

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1882

NUMBER 15

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS A. OSBORN,  
Ministe 7  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A., Rua das Laranjeiras.  
EDWIN CORBETT,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua do  
Visconde de Iohanna.  
THOMAS ADAMSON,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua do  
S. José.  
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.  
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 8, Rua Fresca.  
D. P. WIGHT, U. S. N.  
Paymaster.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Services  
at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.  
H. L. BEARDMORE, B. A.  
Acting Chaplain.  
Residence.—135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every  
Thursday.  
METHODIST CHURCH.—English services temporarily at  
the residence of the pastor, No. 41, Rua Santa Clr 2  
tina, at 11 a. m., Sundays. Weekly prayers at 7:30 p. m.,  
Wednesdays.  
J. J. RANSOM, Pastor.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Ass't Pastor.  
Pastor's Rooms in the City,  
No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.  
SAILORS MISSION.—163, Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Ser-  
vices at 11 a. m. every Sunday.  
FRANCIS CURRAN,  
Missionary.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at  
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS,  
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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Tra-  
vessa das Farinhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra Junction at 7:15 a. m. Entre  
Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 2:45 p. m., Porto  
Novo (branch from Barra Junction) 3:15 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo  
branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & R. R.) 6 p. m.  
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:12 a. m.,  
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12  
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das  
Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-  
raria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;  
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recife e Areas line at  
Surubim; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a. m.; arriving  
at Barra 10:25 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) 9:58 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48  
a. m., Rio Novo 9:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m.,  
Rio 5:15 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa  
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.;  
arrive, from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:15 a. m., from  
Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a. m.) at 3:25 p. m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,  
7:45, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,  
8:30 and 10:00 p. m., all stopping at Cascadura except the 10  
p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains  
leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 5:00, 7:40,  
8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30, and  
9:40 p. m.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy (Santa Anna)  
7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro (1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry  
boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave  
Trinche Maud at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and  
holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:20 p. m. week  
days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petro-  
polis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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dor, No. 48, 2nd floor.  
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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO,  
Librarian.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37, Rua do General  
Camara.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
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LADISLÁO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO,  
Director.

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Established for the special accommodation of families.  
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CUT THIS OUT!  
On and after the 30th of June next will expire  
the period made by the government for the  
redemption at par at the Caixa da Amortização of  
the following National Treasury notes:  
20\$000 notes of the 6<sup>a</sup> Estampa,  
(Containing a view of a part of the port of Rio de Janeiro in  
the centre);  
100\$000 notes of the 4<sup>a</sup> Estampa;  
500\$000 notes of the 4<sup>a</sup> Estampa.  
On and after the 1st of July a discount of 10 per  
cent. per month will be imposed until the value of  
the notes shall disappear.

## THE TELEPHONE CO. OF BRAZIL

No. 89, Rua da Quitanda.  
THE COMPANY  
takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its  
Central Office system and the public generally  
that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will  
be reduced as follows:  
Commercial lines:  
Per quarter, from..... 80\$000 to 60\$000  
Residence lines:  
Per quarter, from..... 60\$000 to 40\$000  
For lines of greater length than of two kilo-  
meters from the Central Offices at 89 Rua da  
Quitanda, Largo do Machado and Andarahy,  
the rates will be 12\$000 per quarter, in addition  
to the rates above stated, for each kilometer  
or fractional part thereof.  
Each subscriber receives gratis books of com-  
pans which entitle him to free use of the public  
stations of the Company.  
N. B.—Special attention is called to the exceedingly low  
rates at which these most valuable and convenient telephonic  
facilities are now offered.  
F. W. JONES,  
General Superintendent.  
May 1st, 1882.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
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attention to the sugar and cotton growing industries of the  
South. It also devotes more attention to Mexican industrial  
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Sole Agency in Rio de Janeiro:  
No. 55, Rua General Camara.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th, of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 172.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1882.

The first part of the new budget to pass the Chamber is the estimates for the department of empire, which was read for the last time a few days since, and has now gone up to the Senate. The original estimates were 9,332,418\$533, which have been so amended during its passage through the Chamber that the total amount appropriated is given as 8,568,528\$844—an apparent reduction of 763,889\$189. The *Journal do Commercio*, however, has taken the trouble to examine the various items and finds that the total appropriations should be 8,905,762\$344, an error in the arithmetical work of the Chamber of 337,233\$500. This gives a reduction from the original estimates of 426,656\$189, instead of 763,889\$189 as stated by the revising committee of the Chamber. It seems from the *Journal's* statement that the final revision was done so carelessly that in some cases totals were cut down without reducing or striking out the items composing them, in others the simple work of subtraction is grossly incorrect—as 118,549\$500—1,800\$ = 104,700\$ instead of 116,749\$500—and in others the amounts given are purely fictitious. In some of these cases it will be very hard to believe that the errors arise from carelessness alone. At any rate, the *Journal* has done well to expose the mathematical aberrations of the revising committee of the Chamber.

The first session of the 13th General Assembly was closed on the 17th instant, and the second session was opened on the same day. The first session, which was convened on the 17th of January, has been practically fruitless so far as the important work of legislation is concerned, not even the budget being passed. The political work of the Chamber being now disposed of to a great extent, it may be reasonably expected that some of the important measures now before the two houses will receive due attention. On the opening of the second session, the Emperor addressed the assembly as follows:

*August and most worthy representatives of the nation.*

The reunion of the General Assembly is always a cause for rejoicing with me. I expect that you will continue the labors with which you have occupied yourselves during the session which terminated to-day, and that with equal solicitude you will take into consideration the measures demanded for the well-being of the nation.

The public tranquility has not been altered. It affords me pleasure to announce to you that through the whole empire the sanitary state is satisfactory. The copious rains of the months of February and March, producing great inundations in various localities, caused a lamentable loss of some lives and considerable injuries. Our friendly

relations with foreign nations continue unchanged. Unhappily, as yet, the war between the republic of Chili, and those of Peru and Bolivia, is not concluded. I continue to entertain wishes that peace may be re-established.

I trust that you will give the most assiduous care to public instruction, in a manner which shall effect the necessary reforms. The government relies upon your enlightened cooperation toward measures tending to improve the judicial organization, and the penal legislation of the army and navy. The questions which relate to our financial and economic situation, are of the highest importance. To secure the equilibrium of the budget estimates, by means of severe fiscalization and economy, and to attend to the urgent necessity of improving our circulating medium and the condition of the State with relation to the charges of the public debt, are matters which I recommend to your careful examination. Equally, the circumstances in which our agriculture now exists, merits your solicitude, inviting you to facilitate the credit institutions destined to aid it. I commend the interest which you have shown in the discussion of the annual laws and of the project of law relative to joint-stock companies and societies, as well as in the examination into the defects of the electoral reform, observed in its execution.

*August and most worthy representatives of the nation.*

I have a well grounded hope that in this session much will be accomplished for the prosperity of Brazil.

In view of the near termination of the period in which the government will receive three different issues of treasury notes at par, after which a discount of 10 per cent. a month will be imposed, is it not highly desirable that some provisions should be made for their receipt and redemption other than in the Caixa da Amortização? As far as we can learn, no provisions whatever have been made for the redemption of these notes either at the treasury, the custom house, the postoffice, or any other department where the transaction might be effected. The result will be that the great bulk of the notes will remain in circulation until the last moment, and then there will inevitably result a serious loss to the people. It is idle to expect that every man who receives one of these notes will go the Caixa da Amortização to get it exchanged, even could he spare the time to wait the tedious formalities of that department. Every step in that department is so slow and so formal that no man can afford to go there except on business of importance; and through this circumstance very few men will present themselves there for the exchange of a few notes. Were the treasury to authorize the various public departments to which the people have access, to receive the called-in notes, redeeming them on the spot, it is probable that the greater part of the outstanding amounts would soon be recovered. Then, too, every public department should be forbidden to re-issue these notes, and should be instructed to forward them to the Caixa da Amortização as fast as received. In this way the government itself will aid in the redemption of its obligations, which under present circumstances it is practically discouraging. In principle the practice of calling in paper currency on the terms imposed by the government is neither more nor less than dishonest. Under the most favorable conditions, it is practically impossible to get in all the notes of any specified issue within the specified time. Either the call will fail to reach many distant interior localities, or it will be overlooked, or the note holder will be out of the country, or will have no means of effecting an exchange, or he will forget or neglect it altogether. In the great majority of these cases the penalty imposed will be highly unjust. Furthermore, the responsibility and labor of this redemption should rest with the government itself who issued

the notes in the character of an obligation or promise to pay, rather than with the people who receive and hold them as valid certificates of indebtedness. In this transaction the government is nothing more than a debtor, and can not therefore dictate conditions of payment, nor repudiate payment altogether, at will. A treasury note certifies that the government has received its face value, and will pay the bearer that same value at some future time. To afterwards impose a fine of 10 per cent. a month, even as a penalty, is nothing else than repudiation. It is essential, of course, that old issues should be called in for exchange from time to time, but to secure that result it will be amply sufficient to annul the legal tender character of the notes after a certain date. The government, however, should never refuse to redeem them at their face value. Such an act is dishonest and unjust in the highest degree, because there is no legal remedy for the defrauded creditor. In these cases under consideration, however, it is unlikely that the government will alter its established practice—and the result will be a repudiation of a large percentage of these three issues. The least that the government can now do is to afford every facility for the easy redemption of the notes.

The New York correspondent of the *Cruzeiro* has done us the honor of calling our attention to the "Indian problem" in the United States through a translation of an editorial from the New York *Herald* on a gigantic petition from a hundred thousand persons, in which the national legislature is asked: 1st, that the country comply with its treaty obligations with scrupulous fidelity; 2nd, that provisions be made for the education of Indian children; 3rd, that a lot of land be given in fee simple to each Indian; and 4th, that the person and rights of the Indian have due recognition before the laws. We are then informed how general was the sanction to this petition, and how large a part in it was taken by the educational institutions of the country. We must beg the indulgence of our colleague for whatever act or omission of which we are guilty in this matter, for it has certainly arisen through no lack of interest in the subject. As long as we have about a half dozen telegrams a year from the States, and as long as it takes from thirty to forty days for mails to come to us from there, our intimacy with American local affairs can not be of that absorbing character which would lead to an extended discussion of such a question as the Indian problem. We can assure him, however, that had we been in the United States at the time we certainly should have added our signature to that essentially just, wise and humane petition. We must confess that there is little to praise in the Indian policy of the United States, for it has been filled with so many acts of bad faith, and jobbery, and cruelty, that even its few good features have been covered with shame and dishonor. We must remind our considerate friend, however, that this petition is not the first step which has been taken by humane Americans in behalf of the Indian. The agitations in behalf of the Indian are quite as old as the country itself, but the latter has the unfortunate propensity—like the Irishman—of prejudicing the nation against him by some savage outbreak just on the eve of a new and better policy. The Sioux outbreaks in Minnesota, the Comanche raids and Apache murders in the Southwest were very little calculated to fill the white man's heart with good will toward the Indian, just as the recent treacherous murder of Lord Cavendish and his secretary in Dublin will be little conducive to a mild and conciliatory policy on the part of the British government toward Ireland. If all nations were

prompt to render justice, the Indian and the Irishman would have had their rights a long time since, as would also the slave and the colonist in Brazil. Justice, however, is not always rendered on the first demand, and it therefore becomes the duty of all just men to be untiring in their efforts toward its attainment. In the United States, as well as in Brazil, the inertia of legislative bodies to enact reforms is one of the great obstacles in the way of justice and progress, and this fact is fully recognized by all reformers. In good time the "Indian problem" will be solved satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and in the meantime the *Cruzeiro's* correspondent has full permission to attach our name to any and all petitions of the character and purport of the one under discussion.

In the *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st instant, Counselor Saldanha Maranhão calls attention to the present status of the disestablishment question. In the last General Assembly the government postponed the consideration of this question on the ground that the new electoral reform law should be first adopted, after which a new legislature elected directly by the people could take up the question. To this the advocates of disestablishment reluctantly acceded. The electoral reform law was then carried through, and a new election has been held under it. The new legislature came together at the opening of the year and its first session has just been closed, during which time not one step has been taken, either by the cabinet or by the deputies, toward a solution of this question. A long time since the General Assembly passed an act providing for civil registry, which has not yet been carried into execution. After a long delay, the government drew up a code of regulations for its execution which modified the law itself, and so it went back to the legislature for amendment, where it still remains. The vital question of civil marriage, which is a reform of vital importance in every sense, is still unsettled. The full naturalization of foreigners is still impossible because of existing restrictions upon the liberty of worship. The official oath prescribed by law practically nullifies the concessions made to non-Catholics in the electoral reform law, because it exacts an allegiance to the state church to which they can not conscientiously accede. All these questions, including that of the separation of church and state have been brought before the legislature again and again, but with no other result than their postponement. And now that the electoral reform law is out of the way, and a new legislature elected directly by the people is in session, no step whatever is taken toward the final settlement of these important questions. The church still retains its power over the people in these three stages of life: baptism, marriage and death; and it wields that power with a severity and intolerance that better suits the 15th than the 19th century. Everywhere are seen the results of this degrading and humiliating rule—in the vice and open immorality of the people, in the degradation of the clergy, and in the hearty detestation of the church and its doctrines which exists everywhere throughout the country. It is now no longer a question as to the supremacy of the church; it is a question as to the existence of the state. As long as this present state of affairs continues, there can be no real progress. Intelligent emigrants, the Protestants of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, England, and elsewhere, will seek countries where there can be found more religious freedom, and a juster grant of civil rights. With the Protestant element of Europe, who form so large a part of the real bone and sinew of emigration, these privileges of religious, political and social

rights are indispensable. The fairest climate and most fertile soil on earth can afford no happy home to them as long as it includes the degradation of their religion, the dishonor of their marriage rites, and the exclusion of themselves and their children from an equal enjoyment with others of all political and social privileges on the score of their religious belief. These are facts which Brazilian statesmen should have recognized long ere this; and had they acted upon them with a spirit of true liberality and statesmanship Brazil would have occupied a much more advanced position to-day than she now does. We repeat that it is no longer a question of the supremacy of the Roman church; it is a question of national existence and development. In the true interests of Brazil—a better religion, a purer morality, a higher education, a juster government, and a real material progress—in the interests of all these, it is to be hoped that the inevitable solution of these questions will be delayed no longer.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

With the conclusion of the first year's work of The Telephone Company of Brazil, a brief resumé of what it has accomplished will be of special interest.

Its central exchange office in this city was opened on May 23rd, 1881, with only 14 subscribers. At the close of the year on the 23rd instant it had some 200 exchange and 50 private line subscribers, 300 miles of wire run, occupied over 500 roofs, and had in use 170 Siemens iron poles.

It has one span of 15 wires of 1,250 feet, two spans of 50 wires each of 600 feet, and a single wire span of 2,060 feet. Many of the iron poles, with single extensions, on level ground, have eight-wire spans of 600 feet, and one of four wires in the mountains of Tijuca, where it encounters the full force of the Atlantic gales, has a span of 1,312 feet. Most of these wires (all Siemens Gal. Tel. No. 14, B. W. G.) have now been in place six months, and not one has given way in any of the many severe wind storms they have experienced.

The very best material possible has been used throughout in the company's construction work. The roof fixtures as well as the poles, are all of iron, or iron and wood, and their light and graceful appearance contrasts most favorably with the cumbersome showing made by line work in most localities.

For its public service the company has established seven stations in different sections of the city and suburbs, the free use of which is given to the subscribers to its exchange system. Upwards of 1,000 calls per day are now made over the exchange wires. The general results attained are highly satisfactory to the enterprise, and promise well for the future.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

We are delighted to note that our labors with the erratic genius of the commercial editor of the *Journal do Commercio* is at last bearing fruit. The crop is not surprisingly large as yet, but a satisfactory beginning has been made and there is faint promise of more in the future. As we have before stated, this work of correcting and criticising a colleague is very far from being an agreeable one, and were it not for a strict sense of duty to the commercial community of this city we would gladly leave the *Journal's* editor to "guess" at results and to employ incomprehensible short methods at his own sweet will. It is necessary, however, that correct figures be given of the trade of this port, and we can not permit our own painstaking work to be neutralized by the careless statistics of our colleague. Were the *Journal* less influential these corrections would

not be necessary, and in that fact lie a great many grains of comfort.

It has given us unqualified satisfaction to note that the *Journal's* report of the 22nd inst. gave the dispatches for the week previous correctly in quantity, and within 320 reis of the official value—the quantity being 60,754 bags, and the value 1,177,412\$520, instead of 1,177,412\$840. An error of only 320 reis is scarcely worth mentioning, and is a result which commands our warmest congratulations. We can not be surprised therefore that the honest elation of our colleague led him to forget this newborn accuracy for the moment, and to commit just a few more errors in the detailed statement of the week's dispatches. To put these straight, so that no one may doubt the correctness of the totals, we reproduce the *Journal's* table, with suitable corrections. The dispatches with destination, were given as follows:

	bags	value	should be
Lisbon .....	6,127	118,749\$200	118,741\$260
Oporto .....	50	969 000	correct
Havre .....	532	10,310 160	correct
Marseilles....	1,410	27,325 800	correct
London .....	1,370	26,550 000	26,550 600
Trieste .....	388	7,519 440	correct
Antwerp .....	1,140	32,093\$200	22,093 200
Hamburg .....	5,272	92,171 360	102,171 360
Cape of G. H.	2,500	48,450 000	correct
Baltimore....	4,709	91,260 000	91,260 420
New York....	33,080	641,084 400	641,090 400
United States, ports not spec'd	3,000	58,140 000	correct
Montevideo, ..	526	10,193 280	10,193 880
Buenos Ayres.	100	1,938 000	correct
River P., ports not specified.	550	10,659 000	correct

The only two errors of importance in this table are the items for Antwerp and Hamburg—amounting in each case to 10,000\$000. These are unmistakable errors of calculation, and not aberrations of guessing, and as such are entitled to all due recognition. It is clear that our colleague has made a sincere attempt to multiply correctly, and we trust that no one will be so rash as to discourage the effort. The other errors in the above table are of small amounts in themselves, but still of goodly proportions in the aggregate. Any one of them would ruin the reputation of a book-keeper, but in the matter of commercial statistics they compare so well with those to which the public is accustomed that no one will have the heart to complain. It is to be hoped however, that the *Journal* editor will put just a little more chalk on his shoes and try to give us a sample of absolute correctness.

It is to be remarked in this connection that the incorrect total of receipts to which we called attention in our issue of the 5th has not yet been corrected. It was a very considerable error of 9,167 bags, and is not likely to grow less all by itself. Since that time the *Journal* has gone on adding each day's receipts to it, and unless we again call attention to it, it will be entirely overlooked and forgotten. In a similar case last year the *Journal* very obligingly accepted our suggested correction, and we have no doubt will now do so again.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Rio News.

Dear Sir:—In your issue of 5th May there is a notice referring to the visit of the Reverend Kenelm Vaughan to São Paulo, written in a spirit of contempt for the work which the Reverend Father has been promulgating on this continent of America.

I will not attempt to correct the malevolence of the notice referred to, beyond remarking that the writer evidently understands nothing about the "work of expiation;" but one paragraph cannot be allowed to pass without being refuted, viz: "the Reverend Father has met with considerable support thus far, certainly enough to enable him to live very comfortably."

Allow me to state that the funds collected by Mr. William Morrissy, the treasurer in Rio de Janeiro for the work of expiation, are all remitted to London and a receipt for same given by the secretary of Cardinal Manning who deposits the money in the London & Westminster Bank, and that not a penny of said funds finds its way into the pocket of Father Vaughan whose personal expenses are provided for by his private purse.

I enclose my card and beg to subscribe myself,

A Friend of Father Vaughan.

12th May, 1882.

The correction which our correspondent feels called upon to make to his interpretation of an item which appeared in our issue of May 5th, is very willingly given a place in our columns, notwithstanding its slightly unfavorable opinion of ourselves and our motives. In this poor, imperfect world we are very often compelled to plead guilty to charges of ignorance, and sometimes to flagrant manifestations of contempt for things which we deem unworthy the attention they at times receive from intelligent men. As to "malevolence," however, we are very glad to say that we have thus far been spared the charge, and we regret to say that our first accusation comes from "A Friend of Father Vaughan," and presumably, also, a friend of this scheme of universal expiation. We trust that our correspondent will permit us to believe that this harsh accusation is made to secure some slight cause for expiation on his own account, rather than to do us the injury which his words imply.

Ignorant as we are of the "work of expiation"—and I trust Father Vaughan and his friends will be charitable with us for this, as we did try to understand that half page advertisement of the scheme which appeared in the secular press some months ago—we are not ignorant of the fact that an institution which smacks so much of the 15th century cuts a very sorry figure at this day and age of the world, and has no more immunity from comment and criticism than any commonplace affair of to-day. We have no purpose nor desire to enter into any religious discussion, because topics of this character are wholly foreign to our work; nor have we the slightest desire to criticise the religious belief of such of any person whatever. It should be remembered, however, that the policies and practices of church organizations very often get outside of their own natural bounds and become purely economic questions, and when this occurs we shall most certainly exercise the right of criticism. In the case under consideration, independently of our "ignorant" disbelief in the institution itself, we did most certainly believe that the solicitation of money in Brazil for the founding of a great religious establishment in London, the financial centre of the world, is nothing less than a monstrous imposition. We have before criticised the mistaken positions assumed by Protestants, and we shall certainly do no less by the Catholics, or any other creed which may seek political or pecuniary support from the people.

Now as to the supposed reflection upon Father Vaughan, we must beg our correspondent to look it over once more. We did not know nor expect, of course, that the reverend gentleman is living upon his own private purse, for such a case is anomalous; but we did suppose that he is living upon his profession just the same as other people, and that he is exercising that profession in entirely the wrong place. If a candid expression of this belief is to be construed as contempt, enmity, malevolence, or any other obnoxious impulse, then we must accept the situation, for that is just the way our ink flows.

A MODEL PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The *Chicago Tribune* has been furnished with a copy of an original account of sales of 100 barrels of flour exported from the United States to Havana, Cuba, which is submitted to the Associação Industrial as an illustration of the workings of a protective tariff in obstructing trade. The account is as follows:

100 lbs of flour at \$16.....	\$1,600 00
Less 4 per cent discount.....	64 00
	\$1,536 00
Three months' time at 12 per cent per annum.....	46 08
	\$1,489 92
Charges—	
Stamp paper for duty note.....	\$2 50
Duty on 980 kilog at \$5 51.....	539 98
War tax, 25 per cent.....	134 99
Freight and lightage.....	125 00
Receiving, weighing and carting.....	11 00
Internal revenue tax, 1 per cent.....	2 50
Prokeage, 1 per cent.....	14 90
Commissions, 2½ per cent.....	37 25
	883 00
	\$606 90

\$606 90 paid in Spanish gold at 7 per cent equals \$567 20. A barrel of flour nets in gold of the United States \$5 67.

"On this transaction," says the *Tribune* "the cost to the Cuban consumers of 100 lbs of flour was \$567 for the flour, and \$1,033 for the charges of making the transfer. The cost of freight was only \$125, which was light in comparison with the charge for other things. The tariff duty was \$540, or equal to 104 per cent, which is hardly up to many rates of duty in our own tariff; but this duty was double what it would have been had the flour been shipped in a Spanish instead of an American vessel. The war tax of 25 per cent equals our war tax on matches, though we have no war on hand at this time. Stamps cost \$5, while the revenue tax was \$14 92. The whole charge for taxes of all kinds was \$694, while the net receipts of the shipper were only \$567. The poor victims of this taxation, after paying \$5 67 a barrel for flour, paid \$10 33 additional for the privilege of eating it."

COFFEE.

An interesting and most important document relating to the consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom has recently been issued by Mr. H. Pasteur, of Mining Lane. It appears that in 1847 and 1848 duty was paid upon over 37,000,000 lbs. of coffee for home consumption, and that during the past year, with an increase of population on 1848 of at least 10,000,000, the home consumption of coffee was just under 32,000,000 lbs. There can be no doubt that the consumption of "coffee" (the inverted commas are very necessary) is much more general now than it was in 1848, and that the consumption of genuine coffee has fallen off to the extent of 5,000,000 lbs. is a startling fact which every purchaser of coffee should take to heart. The consumption of spurious coffee is likely to increase still more, for a Treasury Minute was issued, on January 20, 1882, directing Her Majesty's Board of Customs to permit the importation, under a duty of 5d. per lb., of "coffee, chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee or chicory, roasted or ground, mixed, without reference to the proportions of the mixture." Those who like to know what they are buying will do well to buy their coffee whole and raw, and to roast it and grind it for themselves. Coffee contains an alkaloid, *caffine*, and certain aromatic principles which give to its stimulating and pleasant qualities, and the larger or smaller proportions of which in the various samples imported determine the market value. It certainly seems odd, to use the mildest term, that the importation of chicory, turnips, carrots, cabbage-stalks and various other vegetable rubbish which our continental neighbours choose to roast and send to us, should be encouraged by the government, to the detriment of the dietaries of the masses, and the business of colonial merchants who have a soul above vegetable refuse. It seems little short of disgraceful that the fine coffee of Ceylon should find a readier market on the Continent than in the parent country, the good people of which are about to turn (as some appear to think), from the drinking of adulterated alcohol to the consumption of still worse a vitiated "coffee." One well-known firm that deals in coffee incites the British public by its advertisements to "call a spade a spade," a wholesome doctrine, and we trust it will soon be penal to apply the name of coffee to anything but the genuine article; for it is not well that the public should pay 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. per lb. for materials which are dear at a quarter of that price. We have heard much in times past of a "free breakfast table;" we hope that it may soon become an unadulterated breakfast table, and that those who have a fancy for drinking decoctions of strange things will be able to do so without the expense of having the name of coffee given to whatever may happen to be able to impart to boiling water a brownish colour and a bitter taste.—*Lancet*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Eleven slaves have recently been liberated at Nova Friburgo through the emancipation fund.

—The April export from the province of Alagoas amounted to 50,587 bags of sugar and 6,009 sacks of cotton.

—The April receipts of the Maceió custom house amounted to \$8,421\$435 and of the *consulado* to 48,341\$922.

—The wagon roads in Minas Geraes, especially in the neighborhood of Mar de Espanha, are reported to be in a very bad state through the damage caused by heavy rains.

—In accordance with the conditions of a law of 1876, and the regulations adopted for it in 1880, the province of Rio de Janeiro now proposes to grant subventions to private schools.

—The city council of São Paulo has received four proposals for the erection of *knogues* in the public streets. One of them promises to surrender the property at the end of nine years.

—Many of the citizens of Campos are putting up kerosene street lamps and are maintaining them at their own expense. That's one phase of "public spirit" which most men can easily appreciate.

—The April customs receipts at Porto Alegre were 185,642\$616, at Rio Grande 177,385\$897, at Uruguayana 51,566\$277, and at Pelotas 88,821\$887 —making a total for the province of Rio Grande do Sul of 503,425\$885, against 509,454\$938 in April of last year.

—The *Gazeta da Bahia* states that *firinha de mandioca*, the principal food of the population of that city, now commands a fabulous price. On the 28th ult., the price per sack of 80 liters was 125,000, which rose to 145,000 a few days after.

—The citizens of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, are talking of establishing a museum of natural history in that city. The purpose is so highly beneficial that it is to be hoped success will crown the effort.

—The people of Limeira, S. Paulo, are complaining that there are only four soldiers and one sergeant at that place to guard the jail and preserve order. The jail contains 12 criminals, and the city is the scene of constant disorder.

—The penalty of three months imprisonment and fine to which a priest, Padre Lourenço Gomes de Lima, was recently sentenced by the *juiz municipal* at Sapucaia, Rio de Janeiro, has been commuted to one month's imprisonment and a corresponding fine.

—In conformity with the petition of William Scully, asking that the period of five days fixed for the removal of his lamps and lamp posts be extended 40 days, the city council of Campos has assented to the request, the extension to include the 15 days already granted by the president.

—A meeting of planters was held on the 6th inst. at Ponte Nova, province of Minas Geraes, to consider a project of establishing a central usine at that place. It was stated that 150,000 would be sufficient to start the enterprise, 80,000 of which were subscribed on the spot.

—A case of illegal reduction to slavery has recently come to light at Tatuhy, province of S. Paulo, from which it seems that a resident of the parish of Guarehy, named José Francisco da Rosa, had a child of one of his slaves, born after the law of 1871, baptized and registered as a slave in the parish of Tatuhy. The parish priest, Padre Decio Augusto Chelaflo, was a party to the crime, which was witnessed by his sabbatitan.

—A conflict took place between six men at Gravatahy, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 23rd ult., which resulted in the death of one and in the severe wounding of three. The occasion was the meeting of Capt. José Carneiro and two companions, who has gone out into the campo after cattle, with three others named Santos, Silveira and Pacheco. The latter opened fire on Capt. Carneiro with pistols, which was returned with so good effect that Santos was killed, and Silveira was gravely wounded. Carneiro's two companions were also wounded. The cause of the quarrel was not known at last advices.

—The police authorities of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, have held an investigation into the burning of the exhibition building there by a mob on the evening of the 23rd February and have arrived the conclusion that no one but the directors of the enterprise itself are to blame. They refused to hear the testimony of the members of the directors' commission and of the commission appointed by the provincial government, but confined their examination to certain employees and outsiders who are known to be in sympathy with the mob. From the protest published by the board of directors, it would seem that nearly every conclusion reached by the police is utterly false. An inquiry of this character, it is needless to say, simply intensifies the outrageous crime of which the people of Porto Alegre are guilty.

—The Pará provincial assembly was opened on the 23rd ult.

—The April receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 75,667\$150, and of the internal revenue bureau 22,160\$480.

—The return passage of the Ceará emigrants is paid for by that province as a measure for inducing them to come back.

—The emigration from the province of Ceará to the Amazon is daily increasing. In some parts of Ceará there is already a great scarcity of laborers.

—An epidemic of malarial fevers is reported to be raging in the parish of Rio Parão, province of Espírito Santo. There is no physician in the locality.

—The total revenue of the municipality of São Paulo for the year 1882-83 is estimated at 992,126\$347.

—Nine slaves were liberated in the district of Igarahy, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 5th inst., at a total cost to the emancipation fund of 9,900\$.

—A woman named Antonia de Meira Leite was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment with labor at Piracicaba on the 14th inst. for the murder of her husband, a planter of that municipality.

—The provincial assembly of Pernambuco has been petitioned by José Leopoldo Bourgard, who recently received a privilege from the government, for an appropriation for the construction of telephone lines between all the public departments.

—Campeiras is the home of a very unfortunate thief. Either through some mental aberration, or through desperation, he broke into the S. Benedicto chapel on the night of the 15th inst. and carried away an alms box. The box when opened proved to be without a single copper.

—The *Progrezo*, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, of the 14th inst. reports two frosty nights during the preceding week. The bean and cotton fields suffered considerably from the frost, so much so that the price of the former ascended at once from 4\$ to 8\$ per measure of 50 liters. The cotton crop is estimated at one half of that of last year.

—According to the president's report to the provincial assembly of Pará, now in session, the public debt of that province amounts to 1,000,000\$, and the total due on unpaid taxes is 606,340\$527. The revenue collected during the fiscal year 1880-81 was 4,052,852\$800, and the expenditures were 3,166,998\$968, leaving a surplus of 902,853\$832.

—According to a provincial contemporary the public debt of the province of Pernambuco at the close of 1881 was 4,646,254\$211, of which 3,972,000\$ was funded. This total does not include the sum of 2,650,200\$659 advanced by the general government on account of the province's 2 per cent. guarantee on the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway.

—The provincial assembly of Rio Grande do Sul has under consideration a bill for imposing a tax of 6\$000 per annum—in money or in an equivalent of service—on all proprietors of land in the colonies of that province, the money to be applied to the construction of roads. The object is so good an one, that we are surprised to see it limited to the colonies.

—The Pará provincial assembly has opened well. Its first act was to annul the elections of some six deputies, whose political faith was not exactly in harmony with the leaders. On the second day of the session, the deputies indulged in a few little, harmless personalities, such as "You are a beast!" etc., in which amusement the spectators joined heartily. The galleries seem to take a very important part in the wrangles, and in directing the course of legislation.

—The provincial government of Espírito Santo has authorized the president of that province to make a contract with Godfredo Taunay and Silva Telles for the establishment of a central coffee-cleaning mill in the ex-colony of Santa Leopoldina, with a subvention of 6,000\$ per annum for five years. We believe this will be the first coffee mill of this character thus far established. There are several central mills in various localities, but they have been established with neither privilege nor subsidy—as all such enterprises should be.

—According to a report of the 28th ult. by the São Paulo department of public works, there is now a deficiency of 69,133\$007 in the construction estimates for the provincial palace and other public buildings. The total amount of the estimates is 151,218\$761, of which 6,218\$761 have been expended upon the Largo do Palácio, the remainder being destined as follows: 59,000\$ for one-half of the treasury building and 95,000\$ for the provincial palace. The appropriations for these two public edifices amount to 80,000\$, viz: 30,000\$ from the imperial department of finance, 20,000\$ from the department of empire, and 30,000\$ from the province. The sale of material from the old palace has realized 2,085\$154.

—The city of São Paulo imposes a tax of two reis upon every liter of beans, rice, farinha, corn, potatoes, meal, etc., etc., which enters the market place for sale.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The April receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 42,488\$860.

—The April receipts of the Baía de Araruama railway amounted to 12,235\$620.

—A preliminary examination of the Tijuca inclined railway has been made within the last few days.

—Decree 3,510, of the inst., approves provisionally the regulations and tariffs of the Paraná railway.

—The president of São Paulo has granted an extension of six months for the completion of the Bragança railway.

—The board of directors of the Mogiana railway, São Paulo, has issued a call for 50\$ per a share for the construction of the Penha branch. The period fixed for the receipt of the money ends the 30th June.

—The March receipts of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway amounted to 12,270\$500, and of the Feira de Sant'Anna branch 14,848\$130, making in all 27,118\$630. The total expenditure was 22,832\$510, leaving a surplus of 4,286\$120.

—The new tramway at Juiz de Fora, running to Mariano Procopio, does not seem to be altogether popular. Frequent assaults are made on the trams, in which both passengers and employees suffer rough handling. The favorite method of attack is to throw stones from the bushes along the line.

—The president of the Paulista railway gave orders on the 18th inst. for the repayment of the sum of 130,000\$ on the balance of moneys paid by the province of São Paulo on the interest guarantee of that line. This act is one more indication of the prosperity and successful administration of the Paulista railway.

—In reply to a petition of the Carangola railway company for the payment of 72,099\$325 due that road from the government as guaranteed interest for the first half of the past year, the minister of agriculture decides that it must await the credits for *exercícios findos* now under consideration in the General Assembly.

—We are informed that the government has decided to displace the present director of the Dom Pedro II line, Dr. Herculano V. Penna, by the appointment of Dr. Honorário Bicalho, inspector of public works. The latter is now absent in Europe, and a dispatch has been sent ordering his immediate return. The change will not be looked upon with favor by the engineering fraternity.

—An accident occurred on the Novo Hamburgo railway, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 1st inst., which resulted from a collision with a cow on the track. The locomotive, three passenger cars and one freight car were thrown from the track, causing great damage. The fireman was killed outright, the driver was seriously injured, a little girl had her leg broken, and some five or six passengers received injuries more or less severe.

From The *Ceylon Observer*, March 15.

## SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

DOLLAR, N.B. 26th January, 1882.

Gentlemen.—The returns given, although relating to only eight of the provinces of the Empire, give us a pretty fair idea of the working of the emancipation fund for the whole twenty provinces into which Brazil is divided. Your readers, however, as coffee planters, are more interested in knowing how the labor market of the three great coffee-producing provinces can be affected by it. A decrease in the labor supply of these would very sensibly diminish the exports of coffee from Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

I mentioned that, for the last eight years, there had been a general migration of the slave population from the northern to the three coffee producing provinces, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Geraes, and that this movement corresponded with the gradual extension of new coffee fields, and the increase of the shipments of coffee. An agitation was started against this interprovincial slave trade, and, strange to say, was carried on principally by the class who had benefited most by it—the São Paulo planters. In 1879, a law was passed by the provincial assembly at São Paulo, imposing a tax of 1,000\$000 (200) on each slave entering the province of São Paulo from another province. This law was vetoed by the government as unconstitutional. In 1880, the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro, when passing the supply bill, included in it a tax of 1,500\$ (150) on each slave being registered, coming from another province, and this part of the bill passed almost unnoticed, and became law on 1st January, 1881. The province of São Paulo immediately followed with a law, imposing a tax of 2,000\$ (200) to come in force in February, and Minas Geraes with one for the same amount to come in force also in February, 1881. These taxes were

to be paid on registration of slaves coming from one province to another, excepting only three to accompany each family and exempting those that came by inheritance and through judicial execution.

The law of 1871 regulated the machinery for collecting a tax on the transfer of slave property, and, as sales took place, an entry was made in the collector's book. These new provincial laws were prohibitory, inasmuch as the tax was much more than the value of the property, the value of a field hand being about £200. The collector is liable to a fine of 3,000\$ (£300) for each slave neglected to be so registered, and the owner to a fine of 1,000\$ (£100) if he exceed the time allowed for registration, namely, thirty days.

It is difficult to conceive the motive which prompted the introduction of these laws, for the planters of these provinces were loud in their outcry about the scarcity of laborers, and they were the people who benefited most by the entry of slaves from the northern provinces. It seems uncharitable to suppose that the real object the lawmakers had in view was the extension of the time when slavery should be extinct. There is strong circumstantial evidence to show that it was so.

I am unwilling to inflict on your readers a prosy review of the events which agitated the public mind previous to the passing of these provincial acts, but they will have a better idea of this Brazilian slavery question if I do so. You will remember that a congress of agriculturists, called together by the government, was held in Rio de Janeiro in July, 1878. This congress was to consider the various questions that were depressing agriculture, and the principal outcome of this great gathering was the decision of the government to send an embassy to China to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and get the sanction of the celestial government to Chinese immigration. This latter measure was considered the best means of averting the inevitable crash which must fall on the agriculture of the country, should anything happen to accelerate the emancipation of the slaves. The allowing of the vote necessary for paying the expenses of this mission was warmly opposed by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, who was supported by other able men in the Chamber of Deputies in Rio de Janeiro. The vote was allowed; the government promising not to bring in Chinese coolies by any government scheme, their object being to pave the way for their introduction by private enterprise.

The discussion and the subsequent arrival of the envoy in London, on his way to China, attracted the attention of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and this body not only sent a petition to the Chinese minister in London against the Brazilian movement, but wrote a letter thanking Senr. Nabuco for the stand he made against the introduction of Chinese labourers into Brazil. Deputy Nabuco, in reply to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society dated 8th April 1880, declared his intention to introduce a bill into the Chamber of Deputies in Rio de Janeiro establishing the date of 1st January 1890 for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Empire. Here is what he said himself:—"That bill will not be converted this year into law, but introduced every session in a liberal house by myself or some of my friends, and in a conservative house by some prominent conservative abolitionists like Mr. Guesmão Lobo; increasing every year in votes, it will triumph at last. The date remaining immovable, every delay would render the transition period shorter, but it would not be our fault. The frontier of the next decade, I hope, will not be passed by any man calling himself a slave." This letter, as might be expected, caused a great commotion throughout the Empire.

True to his word, Nabuco commenced his campaign in August 1880 by a forcible speech in the Chamber of Deputies when the voting of supplies for the department of agriculture came on for consideration. He denounced the sale of slaves imported since 1831, the misappropriation of the emancipation fund, the public whipping of slaves at the request of their masters, and other cruelties. A fortnight afterwards he brought forward his bill for emancipation in 1890. The Chamber fixed the 27th of August for the discussion of it, two of the ministers voting in the majority granting leave. The minority, however, pressed the prime minister; so that next day he announced that, if the discussion of such a measure were forced on, the ministry would resign. The Chamber thus hearded by the minister, and having fixed the 27th for the discussion by its vote on the 24th, did not hold sessions on 26th, 27th, and 28th August. On the 30th Nabuco again asked leave, but the Chamber this time rejected the motion for the introduction of the bill by 77 to 18. The prime minister, on being pressed for his reasons for making a cabinet question of the introduction of the bill, declared that the Emperor and the government had made up their minds that slavery was to remain as it was fixed in 1871.

Congratulations came pouring in from all parts of Empire. The minister had saved the country. Agricultural societies were formed for the purpose of resisting any attempts at upsetting the arrange-

ment made in 1871, and at all these meetings addresses were framed thanking the government for the stand they had made.

It was thought that this slave question was settled by Nabuco, nothing daunted by his defeat in the Chamber, called his friends together at his own residence, and formed an Anti-Slavery Society.

A manifesto was issued on the 7th September 1880, the ninth anniversary of the passing of the slave law. Some able men joined this society and branches were established in some of the other towns. The agricultural interest was entirely against the movement.

The American minister in Rio de Janeiro wrote a letter detailing the prosperity of the Southern States in North America since the abolition of slavery there, and a banquet was given to this gentleman, Mr. Hilliard, by the Anti-Slavery Society. The speeches on this occasion, particularly that given by the American minister, enraged some of the members of Parliament. The government was called on to interfere, for here was a minister of a friendly state interfering in their domestic affairs. The debate was an angry one, and showed how they would resent outside interference, and how they could abuse nations and individuals, who did not respect the time-honored institution of slavery. The government however, saw no reason either to praise or blame the American minister and, in justice to the Prime Minister, we must give him credit for saying that, although the government were for slavery remaining as it is, they respected those who held opposite opinions. It was during these stormy times that the provincial laws were passed putting a stop to the inter-provincial slave trade. Can it said then that it was a step towards abolition? During these debates, the northern provinces were accused of being anti-slavery, and the deputies from the south, while openly declaring themselves as on the pro-slavery side, used threats to compel those from the north to hold on to the arrangement of 1871. One illustrious orator from the south used these words:—"You wish to sell your slaves to us, and then you will by-and-bye ask us to liberate all slaves, within the Empire." Another said, alluding to the deputies from the north:—"I look on these people as highwaymen, and for such as these I have my revolver."

We must look to the stoppage of the inter-provincial slave-trade as putting a check on the labor supply to the coffee-producing provinces and putting a limit on the exports of coffee from Rio de Janeiro and Santos. The Ceylon coffee planter may console himself that the competition in that direction will not be more than it is at present, but, if slavery is not reduced more rapidly than the death-rate and the working of the emancipation fund has shown during the last ten years, we will have to wait some time before there is much diminution in the coffee exports.

We have also to consider that, although all the children are nominally born free, they are really slaves and are of the same value as slaves to the coffee planter, until they are twenty-one years of age. Slavery, we may say then, will remain in the same actual condition until the year 1892, when those born of slave mothers in 1871 will be released from bondage. The death rate and the liberations through the emancipation fund taken together is not more in these days than the death-rate alone was in former times, when there was not a prospect of slavery becoming extinct. This latter fact has made slave-owners see well after the health of their slaves and very strict precautions are taken to lessen the death-rate among the negroes. The rate now, as we have seen in examining the returns from eight provinces, is for death and liberation by the fund together 25 per 1,000 annually. But supposing the fund were increased by a tax on slaves, which has not yet been proposed, although mentioned in the law of 1871 as the first factor in making up the fund—and suppose that the fund were better administered and suppose that including the death-rate the number would reach thirty per thousand, this calculating 1,300,000 as the number of slaves at present (a very low calculation) the decrease would be only 40,000 per annum. Against this we have to set off the children, which are said to be born free, who will fill up the gaps made in the estate gangs through death and emancipations up till 1892.

The physical condition of the slaves in the coffee producing provinces is good. As a class, they are robust and healthy. The slaves brought from Africa were generally young. The most of the native Africans one meets were brought over when they were boys and girls of 12 to 18 years old. The gangs of slaves brought from the northern provinces to the south, were young. The dealers would buy only those that would sell highest to the planters of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The purchaser had to calculate in his own mind how many years work he could get out of the negro before he bought him.

Looking at a gang of slaves working on a coffee plantation, one is struck with the large proportion of young and strong-looking people amongst them. We were asked to say what would be the average number of years of work that could be got out of the

gangs I have seen working on the coffee estates—very few being above forty and most of them between the ages of 15 to 30 years—1 would be safe in calculating thirty years as the average workable time. As I said before, the diminution from deaths and emancipation can be made up from the young under twenty-one years. It is a matter of opinion to say that slavery can continue for thirty years; that is to suppose that the settlement of 1871 can last until that time.

It interests us, Ceylon planters to know if there is any probability of that settlement being disturbed. I have before said that, in the event of any political disturbance the slave may benefit by it. But there is little prospect of any serious question disturbing the public mind until the Emperor dies and he is 57 now.

The Brazilian nation having been colonized from Portugal, Brazilians are a quieter race of men than those which form the other South American states. Although internal troubles do not occur in connection with the election of rival presidents, owing to there being a constitutional sovereign, at the same time party feeling runs very high on very insignificant questions.

There is a partly composed of the shopkeepers in the towns in the interior that would benefit by the land being cultivated by free men receiving wages; these complain of all the money drawn from the produce of the soil being spent in the large towns at the coast or at the capital. The professional classes would also benefit by it, but all these are too much dependent on the wealthy coffee planters to openly stand up for abolition. In the event of a revolution, these would side with the negro.

The free laborer of the present day is also a pro-slavery man. He thinks if the negro were free he would work for small wages, and therefore lower the labor rate. The free laborer looks down on the slave and does not like to look forward to the time when they will be on equal terms. Even the free negro is despised by the half-Indian *amaranda*. The free laborer now and then comes in for a handsome sum for catching runaway negroes. Supposing he were for humanity's sake in favor of the slave, and would like to see slavery at an end, he is afraid to tamper with the negro in the way of pointing out to him the benefits of freedom. He knows that the punishment would be death, if he were found intriguing.

It is well for the fazendeiro that the free laborer is a pro-slavery man, as he could do incalculable mischief if he were not. A few laborers by entering the lock-fast slaves' quarters, on a few estates, and telling the slaves how easily they could get freedom, if they would revolt, could put the whole country in a blaze. There is no police force that could quell a slave disturbance. Around the town near where I lived, there were only some twelve policemen that could be taken to help the authorities. These policemen were used for nothing but to keep watch over the jail. It would take two days to get some two hundred soldiers from the capital. The slave does not know how easily the thing could be done, else he would free himself. Slaves are locked up at night, and the overseer is over them all day: so they have no way of knowing anything. The Brazilian government do not calculate on such an event as a negro insurrection, and are not prepared for it. The slaves would succeed with no other weapon than their own hands. There is a very small organized army to bring against them. The police force is so small and inefficient that the beginning of a disturbance, however small, could not be stopped.

A slave rebellion will not happen, unless influences from outside the plantations were brought to bear on the minds of the slaves. That is not a likely event for some time. It is but natural to expect that those born of slave mothers since 1871 will try to free their relations and old friends, but, as they have to be slaves under their mothers' master until they are twenty-one—the first of these—and only those born in 1871 can be liberated in 1892—it is very probable that some measure will be brought forward before that time to have these kept under police inspection for some years after being set free.

The emancipation society, which was formed a year ago, and so ably supported by Senr. Joaquim Nabuco could have done a good deal in the way of disseminating anti-slavery opinions. Although Nabuco and the other able men who started the society have courage enough to carry through what they intend, there is a great want of moral support from among the public men in Brazil. The influential people of the nation seem to disregard it. Nearly every Brazilian who can afford it has slaves; if he has not, his relations and friends have. The question of property is an important one. The leader of the movement visited Europe last year. He was entertained by those of anti-slavery opinions in all the countries that he visited, and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in London gave a breakfast in his honor. But on his return to Brazil he was looked on as a traitor, and accused of the worst of all treason, that of asking the aid of foreigners to further revolutionary movements. Not long after his return came the general election under the new

law; and neither Senr. Nabuco nor any of his anti-slavery followers were elected. Either in despair of doing anything to forward abolition while residing in Brazil, or thinking that he could aid the cause more by remaining out of it, he went to practice his profession of lawyer in London. I leave your readers to form their own opinion on the slavery question from the facts I have set before them.

I shall no doubt be asked: "But is there nothing else that can interfere to check the heavy exports of coffee from Rio and Santos?"

Possibly the low price of Brazilian coffee may have some effect in withdrawing labour from the cultivation of it. The low price of cotton, and the large export duty put a stop to the cultivation of it, and the planter sought another agricultural product and gave his attention to coffee. The same may be said of sugar planting. Improved machinery and a better mode of cultivation have been applied to sugar cane since with success.

Both cotton and sugar are yearly plantings and harvestings. Coffee, on the other hand, is a plant of five years' growth, and has a capital equal to five years' expense of cultivation lying on it, and it cannot well be thrown out of cultivation like cotton or sugarcane without great loss of capital. Even with low prices planters will continue to cultivate their coffee fields with expectations of a rise in prices of coffee.

A Brazilian coffee planter free from indebtedness can easily wait. The expenditure on his estate is represented by food and clothing for his slaves.

The food—Indian corn, beans, rice, mandioca, and pork—he produces every year, whatever the price of coffee may be. He can grow some cotton and rig up the old spinning-wheels and the looms which have been concealed in a corner of the coffee store for the last few years while coffee was selling high, and make clothes for the negro men and women.

The planter, who has his estate and slaves mortgaged, will not be able to bear up at present prices of Brazilian coffee. Interest must be paid and that is not under 12 per cent. per annum. That charge can only be paid by coffee, and coffee has to bear transport to the sea-port, and municipal taxes and church taxes taking up on all about 20 per cent of its selling price. Before it is shipped it has to be further taxed 13½ per cent on value.

I do not know of anything to take the place of coffee. Cotton is produced cheaper in the United States than it can be in Brazil. Sugar cane will not grow well in many of the coffee lands; and, supposing it did, the capital required for the erection of machinery and buildings necessary would not be forthcoming. Coffee is the entire support of the Brazilian government; as the duty on it is *ad valorem*, the low prices affect the revenue.

We have been accustomed to look at the labour question only, as influencing the future of Brazil. This, it will, in time, do, but unless some other settlement of the slave question than that of 1871 is come to, we cannot expect it will not do so for some years.

We have to seek for other causes and the only one at present is the low price of Brazilian coffee. This will tend to embarrass the Ceylon planter also, but not to the same extent. Ceylon seems to have a market of its own, which Brazilian coffee cannot well supply, and Ceylon coffee has not fallen in the proportion that Brazilian coffee has.

A. SCOTT-BLACKLAW.

## LOCAL NOTES

—A telegram from the *Gazeta* yesterday announces a coolness at Buenos Aires over the Missions boundary discussion here.

—The corvet *Bahiana* left port on the 21st inst. on a cruise along the northern coast to Pará. She will call at the principal ports along the coast.

—The subscription among the Italian resident of this city in behalf of their two countrymen, Volpi and Patrone, who lately suffered such barbarous tortures at Montevideo, had reached the sum of 203\$ at last accounts.

—The public will note with pleasure that all needful steps have been taken at Buenos Aires for supplying exhibitors with medals. They are probably sold so cheaply that no one will be compelled to go away without one.

—The Emperor's hope that the legislature will give the most assiduous care to public instruction will find an echo in every heart. From recent developments, it will be hoped that great attention will be given to the study of arithmetic.

—On the 18th inst. a West Indian negro, named Robert Wilson, undertook to board the British bark *Arrola* against the orders of the master, Capt. Arthur Penney. Wilson persisted and a fight ensued between him and the master, assisted by his mate. During the struggle Capt. Penney drew a revolver, which Wilson succeeded in getting away from him, or in turning against him in such a manner that he himself was shot with it. Wilson then jumped overboard and swam ashore, where he gave himself up to the police. Captain Penney died a few minutes after being shot, and was buried on the afternoon of the following day.

—The agitation in favor of Julius Cesar's airship continues. The *Finnincuse* places Julius among the great inventors of the world, although his air ship has never yet been practically tested and is in fact nothing more than a theory.

—The city council has granted permission to P. Rodde & Co. to place a time ball in front of their establishment on the Ovidorio to indicate the hour of noon, as given at the observatory. The communication will be by telephone.

—The number of titles in Brazil is now placed at 257—not including anything below a "Barão," and not including the uncounted titles held by purchase or gift from Portugal. For a new country, Brazil has had a really remarkable development in this line.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 20th inst., addressed to the minister of agriculture, says that a fire had occurred in the exhibition at which the Brazilian firemen distinguished themselves.

—Some time since the Venezuela boundary commission applied to the minister of foreign affairs for 20 more soldiers to aid in their dangerous work. The minister accordingly applied to the war department for the men, but the application has been refused.

—The contract between the president of Pernambuco and a company for supplying that city with fresh meats, the province guaranteeing 7 per cent. on 500,000\$ for 20 years, has aroused a storm of indignation. It will probably be defeated, because the company must still obtain the approval of its statutes from the imperial government.

—We regret to note the departure of Mr. F. W. Jones who has occupied the position of general superintendent of the Telephone Company of this city during the past year. How great a part of the company's success is due to Mr. Jones' efficient administration no one can say, but it is certain that his experience in that profession, and his high social qualities, have all contributed immeasurably to the prosperity and popularity of the enterprise. Mr. Jones left for Buenos Aires on the 20th inst., whither he goes to look into the telephone affairs of our Platine neighbors. It is needless to say that he carries away with him the highest testimonials from his colleagues, and the sincere regrets of a host of friends.

—A telegram from the *Gazeta de Noticias* from Buenos Aires under date of the 15th inst. announces the assassination of the French exploring expedition under Professor Crevaux on the Pilcomayo, probably in the lower part of Bolivia. The Professor had had a great deal of difficulty with the half savage residents of the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, and this unhappy termination of his expedition seems to be the result of the hatreds thus aroused. The objects of the expedition were to explore the head waters of the Paraná in Goyaz and Matto-Grosso, and thence to cross the country to the Amazon. Prof. Crevaux was an indefatigable explorer, but was not gifted with that discretion which contributes so largely to the success of the work in which he was engaged.

—Will not the editors of the *Globo* invite the minister of justice to visit their office some day and examine their files of provincial journals? The constant rehearsal of robberies, assaults, and assassinations, is something almost incredible, and it will require an array of the facts to convince his excellency that there is need for immediate action on his part. We have been in the habit of noting some of these crimes, but we have called attention to not more than one in ten of the murders narrated in our exchanges, and not one robbery in one hundred. Were we to say that the amount of disorder and crime throughout the interior indicates a reign of unrestrained lawlessness, we should be accused of prejudice and ill-will. To prove that this state of affairs is an actual reality, we desire nothing more than the record of one week as given in the provincial journals themselves.

—We are indebted to The International Newspaper Agency of New Haven, Conn., H. P. Hubbard, proprietor, for a copy of "Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," just published. This important work comprises two large volumes of 2,592 closely-printed pages, in which are contained the names and descriptions of over thirty-three thousand newspapers and fifteen thousand banks, together with maps and gatter information of all the various nations. The work is an encyclopedia as well as a directory, especially in the statistical, historical and descriptive information which it seeks to give of the various nations. The undertaking was almost an impossible one at the outset because of the ground to be covered and the difficulties in the way of acquiring information, and it will not be surprising therefore if a great many errors are found within its pages. The possibility once established of publishing such a work and with improved means of acquiring statistical information, it is to be hoped that Mr. Hubbard will carry out his work at some future time to a perfection which will make it one of the standard reference books of every well-equipped library.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The last month of the existing commercial arrangements between England and France having been entered upon, renewed pressure from various quarters is being put upon the French government once more to take up the negotiations and bring them to an immediate conclusion.

THE importation of potatoes into the United States through the port of New York during the months of January, February and March, amounted to 2,228,527 bushels.

ACCORDING to the United States Census of 1880 the three states of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana produced almost the entire crop of 1879, their respective crops being, in round numbers, 52, 25, and 23 million pounds.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, May 7.

The steamer Sud America which left Genoa on the 3rd inst. brings 650 immigrants for this city.

We note the sale of 2 1/2 leagues of camp in Tres Arroyos, on the Arroyo Los Gauchos, for the sum of \$170,000 per league.

There has been a division in the Congress of Pedagogues at the Continental Exhibition, which has resulted in the resignation en masse of the Catholic members.

The empresa of the Ensenala railway has been fined \$3,000 m.p. by the provincial government for neglecting to have its cargo tariffs at the Derasatey and Godoy stations.

The manager of the Northern railway has asked permission of the government to allow it to effect some changes and repairs on that line for the better service of the public.

The subject of granting a subsidy to a line of steamers to be established between this city and New York is again coming up for discussion, and it will probably be favorably decided by Congress.

Advices from Montevideo say that the damage done to the American frigate Brooklyn, by the ss. Mozart, amounts to \$120,000. The Brooklyn is going to be discharged to enable her to enter the Maua dock.

On Sunday night (April 30) five electric lights were exhibited at the exhibition—The Weston, two of Siemens, Gramme and the Jallochhoff. A gentleman who was there tells us that the Weston was much the best light.

The chief of police of the capital has addressed a circular to each of the commissaries of the city, prohibiting the sales of lottery tickets, with the exception of those of La Rioja and those of the capital when issued.

The governor's message to the legislature of the province shows a very satisfactory state of affairs, and can not be read without imparting the conviction that the prosperity of which we boast is much more real than it often is when shown upon paper.

The rain came just in time to save the situation in the camp. It was so dry that the lambs began to die and old sheep to suffer. A good judge tells us that this one rain amounts to a saving of a million of sheep in this province, and secures a prospect for a good year.

Little wool remains to go forward, probably not more than 10 to 20,000 bales. The amount to date is from 10 to 15,000 bales more than last year.

The custom house receipts on the 29th, were \$f. 74,720.23, making since the 1st ult., \$f. 1,479,445.62. During the same time last year the receipts were \$f. 1,270,673.62; in 1880, \$f. 1,272,469.63; and in 1879, \$f. 1,103,615.77. The total receipts during the last four months were \$f. 5,786,042.24.

The tenders for the paving of 32 squares of the city were opened before the municipal section of public works May 4th. There were only the following two offers: Messrs. Tigoni & Co., guaranteed by Sr. D. Gregorio Jonas, propose to do only 10 squares at \$135 m/c. (\$5.40 per square meter); and D. Joaquin Crespo, guaranteed by Don Ataliva Roca, proposes to undertake the whole at \$144 (\$5.76) per square meter.

The Rev. Ramatya Boery, who has come from Gibraltar, and is collecting funds for the Holy Sepulchre, waited on the minister of foreign affairs yesterday (May 6th) afternoon to have the signature of the Argentine consul at Gibraltar confirmed. This ecclesiastic who brings with him very good testimonials from the Bishop of Dalmatia, is a monk of Mount Lebanon and wears the garb of the Greek priest.

The Exhibition is daily visited by hundreds of person from every part of the country and from abroad, and visitors continue daily to arrive from different parts of the continent. The electric light introduced there by Col. Sherman is proving a brilliant success, and we have no doubt that it will tend very greatly towards the introduction of the light for general use.

Speculation in National Bank shares continues to rage wildly, and this being almost the only field for speculation, the excitement is kept alive with all the enthusiastic ardor of those whose means of support are at stake. Naturally, some burn their fingers over this game, but we cannot say up to the present that losses have been as severe as they might have been.

Medals commemorative of the Continental Exhibition can be had at Sr. Burgos well-known shop, at the corner of Cangallo and Florida, and at Sr. Lacortés, Perú 4. These medals have been engraved by Don J. Domingo, and on one side is the bust of General Roca and on the reverse side, the first couplet and chorus of the national anthem, and two palms. The medal is four centimetres in circumference and is of some artistic merit.

Since our last review for the packet, three preparatory sessions have been held by the national Congress, and affairs there appear to be getting into shape for what will, doubtless, prove one of the most important sessions ever known in the history of this country. The business to be done is of the greatest importance, and matters are to be discussed respecting colonization, immigration, public works, &c., that will, doubtless, redound very greatly to the benefit of the republic, and to the amelioration of its future prospects to a degree which, only a few years ago, it would have been vain to imagine.

From Montevideo we learn that the courts are carrying forward the investigation of the Volpi-Patron outrages with the express purpose of punishing the guilty. It is necessary first, however, to find out who the guilty are, and, though several persons, including an ex-minister of war, an ex-chief of police and a colonel, are in prison, it is very hard to say how much higher in the official scale it would be necessary to go in order to reach those who are really responsible for the scandals which have been brought to light. The Brazilian and Spanish claims are also being urged forward, and it is not probable that either of the said governments will permit one title of their rights to be lost sight of. We are sorry to hear of an accident which happened to the United States corvette Brooklyn, through a collision in the port of Montevideo with another vessel. The damage done to the Brooklyn is estimated at \$120,000 gold. The Italian war vessel Caracciolo, Commander De Amerzag, which leaves next week for the Pacific station, offered to convey her to Rio Janeiro and to take her guns on board herself, which offer was courteously declined.

From the New York Commercial Bulletin, April 1.

THE TREE KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS.

It is not less curious than instructive to note how our high tariff policy is tending to strengthen the hands of the arbitrary governments of continental Europe, which are accustomed to contemplate republican institutions as a sort of pestilence which armies and navies must at all times be maintained to suppress. The reflection is certainly not a flattering one to American pride; but, nevertheless, as things stand, there is no escape from it. Prince Bismarck, in the German parliament, not long since, replied to the opponents of the new protective system, that he did not propose to pursue a reactionary policy in this respect, as he only desired to imitate, in respect to import duties, the two leading

republican countries—the United States and France—which maintained higher tariffs than any other nations under the sun. The declaration savors of a bitter taunt, but its sting is in its truth. The results of the experiment, in their bearing upon industry and labor in Germany, are a striking commentary upon its wisdom, and if the consequences of the same policy in the United States have not been signally disastrous, the fact must be credited to our almost illimitable natural resources, which enable our people to thrive in spite of, not because of, the artificial restrictions which an illiberal or short-sighted statesmanship put in their way. Our consul at Bremerhaven writes to the state department that the German emigration this year will probably reach the imposing total of 1881—upwards of one hundred thousand. "The country," he says, "has plenty of stalwart men and women to spare." For that matter, it looks as if the shipment of men, women and children would be the principal exports from that country for a long while to come. The new tariff has immensely increased the cost of living, and the mechanic and artisan may be said to be literally "protected" out of house and home, so that he has really no alternative but to seek a refuge beyond the seas. The import duty on flour, "the staff of life," has been raised from two to three marks per barrel, and the effect of this, as was intended, is to materially decrease the importation of breadstuffs from America. The shoes that they wear, and the window glass through which comes the daylight which enables them to perform their daily task, have not escaped increased taxation; hence the importation of half-tanned leather and glassware has almost entirely ceased. The tariff on glassware of all descriptions is from \$0.71 to \$7.14 per 200 pounds. It is needless to multiply instances of this sort of "protection" to the German laborer; but as farther demonstrating its effects, we may cite the closing observation of the official authority from which we have already quoted. "Leading men of this Empire, and deputies in the German parliament," he says, "look upon this vast emigration "with no very favorable eye; but if Germany had "no emigration, the poor-houses would soon become "better filled than they are now." The idea has been, and is still entertained by the government, to start a colony somewhere to which they might direct the now rapidly increasing stream of emigration. To Africa the Germans cannot be induced to go. Samoa was mentioned last year by the imperial government, and a subsidy demanded from parliament in order to carry the scheme into execution, but to the credit of that body the appropriation was refused. A country must have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when its government, in order to "protect" domestic industry, is prepared to resort to the desperate expedient of a wholesale deportation of its arizan and agricultural population to semi-barbarous Africa and inhospitable islands in the South Seas! There are no people under the sun with whom the home feeling and the home sentiment are stronger than with the Germans, and this would-be ruthless transfer of them to foreign lands by a professedly "paternal" government is as cruel as it is unstatesmanlike, and, we repeat, parliament did well to deal with it as such.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, silver, and bank rates for London and Rio de Janeiro.

EXCHANGE.

May 13.—The market continued firm but inactive. All the banks were drawing at 2 1/2%. Private paper on London was negotiated at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2%.

May 22.—All the banks drew to-day freely at 2 1/2%, the market closing very firm. Private paper on London, which continues scarce, was negotiated at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2%.

May 23.—The market to-day opened in the same position as yesterday, the banks drawing at 2 1/2% on London. Private paper continues scarce at 2 1/2%—2 1/2%.

It should not be forgotten that the time for receiving the following treasury notes at the Caixa da Amortizacao ends on the 30th June, after which a discount of 10 per cent per month will be enforced:

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Table titled 'MARKET REPORT' listing various commodities and their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 13th, instant. Since then the receipts here have continued decreasing, the daily average for the 10 days being 7,300 bags, and this circumstance, combined with the more favorable advices from consuming markets, has imparted additional firmness to our market and caused an advance in currency prices of about 70 reis per 100 kilos for superior, medium and lowest grades and 140 reis per 100 kilos for good first and good second.

Table with 2 columns: Item (River Plate Fr str Girondo, Brsic Mlnho, Valparaiso Br str Patagonia, Cape Town Norbg Eglit) and Price.

Receipts since the first instant have averaged 8,781 bags per day. against 12,450 " same period May 1881

Table with 2 columns: Item (Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second) and Price.

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: Prime United States, Good first, Fair to good, Fair, Good Channel, Fair, Low

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2% in sterling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 99,000 bags.

Since writing the above, currency prices of grades from Superior down to First Ordinary have to-day again been raised 70 reis per 10 kilos.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 4,000 barrels Longhair from Baltimore. The sales since the same date amount to 9,000 barrels and the stock in first hands to-day consists of about 35,000 barrels.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Trieste, Richmond 1st, 2nd, Baltimore 1st, 2nd, St. Louis, River Plate, Chili) and Price.

Market firm. Pitch Pine.—The two cargoes referred to in our last report as usual, viz. the *Carrada* from Swansea and *Sarah A. Staples* from Mobile

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals and prices continue nominal. Spruce Pine.—The cargo lately arrived per *Nimrod* from Portland is reported sold at \$5.00 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Market steady. Last sale was at \$4.00 per dozen. Coals.—The *Marx* lumber from New Castle

English 7,500—7,500, German 6,500—6,500, French 7,500—8,000. Kerosene.—No arrivals. Market quiet at \$5.00—\$5.50 per case for Devo's brand.

Lard.—Arrivals: 500 kegs per Longhair from Baltimore. Market unchanged. We quote: George 465—470 reis per lb.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market unchanged at 560—580 reis per kilo. Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged at 6000—6500 per barrel.

Butter.—Arrivals: 60 cases and 40 barrels per Longhair from New York. We quote: French, in barrels, 1800—1800 per lb.

Beer.—We quote as before: Bass (Hlers & Bell) 7,500—7,500, Tennent 4,500—5,000, Guinness' Stout 7,200, German, Carlberg 7,200, do Cavallo 7,000, do Sundry brands 5,000—6,500

Codfish.—There have been no further arrivals and the demand continues good. Retail prices are, in consequence, firmly maintained at 2700—2800 for prime quality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 12. JERSEY 576. BAHIA.—Br schr *Adelina*; 95 tons; Briand; 76 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.

MOBILE.—Am bk *Sarah A. Staples*; 466 tons; Barlett; 79 ds; pine to order. MAY 14. NEW CASTLE.—Br bk *Mary Louisa*; 330 tons; Meinke; 82 ds; coal to J. Corra Pacheco & Co.

BRUNSWICK.—Port hg *Anelia Norton*; 593 tons; Santos; 72 ds; pine to order. MAY 16. LONDON.—Br bk *Dunneville*; 385 tons; Edwards; 46 ds; studs to A. Moss & Co.

BURENS AVRES.—Sp pl *Yvesm Gabriel*; 201 tons; Bertram; 15 ds; jerked beef to José Komagawa. PAYSANDU.—Sp pl *Enrique*; 183 tons; Miller; 25 ds; jerked beef; to Souza Irmão & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor bgn *Expallit*; 186 tons; Fine; 67 ds; sundries to P. S. Nicholson & Co. VALPARAISO.—Br lng *Tyrone*; 277 tons; Jones; 68 ds; wheat to A. Wagner.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 12. PORT ELIZABETH.—Br lng *Clara*; 213 tons; Wiggins; coffee. BALTIMORE.—Am lng *Sotilas*; 418 tons; Coffin; coffee.

PORTO.—Port bk *Nova Gaa*; 671 tons; Oliveira; sundries. MAY 14. FALMOUTH. F. O.—It hg *Svelto*; 336 tons; Trapani; same cargo. ILHA TERCEIRA.—Port hg *Fior de Angra*; 247 tons; Senha; same cargo.

VALPARAISO.—Br bk *Crawford*; 786 tons; Ewart; ballast. MAY 17. GASPE.—Br schr *Adelina*; 95 tons; Briand; ballast. BALTIMORE.—Am bk *Grey Eagle*; 442 tons; Tobey; coffee.

NEW YORK.—Gr hg *W. von Freeden*; 335 tons; Pape; coffee. PARA.—Br bk *Cathalia*; 397 tons; Meyer; stones. MAY 18. FALMOUTH. F. O.—Port bk *Maria*; 239 tons; Gomes; same cargo.

MADRAS.—Br bk *Princeton*; 1,243 tons; Fletcher; ballast. CAPE TOWN.—Br hg *Eglit*; 272 tons; Nerlan; coffee. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk *Vandua*; 619 tons; Gaite; ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Nor bk *Yon Brandt*; 492 tons; Nielsen; ballast. CEARA.—Nor hg *Rurik*; 268 tons; Larsen; ballast. RIO GRANDE.—Port lng *Tentativa*; 243 tons; Vieira; sundries.

MAY 21. VICTORIA.—Sp bgn *Relativo*; 137 tons; Réos; ballast. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 21st, 1882.

Table with columns: NAME, TONSAGE, EXTENDED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships including American, British, German, Norwegian, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels.

Table with columns: FREIGHTS, Steamers, Sailing Vessels. Lists shipping companies and routes like Channel F. O., Lisbon F. O., Gibraltar F. O., etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE TO. Lists steamship arrivals from Liverpool, London, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists steamship departures to various ports like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, etc.

THE decrease in the public debt of the United States during the month of March was \$16,462,946.75, making a total reduction of \$114,332,389.63 for the nine months of the present fiscal year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 24	Tamar....	Lisbon, Southampton and Havre.
" 25	Mondego.	Santos.
June 3	Mondego.	Lisbon, Southampton, Havre and Antwerp.
" 9	Elbe.....	do do do do

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 Ptolemy..... 10th  
 Hessel..... 15th  
 Kossel..... 25th  
 Biela..... 30th

To Europe  
 Plata..... 8th  
 Hevelius..... 18th  
 Delambre..... 20th  
 Laplace..... 28th

To the Southern Ports  
 Calderon..... 9th  
 Cavour..... 11th  
 Cervantes..... 17th  
 Canosa..... 23th

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