

THE RIO NEWS

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

Vol. VI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24TH 1879

NUMBER 9

THE INTERPELLATION

The interpellation of the government in regard to its intentions in view of the late decision of the *Tribunal da Relação* in the Banco Nacional case, came up for discussion on the 14th inst. After replying to some of the censures which had been pronounced upon his position as interpellant in this question, Counselor Silveira Martins said:

The *Tribunal da Relação* pronounced judgment on the directory of the Banco Nacional of which the noble President of the Council was president, and His Excellency—to whom I do not attribute the slightest blame—finds himself under the sentence of a tribunal from which there is no recourse; just or unjust, it is a decision which in law involves the suspension of political rights. For the members of the legislature the law provides that before taking effect the sentence shall be submitted to the respective Chamber.

The judgment is not individual; but collective—that of a directory—and this fact will produce the curious anomaly of leaving the president of the directory in the presidency of the Council of Ministers, and the other directors in the house of correction.

In the case of the noble President of the Council I should ask my dismissal.

I know so well the President of the Council and the delicacy of the sentiments that distinguish him that I am convinced that this was his first impulse, that this was what he did. But in an unhappy moment he consented to continue. Having committed this political error he should have provoked a manifestation of the Chamber to strengthen himself with the force of public opinion, await the action of the Senate, and, last of all, bring forward the solemn manifestation of confidence on the part of the Crown.

In this case what do we see? It is the Crown entering into combat with the judicial power, declaring the judgment venious and null.

If these magistrates are capable of acts such that their decisions can not produce effect, how can they continue to decide on the honor, the life, the liberty, and the property of other citizens. There cannot be two justices: one for the great, the other for the small. The President of the Council expects the Senate to do him justice, that the process will be discontinued; but can he hope that the conduct of the judges will be justly appreciated and judged, or that the Senate will be complacent with them and give him an absolution that will seem more like a pardon and will be a humiliation to him and to the liberal party of which he is the chief?

What we see is that the Ministry lives because the Crown confides in it. I beg the noble President of the Council to return to the good parliamentary practices and that some of his friends should promote a manifestation of the Chamber in his favor. I wish to restore the representative usages of the government, coming before the parliament to justify its acts, and seek in the national sovereignty the force with which it has to govern.

The President of the Council, Counselor Simião, responded to the interpellation as follows:

Gentlemen, if I had judged myself deprived of my moral dignity in virtue of this decision of a tribunal to which I render the respect due to it as a tribunal of the country, I should have been the first to condemn myself and should have asked immediately my exoneration, but gentlemen, there is a great advantage in having passed one's whole life following always the principles of honor and complying with duty, and this is a stock of moral force with which the men who do not know how to make terms with the dictates of conscience, feel themselves armed.

I therefore respond to the noble deputy that I do not judge myself exonerated by the decision from discharging the duties that are imposed upon me, duties for which I was indicated by my party, and honored by the confidence of the Crown, duties for the discharge of which I believe that I can count upon the decided support of the Chamber of

Deputies; while I have the conviction that I can dispose of these three elements, I declare solemnly that I will not desert my post whatever may be the consequences of this decision of the tribunal.

And I declare that I shall provoke in the Chamber of which I am a member, the final judgment; I shall not recoil before it. I desire to put it on record that there was in this country a man who, after long years of service, having discharged various public trusts, being for the third time minister of state, was the first senator, of the empire whose name was entered on the list of those accused of common crime. I desire that this be recorded for the glory of the fallen situation and of those that judged me. Far from considering myself humiliated, I take pleasure in assisting to render the act solemn and permanently given in the memory of all.

I confess that the first impulse of my dignity, offended by this judgment, was to ask my exoneration; but reflection came afterwards and I saw that it would be the commission of a great error to set the fatal example of submitting political power to the aggressions and injuries of another power; not of a power but by only two of its agents. Who can judge himself secure in this country in the discharge of the difficult trust that is confided to me, if he is dependent on the judgment of two adversaries? The Senate may condemn me. I await proudly this event; and when the law impedes me from continuing in this position, it is clear that I should leave it.

If I had come to the Câmara to ask a vote of confidence I should have commenced by condemning myself. If I had judged that in any way I had fallen in the opinion of good men, I certainly should not have come here to shield myself with the banner of my party, nor with the high attributes of the Chamber of Deputies. It is possible that, recognizing this Chamber as the true representative of the nation, in a political matter I should be chance have a contrary vote in the other house, I might come to strengthen myself in the bosom of the national representation, but this only in political questions and not in those that in any manner involve my individuality.

The noble deputy wonders that I sought a proof of confidence from the Crown before asking it from the Chamber. The decision of the tribunal was rendered April 1st, while I was here discussing the estimates of my portfolio; on the following day they were approved in this house. It is clear that if the decision had caused any loss of confidence in me on the part of the representatives of the nation they would have manifested it. I had knowledge of the decree of the 16th of November but I did not in any way provoke the decree which treated only of a small question of procedure. A part of the *Relação* raised a doubt, not on the legality of the decree, but on its applicability to this case, which retarded the decision. I assure the Chamber that my constant solicitations to my colleagues of justice were that in whatever form and whatever might be its results, the judgment should be rendered.

If the Ministry did not seek the support of the Chamber of Deputies it was because it did not consider it necessary, because it felt itself with full moral force to continue to direct public affairs.

Mr. Ruy Barbosa made a long and brilliant speech which space does not permit us to publish, and which treated more of the interpellant than of the interpellation.

Mr. José Bonifácio then arose and said:—The discourse of the illustrious deputy from Bahia (Ruy Barbosa), despite his great talents, has its own punishment in the applause with which it was received. The words are not my own, but of Montalembert, that I take the liberty of applying to him since he leaves the interpellations made to the minister of state, to occupy himself with the ex-minister. If I had to direct the discussion, notwithstanding the great friendship I have for him on account of his liberalism, I should propose the following vote: The Chamber of Deputies, having heard Mr. Gaspar de Silveira Martins, being of the

opinion that he impedes the dispatch of business, pass to the order of the day.

I do not mean to excite passions. Let not the Chamber, the country, believe that in any way I fail to recognize the capabilities, the qualities, the virtues of the noble President of the Council. My point of view is another. I consider the ideas, power, authority of the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing more. I will say a few words that I had not intended to say in defense of the illustrious ex-Minister of Finance, as I shall say them in defense of the President of the Council.

The liberal who, in the days of adversity was always one of the first to defend his party and his friends, the orator who, on no occasion, forgot a single one of his parliamentary duties, the favorite son of Rio Grande do Sul, the honor of his country, has flowers in his indestructible crown of laurels that cannot even fade before his errors, when by chance he commits any. It is ungenerous to substitute for the ministers one who no longer occupies the position of minister; it is ungenerous in a combat, whatever may be the motives, to make of one a shield for another; it is ungenerous because even those defended are lowered in their position.

The procedure of the deputy from Rio Grande, ex-Minister of Finance, is not censurable before the constitution of his country, before public morals, nor before political conveniences. It is not censurable before the constitution because, in that case, it would be necessary to declare the position of minister incompatible with that of deputy; it is not censurable before public morals because the first duty of a public man is to place his party above his individuality and his country above his party; it is not censurable in the eyes of political conveniences because there can be no political conveniences in opposition to the general interest.

Are we discussing this bankruptcy? Have we the documents to examine? Do we doubt the noble President of the Council so that the noble deputy should almost give a certificate of good conduct? The deputy from Bahia finished by saying: "You may be tranquil, you will come out of the Chamber triumphant." No, gentlemen, these triumphs are not gained with certificates; these triumphs the noble President of the Council has in the tranquility of his conscience, in his noble procedure during his whole life. If in this question I had to give a vote to Counselor João Lins Vieira Cansanção de Sinimão I should only have one regret, that of not being able to multiply it many times to give them all to him. If in this question I had to judge the magistracy, I would again multiply my votes to condemn the judgment. Not because I know what occurred in the process, not because I can weigh the evidence, but because, for me, it is a political judgment; it is a judgment that does not inspire my confidence. It is a political judgment because the circumstances show that it was not justice that nominated the judges. It is a political judgment because the jurisprudence of yesterday condemned the jurisprudence of today, and it was necessary to seek for motives between the condemnation and the affirmation. It is a political judgment because it established a conflict between the government that dispatched the decree and the judge who did not comply with it, the disobedient can not judge the disobeyed, the interested cannot be an impartial judge. It is a political judgment because, if there were none of these reasons, we have another, that the question became a heated one because, since the government insisted upon a compliance with the law and the magistrate refused to comply with it, there could not be that tranquillity, that coldness, that impartiality that is required in the judges and consequently their judgment is justly subject to suspicion.

This political judgment should not, therefore, in any way weaken the government; but it did weaken it and in what way? It weakened it the moment that the government folded its arms and left justice to judge it, recognizing thus the legality of its act. We must see both sides of the medal. If the political judge cannot judge, if the judge in the conflict loses his tranquillity, if the judge loses the impartiality he should have, what should be the position of the government? If it makes a decree and does not see it complied with, if it establishes one doctrine and sustains another, if it folds its arms before the judicial power, whatever may be the reasons, because it cannot cause to be executed what it judges to be the execution of the law, because it has not the means to enforce it, although it recognizes the principle as bad, it turns over to a perpetual power the first of all prerogatives, the prerogative of constituting ministries, of putting itself in the place of the Chamber of Deputies and, finally, of attacking the most important prerogative of political power, annihilating the supreme constitutional guarantee, the independence and division of powers.

But also if it attempts to maintain its act, what is the guarantee it can give the country of impartiality? What is the security it can offer in identical circumstances? What is the solemnity it can observe in face of a possible conflict? What is the position, I will not say of this or that minister, in the possible conflict between the Senate and the judges? Or what is the position of the government, I do not speak of the noble President of the Council in face of the possible discussion touching this very question? Does not, then, moral authority live by opinion? Do not, then, all these facts in some way influence opinion? Will not those who accuse the judge of being partial and suspected accuse also the minister of being suspected when marching in the contrary sense to judge these same judges? Does not, then, the opposition in the parliament before a fact of this order, involve a moral weakening of authority, I do not speak of the man but I speak of the authority, because the government lives from the splendor that surrounds it, splendor that may not effect the conscience of the man but may reach the authoritative influence of the said government?

What remained, then, to the Ministry? What remained to the noble President of the Council who, in this moment, I consider as the incarnation of the government? There remained but one road, to not allow the bad principle of the perpetual power, interfering in the conflict, to concur; but, raising the banner he had carried unconquered, to deliver it to his friends, to his majority, saying to them: do your duty, make the true principles of constitutional government triumph; I have sufficient courage to defend them, I have sufficient certainty of my disinterestedness, but fate has for the moment diminished a part of my forces. This is the course I would have advised to the noble President of the Council. It would not be a subaltern position, far be it from me to suppose that His Excellency hesitated an instant from love of power.

I believe there is an other motive, and this is not personal to the honored President of the Council or to any of the ministers; it dominates the situation, comes from afar; it appears to counsel all the powers to fortify their life by the force of their own action. In this country the anarchy of ideas seems to be spreading; up to a certain point it seems that faith diminishes in proportion as force increases. But who believes that one can live without faith; who does not recall certain words read in so many of those men we described epochs similar to ours, to recognize that to have a family there must be conjugal faith; to have society there must be juridical faith, where labor shall not be slavery and have in exchange misery, where virtue shall be rewarded, merit recognized and justice dominate all the powers, even the magistracy itself?

To have political faith we must, above all, believe that we are not an association of repulsive elements, and that we live still in this faith which is the guarantee and security of the state itself.

Look at our society: faith cools because authority—I do not speak of yours, I speak of all—because authority has been force rather than ideas. It is for this that I wish the noble ministers to be the first, after giving all examples of civism, to give still this one, convinced that in the brilliant majority that

supports them, full of talent, virtue and instruction there are many who can honor the precedents they have established and save the banner of their party.

The President of the Council, in response to the last speaker, said that the constitution had granted guarantees to the ministers in order to protect them from party passions and petty vengeance, and that consequently the weakening was not in the direct effects of the process but in the moral effect it might produce, that in this respect he considered himself as secure as before. He could not respond as to what would be the course of the government in all the hypotheses that might be presented, but it appeared that the institutions of the country were passing through a severe ordeal and on this account he wished to arrive at the last consequences. That whatever might occur he should know how to do his duty and would restore to the liberal party its banner whenever he thought himself impotent to sustain it.

The debate was closed by Mr. Prado Pimental and Mr. Martin Francisco who responded to some of the observations of the interpellant.

MEMPHIS AND THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever, or some other pestilence or plague, will surely visit this city during the coming summer as the lapse of time brings the season and temperature suitable for the development of the germs of fatal sickness. Memphis is unquestionably the nastiest, dirtiest and filthiest city in the United States, if not in the world; it ought to be indicted as a national nuisance. There is no pure water for drinking or culinary purposes to be had within the limits of the corporation! There are some wells and pumps in the suburbs, but they are generally so poorly constructed that the seep water from bays and cesspools runs into them and poisons every drop they contain. Wolf river, from whence the city water-works draw their supply, is, in the estimation of many, simply a large sewer for the surrounding country, and is just reeking with seep poison and filth. In the central part of the city there are a great many cisterns, the covers of which are generally in a dilapidated condition, and the inside work is almost invariably broken and cracked, and the seep poison issues into them.

When the people returned to this city last year, after the Board of Health had issued their proclamation of safety, they commenced to use the water of these cisterns without having them cleaned or inquiring what had been emptied or thrown into them during the prevalence of the fever. The result of all this carelessness and stupidity has been a season of unparalleled sickness, the end of which is not yet. The green and putrefying bodies of hundreds of last year's yellow fever victims have been exhumed, removed and reinterred at other places. If there existed no other cause for the reappearance of yellow fever this year, this digging up of the bodies in the trenches, potter's field and other places, would be amply sufficient.

There are no sewers in Memphis worthy of the name, and the nauseating fluid from animals and man's just remains, when it falls, or seeps through the ground to cisterns, cellars, wells and the river. The streets, alleys, and back yards of the city are in a most deplorable state of nastiness; no arrangement or contract for removing garbage appears to have been in existence here for more than a year, and the consequence is that at the doors and in the rear of many dwellings and business houses there are heaps of ashes, piles of manure and other filth and offal. How any community can be at ease under such a frightful state of affairs, is to the writer, a most inexplicable mystery.

The inevitable advent of an other terrible affliction upon the people of Memphis this year is foreseen by many citizens here, a large number of whom have already removed their families to places of safety. Workingmen are struggling and denying themselves and families many comforts and luxuries in order to accumulate a few dollars to enable them to remove to a healthier place.—*Memphis letter, February 27, to Louisville Post.*

THE RIO NEWS,

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and the Royal Mail packet of the 21st 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 reports and price-current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

TERMS:

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription for one year in Brazil, \$100.00
do do for six months do \$50.00
do do for one year in the United States, \$140.00
do do for six months do \$70.00
do do for one year in Great Britain, £25 0 0
do do for six months do £12 6 0
Subscriptions sent free with the calendar year.
All subscriptions must run with the calendar year.
Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879.
Subscriptions and advertisements received at the office of O. Neves Almeida, 47 Rua Primeiro de Março.
PUBLICATION OFFICE.—St. Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 24th, 1879.

THE RIO NEWS will be furnished to the subscribers of "The British and American Mail," which it succeeds, until the terms of their subscriptions shall have expired.

THE DISCUSSION on the interpellation of the 14th instant, regarding the course of the government in relation to the decision of the Relação in the Banco Nacional case, brought out and uncovered some questions of more than ordinary moment—questions which, above and beyond all personal and party interests, affect the growth and permanency of liberal institutions in this country. Divested to all its pros and cons, the case is simply this; one of the highest tribunals in the empire, acting in the capacity of a grand jury, has declared that the failure of a certain banking institution was fraudulent and that its three directors, of which the President of the present Cabinet was one, are indictable before the law. The three directors of the Banco Nacional stand before court to-day under a grave indictment for a felony. It is unfortunate, deeply unfortunate that one of these directors should be a man of high integrity, of unblemished character, of exalted position; yet, notwithstanding this circumstance and the keen regrets of his friends, this indictment must have full legal effect before the courts or Brazil will have what Silveira Martins eloquently denounced—one justice for the great, another for the small. It is to be regretted that the discussion in the Chamber was diverted so far from its real basis and used as a means of personal eulogy, for it thus served to intensify prejudices and to blind the deputies as to the real issues at stake. The personal worth of Counselor Simiúmb—and his bitterest political opponent will bear ready witness to that—is not at issue, the prejudices of the judges are not at issue; the continuation of a ministry or a party in power is not at issue—it is simply whether an indictment for a felony incapacitates a man from holding the highest political position which a citizen can hold. Character, honor, integrity, usefulness, all these will have their due influence before the courts; they can not justly be used to avert a trial. It is evident that all these high qualities did not deter the eminent senator from placing his good name at the head of an institution where it was wrongfully used to cover fraudulent practices; they cannot now be justly used to shield the minister from the consequences of his former error in judgment. The position taken by the government in this matter is very far from being a strong one. As aside from the ethics of the question as to whether an executive officer should still continue to administer the laws for the breaking of which he stands indicted before the courts, a grave mistake has been made in impugning the motives of the judges and inciting a conflict between the executive and judicial branches of the government. If the motives of the judges can be impugned, they should be deposed from their places without delay; if not, then a dangerous error was committed in attempting to destroy public confidence in their integrity and impartiality. An honest, incorruptible judiciary is the greatest safeguard of a free people; and a wise administration, to which the people look for example as well as for protection, will be the first to obey its decisions.

THE NECESSITY of a reform in the civil service is gradually forcing itself to the front in Brazilian politics. It can not yet be accorded the importance of an issue; it may not reach that point for many years to come. And yet, to the few who have considered the question upon its merits and in relation to its influence upon the social and political

development of this country, it has attained an importance second to no other reform now urged upon the national legislators. In a recent discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Counselor Afonso Celso, Minister of Finance, referred to one of the evil results of the present system in the following words: "Office-seeking is one of the great vices of the country, a canker in the public revenues. I have always combated it with all my energy, not so much on account of the drain on the public treasury, but principally on account of its evil influence on the national character. The Chamber cannot imagine the solicitations for positions to which a poor minister of state in subject. I give audiences twice a week, in each of which I speak with forty, sixty, or eighty persons who, with rare exceptions, come to ask positions, or advancement in those they already hold. In this manner, our compatriots prefer to elbow each other in the ante-rooms of ministers or deputies who possess influence, soliciting and begging, when in this country where everything, so to speak, is to be created and explored, their activity can find vast fields for productive operation in manufacture, commerce and agriculture. This weakens the fibre, debases the national character." These are plain and timely words. Where there are no checks nor regulations governing the appointments to public positions, it is very difficult for any minister, in whose gift these offices are placed, to base them upon any other than personal grounds and through any other than personal solicitation. Out of such a system abuses are sure to spring, the public service will become corrupted, and the standard of private character will be correspondingly lowered. As the Minister of Finance justly observes, the evil is to be combated not so much on account of its drain upon the public treasury—and that in itself is no slight burden at this time—but mainly because of its influence on the national character.

THE MENNONITE exodus from the province of Paraná recently assumed a new and unexpected phase, and out of the discussion which it has excited we shall probably get some good, wholesome truths, not only in relation to the settlement and treatment of these immigrants, but also in regard to the general system of colonization now in vogue. On the 18th instant the German steamer, Paranaquá, entered this port from Paranaquá with 406 Russian immigrants en route to Hamburg. They had voluntarily given up their lands in Paraná, and had paid their own passage money on the steamer, amounting to 18,840\$. On their arrival here they were met by a dispatch from Hamburg saying that they would not be allowed to land there, and a similar decision of the Brazilian government informed them that they could not land here unless they agreed to return to Paraná. To live in peace and in the enjoyment of their religion, these people left Russia and came to Brazil. According to the parental system of colonization which Brazil has adopted, lands were purchased for them in Paraná and thither they were sent by the government. The lands, however, proved worthless, the government support was eventually withdrawn, and the poor people soon found themselves unable to gain a livelihood. With characteristic decision they decided to give up everything and go elsewhere. Between the 22nd of March, 1878, and the 28th of February, 1879, 703 of them returned to Europe, nearly all of which paid their own passage money. Besides the 406 mentioned above, there are now nearly 600 persons in Paranaquá and Antonina ready to leave at the first opportunity, and others are arriving from the interior daily. In the United States and in Canada this people has won a reputation for thrift and good order which is second to no other class of colonists. They are peaceable in their habits, carefully observant of their religious rites and of their obligations to others, and tenacious in their opinions and in their purpose to acquire property among themselves so that they may be independent of others. And this people, these 406 inoffensive men, women and children were branded as dangerous, and were denied the privilege of landing on Brazilian territory except it were to return to their worthless sand barrens in Paraná. That alternative, however, is no longer before them: yesterday they proceeded on their voyage to Europe.

The receipts of the Espirito Santo custom house for the month of March, were 3,763\$765. The value of exports was 92,595\$000.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate has been principally occupied during the last week, with the estimates, the proposed reduction of the army from 15,000 to 13,000 men being combated by Senators Cotegipe, Corrêa, Junqueira and Teixeira Junior and was defended by the Minister of War and Senators Sariva and Paranaquá. Information was asked from the Minister of Agriculture respecting the Russian colonists in Paraná, the projected railroads to Matto-Grosso, and the supply of water for the deposits of the City Improvements company and the amount of fines that had been imposed on the company.

An unusual amount of interest in legislative proceedings was awakened by the interpellation of Silveira Martins, addressed to the President of the Council, Counselor Simiúmb, on Wednesday last in the Chamber of Deputies. Aside from the general interest in the subject under discussion, the position of the government on the question of the Banco Nacional, many were attracted by the opportunity of hearing the famous orators who were expected to take part in the debate; an expectation which was not disappointed for the day in which one can listen to orators of the force of Silveira Martins, José B. nificiú, Simiúmb, Martin Francisco, Ruy Barbosa and Prado Pimentel, not to speak of the spirited and witty remarks with which the celebrated apatista, Galdino, enlivens the debate, is certainly one to be marked with a red letter. A full house was present, a somewhat unusual thing in the legislative sessions, and every inch of standing room, including a part of the floor of the house, was occupied by an anxious and attentive crowd representing every class of Rio society. The somewhat limited space reserved for ladies was found to be insufficient and room for them was gracefully conceded in the diplomatic tribune by the representatives of the United States and of Italy who were occupying it. In a question in which sentiments of personal friendship, party fealty and patriotism were so deeply involved, it is not surprising that the splendid periods of Silveira Martins, Simiúmb and of that prince of Brazilian orators, José Bonifácio, necessitated frequent calls to order from the chair; but in general the order was excellent and the speakers were listened to in wrapt attention. We give in another column the principal parts of the discussion but we must warn our readers that much of the eloquence escapes in the translation.

On the second reading of the estimates for revenue, various amendments were offered for discussion modifying the proposed income tax and various other imposts. Mr. Joaquim Nabuco advocated with earnestness, a territorial tax, the sequestration of the property of religious orders and a tax on the income from government securities, but these measures did not seem to be viewed with favor either by the Minister of Finance or the majority of the Chamber. In this discussion, the Minister of Finance, Afonso Celso, delivered an important discourse in the session of April 13th. He stated that the deficits for the two fiscal years 1878-9, 1879-80 would be in round numbers 50,000,000\$ to be met with economies, loans or imposts. None of these means would be employed exclusively. In the present circumstances a loan could only be effected at an enormous sacrifice. No further economies can be made except after mature study for which it is proposed to appoint a committee. The emission of treasury notes is preferable to paper money. He defended the proposed imposts, more especially those that had been most combated, viz., the stamp on the qualification of voters and electors, the tobacco tax, and the tax on salaries. In regard to the first he was willing to accept an equivalent capitation tax or a tax on salt and sugar. In the tax on salaries that of the Imperial family must be excluded not only because it was guaranteed by the constitution but also because the Emperor had already voluntarily ceded 10% of it which was already being discontinued. He opposed as inexpedient or unjust the means that had been proposed for the sale of the Dom Pedro II railroad, the sequestration of the property of religious orders and the tax on the income from government securities. The bill passed to the 3d reading on the 21st inst., with most of the amendments proposed by the finance committee. The proposed stamp tax on the qualification papers of voters and electors was rejected as well as the increase in the municipal taxes of the city of Rio. An amendment exempting farmers from the income tax was adopted.

The Amazonas navigation subsidy bill came up at its third reading and an amendment proposed by Mr. Saldanha Maranhão and others, providing for the removal of the seat of the company to Brazil in case of the passage of the bill, was accepted for discussion. On motion of Mr. José Bonifácio, the bill was laid on the table until after the passage of the revenue bill and that relating to the emission of paper money. In respect to this subsidy, the Minister of Finance said that he was still of his former opinion that it was unnecessary, but as a member of the government he could not oppose a contract made by the government. The Chamber must do as it saw fit in regard to it.

In response to a question by Mr. Martin Francisco, the Minister of Empire declared in the Chamber of Deputies that, by the existing law, the school of medicine is open to women; but that to remove all doubts on the subject he will shortly present a bill declaring formally that the medical courses are thus open. In his report he had already advocated mixed schools and the superiority of women for primary instructors. The São Paulo deputy frankly declared himself in favor of the admission of women to all political rights and functions.

The bill relative to the reform of the constitution entered in discussion, April 2d. After a heated debate it was resolved that the bill should be discussed in the Chamber without being previously referred to the committee on the constitution. The discussion was opened by the deputy from Rio de Janeiro, Pedro Luiz.

The committee on the estimates reported favorably the bill authorizing the Minister of Marine to open a credit of 400,000\$ for the construction of lighthouses and the mounting of the apparatus already in the possession of the government. The stations referred to in this bill are Braganza, São Thomé, Estreito, Avorelido, and Capão da Marca.

The Minister of War presented a bill authorizing a supplementary credit of 654,450\$313 for certain expenses of his department and stated that this amount could be taken from the surplus of the appropriation for another branch of the department.

The joint stock companies bill passed the second reading in the Chamber with amendments and substitutes to some of the articles.

The discussion on the third reading of the bill approving the emission of paper money was continued throughout the week.

By an Imperial decree, dated April 5th, the present legislative session was prorogued until May 2d.

ROACH'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

Messrs. Editors:—I observe that the eloquent deputy, Joaquim Nabuco,—in one of his speeches recently delivered in the Chamber,—a translation of which appeared in the last issue of THE RIO NEWS,—asserts, as a fact, that the service now performed by the Roach line of steamers was formerly performed by an English line of steamers without receiving any compensation whatever from the Brazilian government.

As this statement is not exact and compensation was received by the English line of steamers for that service, the friends of Dr. Nabuco confidently expect him to make the proper correction from his place in parliament when the subject again comes on for discussion.

The Central road of Bahia recently received a shipload of rails and 2,486 fish plates.

Some enterprising Paulista proposes to prolong the Paulista railroad to Pinhal. As the Paulista company have the preference for the line to Matto Grosso the government, before granting the privilege, has referred the question to the company to know if it wishes to take the line to itself. The company has obtained permission from the provincial assembly to negotiate with the projectors of the new line.

The Pirapetanga railroad is a small branch line of the Leopoldina line, 31 kilometres long. It starts from Volta Grande. The contract was signed two months ago and grading has commenced. The rolling stock of the Leopoldina road will be used.

On the 12th inst. the new station of Concordia was opened between Desengano and Commercio on the D. Pedro II railroad. It is designed to meet the wants of the coffee planters of that neighborhood, some of whom contributed largely to the expenses of construction.

The first section of 48 kilometres of the União Mineira road is nearly ready for traffic, the rails and part of the rolling stock having arrived. Twenty kilometres of the second section of roadbed has been let out and is under construction and will be opened to traffic on May 1st. English rolling stock will be used, locomotives built on the American system of equalizing levers and bogies. On the freight and passenger cars was adopted the "Clemenson" system of radial trucks. Gauge one metre; sharpest curvature, 270 ft. radius; heaviest grade 3 7/8%; has one Y switch going over the mountains; steel rails 36 lbs. per yard.

About 26 kilometres of the Santo Antonio de Padua line are graded and 5 kilometres of rails are laid, the rest not being laid for want of ballast train. The company is in serious financial embarrassments. The contractor is unable to proceed with the formation of roadway having been stopped by orders from the company. No rolling stock has been furnished, as yet, the contractor for the same refusing to deliver it for want of sufficient security. Two locomotives and sixteen cars were ordered from Belgium. Gauge one metre; sharpest curvature 120 metres (400 ft. radius); heaviest grade 2 9/16%; iron rails 40 lbs. per yard; total extent of line projected, 80 kilometres.

The West Minas railroad is to be a metre gauge road connecting with the D. Pedro II, near Barbacena and going down the valley of the Rio das Mortes to St. João d'el Rei about 75 kilometres. Surveys and levels being finished, the company advertised to receive, up to the 15th of this month, bids for formation of roadway and delivery of crosses. No contracts have as yet been signed. Rails and rolling stock will be contracted for directly by the company. It receives as a subsidy from the province of Minas Gerais 9,000\$ per kilometre of line opened to traffic, the rest of the capital to be made up by calls on the shares subscribed.

Work was commenced on the Barra do Pirahy and Rio Preto line on the 22d of August last but was stopped shortly after by financial difficulties. Arrangements are said to have been made for capital and 44 kilometres of grading were contracted for a few days ago by a general contractor. Sub-contractors also have been made for 18 kilometres; gauge one metre.

The Campos and Carangola line has now 80 kilometres in traffic and will open within three months its branch line to Santo Eduardo, 22 kilometres long, making a total of 102 kilometres. It has a gauge of one metre, its sharpest curvature 120 metres (400 ft.) and its heaviest grade 2 1/2 7/8%. The company intends to issue bonds for 2,000,000\$, 8 1/2 7/8% interest, in currency, to pay off a floating debt of 700,000\$ and to build 50 kilometres of its extension.

The Leopoldina railroad company, having consolidated its small floating debt with the loan it lately raised by the issue of 3,676,000\$ which was taken by the Bank of Brazil at 94 1/2 and 8 1/2 7/8% interest (in currency), is getting along rapidly with its extension, 12 kilometres of which are already in traffic and eight more will be opened on the 1st of May. The length of the extension, 110 kilometres, will be finished by next November. They are laying steel rails, 40 lbs. per yard, the heaviest grade is 2 1/2 per centum and the sharpest curvature 350 ft. radius.

On the Barão de Arraunama railroad, the grading of about 30 kilometres is finished, and rails have been laid on an extent of 18 kilometres. It is expected that this extent will be ready for traffic on the 1st of June. The rails are steel, 40 lbs. per yard. American rolling stock is used, the sharpest curvature 500 ft. radius, and the gauge one metre.

THERE ARE NOW about 90,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost \$45,000,000 to build and take at least \$15,000,000 annually to keep in repair. There are 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 300,000 trees, while the annual repair must take 300,000 more. The insignificant lumber match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the forest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-grips are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to furnish the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber; while the manufactures of last and boot trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane stocks and the handles of tools. The cost of the packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to \$12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, &c., was more than \$100,000,000.

JURISCT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th April, 1879.

All maritime communication with the port of Rio Grande do Sul is seriously impeded by the bar at the entrance to the harbor. Excepting at high water, the bar is not only large enough to prevent the passage of all vessels except those of light draft, but the course of the channel is so tortuous and so influenced by the shifting sand, that entrance at all times has become very difficult.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Bahia and S. Francisco railroad in the month of February, earned 37,536\$510 and expended 37,445\$990, leaving a net balance of 1,291\$820 in favor of the company.

The total receipts of the Niteroy and Campos railroad for the first quarter of 1879, was 62,364\$600 and the net receipts 20,178\$400, an excess of 11,981\$040 over the net receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year. The movement of freight was 3,698,647 kilogrammes.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Gavião Peixoto that the Dom Pedro II railroad should be leased to a private company for a term of years, the Minister of Finance stated that he had considered the subject but that the operation would be difficult to realize immediately.

THE RIO NEWS

Table with 5 columns: Date, 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., 10 p.m. showing temperature observations.

It is reported that the government is disposed to grant space in the Typographia Nacional for the projected Portuguese exhibition.

On the 16th inst. there were destroyed at the Marine arsenal 900,875 government bank notes, withdrawn from circulation, which represented a value of Rs. 14,034,776 1/2.

It is worthy of notice that Captain Ducrocq, of the Norwegian bark Alert, who rescued the captain and crew of the Italian bark Vasallo, generously refuses all indemnity for his services and expenses.

The American ship Tabor, forty-nine days from Philadelphia to Oregon, brought into this port on the 18th inst. the captain and twelve sailors of the French bark Genetivie, which was sunk by a collision with the Tabor on the 7th inst. in lat. 14° S. and long. 32° W.

Two vessels have recently put in at Bahia with yellow fever on board. The German brigantine, Orion, bound from Rio de Janeiro to New York with 3,256 sacks of coffee, arrived on the 10th inst., reporting one death and one severe case at sea.

The acting President of the Relasto has designated the judge of the first-criminal district to try the directors indicted for the culpable failure of the Banco Nacional and the failure of the second district to try the directors concerned in the culpable failure of the "Companhia do Consumo do Pao."

Charles W. Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, Ill., who visited this city a few months since under the name of R. V. Seymour, and who was afterwards captured at Lisbon, was sentenced in the Chicago criminal court, February 27th, to ten years of hard labor in the State penitentiary.

The new packet, Tamar, of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, which arrived at this port on her first voyage in this service on the 13th inst., is one of the largest and best of that line.

There are probably a few persons in this city who are awaiting news of one Henry L. Schloss, who came here some months ago and operated a little in company with "Chan" Retticker.

On the 9th inst., the Minister of Agriculture increased the regular appropriations for the present year, to meet the expenses incurred in the item of "public lands and colonization," 573,529,708 for the province of Espirito Santo, and 285,122,476 for the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Brazilian corvets Viad de Oliveira and Guanabara are rapidly fitting out for the projected embassy to China in the interests of a treaty for the introduction of Chinese laborers into Brazil.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port during the months of January and February according to nationality, was as follows:

Table showing arrivals of immigrants by nationality: Italian, Portuguese, German, Spanish, French, Russian, All others.

In January, 26 immigrants returned to Italy.

We have received a copy of the "Catalogo dos Fabricantes dos Estados Unidos," published by Mitchell J. Ash & Co., New York, in which are published the names and addresses of the principal manufacturers of the United States.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The number of deaths in Fortaleza during the month March was 750.

The provincial assembly of Sao Paulo closed its sessions on the 11th inst.

Late telegrams from the North report abundant rains in the interior districts of the province of Maranhao.

The recent return of drouth in Ceara was accompanied by a plague of Legatias. Everything which had been done by the poor people on their farms was wholly destroyed.

A frightful outbreak of small-pox is reported from the village of Purificacao, in the province of Bahia.

An additional credit of 1,000,000\$ has just been opened in behalf of public security, by the president of Ceara.

A letter from Ceara published in the Cruzeiro of the 17th inst., says that the refugees are returning to their homes.

The total arrivals since the 15th inst. amount to 6,438 birds, all American.

The sales have been 15,293 birds. Stock in first hands to-day consists of 55,690 birds, viz., 11,200 Gallies, 1,500 Hecals, 2,400 Dumlal, 1,200 Me. Catus, 33,000 Baltimore and 3,390 birds Western.

The only arrival since our last issue has been the Jovine B. from Pascazotta to A. C. Nathan & Co., with 841,912 feet, sold at 49,000 per dozen, which sale establishes a marked advance in prices.

The German steamer, Paranaquá, took away four hundred Russian colonists from Paranaquá, province of Paraná, on the 16th inst.

A fire in Sao Paulo, on the 13th inst., destroyed a house adjoining the cathedral, which was used as a consistory.

A telegraph station at Joinville, in the province of Santa Catharina, on the new line between Santos and Desterro, was opened on the 12th inst.

COMMERCIAL

But little activity in exchange. A few transactions on London were effected at 20 1/2 ds. for mercantile paper, and 20 1/10 ds. for bank paper.

No quotations on London for bank paper; mercantile paper 20 1/10 ds. Light sales of 6% apolices at 1,053 1/2 @ 1,053 3/4.

There was a little more activity in exchange, though less than yesterday. Exchanges on London sold at 20 1/2 ds., bank paper, and 20 9/16 ds. for mercantile paper.

Exchange irregular, and with a downward tendency. Sales on London were made at 20 3/8 ds., bank, and 20 1/2 ds. for mercantile paper.

No quotations for bank paper; small sales of mercantile paper, on London, at 20 3/8 ds. @ 20 1/2 ds. Sales of 3% apolices at 1,053 1/2 @ 1,053 3/4.

Market completely paralyzed. No business of any account effected. Limited transactions on Paris at 402 @ 467 fr. per franc.

Exchange firmer, quoted at 20 3/8 ds., bank, and 20 1/2 ds. for mercantile paper, on London, at 20 3/8 ds. @ 20 1/2 ds.

Market continued firm and active up to the 16th inst., the sales for the 2 days from 14th to 16th inst. amounting to 60,000 bags; but since that date the unfavorable advices from the United States produced a quieter tone and a restriction of business.

Washed nominal Fine 68400 a 68500 Superior 68300 a 68400 Good 1st 58900 a 59000 Regular 1st 58100 a 58200 Ordinary 1st 48450 a 48550 Good 2d 38900 a 39000 Ordinary 2d 28900 a 29000

The arrivals having been moderate the market has become more steady and we quote to-day:

Richmond 189000 a 190000 Baltimore 178000 a 180000 Western 185000 a 180000

The total arrivals since the 15th inst. amount to 6,438 birds, all American. The sales have been 15,293 birds.

Stock in first hands to-day consists of 55,690 birds, viz., 11,200 Gallies, 1,500 Hecals, 2,400 Dumlal, 1,200 Me. Catus, 33,000 Baltimore and 3,390 birds Western.

The only arrival since our last issue has been the Jovine B. from Pascazotta to A. C. Nathan & Co., with 841,912 feet, sold at 49,000 per dozen, which sale establishes a marked advance in prices.

The German steamer, Paranaquá, took away four hundred Russian colonists from Paranaquá, province of Paraná, on the 16th inst.

A fire in Sao Paulo, on the 13th inst., destroyed a house adjoining the cathedral, which was used as a consistory.

There are probably a few persons in this city who are awaiting news of one Henry L. Schloss, who came here some months ago and operated a little in company with "Chan" Retticker.

On the 9th inst., the Minister of Agriculture increased the regular appropriations for the present year, to meet the expenses incurred in the item of "public lands and colonization," 573,529,708 for the province of Espirito Santo, and 285,122,476 for the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Brazilian corvets Viad de Oliveira and Guanabara are rapidly fitting out for the projected embassy to China in the interests of a treaty for the introduction of Chinese laborers into Brazil.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port during the months of January and February according to nationality, was as follows:

Table showing arrivals of immigrants by nationality: Italian, Portuguese, German, Spanish, French, Russian, All others.

APRIL 18. MARSEILLES - Fr bk Rose; 419 tons; Lombard; 92 ds; sundries to Lartigue & Co.

APRIL 18. MARSEILLES - Fr bk Adèle & Louise; 372 tons; Le Roux; 97 ds; sundries to A. N. Dreyfus.

APRIL 18. RIVER PLATE - Fr str Helene; 1,081 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; 1 ds; pas's and sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. CARDIFF - Fr bk Princess Alice; 377 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. RIVER PLATE - Belg str Hipparchus; 1,000 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; pas's and sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. PHILADELPHIA - Am ship Tabor; 1,380 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 18. BALTIMORE - Arg ship David Seaton; 628 tons; Markwell; 4 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

APRIL 22. HAMBURG and intern. ports - Ger str Pentamer; 1,000 tons; Lorenz; pas's and coffee.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Tons, From, and Consignee.

COLONIZATION IN BRAZIL.

In his address before the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th ult., Counselor Simmb referred to the subject of introducing colonists into Brazil in the following words:

Immigration may be considered from two points of view; as the substitution of the existing labor, or as the introduction of a more advanced, instructed and industrious race that comes to people our campos and by contact improve the conditions of our people. The error of immigration among us is due to the confusion of these two ideas.

People have supposed that in treating of European immigration they were treating at the same time of bringing laborers to our plantations; seeing the approaching extinction of slavery in virtue of the law of September 20th, they considered that greater development should be given to European immigration, supposing that they would thus find a substitute for the labor at present employed on our plantations. This is an error.

The European who leaves his country, established habits and family ties, does not make these sacrifices without a great hope,—that of becoming a proprietor, of finding a new fatherland for himself and his children. For this reason it is an error to think that the Italian or German colonist comes here to put himself at the disposition of our proprietors.

Possessed with this error we have made great sacrifices. The colonists have arrived without our being prepared to receive and accommodate them, without lands being measured, and roads, ranches and clearings made, so that there has been great confusion and, at the same time, great expense, with but slight advantage to the cause of colonization. But while recognizing the errors committed, we must not exaggerate. I have heard it said that immigration has been profitless. This is inexact as I will prove. If the European colonist does not come to our agrarian establishments, if he does not come as the substitute of our servile element, he brings with him, notwithstanding a certain value. The noble deputies who have said so much here against European immigration cannot deny that those lots of lands which but a short time ago were virgin, useless, valueless, to-day have a value. I know colonies where small lots are worth to-day three, four and five contos of reis, which formerly were without value. If the noble deputies were to go to the province of Rio Grande do Sul and visit the colonies of São Leopoldo and São Lourenço, they would be astonished at the mode of life of the people, at the value of their lands and the infinity of small industries due to the industrial aptitude of the colonists. If they were to see the colony Blumenau in Santa Catharina, they would modify their judgment. Consequently we cannot say that immigration has been entirely useless; no, we have created an important population and given value to lands that before were worthless.

I hear it said that colonization should be left to private enterprise. I declare to the Chamber that I have never yet seen a success of private attempt at colonization. What we have always seen are the promoters of colonization schemes obliged always to petition from the government the rescission of their contracts. No one who has undertaken to colonize at his own expense, has succeeded well. It cannot be otherwise; European immigration cannot be dependent on private enterprise. A family of immigrants consists on an average of five persons, who are great consumers since they bring the habits of their country. What remuneration can a family like this obtain for itself, working on the lands of proprietors? What industry among us is sufficiently productive to enable the proprietor to remunerate properly a family in these conditions? This is a Utopia. The colonist must come to establish himself as an element which can develop itself in the future, but not an object of gain for anybody.

The evil we should complain of is that of our colonies not having been properly established. If the idea of the law of the budget of September 17, 1860, which provides for the purchase of lands along the railways for the establishment of colonies, had been carried out, instead of establishing them in the desert without the contact of civilization and the protection of the authorities, you can comprehend, Mr. President, the immense benefit the state would have derived from them, and the noble deputies who to-day condemn colonization would probably have been its most earnest supporters.

Colonization is very expensive solely on account of the means of communication which

must be established, and afterwards there must be a special administration; it requires the church, the priest, the church service, the school-master, the surveyor, the engineer, the director, in short a complicated administration.

Let us consider two colonists, the native and the European. The European placed on a plain in which he can use the plow is a hero. Here he can multiply his forces and has the advantage of being more useful than the native. But this same colonist, active and laborious, if placed in the virgin forest loses all his courage, is a nullity; he does not know how to cut down the *jacuithá* which is in front of him, while the native on the contrary, ax in hand, quickly clears land for his plantations. Consequently the choice of a locality for the founding of a colony exercises an important influence on its fate. If instead of placing colonies in the midst of the virgin forest we had extended them along the rich valley of the Parahyba with its magnificent lands numerous cities, what prosperity they might have enjoyed and how different would be the judgment passed upon them.

After showing the progress that other coffee producing countries are making, His Excellency continued: What is Brazil to do in face of this competition in the product that is the principal source of our wealth? Shall we let the servile element disappear gradually without a substitute to supply the necessities of labor? For my part, I declare that I am not an advocate of Chinese immigration. I do not desire it as an element for our civilization, but I desire that the noble deputies will tell me where we are to seek means for supplying our labor after the extinction of slavery. I see no means other than the importation of Chinamen.

COLONIZING AFRICA.

At recent meeting of the Soc. ty of Arts in London, a paper on "Africa a Paramount Necessity for the Industries of England" was read by Mr. Bradshaw, of Manchester, in which he advocated the colonization and control of portions of that country in the interests of England. The subject possesses not a little interest for Brazilian statesmen, as an extensive colonization of Africa means new competition, as against Brazil, for the surplus population of Europe which, under the present system, must result unfavorably to the latter. In his discussion of the subject, Mr. Bradshaw said that in England all trades being at a dead level of depression it became necessary to consider the best means of assisting ourselves. Africa, he was of opinion, would be found to be as Livingstone had predicted it would one day be, "a nearer India for England." It was a land surpassingly rich in animal, mineral and vegetable wealth; a land of great lakes and rivers forming natural highways for commerce. There was a population of from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000, and the materials to hand. He thought that £10,000,000 sterling should be raised by shares at a small sum and applied to the making of a railway 500 miles in length, which it was computed could be made in about 18 months; to the providing of steamers for the great lakes, three points of attack being recommended—the Niger, the Livingstone, and the lake regions; and the necessary wharves, warehouses, and trading stations. He particularly instanced the cotton trade as an industry which would reap incalculable benefit, far exceeding what had resulted from India, the latter now diminishing from native manufacture. The produce of the country in ivory and gold would be immense, and Mr. Stanley had stated his opinion that on a railway the return traffic would be very heavy. A modified East India Company would, he thought, bring the blessings of security and civilization to the natives.

LAVOURA PEQUENA.

Figures won't lie. The Brazilian statesman who believes that the *lavoura grande* and servile labor are the only means of developing the agricultural resources of this country, will do well to consider the following statement of what a small farmer can do. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: Mr. C. H. Cables, in the Naugatuck valley, Connecticut, has a farm of twenty-three acres, favorably situated near a thrifty manufacturing town. It has a warm southern exposure, well sheltered from cold winds. The soil, except some six or eight acres of bottom land which has been well drained, is that we would call a gravelly loam that does not hold manure or grass well. The farm is devoted mainly to the production of milk, which is sold in the

neighborhood for six cents per quart, but in connection with this quite a large quantity of early vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage plants, etc., are turned off. There is also nearly an acre of strawberries raised, and about the same of cabbage. By boiling his cows, not letting them run at all, and by a proper rotation of green crops, Mr. C. is enabled to milk seventeen cows, and this winter, besides these, he has also six head of young stock and two horses, and expects to have hay enough, all raised on the place. About half the farm is taken up with crops, leaving the remainder from which to cut hay. In the sales of milk, vegetables, plants, etc., Mr. Cables turns off from this place from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year. He does all his work with one man, hired by the year, and one for the summer, including peddling the milk, and has leisure to read and observe. The gross income of these twenty-three acres per year is often as high as \$125 per acre, and the net profit for some time has exceeded \$1,000 per year. All this on a small farm, well tilled, having a good market.

THE RETURNS of French commerce for the year 1878 are as follows. The imports were, alimentary products, 1,543,208,000 francs; raw materials, 2,251,776,000 francs; manufactures, 447,133,000 francs; sundries, 148,757,000 francs; totally 4,402,971,000 francs as compared with 3,669,845,000 francs of 1877. The exports were: manufactures, 1,877,142,000 francs; raw materials, 1,320,865,000 francs; sundries, 181,800,000 francs; totally, 3,379,807,000 francs, as compared with 3,436,304,000 francs for 1877. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the excess of merchandise exported over the quantity imported aggregated 420,000,000 francs.

THE OFFICIAL returns of the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the years 1877 and 1878, as shown by the records in the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, are as follows: Year ended Dec. 31, 1877, 139,953; Year ended Dec. 31, 1878, 153,207.

In addition to this the number of passengers arriving in the United States during the years mentioned was 59,858 in 1877, and 56,047 in 1878. RECENT official reports show that for the year 1877 the deposits in postal savings banks in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 228,740,757, and in Trustee's savings banks, 244,238,686, the increase in the former, since 1871 being 211,715,753, and in the latter, 25,419,023.

L. M. MATHER & Co., Ship and Steamship Brokers and General Commission Merchants, 108 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OFFICE: 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES. In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire. New York, February 6, 1879. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its constitution with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies: A. G. GOODALL, President; C. L. VANANDER, Vice-President; JAS. MACDONOUGH, Cashier; A. D. SHEPARD, Treasurer; J. T. ROBERTSON, Gen. Supt.; GEO. H. STAYNER, Secy.; THEO. H. FRELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, Scretary; & R. MYERS, Asst. Treasurer.

PINHEIRO & TROUT SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS, 109, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARCO.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS. For Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, etc., taking the place of every other kind of hand stamp. For marking clothing, cable lines, etc., with indelible ink. The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp for Bank and Office use. Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer, Rio de Janeiro, 47 Rua 17 de Março.

P. STOFFELS "DOPPEL BEER." THE WELL KNOWN BRAND. Orders for family use promptly attended to. WARRANTED PURE.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL S. S. LINE. Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails. Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in every particular.

Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows: Steamer City of Paris, Capt. Carpenter, May 5, May 12; City of Rio de Janeiro, Capt. Wettr, May 21, June 6; City of Pernambuco, Capt. Wettr, June 28, July 6; City of Rio de Janeiro, Capt. Wettr, July 28, Aug 6. Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$75. General and Passage Office, WILSON'S SONS & Co., Limited, No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

FLETCHER AND KIDDER'S "BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS." The ninth edition of this well-known work, revised and enlarged, has just been issued under the personal supervision of Rev. J. C. Fletcher. Considerable new material, including commercial statistics to date, has been added, which, with the new illustrations inserted in this edition, give to the book a fresh interest to all English readers. For sale by E. & H. LAEMMERT, 66 Rua do Ouvidor.

WHEELWRIGHT, FULLER & CO. Foreign Commission Merchants, 84 & 86 RADE STREET, New York. P. O. Box 435.

PALM & ALLEN, SHIP-CHANDLERS, 5-Rua Fresca-5, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. (Established, 1831) BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors. These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable. Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam-Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Agent for Brazil, O. C. JAMES, 47 Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS. (Established 1847) CALLOWHILL STREET, SEVENTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. Chilled cast iron wheels (steered by the Hamilton process) for Railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Agent for Brazil, O. C. JAMES, 47 Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

HOPKINS, BROWETT & CAUSER, General Hardware Merchants, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

S. G. & G. C. WARD, BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, 28 State St., Boston.

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO. (LIMITED) Successors of MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD, Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills. GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE, and COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY, No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

DULLEY & MILLER, IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

THE "ALDINA" BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 81, Rua Sete de Setembro.

All kinds of Book, Newspaper and Job Printing carefully and usefully executed, and at the lowest prices. Special facilities for English printing. The office is fully equipped with new presses and type of American manufacture and in its constant receipt of the newest and best material and styles of work. "The Rio News" and the "Imprensa Evangelica" are printed at this office.

C. T. DWINAL, 84 RUA DA QUITANDA, Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

W. R. CASSELS & Co. Commission Merchants. American stoves and kitchen ware a specialty. No. 13 Rua Primeiro de Março.

JACKSON & SHARP COMPANY WILMINGTON, DEL. Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars. This establishment employs 1,000 workmen, and has furnished the cars for all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States, and also for those of Cuba and Brazil, besides the railroads of Itá, Mogiana, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. W. S. AUCHINCLOSS, JOH. JACKSON, Vice President, President CHAS. S. HOWLAND, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO. Capital, 10,000,000 Reas; Subscribed, 10,000,000 Reas; Paid up, 2,500,000 Reas; Reserve fund, 507,128 Reas 56 Centavos; Net profits not divided, 806,148 Reas 1 Centavo; 1,377,888 Reas 47 Centavos. The Bank draws on The London & County Bank, London; The Bank of Portugal, Lisbon and in London; The Branch Bank of Portugal, Oporto and in London; The Comptoir d'Escompte, Oporto, Paris.

Discounts Treasury, Bank and Commercial Bills; receives money at interest in account current, and on Bills at fixed terms and transacts every other description of Banking business.

O NOVO MUNDO. A Monthly Illustrated Journal of Politics, Literature, and the Arts. AND THE REVISTA INDUSTRIAL. A Monthly Illustrated Journal of Commerce, Agriculture, Mining, Railroads, and the Arts. PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK. IN PORTUGUESE. And having their Circulation wholly in Brazil. Edited by J. C. ROUSSEAU, LL. B. AGENCY IN BRAZIL, X: 47, Rua 1º de Março.

DR. L. R. EBERT, AMERICAN DENTIST, to the IMPERIAL FAMILY OF BRAZIL, and MINISTERS OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS, 101 Rua do Ouvidor, RIO DE JANEIRO. Neatness, promptness and success in all operations undertaken.

SIRUP OF PHOSPHATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (OR EASTON'S FORMULA) PREPARED BY SALVADOR DE ALMEIDA, Chemist and Apothecary, 18 RUA EVARISTO DA VEIGA, Rio de Janeiro.

DR. ANDREW J. INGLIS, AMERICAN DENTIST, May be found in his office, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 45, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. Established upwards of twenty years in this city.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Established 1797) Accepts Fire Insurances of all descriptions at moderate rates. AGENTS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO AND SANTOS, MEE, ALLEN & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 66 Rua do General Caman, Rio de Janeiro.

HELIOTYPE Permanent Photographic Book Illustrations. THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Heliotype, Photo-lithographic, and Photo-engraving processes. Employed by the United States Government in illustrating Scientific and Medical Reports by Scientific, Historical, and other learned societies, by the leading publishers, and for Illustrating Town and Family Histories, etc., etc. Facsimiles of Metals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings and Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, Medical and Scientific objects, Antiquities, etc., etc. For terms and specimens apply to the OFFICE OF "O NOVO MUNDO," No. 47, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

NEW-YORK-AND BRAZIL EXPRESS. Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Janeiro and New York. Office in New-York, No. 30, Building Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 47, Rua 1º de Março.

TRUBNER & CO. American, European and Oriental Literary Agency, 57 & 59, Lodge Hill, London.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON. BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS.

Capital, 1,000,000 Reas; Deposits, 1,000,000 Reas; Reserve Fund, 275,000 Reas; Ditto, special, 45,610 Reas 10 Centavos. Drawn on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of Banking business. Printed and Published at the "ALDINA" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, No. 81, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO.