which consists in simultaneous coining any 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.
- 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 coining 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.
- Whereas, by this universal par of value between 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 disjoined 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 production 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.
- 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-metallism England and silver mono-metallism 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 money.
- Whereas, as soon as silver was no longer freely admitted to coinage by the states which had previously been bi-metallist the universal par of value between the two metals necessarily disappeared; and inasmuch as through that disappearance the bi-metallist and homogeneous material possessed by the world was decomposed into two mono-metallist 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 commercial 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.
- Whereas, moreover the states of the Continent 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.
- 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.
- And, whereas, such reversion to bi-metallism and the adoption of the ratio 15½ by a preponderating 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 reciprocally 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 footing of 15½ as European and American money.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

Article 1. The United States of America, the French Republic, etc., form themselves into a Bi-metallist 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 quantity 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 15½ 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 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 mintage 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 15½ 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 deduction 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.

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. 8. The fact of issuing or allowing to be issued 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 two metals at the ratio of 1 to 15½.

Art. 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 been given, 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 decennial 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 decennial tacit renewal of the present convention between the other members of the 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 empire 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 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 by very narrow limits, even if they do not prohibit them altogether.—European Mail.



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,  
194 Broadway.

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 *traphiches* 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 reform 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 well 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 efforts 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 proof, which we reproduce in another column, of the disasters befalling the dominion of Canada through that same pernicious system. The recent adoption of protective tariffs in Canada gives to these

results an importance which can be found in no other country to-day, for the simple reason that the cause and effect are brought 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 *Archivos do Museu Nacional* and the *Revista do Instituto Polytechnico*. The new journal, entitled *Anaes 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 discussions 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 phenomena. 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 memoirs in the *Anaes* 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 *juiz de orphaes* of Valença, the following native Africans will be sold at public auction:

Afonso, 44 yrs; Camillo, 45 yrs; Cypriano, 47 yrs; Daniel, 52 yrs; Domingos, Angola, 45 yrs; Domingos, Mina, 46 yrs; Januario, 44 yrs; Lauriano, 43 yrs; Marcelino, 43 yrs; Narciso, 45 yrs; Nicolao, 47 yrs; Prudencio, 47 yrs; Maria, 53 yrs; Ignacio, 47 yrs; Faustina, 41 yrs; Joaquim Baptista, 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; Alexandre, ditto, 15 yrs; Felisberta, (daughter of Rosaura), 12 yrs.—25 in all.

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 movement, repeated protests have been made against these sales, not only in the news-

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 unanswerable 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 prominent 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 slave. 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 manufactures 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 machinery and heavy articles. Goods are carried free of charge in chartered vessels. The exhibitor who sends goods from the interior will have to pay all freight 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 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 warehouses" 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 *Ceara* 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 manufactures" until the inauguration of the present scheme. The Conde d'Eu is in

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 yawning 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 not concern 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 Peking.
- The minister of empire dispatched orders in February last to the *juizes* throughout the empire for the rendering of reports on the recent electoral 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 fever was 12.
- 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 muzzel.
- The Emperor gave audience to the new Chilean and Uruguayan ministers, Don Demetrio Lastarria and Don Mateo Magarinos Cervantes, on the 7th inst. The latter comes on a special mission.
- A fight occurred on the 7th inst. on the French packet *Polina* between a part of her crew and some stevedores. Several persons received light wounds. The chief of police at once ordered an inquiry.
- 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 immigrants.
- The latest novelty is a plan for a floating market, to be located near the present market. As the present establishment meets all existing demands, there would seem to be but slight occasion for the improvement.
- 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 meters.
- 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 procedure.
- In compliance with the recently adopted city by-law, forbidding the passage of vehicles through the Ovidor, the *fiscal* of the Sacramento parish, Joaquim Antunes Lopes, has imposed a fine upon the Emperor for driving through that street on the 6th inst. The *fiscal* informed the steward of the imperial household that the by-law made no exception in favor of the Emperor, and that the fine is ten milreis.
- The friends of liberty, throughout the whole 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 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 gear of Trovão, let tyrants tremble!



Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes 'Six per cent apolices', 'National Loan of 1879', 'Banco Mercantil de Santos', etc.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, May 14th, 1881. Coffee—During the first few days following our report on the 4th inst. a fair amount of business was transacted at a reduction of about 50 reis per 10 kilos.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes 'New York, Am str Colorado', 'Batimora, Am br Charon', 'New York, Sw br Alton', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes 'Superior', 'Good first', 'Regular first', 'Ordinary first', 'Good second', 'Ordinary second'.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes 'Prime United States', 'Good', 'Fair to good', 'Fair', 'Good Channel', 'Fair', 'Low'.

Market quiet. Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last report. The market continues very firm with a good demand at 40000 per dozen at which price the last sale was effected.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 150 cases per Uster from New York. Prices have receded to 500—540 reis per kilo. Over.—Quotations: Bas (Hibers & Bell) 750—78000, Tennent 5 200—5 400, Guinea's Stout 7 200—7 400, American 5 000—5 500, German sundry brands 5 000—7 000.

Cement.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote: English 65000—75000, German 6 000—6 800, Boulogne 7 500—8 000.

The arrivals consist of only 1000 cases per Halley from L'on. Coffee.—There have been no arrivals since our last report. The consumption has been larger owing to the re-establishment of the lately interrupted railroad communication, and retail prices are maintained at 18000—22000 for cases and 22000—25000 for tubs.

Hay.—The arrivals consist of 10000 bales per Ada Winwell from Campna 680, Abt. Kader from Rosario 69, Rose from Buenos Ayres 69. The market continues firm at 80—82 reis per kilo.

PORT OF SANTOS. May 7, 1881. Coffee.—In view of the decline in exchange and some concessions made by dealers the market has been fairly active during this week but closes again quiet.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes 'Gr str Denderah', 'Gr str Tapa', 'Gr str Santos', 'Gr str Tamar', 'Gr str Berlin', 'Gr str Rio', 'Gr str Arde', 'Gr str Anrola', 'Gr str Lasset', 'Gr str Belgrana', 'Gr str Bahia', 'Belg str Tycho Bruha', 'Gr str Minda', 'Nor bk Njord', 'Fr bk Bayader', 'Gr str Buenos Ayres', 'Fr str Sully', 'Ine str America'.

PORT OF BAHIA. April 26th, 1881. Sugar.—The market has been very animated during this fortnight and prices have rather advanced, a larger business having only been prevented by the scantiness of stocks 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 18000—18500 according to quality and 76000 bags Masaretha at 18089 per 10 kilos.

We quote to-day brown sugar on the spot: No. 7 18060=1806, No. 8 1702=1810, No. 9 1706=1927. per cent. f. o. b. ex commission, exchange 2 1/2%, freight to channel 32 and 2 1/2%.

Shipped during the fortnight: 591 bags per Rio to Hamburg, 2736 " " Berlin to Bremen or Antwerp. Tobacco.—Some transactions are said to have been effected although the sale of about 2,000 hales of S. Anaros of 4850 to 5800 per arroba.

Steamer rates: London..... 3976 in full Liverpool..... 2776—397 and 579 Bremen..... 3776 in full Hamburg..... 3776 in full Have and Bordx..... 40 fcs. & 1079

Flour—Arrivals: 640 bbls per Memnon from Liverpool 1,952, 1100 " Brazilian " Richmond 1,100 " Glencannon " New York. Retail prices are 26500—37500 for Trieste and Hungarian, and 27500—27500 for American.

Lard.—Arrivals: 450 kegs per Glencannon from New York, sailing at 950 reis per kilo. Coldfat.—Arrivals: 2,000 tubs per J. L. D. from Halifax, sold to arrive on private terms.

PORT OF MARANHÃO. April 29th, 1881. Cotton.—463—510 reis per kilo. Best qualities bought for Portugal. Sugar.—40 reis per kilo. Entries continue very small.

Exchange.—A large business has been done at 21 1/2—21 3/4 90 ds. The April receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows: 1881 1880 Sugar..... 168,942 bags 184,187 bags Cotton..... 8,624 sacks 11,594 sacks

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage, and Origin. Includes 'THYSEA', 'PORTO ALGARAZ', 'CAMBIE', 'CAMPANA', 'B. AYRES', 'ROSAIO', 'MAY 6', 'MAY 7', 'MAY 8', 'MAY 9', 'MAY 10', 'MAY 11', 'MAY 12'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage, and Destination. Includes 'BAHIA', 'NORTHERN PORTS', 'MAY 4', 'MAY 5', 'MAY 6', 'MAY 7', 'MAY 8', 'MAY 9', 'MAY 10', 'MAY 11', 'MAY 12', 'MAY 13', 'MAY 14', 'MAY 15', 'MAY 16', 'MAY 17', 'MAY 18', 'MAY 19', 'MAY 20', 'MAY 21', 'MAY 22', 'MAY 23', 'MAY 24', 'MAY 25', 'MAY 26', 'MAY 27', 'MAY 28', 'MAY 29', 'MAY 30', 'MAY 31'.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes 'May 3 Kangaroo', 'May 3 Graf Henrick', 'May 3 Rubens', 'May 3 Halley', 'May 3 Patina', 'May 3 Tagus', 'May 3 Dom Pedro', 'May 3 Valparaiso', 'May 3 Hevelius', 'May 3 Santos', 'May 3 Bordenas', 'May 3 Sirius', 'May 10 Rose', 'May 12 Magellan'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes 'May 3 Sully', 'May 3 Ville de Bahia', 'May 3 Santos', 'May 3 Colobarda', 'May 3 Graf Bismark', 'May 3 Rubens', 'May 3 Tagus', 'May 3 Patina', 'May 3 Hevelius', 'May 3 Santos', 'May 3 Bordenas', 'May 3 Sirius', 'May 10 Rose', 'May 12 Magellan'.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 11, 1881.

Table with 5 columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes 'AMERICAN', 'GERMAN', 'DUTCH', 'FRENCH', 'SPANISH', 'PORTUGUESE'.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds like General Apolices, Provincial apolices, National Loan of 1908, etc.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, AM'T, PAID. Lists various banks and public companies like Banco do Brazil, Caixa de Comercio, etc.

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GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, LIBRARIAN. No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA (PORTUGUESE). The only Engineering Review published in Brazil. Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineering enterprises...

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

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

From the Eco Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

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

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco.

From the Avulador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can no longer make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nation than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of THE RIO NEWS who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

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

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

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

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 25, 1886.

The RIO NEWS of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is especially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1886.

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