

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1879

NUMBER 33

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43 RUA DA ALFANDEGA 43

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BATURITÉ RAILWAY

In our last issue we noticed the arrival in this city of Mr. Charles Morsing, the well known engineer in charge of the construction of the Baturité railway in the province of Ceará. The work done on this road under Mr. Morsing's direction has been not only remarkable, but in some respects without an example. The principal object of the government in building it was to furnish employment to the thousands of refugees fleeing from the drouth and plague-stricken districts, and who were dependent upon the government for the means of subsistence.

When this road was bought by the government there were forty kilometers of it in traffic. There are now seventy-four kilometers in traffic, and it is hoped that in March next the whole road will be completed to Caniba, a distance of one hundred kilometers. The telegraph line is already completed from the capital to Caniba.

So far no work has been done by contract, but everything has been carried on under the personal supervision and direction of the engineers of the road. To give an idea of the difficulties which the engineers have had to overcome and the thorough success with which they have overcome them, it is sufficient to state that at the beginning of this work there were only three carpenters and seventeen stone-masons to be had, and these came from the province of Parahyba. With these few men to start with, the engineers have given to the province of Ceará more than four thousand men with useful occupations who have learned their trades on the Baturité railway. There are now over 600 masons, 1,500 masons, track-layers, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, and bridge-builders, in short all the force necessary for railway construction. It is now seventeen months since this work began, and if, as is expected, the work is finished in March, sixty kilometers of road will have been built in twenty months where the material moved averages twelve cubic meters to every meter in length.

The lack of water has been a very serious drawback, as one may well suppose when he learns that there are three thousand persons now employed in carrying water a distance of two leagues, and this for only eight kilometers where the road ascends the Itapahy. For a similar reason locomotives are obliged to keep two tenders with them. Along the whole length of the new part of the line the water is brackish and unpalatable, though the government commission has sunk sixty large and deep wells and a large number of driven wells. The *terra* of Baturité is nine leagues long by four wide, and is an oasis in this region of drouth, but the water running down from it does not reach the foot of the mountain, but is expended as it flows into the gorges along the sides of the mountain. It is only near the sea shore, in the first few kilometers, that the trees have any foliage upon them. In this narrow belt are cajit and other fruit-bearing trees. Fortunately the cajit crop this year has been abundant and has aided in relieving the sufferings of the refugees.

Of the refugees employed upon the road, only those who have displayed skill and have learned some trade, have received small salaries, while the other workmen receive tickets entitling them to a certain amount of food which is given them from the supplies.

They are now beginning to discharge a large number of men which has necessitated the use of a few soldiers to preserve order at certain places. But up to the time when this discharging began, no public force had been necessary, a police system having been organized by the engineers among the people themselves. This order alone will be considered remarkable when we remember that the number of persons along the line of the road at one time reached 40,000 souls. At present there are 20,000 persons along the last twenty-four kilometers, 7,000 of whom are at work. As some of the cuts and fills are not yet completed, the rails for the last part of the road are being carried on men's shoulders a distance of twenty-four kilometers. Only by some such means would it be possible to complete the road in March. The material moved amounts to more than 700,000 cubic meters, and there now remain 24,000 cubic meters of masonry and 1,000,000 bricks to be made, all of which will be done by the people of the province already trained for the work.

On the engineers has rested not only the responsibility for the success of the construction of the road, but the distribution of food, the dispensing of medicines and the care of the suffering. By those acquainted with the difficulty of handling large numbers of men, the organization and systematic manner in which these people have been handled, and the work done, will be readily recognized and properly appreciated. The government is to be congratulated on having chosen

and put at the head of this undertaking a man who has displayed in the handling of these undisciplined people the skill and ability of an experienced army officer.

THE RIO THEATRE.

The announcement that this association of amateurs would give another of their entertaining performances at the "Gymnasio" brought out the full strength of the English and American community of this city. The house was crowded in every part. Bored and impatient with eager expectant faces, all determined to be pleased notwithstanding the vagaries of the theater, morked "10" under the "gas light."

The performance began at an uncomfortably late hour with the laughable farce "In Possession" in which Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Mathias acquitted themselves creditably as old stagers. Mr. Moir made a first appearance and apart from a slight repetition of the first facing the audience, made quite an impression. Mr. Mathias, however, won the favor of the audience by his overflowing humor, albeit his voice has not improved in purity and sweetness though it has gained in volume. Mr. Fitzhugh's graceful positions and attitudes were, to say the least, the subject of remark.

The second part of the programme was somewhat of a surprise to the audience, for it was excellent. The overture to the *Naiads* was fairly rendered. A young American lady, a daughter of Kansas, we are informed, sang "Pack Clouds Away" very gracefully; Alfred Napoleon presented his grand fantasia "Aida" with much earnestness on a piano of unpromising tone. Mr. Calverton favored the audience with our Kinsman Benjamin's "Good Night, Beloved" in a sweet but not strong voice. After this Mr. Benjamin performed a solo on the violin, and a lady amateur followed with *Di gioia ti salda*, singing with much sweetness. By this time the larger part of the audience, under the influence of the overpowering heat, dispersed among the corridors and in the *loggia*, so that the greater part of the evening, the play, was not appreciated as it deserved to be. *Di spoo di padri* brought this part of the programme to a conclusion. Mr. Harold Hime sang this with an emphasis of gesture and characteristic attitude which indicated a perfect familiarity with the requirements of the part, a familiarity only to be gained by long practice before over-partial parlor audiences.

At this juncture the buffet collapsed and the suffering audience seriously considered a proposition to adjourn *sine die*, but better counsels prevailed, though it was the general impression that the managers had violated their implied promise to give an amateur theatrical performance, by imposing a tiresome musical interval on an unsuspecting audience. "Music" and Morris Kohn have with us always "—English theatricals, rarely. The orchestra rendered Mr. Benjamin's composition, *Carina*, a rather angular waltz, with fair emphasis.

The after-piece — the musical interval must be considered as the tragedy of the evening — was very well acted by Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Moir and Mr. Fitzhugh. Mr. Benjamin sang Southey's "Dundreary" with a fine eye-glass and then suddenly dropping it, most admirably; but this trick repeated two or three hundred times in a one-act play grows to be monotonous, and sometimes fails to bring down the house. Mr. Fitzhugh acted with much spirit, and Mr. Mathias again elicited the plaudits of the audience. At half past one all that was left of a par-bolled, music-begged audience betook itself home much more wearied than entertained.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Rio Theatians will return to the manner of their previous entertainments, and thus gratify their patrons, do justice to themselves, and put money in the treasury of the worthy charity they act for.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

[From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Dec. 23, 1879.]
We published yesterday in this paper the reply of the minister of China at the Court of St. James to the second protest directed to him by the Anti-Slavery Society of London, concerning the introduction of Chinese laborers into Brazil. To ourselves and to all those who saw in the plan of the government nothing more than an expedient for enriching the labor of the country with unrealizable promises, the reply of the diplomatic representative of the Celestial Empire was no surprise. We were expecting it. What we did not count on though were the allusions which do not seem to us to be very favorable to the special conditions of Brazil. These conditions can be nothing more than Brazil's retaining slavery.

But besides this additional *favor* the present government in its zeal for improving our race by giving it certain yellow tints, suffers also a tremendous censure. Our country is not judged unfavorably by the European alone. Even the Chinese, standing our special conditions, resolutely declare that they

want nothing to do with Brazil, nor even to talk about it. And our government, relying upon direct election which it can not realize in two years of rule, and upon Chinese immigration which it never will realize, remains very well satisfied and serene, enjoying the conveniences of inertia to which it has delicately with a certain pleasure the think of the penalties of the imposture very like Uncle Gaspar in the *Bells of Corcovelle*.

And in the midst of all this the representative of the theophrast of Confucius disdains to contract relations with Brazil. Nothing more was wanting for us. After the epigrams of the European abolitionists, after the placards warning the people not to emigrate to the land of yellow fever, here comes the Chinese government and declares that as to negotiations with Brazil—not even distant ones!

And the best of all this is that the government has not found it out, and still keeps in Europe the embassy for which one hundred and twenty contos of réis were voted.

What is the government waiting for? To overcome the opposition of the Chinese representative by bestowing on him the order of Christ free of duties, or for the one hundred and twenty contos to be spent?

In regard to this Chinese business, the word of the government becomes indispensable. Labor can not remain in this uncertainty as to whether it is to have or not have Chinese in order to progress.

THREE DEPARTMENTS.

[From the *Economista Brasileiro*, Dec. 13th, 1879.]
To any one studying our present social conditions there is, or rather there has been growing up among us a very grave phase of character. Of all the fatal *a priori* deductions to be drawn from it there are two of the most compromising kind. Brazil is in a genuine state of decline, and her uses and customs have descended to a very low level in the moral scale. And it must be confessed that the cause of this pernicious state to which we refer is very much more complex than is generally believed. There enter into its organization certain heterogeneous parts which result in a monstrous fact to which we have been witness and which will undoubtedly render us very poorly to those who from our probability alone attribute to all the other characteristics indispensable to an estimable people.

Think of the government, within the space of two years, having discovered frauds in its principal departments; frauds attempted with the greatest boldness and carried out with the utmost confidence. . . . In less than one month three public departments were found to be compromised: the treasury, the Dona Pedro II railway, and the navy department.

In every case, besides the wrong done the state which is always a public wrong, the result has been ostentation, luxury and the dissipation of some of the functionaries whose had passions, or some of them, cause to forget what they owe to themselves and to their country.

It cannot be denied that the growth of luxury among us has been and will for a long time continue to be the cause of this deplorable state of affairs to which we have come, and doubtless the only one which can account for the expensive manner of living of some of the public servants whose salaries are often so small that they are scarcely sufficient to furnish the means of subsistence when used with the most rigorous economy. Besides the confusion and disorder which these most serious facts oppose to the natural march of affairs, there springs up very justly and very logically an invincible distrust in the minds of those who have dealings with the government.

In a time of financial calamities of such an order that the government has to place a tax of twenty réis on those who they might go abroad, have a fancy for going to the Botanical Garden or to Copá street car, one does not understand how these new imposts can be of any use to the country if, like the other reduced revenues, they travel the same road.

From this and from the facility of the repressive measures comes the shameful fact of its being thought and said with a certain justifiable boldness that there is a compromising kind between the robbers and the robbed, a shameful preference, a dangerous example and a disgrace which will be our ruin.

It is time to finish forever in Brazil with patronage and *proteção* and the squanders of the public fortune. These repeated robberies among us are not against the conservative, liberal or republican parties, but against the whole country, which for this very reason unanimously demands an account of her interests of those who are charged to look after them.

THE YEAR 1879 will pass into American history as a year of wonderful agricultural prosperity. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before, the tobacco crop 12,000,000 pounds greater, and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogsheads all previous yields. These are crops which belong almost exclusively to the southern half of the republic. In behalf of the Northern States the excess of products this year over the crops of any previous year is, according to the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000,000 of corn. The hog crop also is larger of this year than for a number of years past. If it be not the largest ever raised.—*Scientific American*.

A FALSE CHARGE

Just as we are going to press we are informed that U. S. Consul-General Adamson has suspended Deputy and Vice Consul-General Randall because he has not satisfactorily answered a charge of smuggling. From the scurrilous article appearing in today's *Anglo-Brazilian Times*—clearly emanating from the American consulate—this step is not unexpected. The whole slander originated with Mr. Adamson himself who for himself and family accepted the so-called smuggled goods as presents, and was quite willing to say nothing about it until Mr. Randall refused to sign a certain paper certifying to Mr. Adamson's official character. The charge was first made for purposes of black-mail; the inspector of customs, at Mr. Adamson's request, then investigated the case and certified that Mr. Randall had paid 13,000 dollars on jewelry, and that his baggage contained samples "without value." Mr. Adamson has the inspector's letter in his possession. Mr. Adamson, in his letter to the inspector, said that "certain scandalous persons" had made the charge. He says that it was made by Mr. Richard Bliss—his late confidential clerk. Comment is unnecessary. It is needless to say that the charge is both false and malicious, and that there is not an American in this community who believes otherwise.

We agree with the *Times* that the United States government will make a "scape-goat" in this case and that Consul-General Adamson will be sacrificed.—His base attempt to ruin a subordinate, his official conduct and his treatment of the American colony of Rio de Janeiro, ever since his arrival, will warrant no other course.

THE NEW PASSENGER TAX.

Under the provisions of Decree No. 7,565, of the 13th inst., the imposition and collection of the new tax on passengers will be as follows, the substance only of the regulations being given:

ARTICLE I.—The following are subject to the tax:
1st.—Passenger fares on all steam railways, whether national, private, subventioned, or built under the guarantee of the government.

2nd.—Passenger fares on all steamship lines subventioned by the government.

3rd.—Passenger fares on all tramways or city railways drawn by animals or steam power, in the city and suburbs of the limits.

ART. II.—The tax upon railway fares will be:
20 réis on each fare up to 200 réis;
20 réis on each additional 200 réis of fare up to a fare of 400 réis;
150 réis on each fare above 400 réis.

ART. III.—The collections will be made by the railway officials.

1.—The amounts collected on government roads will be entered in separate accounts.

2.—The amounts collected on private roads will be sent to the treasury monthly, together with a declaration of the number of tickets sold.

ART. IV.—The tax on steamship fares will be:
20 réis on each fare up to 400 réis;
20 réis on each additional 200 réis up to a fare of 800 réis;
150 réis on each fare above 800 réis.

ART. V.—The collection will be made by the steamship officials or agents, and the amount will be sent to the treasury at the end of each round trip, or monthly if more than one voyage is made each month. The payment must be accompanied by:

1st.—An account of the tickets sold, declaring name of steamer, port of departure, the price and impost of each.

2nd.—A list of passengers, authenticated by certain authorized officials.

ART. VI.—The tax upon each tramway or city railway fare will be 20 réis.

ART. VII.—The collections will be made by the companies and the amounts sent to the treasury according to Art. III. § 2.

ART. VIII.—To facilitate the collections of the tax, the tramway companies are authorized to issue tickets on the following conditions:

1.—The tickets are to be used only for the payment of fares.

2.—They shall have the name of the company, amount of fare, and year of emission printed on them.

3.—They shall be valid only during the year of emission, and may be exchanged for a new emission at the end of that time.

ART. IX.—The conductor shall give to each passenger a receipt or coupon in exchange for his ticket or fare.

ART. X.—The passenger must exhibit his receipt or coupon, when called on, to the agent of the company, or give account of it, under penalty of paying a new fare or leaving the car.

ART. XI.—The passes given on account of the government or in the service of the companies, are excepted from this law.

ART. XII.—The revenues under Art. III. § 2, and Arts. V and VII will be made during the first ten days of the month following the collection.

ART. XIII and XIV.—Provision for an official examination and evaluation of the accounts rendered.

ART. XV.—If it be judged convenient, the government will appoint an examining agent (*procurador*) for this impost.

ART. XVI.—For the enforcement of the dispositions of Art. X, the police authority may be called upon.

ART. XVII.—These regulations will enter into execution January 1st, 1880.

—The number of refugees at Mossoró, Rio Grande do Norte, according to a late census, was about 40,000. Small-pox is still making great ravages among them.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom house during November were 954,068,207; of the general collector's office 40,684,226; and of the provincial *caudales* 191,395,314.

—The first Sunday in February next has been chosen for the election of deputies to the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

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

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, a table of
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judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 21ST, 1879

WE PUBLISH in another column an abstract
of the regulations governing the new pass-
enger tax. Aside from the injustice of lay-
ing a tax of this character and proportion
upon the traveling public, the regulations in
themselves furnish strong grounds for objection.
Why the rate should so vary as to be
one per cent. on steamship fares, ten per
cent. on railway fares, and from five to twenty
per cent. on street-car fares is a question not
easily understood. Then there is the limita-
tion of the street-car tax to this city alone,
and the steamship tax to subsidized lines.
Then there are the very objectionable
clauses requiring passengers on street-cars
to receive receipts and exhibit them when
called for subject to a penalty of paying a
second time or expulsion from the car, and
placing the books of the companies at the
mercy of official spies. The whole thing is
wrong from its conception to its promulga-
tion. The ministry which finds it convenient
to impose so unjust and excessive a
tax as this, in times of peace, will inevitably
find it a potent instrument for its own over-
throw.

WE TOOK occasion a few weeks ago to call
attention to the desirability of closing up
the many cow stables which are kept in the most
densely inhabited parts of the city. The
offensiveness of these establishments and
their incompatibility with the sanitary im-
provement of the city, renders their removal
a matter of urgent importance. There is
no reason why these stables may not be
located in the suburbs or outside the city,
where the people will be less subject to their
poisonous influences, and where the animals
can be allowed more room. If it is consid-
ered prejudicial to health for people to be
together in the corticoes which the minister of
empire is wisely striving to abolish, we think
that the board of health will find it quite as
prejudicial to public health to allow the
existence of large cow stables in the interiors
of closely built blocks of buildings where
every person in the neighborhood is com-
pelled to breathe their vile exhalations day
and night. While the minister of empire is
doing so much for the sanitary improve-
ment of the city by closing two hundred pestilence-
breeding corticoes, we trust that he will not
overlook these equally foul and pestiferous
stables.

WE GIVE in another column an editorial
from Gazeta de Noticias on the Chinese
mission question which deserves notice not
only for the independent and outspoken po-
sition which it takes but also for the reason
that it is the only comment made thus far by
the Brazilian press on the reply of the
ambassador in London to the protest of
the Anti-Slavery Society against the intro-
duction of Chinese into Brazil. Through
the good offices of the Anti-Slavery Society
we were enabled to present this reply in
advance of its regular publication, and it
was natural to suppose that the daily press
of this city would have given it a place in their
columns at once. The Gazeta, to its credit,
was the only one which did this; the others
have remained as silent as though no such
reply had ever been printed. The correspon-
dent of the Jornal do Commercio, writing from
Paris on the 31st of October, mentioned
that a reply had been received by the Anti-
Slavery Society, but that it had not been pub-
lished. He intimated from this that the
reply was not as satisfactory as could be

wished and that it might not be given to
the public. It is evident therefore that no
slight curiosity had been aroused in this.
We find however that the Jornal has suddenly
lost all interest in the matter, and omits to
publish or mention the reply, nor that it
is given. We congratulate the Gazeta on its
better appreciation of its duties and obliga-
tions as a newspaper. It not only gave the
news but it discussed the subject on its merits.
It is also discussing from day to day other
questions such as the new passenger tax,
which deserve the intelligent consideration
of every newspaper reader. In this it is
setting an example which the Jornal will
show good sense in promptly following.

WE REPUBLISH in another column a lead-
ing article from the Economista Brasileiro
which deserves the thoughtful attention of
our readers. It has not been the practice
of Brazilian journals to treat public ques-
tions in this manner; they have rather sought
to excuse or cover up those irregularities
in public life which they should have
openly and unsparingly denounced. When
the most powerful and influential journal in
the empire finds it profitable and politic to
sell its opinions to any purchaser, excusing
and defending venal officials and dishonest
transactions, suppressing all public men-
tion of official practices which justice and public
morality require to be exposed, avoiding
comment on affairs where its rightly-formed
opinions would be an instrument of great
good, preserving an unbroken silence in the
midst of a widespread, devastating pestilence
of robbery, assassination, bribery, defama-
tion, political and social vices of every kind
and character—when such a journal can
preserve an impassive silence through all
this, the outspoken words and warnings of
the Economista become worthy of unbounded
commendation. It is no trivial matter for
a journal to enter the lists against this
state of affairs when there is such universal
apathy on the subject; it is an effort which
requires almost the courage of despair. Before
it can strike down these evils it must create
a public opinion against them which unfor-
tunately is now wanting; it must create a
following so that its words may have the
weight of numbers as well as of truth and
justice. It must be confessed that the enter-
prise, worthy and necessary as it is, is a
desperate one, yet it affords the brightest
and most promising outlook for the future
that we have yet seen. It will be a long
fight, and a bitter one; it will require not
only all the courage and tenacity which the
Economista can command, but it will also
require the unreserved and unflinching sup-
port of every honest man in the empire.

ACCORDING to the terms of the law of No-
vember 7, 1851, all slaves entering the ter-
ritory or ports of Brazil are declared free.
That was forty-eight years ago. For a
week or two past an advertisement has been
inserted in the Jornal do Commercio announc-
ing the sale of 269 slaves at auction on the
19th of February next, at Valença, province
of Rio de Janeiro, under the terms of a
chattel mortgage executed by José Gonçalves
de Moraes to Manoel Barboza. In the list
of slaves as advertised and authenticated by
an *escrivão*, Gaudencio Cesar de Mello, ap-
pears the following named slaves, with ages
all of whom are described as *Africanos*:

- Amadeo, Africanos, 44 yrs; Amalida, 46 yrs; André
46 yrs; Alexandre, 41 yrs; Benjamin, 46 yrs; Con-
stantino, 42 yrs; Cyro, 40 yrs; Cito, 40 yrs; Filio,
46 yrs; Floriano, 45 yrs; Clara, 42 yrs; Gil, 49 yrs;
Joaquim, 41 yrs; Joaquim, 43 yrs; Luciano, 46, 40
yrs; Madona, 40 yrs; Manoel, 40 yrs; Manoel Diraby,
46 yrs; Ovidio, 41 yrs; Pedro, 40 yrs; Porfiro, 42 yrs;
Procopio, 40 yrs; Silvano, 40 yrs; Thomaz, 40 yrs; Ubaldo,
40 yrs; Ventura, 46 yrs; Virgilio, 40 yrs; Valerio,
46 yrs; Xavier, 42 yrs; Zolito, 41 yrs; Florinda, 46
yrs; Flora, 40 yrs; Idefino, 46 yrs; Maria Annal,
46 yrs; Raymunda, 46 yrs; Benedicto, 44 yrs;
Beato, 46 yrs; Sara, 43 yrs; Laita, 47 yrs; Sergio,
46 yrs; Vital, 46 yrs; Calixto, 44 yrs; Cantaliba, 46
yrs; Genesio, 42 yrs; Suzana, 44 yrs; Affredo, 46
yrs; Benedicto, 47 yrs; Elias, 44 yrs; Frederico, 42
yrs; Francisco, 46 yrs; Galvão, 46 yrs; Lucas, 42
yrs; Napoleão, 46 yrs; Romeno, 40 yrs; Route, 40
yrs; Teófilo, 46 yrs; Thomaz, 49 yrs; Valeriano, 42
yrs; Faustina, 46 yrs; Miquelina, 44 yrs.

This gives a total of sixty native Africans
under forty-eight years of age, all of whom
must have been introduced into Brazil since
the law of 1851. By the terms of that law
they were free the moment they entered Bra-
zilian territory and their importers were li-
able to fine and imprisonment for reducing
free men to slavery. Besides that, Art. III,
Sec. 4 of the same law provides that all per-
sons who shall knowingly purchase these
freemen as slaves shall be liable to the ex-
penses of their re-exportation to their former

homes. It is clear that these sixty Africans
have been illegally held as slaves, and that
they are now entitled to their freedom. Possi-
bly it is too late to determine who are the
parties guilty of importing them in violation
of law; but it can never be too late for the
imperial government to render them justice
for their life-long wrongs and to make such
restitution as shall fully meet its obligations
in the matter and the just demands of
humanity men everywhere. It is evident
that the persons interested in this sale, in-
cluding the officials who have been authen-
ticating the documents, have never
taken the trouble to determine whether these
slaves were imported since 1851, or not. If
they had, we probably would not have been
favored with so frank a statement of their
ages and origin. As it is, we have little bill
of sale, properly authenticated, as good and
sufficient proof of their illegal importation
and consequent freedom. There is now
one, and only one course to be taken—the
immediate and unconditional liberation of
these sixty Africans.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COTTON.

In a recent letter Mr. Edward Atkinson of
Boston, shows by comparison of results the enor-
mous economic superiority of free labor over slave
labor, in the cultivation of cotton. The crop of
cotton of 1858 and 1859 was the largest ever raised.
The ten crops of 1862 to 1866, inclusive, being the
last crop raised by slave labor, numbered 34,975,440
bales. The ten crops of 1870 to 1879, inclusive,
being the ten last crops raised by free labor, num-
bered 41,454,743 bales. The excess of the ten
years of free labor amounts to 6,459,303 bales.
The value of the ten last crops, of which about two thirds
have been exported, has been not less than \$2,500,
000,000, and has probably amounted to \$3,000,000,000.
The increase is progressive, the excess of the
five last crops over the five crops immediately
preceding the war has been 3,924,415 bales.
The world's crop of cotton is now equal to ten to
twelve million bales of the average weight of
American cotton, probably the latter. Of this
quantity five million bales are raised in the United
States, and between six and seven million bales are
 spun and woven upon machinery contained in large
factories in Europe and America. The labor is done
and woven by hand, and there is probably a larger
portion of the population of the globe still clothed
chiefly in hand-made goods than in those
from those furnished by the factories of Europe
and America combined.

Touching the cost of raising cotton in the South,
Mr. Atkinson suggests the opinion that if the cost
of labor be measured by its effectiveness as well
by the measure of the money with which it is paid,
there is no place in the world, where so effective an
amount of manual labor can be procured at so little
cost as in the employment of negroes upon our
Southern cotton fields. The price of bacon and
corn gauges the cost of cotton. Eaten together
they are digestible and nutritious—eaten separately
quite otherwise. They constitute the food that the
negro field hand freely chooses. Three and one
half pounds of bacon, one peck of meal, and one
quart of molasses or sirup constitute the week's
ration of an adult man or woman. This ration has
been lately and can now be supplied at a cost of
thirty-eight to forty cents per week, or two or six
cents or less per day. The plot of sweet potatoes
and fish from the ponds and rivers serve for the
rest.—Scientific American.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARES.

The following extract from the annual report of
Mr. John H. Hayes, the British government direct-
or of the Indian railway companies, for the fiscal
year 1878-9, affords an excellent illustration of the
effects of reducing to costs of travelling and ship-
ping merchandise on railways. While drawing at-
tention to the question of rates and fares, Mr. Hay-
es points to the effects of low charges as showing
that natives, however poor, are ready to use the
railway when brought within their means. The fol-
lowing examples illustrate how the small difference
of 1-8th and 1-10th of a penny per mile will affect
the lowest class of passengers:

The East Indian with a uniform length open,
during the last five years, increased the open mile,
with a price of 3/8th of a penny rate, 21 per cent. in
numbers and 19 per cent. in receipts, the Oude and
Rohildand, with a 2 pie rate, increased 25 per
cent. in numbers and 50 per cent. in receipts; the
length being 524 miles in the first, and 524 in the
four subsequent years. The Great Indian Peninsula,
with a 2 1/2 pie rate, increased 53 per cent. in num-
bers and 34 per cent. in receipts. The South In-
dian, which carried nearly double the largest num-
ber per mile opened on any other line, with a 2 pie
rate, shows a development, but the annual increase
in the length interferes with a satisfactory compar-
ison. Taking the last three years, during which
the line was extended from 427 to 607 miles, the
numbers increased 24 per cent. and the receipts 12
per cent. the last two years covering times of de-
pression in the districts through which the line
passes.

If it is a fact that when by bringing down the
fares to the means of the multitude the number
of those who use the railway is only limited by
the capacity of the line to carry them, the question
remaining for solution is simply how the charge
can be fixed so as to make it remunerative. To
answer this it is necessary, in the first place, to
ascertain the cost of conveyance, and if it be cor-
rect, as shown in the return prepared by Mr. Ben-
dell, and given in the report, that the average cost per
passenger per mile, for instance, on the East In-
dian main line is 1/8th, and that the average sum
received is 2/7th, there would appear to be good
ground for expecting that a moderate reduction in
the rate would soon regain, through the larger
number of travellers, the amount that would be
relinquished in the shape of reduced fares.

The total number of miles under traffic was \$,215;
the number of the persons employed on the open

lines was 142,199, of which 95.15 per cent were
natives; the total amount of capital expended was
\$118,016,755; the average cost per mile of the
double track, in 1870,000, and of the metre gauge
lines \$7,366; the net revenue for 1878 was \$5,
177,815, and the amount of guaranteed interest paid
out was \$4,708,134; the aggregate quantity of
merchandise carried was 7,299,335 tons and the
number of passengers carried was 38,495,743, of
which 37,326,358 travelled third class. The average
expense per mile of line worked was \$4.66.

LOCAL NOTES

The new regulations for closing business houses
on Sundays and holidays has been modified by the
city council so as to allow hotels, eating houses,
apothecary shops and candy shops to remain open.
The *Alagoas* will be required to close up.

A novelty in the insurance business is the
"Monte Pio Agrícola," which is now prepared to
insure all kinds of agricultural crops against hail-
storms, drought, and frost at the rate of 28000 per
10000. The business will be conducted on the
mutual basis. Judging from the experience of the
past few years there will be plenty of es for the
policy-holders to settle.

One José de Carvalho Maia, a poor cartman,
was arrested on the 19th inst., because his wife had
made kicked a woman in Rua do Visconde de Inha-
uama. That atones for an age of previous insults and
injuries from those feeble brutes. We have always felt
that someone ought to be held responsible for the
vagrancies of a mule's hind legs—and the Rio police
have at last solved the problem. Now let them fix
the responsibility for a dog's jaws, and for the death-
dealing brass band, and we shall think kindly of
them, even though they expel us from the streets
for refusing to keep free receipts for official
inspection.

The "Companhia Flora," an association with
horticultural aspirations, met on the 19th inst., and
realized should have been 165,000, and it was to
be devoted toward the erection of a new building
for that body. As the work has not
yet begun we hear some uneasy shareholders inquiring—
"What's become of the money?"

The Paris correspondence of the *Jornal* states
that an announcement has appeared in the *Cole
Européenne* of the organization of a new company
entitled the *Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer
Brasiliens*, with a capital of 10 millions francs. Its
first work will be on the line from Paraná to
Cotidelo, province of Paraná.

Joachim José Gomes like many others, owes
his title to the intelligent and mercantile decision of a
Rio jury. It was shown to the jury that Joazeiro
was a young man who, in the capacity of a clerk,
was in the habit of going to business houses
and asking for goods in the name of reputable firms.
If successful, the goods were disposed of as he
thought best. In his defense, Joazeiro denied some
things, and urged that in others he had simply made
purchases for others—and the jury believed him.

In an official communication of the 18th inst.,
the minister of empire requires the board of health
of this city to close all the houses, etc., which
have been condemned by the sanitary authorities,
until their owners shall repair or demolish them
as required by law. Accompanying this communication
was a list of 202 establishments against which
the board is to proceed. And this list is far from
including all of these objectionable establishments.

As a Villa Isabel train was coming into the city
at ten o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., a gang
of thugs stopped it near the new railway works,
Rua Senador Escalvão, gave the animals and driver
a beating and frightened the passengers away. The
driver had one of the fingers of his right hand
broken. There are peaceful times, we know—but
if the authorities would only permit the carrying
of firearms a few days, a great service might be done
in behalf of good order and personal security.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, as
the members and guests of the "Nova Bohemia"
society were deeply engaged in the fascinating ex-
ercise of dancing at their rooms, No. 53, Rua do
Carrião, a gang of about twenty roughs entered the
place, broke up the dance, and with great brutality,
gave several persons, including three musicians, a severe
beating, and then proceeded to smash the architecture
of the society. Three of them were arrested.

The *Jornal* says that a certain Mr. Defoy has
concocted an electric bit and riding-whip, which add
greatly to the easy management of horses. That's
just what we have been expecting for a long time!
We felt sure that the experiment which resulted so
disastrously to Max Adler's coal boat captain, would
some day be worked out to a successful issue. Mr.
Defoy claims that it eliminates castigation—and
that it is itself enough to recommend its adoption in
every civilized country. If we may do so without
infringing on any of Mr. Morris N. K. C.'s pre-
serves, we would suggest that the city council shall
require one of these inventions to be attached to
each of its new carts. It will simplify matters
wonderfully.

It was recently discovered in the lighthouse
bureau, department of mines, that a certain em-
ployee, Genesio Machado, had tampered with the
tenders for furnishing oil for lighthouses during
the ensuing year, in such a manner as to give a
friend by "marking up" a lower bidder from 458
to 668 reis. This employee has since been dis-
missed. Now the *Jornal do Commercio* has taken
up the case in condemnation of this act—because this
employee happens to have some testimonials and
his reputation is destined to suffer through his dis-
missal. If the facts were known, the *Jornal* has
seen several *marking* cases. The argument that
Machado did not alter the papers himself can have
very little weight in this case; as long as they were
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sible for them. He reflects little credit on the *Jornal*
that it undertakes the defense of such villanies.

According to the *Gazeta de Silveira*, São
Paulo, of the 15th inst., a man named Bernardino,
of that place, was killed with an ax in his own
house on the night of the 8th. His head was
literally chopped to pieces. His wife, who was
unable to explain matters, was arrested on sus-
picion.

Decreto No. 7568, of the 23th inst., concedes a
five years privilege to Francisco Magno for intro-
ducing decolmanin into Brazil.

The Rio de Janeiro provincial budget provides
for twelve lottery draws for the year 1880—five
for public instruction, four for church edifices, and
three for charitable purposes.

A rabid dog occasioned great alarm among
the residents of Rua Mauá, Engenho Novo, on the
19th inst. Cases of this character are of very rare
occurrence.

The provincial budget for 1880, recently passed
by the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro pro-
vides for a total revenue of 4,199,038 of which
2,441,905 will come from a 4 per cent export
duty on coffee and 48,462,500 from the 3 per cent
export duty on sugar.

In a circular to the people of the Gôria parish
in this city, dated Dec. 17th., an electoral com-
mittee states that the qualification list of that parish
is full of suppositious names, of non-residents, of
people who prevent the resident population from
exercising its legitimate rights at the voting booth.

By a decision given on the 6th inst., in ac-
cordance with the advice of the council of State, the
Emperor has informed the minister of finance that
the salaries of senators and deputies during the pro-
ceedings of the General Assembly can not be paid,
as it is contrary to the requirements of existing law.

Montevideo is a very desirable place of resi-
dence. The board of public health has concluded to
impose a fine of one thousand *pesos*, or six months'
imprisonment, upon every physician who refuses to
give advice upon any suspected case.

Two *cativas* were captured on the 20th inst.
while in the pursuit of happiness. They were
armed with razors and were slaying away at people
in a most delirious style. One Francisco Teixeira
Estevo was badly wounded by them in Rua do
Príncipe.

About a month ago a call of 308 per share was
made on the stock of the commercial association of
this city and the money was paid in. The amount
realized should have been 165,000, and it was to
be devoted toward the erection of a new building
for that body. As the work has not
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PROVINCIAL NOTES

The long-expected art exhibition at Paré was opened on the 2nd inst.
A severe hailstorm visited Cariacica parish, Espírito Santo, on the 2nd inst.
A collision took place at Porto Alegre on the 3rd inst. between the steamer S. Pedro and launch Valda. The latter was sunk.

The epidemic of small-pox at Itiá, São Paulo, has become nearly extinct. The refugees are returning to their homes.
The tax upon property transfers at Pernambuco yielded \$68150 in the month of November.
The custom house receipts at Pernambuco during November were \$60,277\$55, against \$57,190\$780 for the same month of last year.

Abundant rains have fallen throughout the interior of Rio Grande do Norte, Paralyth and Pernambuco.
The first sample of beans of the new crop was brought into Porto Alegre on the 1st inst. Fifty sacks were sold at 10\$ each.
During November the receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were \$27,142\$279, and from imposts \$45,614\$88.

We see by the Gazeta de Porto Alegre that Messrs. Jacob Peterson & Son have recently established a steam saw-mill for cutting fire-wood in Porto Alegre.
Steamship communication between Victoria and the village of Nova Almeida, Espírito Santo, was opened on the 4th inst., the first trip being made by a small steamer called the Rio Dav.
The city council of Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, has made a contract for the building of cat-casas in the new cemetery of that place at 2\$8 each.

The receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house during the month of November were 179,711\$63, against 137,346\$870 for the same month of last year.
Some writers in São Paulo are disputing about the origin of the Paulistas. Take our advice and drop that subject! João Ramalho never designed to have it discussed.
A public market company has been organized in Campinas, São Paulo, with a capital of 100,000\$, issued in 1,000 shares of 100\$ each. The shares were all taken at the outset.

The city council of Niterói have fallen into line by adopting an ordinance on the 18th inst. which requires the closing of all business houses on Sunday.
The city council of São Paulo has resolved upon the closing of business houses on Sundays and holidays after 12 o'clock, p. m. A by-law to that effect will be presented to the president of the province for his approval.
On the occasion of opening the new provincial museum, at Curitiba, Paraná, the Curitiba society manifested its appreciation of the event by offering a ball in honor of the president of the province. The date of the ball was fixed for the 8th inst.

A Rio Grande planter, named João Marques Ferreira, has succeeded in raising coffee on the Sinus river in that province. The Gazeta de Porto Alegre says that it is nearly as good as the coffee imported from Rio de Janeiro.
According to the Pedro II, Fortaleza, Ceará, of the 27th ult., small-pox is making great ravages at Maranguape and Jardim, in that province. In the latter place, says a correspondent, there are from eight to ten deaths a day, and the bodies in some instances remain without burial.
The Constituinte of São Paulo is enlightening its readers upon the political institutions of the United States—particularly on corrupt elections. The amount of knowledge displayed is something truly wonderful; it is only exceeded by the writer's ignorance and misconception of the subject which he is treating.

The village of Vianna, Espírito Santo, is afflicted with an epidemic of dysentery.
The provincial law authorizing the construction of water works in the city of Niterói at a cost not exceeding 2,500,000\$, has been signed by the president of this province. The law provides that the works shall be administered by the government, but may be constructed by private contractors. The supply of water to all edifices and residences subject to the decimo urbano tax, will be obligatory. The water rates will be 36\$ per annum, all establishments and factories paying the increased rate of 48\$. Charitable institutions and houses valued at less than 25\$ per month will be supplied gratuitously. The per capita supply is placed at 200 litres, and the water will be available for the extinction of fires and cleaning of streets. The definite approval of the project is left with the next provincial assembly, but in the meantime a president is authorized to expend 800,000\$ in commencing the works. The money to be raised by a provincial loan, the applicants to have a nominal value of 500\$ and to draw 6 per cent. interest.

We see by a Victoria letter that the people of that city and the employees of the "Companhia Brasileira Paulista" have been indulging in a public celebration. Two steamers of this company have been lost within a few months, one of them through pure stupidity—some say criminality. And yet a pyrotechnic is made of the pieces of the Santa Maria with a flag at its masthead, three brass bands fill the air with triumphant melody without the slightest regard for the cost or physical effort, and sundry persons sandwich the music with speeches congratulating the company, the provincial president, the people of Victoria, the officers and crews of the Santa Maria, which has gone, and the American, which is going, the parish priest—in short, everybody. There was much talk about perseverance—in running vessels on shore, we suppose—liberty of commerce, etc., etc., all of which was received with great satisfaction. All of this occurred about the 1st of November.

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Manufacturers' goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialties generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country, by furnishing reliable information regarding the special modes of preparing and packing merchandise, so essential to their profitable acceptance there, and by means of their Rio de Janeiro house, bringing the American Producers and Manufacturers into direct communication with the Brazilian merchants.

English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited)
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Capital £ 1,000,000
Divid. 10%
Reserve Fund £ 70,500
Divid. special £ 40,640, 14, 2

NOTES WITHOUT QUERIES.
A slave named Lourenço was stabbed by some sailors of the Norwegian bark Veritas, with whom he got into a quarrel on the 21st.
A poor woman named Anna was recently shot at Curatunguá, São Paulo, by one José Ferreira.
A jury at Granja, Ceará, has condemned the soldier Francisco Ferreira da Silva to death for the crime of murder.
The Cacoiarino, of Cacoiara de Itapemirim, relates that a noted cut-throat, Joaquim Justino Carneiro, was shot by three concealed persons on the 27th ult., while returning from a place called Alegre.

On the 27th ult. in the district of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, Lieut. Manoel Carlos de Medeiros was assassinated by his nephew. The murdered man was a fazendeiro residing in that locality. The assassins escaped across the line into Corrientes.
We learn from the Ypanema, of Sorocaba, São Paulo, that Felício Antônio do Espírito-Santo killed Raphael Antonio Cardoso on the 13th inst. by stabbing him in the neck. The assassin had occupied the position of police inspector for 15 years. Both were men of family. The murderer escaped.
In a quarrel on the 21st inst. in Rua da Gamboa, Viceste Ferreria de Araújo stabbed Viceste Ferrerias Estrella in the left side, making a dangerous wound. The would-be assassin was captured and the wounded man sent to the hospital.

The Guaripomba, of Bragança, São Paulo, says that an old man named Felício Dias de Moraes was killed at S. José de Toledo on the 25th ult. He was beaten with a club and then stabbed with a dagger. The crime is attributed to a quarrelsome character named Bonifácio Antonio de Oliveira.
According to the Gazeta de Lacerda, province of São Paulo, a poor woman named Johanna was found murdered and gagged in the Pique parish on the night of the 18th ult. Another woman named Alexandrina was found just before tied up with cords. The authors of these offenses and the reasons are not reported.

On the afternoon of the 5th of August last a Spaniard, José Gonçalves Pares, was barbarously assassinated on the Saudade beach, Botafogo, and a soldier, Gonçalo Vieira da Silva, was caught near the place under great excitement and with his clothing covered with blood. The guilt of the man seemed to be unquestionable. On the 22nd inst. the assassin was brought before the jury where the proofs of his guilt, of his being taken almost red-handed, were clearly shown. The defense was that he had been out to make some purchases, that the blood on his clothing was caused by cutting some beef in the kitchen, and that he did not kill the Spaniard, having had no difficulty with him. It was then shown by one of his officers that his clothing was covered with blood which could not have been occasioned by cutting beef, and that on the day of the murder the criminal was not in the kitchen at all. And yet the accused was cleared by the jury with eight votes. Comment is unnecessary.

Ourofê Gomes Ribeiro, a soldier in the 3rd battalion, stationed at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, stabbed a comrade, Bezerra da Costa, through the heart on the 27th ult., because the latter accused him of stealing.
Raphael Mauziro, an Italian workman residing in the parish of Boqueirão, Rio Grande do Sul, was assassinated by some unknown party on the 17th ult., while on his way to a neighboring place. He was killed with the knife and his head was cut off and thrown into a pool of water. Raphael has lived in Iguapeiro five years, was respectable and industrious, and was never known to make an enemy.

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A jury at Granja, Ceará, has condemned the soldier Francisco Ferreira da Silva to death for the crime of murder.
The Cacoiarino, of Cacoiara de Itapemirim, relates that a noted cut-throat, Joaquim Justino Carneiro, was shot by three concealed persons on the 27th ult., while returning from a place called Alegre.

On the 27th ult. in the district of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, Lieut. Manoel Carlos de Medeiros was assassinated by his nephew. The murdered man was a fazendeiro residing in that locality. The assassins escaped across the line into Corrientes.
We learn from the Ypanema, of Sorocaba, São Paulo, that Felício Antônio do Espírito-Santo killed Raphael Antonio Cardoso on the 13th inst. by stabbing him in the neck. The assassin had occupied the position of police inspector for 15 years. Both were men of family. The murderer escaped.
In a quarrel on the 21st inst. in Rua da Gamboa, Viceste Ferreria de Araújo stabbed Viceste Ferrerias Estrella in the left side, making a dangerous wound. The would-be assassin was captured and the wounded man sent to the hospital.

The Guaripomba, of Bragança, São Paulo, says that an old man named Felício Dias de Moraes was killed at S. José de Toledo on the 25th ult. He was beaten with a club and then stabbed with a dagger. The crime is attributed to a quarrelsome character named Bonifácio Antonio de Oliveira.
According to the Gazeta de Lacerda, province of São Paulo, a poor woman named Johanna was found murdered and gagged in the Pique parish on the night of the 18th ult. Another woman named Alexandrina was found just before tied up with cords. The authors of these offenses and the reasons are not reported.

On the afternoon of the 5th of August last a Spaniard, José Gonçalves Pares, was barbarously assassinated on the Saudade beach, Botafogo, and a soldier, Gonçalo Vieira da Silva, was caught near the place under great excitement and with his clothing covered with blood. The guilt of the man seemed to be unquestionable. On the 22nd inst. the assassin was brought before the jury where the proofs of his guilt, of his being taken almost red-handed, were clearly shown. The defense was that he had been out to make some purchases, that the blood on his clothing was caused by cutting some beef in the kitchen, and that he did not kill the Spaniard, having had no difficulty with him. It was then shown by one of his officers that his clothing was covered with blood which could not have been occasioned by cutting beef, and that on the day of the murder the criminal was not in the kitchen at all. And yet the accused was cleared by the jury with eight votes. Comment is unnecessary.

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