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THE GROCER.

Published every Satur NEW. YORK

COFFEE CULTURE IN BRAZIL

ber number of Scribner Magazine contains a very interesting article on "Coffee Culture in Brazil," by Mr. Herbert H. Smith. The writer visited the coffee growing districts of this province one year ago for the purpose of studying the ques-tion, and although he did not enter so fully into the subject as might be wished, he has nevertheless made many interesting and in-structive observations. He was accompanied by Mr. Bernard Wiegandt, the well known young artist of this city, who contributed several finely-drawn sketches to the article. After describing a coffee plantation near Entre Rios, which they visited, Mr. Smith discusses some of the general features of the subject as follows:

All through the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are scattered great plantations like this of S. S.—; some, indeed, are even larger, embracing a million trees or more, and employing many hundred slaves. Small plantations are nunferous but many of them are deeply in debt, and their success is altogether problematical. A vast share of the profits of coffee-planting is absorbed by the large proprietors, who, with two or three hundred slaves and scores of labor-saving machines, can easily outstrip their poorer neighbors. The present financial system of Brazil encourages the rich planter and retards the poor one. There is no land-tax, the best coffee-lands are all taken up by capitalists, who hold them for years uncultivated. Eventually, with the extension of internal communication and the increased demand for planting-grounds, they scure enormous profits. The ground held by Sr. S.— was purchased twenty-fivey ears ago, at the rate of Sro per acre; the portion that still remains as forest is now worth at least \$75 per acre, in the open market.

An American can better comprehend these evils, by reflecting upon the results which a similar system would have brought to the United States. Suppose that no land-tax had been imposed in our western tertionics, the whole country would have been hought up by speculators; purchasers for few cents or dollars an arce would have held hundreds of square miles; the land would have risen to a factitious value, a few rich men would have acquired enormous furtues, and immigrants would have head hundreds of square miles; the land would have risen to a factitious value, a few rich men would have acquired enormous furtues, and immigrants would have heen kept out by the high prices, and the difficulty of obtaining farms. Immense tracts would states might now be buying of other countries. Such results would only be the legitimate outgrowth of a system by which land, ever increasing in value, could he held without limit or restriction.

So Carl and I reason as we ride back to the tre

winess the neglected grounds of his poorer neighbors and the smileless faces of his slaves.

Entre Rios is on a branch of the Dom Pedro II milway, where the latter meets the Unino e Industria road. From its situation, the little country town promises to become a thriving inland city, the metropolis of this rich coffee region. The hills around are covered with plantations, each with its white walled Jaeanda, like a castle; odd contrasts to these are the jaunty, modern-looking railroad station and the attendant hotel, which might be a country tavern in the United States. Mule trains come to discharge their cargoes at the station; bags of coffee are piled on the platforms and cars are being loaded with them; a store-house near by is half filled with coffee awaiting shipment. From the titled gentleman who passes you, to the dapper land-lord, and the merest day, laborer, everybody in Entre Rios is dependent on coffee; the streets and buildings are fargrant with coffee; people drink coffee at the restaurant and quote coffee prices; sell coffee, buy it, plant it, gather it, live and labor with very little thought beyond coffee and the golden stores it will bring into their purses. The railroad was built to carry away the coffee; that is its main business, almost its only income, for of other freight there is very little: there are not many passengers, and of them pinety per cent. are coffee planters or coffee traders.

The smooth, well-built route passes up

of them funely per can be come of confect traders.

The smooth, well-huilt route passes up the picturesque vallery by coffee plantations everywhere, until it joins the main line from Sao Paulo to Rio. Then we wind up the mountains, passing through a score of tun-

nels, clinging to the sides of giddy precipices, peering up from cavern-like valleys, dashing on by forest so wild and luxuriant that it almost rivals that of the Amazons. The brown gneiss rises above us in strange peaks, mountains of goodly size. Intains, the highest of all, is capped with clouds; its summit is almost ten thousand feet above the sea, so that snow is sometimes found there, and palms cannot grow among the rocks.

perhaps be good. But Brazil gets few immigrants, and the quality of these few is not of the best; the development of new districts means simply, a spreading out of the present resources, not an actual increase of production.

I believe that the mistake of Brazilian railroad schemes is that they do not consider the status of the population. In the northern provinces a large proportion of the poorer people are non-producers; that is, they cultivate only small tracts, and raise enough mandioca and corn for their own use, but almost nothing more. The large plantations are few and scattered; the products, sugar, cotton, hides, etc., are not shough to support a railroad even with the present high freights. In the south, a large portion of the ground is taken up by rich coffee planters, who cultivate only portions of the ground. Now, the utmost yield of coffee is four or five hundred pounds per acre; if a railroad drains one thousand square miles of coffee land, it can carry away no more than 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, while the same extent of wheat or corn land would produce at least ten times as much freight. Practically, the discrepancy is still greater. The province of Sao Paulo, with its two draining railroads, probably does not furnish one thirtieth of the freight that is supplied by an equal extent of our Western grain-lands. Moreover, the great proportion of the population of coffee districts consists of slaves; their food is furnished by the plantations, and their clothes are few and scanty. To plantation like that of Sr. 5——, the railroad brings nothing but the machinery and tools, with the furniture of the master's house, and a few bales of coth for the two, hundred slaves. An equal population in the United States would necessitate shipments of coal, provisions, cloths, and a thousand articlaily experied to coffee annually the prohibited. Brazilians talkerights will be so high that practically exportation will be reached from which the freights will be so high that practically exp

ate. This decision has received the heartiest commendation from the entire American community of this city.

It is interesting to note in this connection
that when called upon for proofs, Mr. Adamson was unable to furnish anything further
than the mere hearsay evidence of his two
confidential clerks, one of whom made a
statement privately and left it at the custom
house with the view of influencing the minister of finance to investigate the matter and
secure the cancellation of Mr. Randall's
exequatur without the intervention of the
American minister. This confidential clerk
has since mysteriously disappeared—gone
into the interior for his health it is said.

prement resources, not in notant prement resources, not in notan increase of products, measurement and product in summer in summer in the summer of the summer of the product of the summer o

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazillan affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of reights said charters, and all other information necessary to a currect judgment on Brazilian trade.

TERMS:

Subscriptions now received to the 1st. of January, Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st

Subscriptions and advertisements received at the office 2 Novo Mundo, 47 Rua Primeiro de Março. EDITORIAL ROOMS:—68 Rua dos Ourives. Agents for the United States :

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1880.

We give in another column an oulline of the lamentable events of the past three or four days. As this moment it is impossible to discuss the question soberly and impartially. The streets are patrolled by armed men, the property and personal liberty of law-abiding men are threatened, the people are forbidden to assemble in public places in any number exceeding ten, the business of the city is suffering great losses, efforts are making to collect an unjust tax by arbitrary and illegal measures, every trainway line but one is in a state of demoralization, travel is impeded and life is rendered insecure. More than that, innocent blood has been sheel, and its stain is upon the libbeen shed, and its stain is upon the lib eral ministry which took the reins of govern ment two years ago to-day with so many fair promises and with so warm a welcome from the people. It is not a fitting realization of those promises that this ministry should terminate its second year with acts and seen like those around us, northat it should have stained its record with an outrage so cowardly and so inhuman as to fire upon an unarmed and defenseless mob-and that too without warning. It is an act which will receive the condemnation of the whole civilized world; it is a stain upon the history of Dom Pedro II's reign which can never be washed out; it is an act which will stamp the vintem tax and its author with the detestation of all men through all time. For the minister of finance, and his instrument in For the the police force who has undertaken to fal-sify history, there is now but one recourse resignation.

At the opening of the Congress of the United States on the 1st ultimo the Secretary of the Treasury recommended in his annual report that should Congress increase the appropriations beyond the treasury estimates, the difference should be met by the restoration of a moderate duty on tea and coffee and by an internal tax on the manufacture of opium. This step is one which we have long anticipated, and we have on several occasions called the attention of the Brazilian government not only to the certainty that the American govern ment will eventually impose a customs tax on coffee, but that the present policy of Brazil will serve to hasten it. The recom-Brazil will serve to hasten it. The recommendation of Secretary Sherman at this time confirms the position which we have taken, and forecasts the early restoration of this tax—probably before the adjournment of this present Congress. The probability of this event is greatly strengthened by the recent changes in the Brazilian tariff, many of which are decidedly intimical to an increase of American trade in this country and to an approximate equalization in the exports and imports which are now so widely separated. In view of the balance against them of nearly five to one, the Americans will not accept kindly a tariff increase of 25 per cent. on flour, 33 1/3 per cent. on plain domestics, too per cent. on coldish, from 25 to 150 per cent. on hams, 125 per cent. on canned meats, fish, etc., 25 per cent. on canned meats, fish, etc., 25 per cent. on canned meats, fish, etc., 25 per cent. on canned wegetables, 25 per cent. on butter, and an increase, more or less, on pine, bleached cottons, woolen goods, boots and shoes, and a long list of articles with which they are striving to extend their trade in Brazil. Besides that, the erratic policy of the Brazilian government toward the American Congress as it will afford an ample and stable revenue, easily collected, and bearing more equality and lightly upon the people than many of the customs taxes now imposed. From whatever stand-point may be chosen, except that of protection pure and simple, it is impossible to see why sugar should pay import duties and coffee not; and the inconsistency of this exemption is forcing itself upon the American Conserved that of protection pure and simple, it is impossible to see why sugar should pay import duties and coffee producers of Brazil it is evident that it will eventually result most injuriously to them. Any considerable increase in the mendation of Secretary Sherman at this time confirms the position which we have

price of coffee will be direct encouragement or competing coffee-growing countries, some of which are already gaining at a rate which forebodes a keen competition in the near future. To prevent this encouragement the cost of coffee in Brazilian markets must necessarily be reduced, and that, in the face of the financial difficulties of the government the non-progressive state of cultivation and the impending crisis in labor, is a step which can not easily be taken. The ques-tion is one which demands immediate attention from the Brazilian government, and we do not overrate it when we say that it mus be met, not on the grounds of a marrow and restricted administrative policy, but on the broader and higher grounds of an economic policy which will nourish national prospe-rity by encouraging international trade.

UNTUST TAXATION AND ITS RESULTS

In our last issue we gave an abstract of the new tax upon the traveling public—commonly called the "vintem tax"—and commented briefly on its excessiveness, its inequalities, and its illegal and tyrannical regulations legal and tyrannical regulations. Between the time of its promulgation on the 13th ult. down to the 1st instant, the press of this city were unanimou in their protests against it, and the people were

On the 28th ult, a mass-meeting of about 5,000 or 6,000 people was held near the palace of São Christovão, where Dr. Lopes Trovão, one of the editors of the Gazeta da Noile, addressed them entitors of the Gazta da Maita, addressed them against the tax. A commission was appointed to present a popular protest to the Emperor, asking for the repeal of this odious tax. The commission was then informed that the Emperor would not receive them and when they started to go the palace they found the entrances to the grounds closed to them and guarded. The people then started on their return into the city, and when near the old mandature a messenger overtook them and announced that the Emperor would receive the commission—it being pretended that his majesty was attending a recitation of his nephessis in physics and knew nothing of the peoples, wish. The people, however, refused to return, and continued on their way into the city.

and continued on their way into the city.

It should be noted that this mass-nueding was conducted in the most orderly and moderate manner, and that the people includged in no threats or demonstrations against the Emperor or his government. It should be noted also that the military and police force had been largely increased in that part of the city, that a police delegate, Dr. Pelix da Costa, with assistants and a large force of secret police (said to be 200) were in the milds of the people all through, and that this force of secret police (did everything they could to provoke secret police (add everything they could to provoke of the people all through, and that this force of secret police did everything they could to provoke the people into some act of violence—they going so far as to dance before the people like appearing. The moderation of the people under such provocations is worthy of the highest praise. I R_L is reported that art-this time several—prominent men, friends of the ministry, went to the emistier, of force and proved a rened of the tax.

next men, friends of the ministry, went to the minister of finance and unged a repeal of the tax, or at least the arbitrary regulations governing its collection, as the people would surely resist; but Sr. Affonso Colso not only refused but expressed his feelings toward an over-taxed and insulted people by calling them beauts (beatus).

On the 1st instant the new law went into force. The police force all over the city was doabled, soldiers were riding to and fro on the street ears, and there was an unusual display of the military in all parts of the city. At noon a second mass-meeting was held in the Largo do Paço, where Dr. Lopes Trowin again addressed the people and advised them not to pay the tax. This meeting also was orderly and avoided every demonstration which could give offense. The trouble, however, which could give offense. The trouble, however, had already begun—in various parts of the city resistance was made to the collection of the tax, and the excited people had begun to assume the

resistance was made to the collection of the tax, and the sectical people had legun to assume the offensive. Street cars were overturned and broken up, the animals were kuifed, divers and conductors were heaten and driven away, and crowds of disorderly persons began to collect in various localities.

About the middle of the afternoon a mob began to destroy the property of the Villa Isabel line in Rua da Uruguayana—the popular feeling being particularly bitter against this company as its superintendent, Sr. Drummond—a man by the way who is a stranger to either principle or scrupte—lad been mainly instrumental in securing some of the most olmosions regulations of this tax.

Several cars of this line and of the Carris Urbanos were overturned across Rua da Uruguayana and transformed into barriewdes. The rais and paving-stones even were forn up. The whole neighborhood of this seene was crowded with people, the great mass of whom, however, were simply enrious spectators. A large force of infantry was then stationed in the Large de-S. Francisco near the seene of this disturbance, there was no collision between the troops and the people—on the contrary the latter were trying to fraternize with the two detacliments by making peocless to them and cheering them.

troops and the people—on the contray the fatter were trying to fraternize with the two detachments by making speeches to them and cheering them. Even the mounted detachments were cheered as Even the mounted detachments were cherred as they passed through the streets. We passed everywhere through this crowd of excited people, both in the immediate neighberhood of Run du Uruguayana and in the Largo de S. Francesco, and though there was great excitement and the mob was bent on damaging the Villa Isabel line, we were unable to discover either pistol or knife in the hands of the rioters. It was purely and plainly an marmed mob. And besides, from all we could discover there was in the thousands of people which filled the streets not over tree handlered men who were engaged in riotous acts.

On this occasion, as on the 28th ult., it is charged at the secret police were engaged, under order sciting the mob to violence and provoking acc with the soldiery. These men were under the orders of the police delegades, Drs. Felix da Costa and Bulhões. If these charges be true, these two offi-cials should be visited with the swift and unpitiful

vengeance of an outraged people.

About five o'clock two detachments of infantry were dispatched from Largo de S. Francisco, and entered Rua Uruguayana to drive out the mob. Or this occasion also, and the charge is made unequiv ocally by the Gazeta de Noticias, "the secret polic agents who were the principal rioters, seeing the pacific attitude of the people who received the detach ment with vivas for the army, threw some paving stones at the soldiers. The force, without having stones at the soldiers. The force, without having previously given the least intimation, fired upon the people who were in the streets and at the windows." The people at once retired leaving several dead and wounded. The dead have been variously placed at from three to zeroen, all of whom were unarmed, and nearly all of whom were foreigners and spectators. Little is really known about this, however, as the military took possession of the ground, removed the hodies at half past ten o'clock at night, and secretly buried them the next day. The Gazeta da Noile estimates the wounded at not less than thirty.

After this lamentable affair there were no further disorders in the neighborhood of the barricades but

less than thirty.

After this lamentable affair there were no further disorders in the neighborhood of the barricades but large bodies of indignant men remained about the streets until a late hour. The immediate responsibility for the firing has not yet been definitely fixed, some changing it upon the police delegades, others upon 8r. Drummond, and others upon the officer in command of the troops in the Large de S. Prancisco—but as the guns of the military were loaded with ball cartridges from the outset and as the means usually employed in other countries to disperse a mob without bloodshed were not resorted to, it is just that the blame should be placed upon those high in authority who sent these soldiers into the public streets prepared to shed blood at the first fire. Upon the minister of finance principally must the blame lie, for it is whelly to his obstinacy, his overweening confidence, and his indifference to every sendment of justicg and patriodism, that this so of life is due. When brought face to face with popular resistance, he made it a personal issue, a capacitio—and his hands are stained with innocent blood.

As to the effects of the new tax upon the several

As to the effects of the new tax upon the transway lines, a few words are sufficient. Early in the afternoon the Carris Urbanos line was compelled to suspend operations, and by five or six o'clock the only street cars running were those of the Botanica Gardens line. This latter line was not molested in

only street cars running were those of the Botanical Gardens line. This latter line was not modestin in the slightest degree, nor has it lost a single trip up to date, and that part of the city through which it runs bas been wholly exempt from all disturbance and the presence of the imilitary. This good result is owing to the uniform contrey with which passengers are treated by the employees of this line and to the course pursued by them in not expelling passengers for the non-payment of the tax. And yet, we understand that this lineinas collected more vintum than all the other lines united. As to the Emperor, nothing was heard of him on the 1st, and on the 2nd he went out to Santa Crat, thirty miles distant, to visit the new matadours.

On the 2nd inst. the excitement was kept up to a fever pitch and disturbances were of frequent occurrence in various parts of the city. A large fore of military were kept under arms in the Largo de S. Francisco and detankments were kept osstantly partrolling the streets. Crowds of people gathered in various localities and discussed the events of the previous day, and always with feelings of bitter restantent against the ministry which had caused so cowardly and fatal an outrage on an unarmed populace. On the S. Christovio line a conductor was shot dead for calling on the police to enforce the payment of a tax, and another conductor on the Villa Sabel line was badly ent for a similar reason. On the of a tax, and another conductor on the Villa Isabel line was badly cut for a similar reason. On the Ourives an attempt was made to burn a large gun

line was hadly cut for a similar reason. On the Courieves on attempt was made to barri a large gun store, but the prompt arrival of the mulitary and fire engines checked the designs of the populace.

On the grid-the excluement was a little more subdued, but there were frequent disturbances on the streets. In reality, however, this phase of the matter was more dangerous as was attested by the prompt use of the kaife. The popular outbreak was appreciately suppressed, but not the deadly purposes of the more desperate characters who infest this city. In checking a comparatively peaceful uprising of the people by blooklad and armed interference with the rights of public assemblage and discussion, the ministry has simply turned loose an element in the streets a thousand times more deadly and dangerous—an element which party chiefs are sometimes accustomed to use, and to which even the minister of finance is not a stranger.

On the afternoon of the and a committee from the people visited the minister of war, and in a very temperate and dignified address demanded the suspension of the tax or at least its obsoxious regulations. If the government could not accele to this; of the propose of the tax or at least its obsoxious regulations. If the government could not accele to the side of the minister of finance, Sr. Affonso Celso. To all these demands, the ministry returned an unqualified refusal and affirmed its purpose to enforce the tax at all costs, the ministry returned an unqualified refusal and affirmed its purpose to enforce the tax at all costs. It did not seen to occur to them that several minoment blood has been shelp, that bissiness was unsettled, and that

to all the tramway lines but one, that innocent blood had been shed, that business was unsettled, and that the city was practically under military law—the dignity of the ministry would not permit its withdraw ing from an unjust and untenable position

On the afternoon of the 3rd a meeting of deputies and senators was held at the residence of Senator Silveira da Motta to discuss the situation and to Silveira da Motta to discuss the situation and to devise some method to check the mad carreer of the ministry as well as the excesses of the riotous elements of the populace. This private residence was at once surrounded by the military and the deliberations of some of the ablest and most judicial men of the empire were held under the menace of the dealt with bayonet. Several brief addresses were made in

which decided grounds were taken against the arbitrary course of the ministry in the softrement of the winter tax and against its despote assaults upon the liberties of the people. The proceedings of the meeting were published as a protest and exercise of the meeting were published as a protest and assaults upon the liberties of the people. The proceedings of the meeting were published as a protest and assaults upon the liberties of the people. The proceedings of the meeting were published as a protest and a Moures Gonçalves, and Deputies Saldania Marinho, Jacquim Nabuco, Leoncio de Caryallio, Costal Azevedo and Baptista Pereira.

As we go to press (Jan. 4th) the city is still under guard, and the position remains unaltered. There are no indications that the government will give way, the Emperor is invisible and silent, and there is but slight movement in the streets because of rain. The Jornal do Commercia, Cruzeiro and Gasta do Noticians have issued a submitesto courseling the people to abstain from all folgous demonstrations and promising to use. It passife means to secure the suspension of the conflict on Swe The Graefa do Notic has been summarily suspended and its editor, Dr. Lopes Trovão, is fander arrest. The chief of police has prohibited dil public gatherings, and the 1st diagnate, Dr. Buphões, has made an official report of the conflict on New Year's day in which he strans every effort to throw the blame on the people and Dr. Lopes Trovão, and then gives a list of a few policemen and soldiers who received slight wounds from sticks, stones and bottles. He mentions incidentitis to mention that the soldiers freed upon am unarmed evend without any warning toulateer. He comcrowd without any warning whatever. He com-pliments the conduct of the soldiers, of the police, and of the secret police agents-and charges the editors of the Gazeta de Noticias with criminal proceedings. As a public document and matter of history, it is shamefully false and cowardly.

The people are so thoroughly exasperated an outbreak may be expected at any moment. It may yet be said of the liberal ministry of the 5th of January, particularly of that member of it who presides over the finances of the empire, that precipitated a revolution.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-For the month of November the receipts of the Baturité railway were 22,295\$898; expenses, 11,-516\$205; balance, 10,779\$678.

-Ninety-six kilometers of the Sobral railway, ará, is reported ready for the rails.

-The receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway for November were 113,151\$950, and the expenses 56,596\$522.

-The receipts of the "Recife a Olinda e Beberibe" railway for November were 16,872\$420; balance

5,436\$466. The contract with the provincial government of

—The contract with the provincial government of Sao Paulo for the extension of the Sorocahana rail-way from Bacactava te Boituva was signed on the 29th ult. The extension is 22 kilometers long, and its terminus is only two kilometers from a reported mine of coal. When built the line will be within 14 kilometes of Tieté. In place of granting a guar-rantee of seven per cent. interest on this, extension, the provincial government conceles permission to the line to elevate its charges to a figure necessary to secure an equivalent return,

to secure an equivalent return.

—The Mogyana railway of the province of São
Paulo is one of the most ably managed and prosperous roads in Brazil. The trunk line, from its
intersection with the "Paulist" at Campinas to
Casa Branca, a length of 173 kilometers, runs through a rich and promising coffee region; and the through a rich and promising coffee region; and the branch from Jaguary to Amparo, 30 kilometers, opens up a fruitful agricultural country. The com-pany has a guarantee from the provincial govern-ment of 7 per cent. on a capital of 5,500,000\$ but has taken advantage of only 5,000,000\$. The nom-inal value of its shares is 200\$, but the last sale realized 225\$. The economy of management is due to the able administration of Dr. M. C. Mendes, its present superintendent.

CANADIAN SHIP-RUILDING.

The Canadians, with a short-sightedness that is absolutely amazing, are following our example in killing off their once prosperous ship-building interests, through the "high protection" process. The Montreal Globe traces the connection between cause and effect thats: "The competition between iron and effect thus: "The competition between iron and wooden ships was sleady very keen before the tariff was enacted, and by the operation of the duties the work of ship-building has been almost entirely atoppet. The effect of the tariff is to add \$1.700 to the cost of a thousand ton ship, and \$5.00 is the outside amount that can be recovered in the shape of a drawback. The net increase of cost, therefore, as the result pure and simple of the operation of the tariff, is \$5.00 a sum sufficiently large to knock the bottom almost comp etcly out of the trade. Nor is it to places like \$St. John and Varmount that the bottom aimost comp etery out of the trade. Nor is it to places like St. John and Varmouth that the injury is confined. The work of building lake ves-sels has become almost extinct in Ontario, and there is very little chance of its being ever revived until the monstrous inliquity known as the Tilley tariff has been swept into well-merited oldivion."—N. Y. been swept into well-1 Com. Bulletin, Dec. 5.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

For many years past it has been well known that British subjects were among the largest owners of slave property in Brzull; and, if we mistake not, on one occasion their names, together with the number of slaves they held and other particulars, were-published in a Tarliamentary Return. British law brands the slave trade as piracy, and prohibits slavery in all its forms; but we believe that no step has ever them taken to repulse British subject; indicially all its forms; but we believe that no step has ever yet been taken to render British subjects judicially responsible for exercising in other countries a right of property in human beings. If such a case should at any time engage the attention of our courts of law, it would manifestly raise questions of the greatest importance—second only to those which were dealt with by Lord Mansfield in a past generation. In the meanwhile, the Brazilian government have responsible for exercising in other countries a right

cently unlawfully held as his freedom, but which he should which he should have rehis enjayement. It is, we the
test the justice of this principle,
maniotd from
Brazil the expression of the sympathy with which
her determination to enforce it must be regarded by
all right-thinking men. Such a decision is eminertly calculated to strike a blow at the institution
of slavery in Cuba as well as Brazil; for in both
countries many negroes are held as slaves who,
under any reasonable interpretation even of the
existing law, would be entitled to their freedom.—
European Mail, Nov. 24.

LOCAL NOTES

-The Gazeta da Noite informs the police that three of the deported procurers have made their ap-perance again in this city.

-During the month of November there were five registers granted to vessels by the secretary of the pureau of commerce.

-By decree 7,566, of the 13th ult., the Marine ce Com v is authorized to establish agen cies at Maceió and Santos.

-One of the conspicuous features of the massmeeting in Palace square on the 1st instant was the efforts of the larger part of the people to attend without appearing to do so.

—The business of the Brazil Mail Steamship Line is reported to be very good, and the expediency of having semi-monthly sailings from New York is now under consideration.—The Groces, Nov. 15.

-The trade of the United States with Brazil during the year ending June 30, 1879, according to the Bureau of Statistics, was 8,194,370 in exports, and \$38,375,441 in imports, gold value.

—By an imperial letter of the 27th ult, Albert S. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Company, was nominated a Chevalier of the Order of the Rose.

of the kose.

—The temperature of this city during the month of November, as recorded at the observatory on Morro do Castello was as follows: highest, 91.04° Fahr; lowest, 51.34°; average, 72.84°. Total rainfall, 4 inches.

nail, 4 inches.

—The people should not forgt the manly, outspoken course of the Gazeta de Noticias and the Gazeta da Notic in opposition the the ill omened vintem tax and in condemnation of the arbitrary measures of the ministry to enforce it.

—The daily ration allowance for the next six mouths has been fixed at the following figures: for infantry privates in the capital 480 réis, in Campinho and Campo forande 600 réis, and in the fortresses, asylum and at Santa Cruz 520 réis.

—It is an old belief among good folks that as the new year is begun so will it continue and end. We hope that the year 1880 in Rio de Janeiro will prove an exception. The police and military were to fortably plentiful on New Year's day.

oratory plential on New Year's day.

—It was announced on the 30th ult, that the inspector of cistoms had extended the time for dispatching goods in his department to four o'clock,
p. m., and that the discharge of goods from vessels
was extended to seven o'clock, p. m.

was extended to seven o'clock, p. m.

—The minister of agriculture has communicated to the presidents of Espirito Santo, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, that the government wishes a full report on the character and expenses of the public service entitled "public lands and colonization" early in January,

—The mister of finance decided last week that permission could not be granted for the dispatch of all goods arriving at this port up to the close of the 3st ult. at the old tariff rates. Only such goods as have been discharged from the vessels and have entered upon the customary formalities for dispatch will be allowed the benefits of the old tariff.

—A party of elements of the old tariff.

—A party of about 200 disorderly persons paraded the steets of Rio on the night of the 28th ult.

After occasioning disturbances in various quarters the party finally attacked a street car in Rus da Constitução, much to the terror of the passengers. Two or three of them were arrested, and one poleceman wert home with the imprint of a club on him.

—Some residents of Rua da Misericordia were recently gratly alarmed by subterranean noises in the Morro o Castello. An inquiry developed the fact that the noises were made by a company holding a concession for mining into the hill. The purpose, we presume, is the discovery of some of those fab-ulous treasures said to be buried there by the monks. monks.

—On the 26th inst. a slave named Caetano pre-sented himself to the police authorities and com-plained of brutal treatment at the hands of his master. He said that he had been whipped every master. He said that he had been whipped every day and his body bore the marks of more than one brutal castigation. His master, José Justino da Silveira Machado, explained the matter by charging the slave with attempting to kill his mistress.

the slave with attempting to kill his mistress.

—Dr. Manuel Eustaquio Martins de Andrade, deputty from Minas Geraes, has given his salary for the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, amounting to some 700%, to the hospital of the mendicant's saylum. That is just what is wanted. We trust that others will follow this good example. We understand that as soon as there is a balance beyond the amount sufficient to support the asylum officials, a few beggars will be withdrawn from the streets. streets.

—During the month of November the total quan-tity of water received from the seven sources of Carioca, Larangeiras, Maracanā, Andarahy-Grande, Tres Rios, Rio Cabeça and Macacos was 106,935,886 gallons, of which 105,976,720 gallons were consumed and the rest remained in store. In a rough estimate the average consumption was a little less than twelve theaverage consumption was a utue ressured gallons per capita, taking the population of the crisiste summied at 300,000 and making no allo



THE RIO NEWS.

—By an advertisement of the 22nd ult, the bu-reau of public works invites sealed tenders for the Santos harbor improvements, in conformity with the surveys and plans of Col. W. Milnor Roberts. Proposals will be received up to the 31st inst. The total estimated expenditures are 1,741,376\$858.

total estimated expenditures are 1,741,376858.

—It is annoned that the minister of war has reduced the ration allowance of soldiers one vinten a day. As this allowance is based upon the market prices of provisions, and as these prices are now going up, it is difficult to understand just why the reduction is made. We notice however that an increase has been made in the number of orderlies who escort the minister's carriage though the streets. These two instances are admirable illustrations of how it is done. tions of how it is done.

tions of how it is done.

—During the thunder-storm of the 27th inst, a house was struck by lightning in Rua Senador Eusebio. The electricity entered the basement of the building where it knocked over a member of the family, then it danced through several rooms cutting the cords of a child's hammock on the way and leiting the child drop to the ground, then it investigated a gas meter, and then made its exit through the kitchen where it killed several hens. Fortune one suffered any injury from this disorderly electrical intrusion but the hens.

The ministerial argan, the Diario Official, of

trical intrusion but the hens.

—The ministerial organ, the Diario Official, of the 2nd instant informs its readers that all pacific means were employed on the 1st instant to disperse the rioters, that the troops did not fire a shot until fired upon by revolvers, and that only a few slight wounds were caused by their firing into the crowd. In view of the fact that several men were killed and large number wounded, that the troops fired upon the people without warning, and that the near est approach to pacific measures was the movement of instity and cavily through the streets, this remarkable attempt of the Diario to defend a wanton outrage serves only to render it all the more shameful and indefensible.

—According to law No 2.444, passed by the last

fal and indefensible.

—According to law No 2.454, passed by the last provincial assembly and signed by the president of this province on the 19th th., provisions are made for burial in public and private cemeteries in the municipality of Valença. It is stipulated, howevever, that "the municipal council shall designate in the public cemeteries the distinct place for the interment of non catholics and suicides." We have seen important questions handled a little more deflicated by the third of the property in accordance of the control of the property in accordance of the control of the property in accordance of the property in acc important questions attended to the advanced civilization of the day. It is to be hoped that the Protestant emigrant will consider this inducement for coming to a country where death even does not level distinctions, and where his body is thrust aside as a thing accursed.

thrust aside as a thing neurosci.

—New Year's day was characterized by an unusual number of soldiers travelling about on the street-ear lines—probably to overawe the rebellious taxpayers. It does not follow, however, that the soldier paid his fare and his vintent tax like ordinary men. Possibly the cabinet imposes the gentle soldier on the tramway companiees as a new tax.

soldier on the transway companies as a new tax.

"We would advise every traveler top in his coupon
on the breast of his coat. It will then serve as a reenue stamp and will show a proper submission to
the minister of finance. We are sorry that the minister omitted to illustrate this instrument of torture
with his picture, as it seems to have been designed
more as an aggravation, and as a means of forcing
itself and a few more fixed upon unwilling companies, than as a source of revenue.

We then December pumper of the Nieu Mundel

—W.th the December number of the Novo Mandothe editor announces the discontinuance of that
journal. The cause of this step the editor states to
be the imposition of an exhorbitant duty on imported printed matter. At the time of the writing of
this announcement, it could hardly have been known
in New York that the duties on printed matter of
the class under which the Novo Mando falls was
not to be changed, though on all other work the
duties were raised extraordinarily. Had the government given the usual six months notice before putting the new traif into operation, it is possible this
precipitate step would not have been taken, although
the great cost of producing the journal in New York
thands it almost a losing enterprise. The agent here
bought such edition entire from the publishers at a
price fixed in Brazilain currency, and the low rate -W.th the December number of the Novo Mundo made it almost a losing enterprise. The agent here bought such edition entire from the publishers at a price fixed in Brazilian currency, and the low rate of exchange of the past year added to the loss. Brazil suffers a loss that will not soon be made up, and the subscribers will greatly miss a welcome visitor.

COMMERCIAL

	1.00	7	anuary Ath	1880.
Par value of	the Brazilian m		in U. S.	27 d.
do		t \$4.84 pe	r £ 1. stg.,.	54.45 cents. 8\$88q
	exchange on I			23 1/8 d. 856 reisgold.
do do	do	do	in U.S.	46.60 cents
Value of \$1.	00 (\$4.811/2 per	£1. stg.)		2\$155
Value of £		"	,,	10\$378
	EX	CHANG.	E.	

EXCHANGE.

December 23. — The market remains firm at the rates adopted by the banks on the 15th inst.

Dec. 24.—Rates on London today advanced ½ d. and we have banking rates 23 and 23 ½ d.; on Paris 422 and 443 Paris 412 Paris

fin with few transactions. Sovereigns near a rezodyzo offered.

Dec. 19—market fine with ufward tendency But few tranzodyzo offered.

Dec. 29—market fine with ufward tendency But few tranzodyzo offered and 25% forbast diag paper.

Dec. 31—Banking rates on London 25% with few transcious mercentile rates 23% and 23 y yiel. Suveriges held at
zodyzo with notyco offered.

yas. —Pew transactions on London at 23 ½ hanking and
23 ½ mercentile paper. Banking ratis on Paris 4 to re. pel franc-

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DECEMBER 22nd TO DEC. 31st INCLUSIVE.

	COMPANY	PRICE
30 70 25 52 10 50 33	Banco Industri*! "Rural "de Commercio Lets. Hypoth. Banco Predial Lets. Hypoth. Banco Predial Villa Isabel Villa Isabel Leto. Industrial Flumentes Leopoldina RR. Orig. "	215\$000 235 000 185 000 76½ % 215 000 195 000 25 000 205 000 207 000
10.000\$	Loan of 1880	04 %
5	Six per cent apolices	10 850
		10 830
1000 500		10 800

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, January 3d, 1886 Cofter.—After our report on the 23d ult., our market rem spathetic until the 27th, when sales were effected suffic

:5	tablish the following quo	tations per 10 kilos	
	Superior	6\$300 6\$500	
	Good first		
	Regular first		
	Ordinary first		
	Good second		
	Ordinary second	4\$400 - 4\$700	

·	otal	sales	Siti	ce	234	un.	amoun		
	3	500 b		for			States f Good	Норе	

Total. 6,960 bags.

Total of the mount since the 4th ult. amount to 10,400 bags, before the mount since the 4th ult. amount to 10,400 bags, ob 2gs for United-States 56,400 bags for United-States 50,400 m. Europe Good Hope 6,000 m. Elsewhere

Total ... 104,640 bags.

Testi.... 184,60 bogs.
Receipts have decreased considerably, having averaged about 5,000 bags per day for the last seven days. The daily awange for the month of Dicember has been 8,500 bags against 9,605 receipts at Kio since the fixed of July amount to 2,405,004 bags against 2,025,500 bags in the same period o last year.

The desanness in the month of December were 185,355

127,411 bags for l	UStates, against	172,420	bags in	Dec.	1878.
	Europe	105,847	**	1>	
	Cp. of Good Hp.	8,700	,,	,,	- 22
1,373 1, 1,	River Plate	5,745	10	12	"
185,255 total ba	gs. ned today at 36	292,712 9,000 b			

Total clearances of coffee from Rie during the year 1879 and 1877.

DESTINATI	ON	1879	1	187	В	1	877		
UNITED STA New York. Baltimore. Hampton Roads f. Richmond Savannah. Mobile. New Orleans. Galveston St. Thomas f. o.	o g	466 35 3 20 23 209 33	646 292 636 600 422 745	7 15 30	883 926 499 000 456 040		91.0 7.2 16.9 38.1	15 15 58 100 171 100	
	1	2 242	488	1 653	582	z i	637 6	533	
Channel I. o	& Baltic & Sout'pton	138 98 302 213 38 131 6	787 163 316 405 125 212 573 265 284	163 108 239 167 80 128 7	024 297 373 .910 399 155 825 201 -533		165	576 318 323 882 888 993 953	
Cape of Good Ho River Plate & We	RE DE	66	089	97	338	Г	71. 28	255	
Total		90	.341	138	771		99	910	
United States Europe		2 242	488	1 653 1 091	582 717	I	637 043	633 995	١

Total... 39,787 barrels and bags.

The sales since the same date have been 26,571 ba

2,150 barrels Trieste. 22,645 ,, American. 1,776 bags River Plate.

26,571 barrels and bags. 26,571 harrels and bags.

1,566 , Trieste.
6,500 , Gallego.
12,000 , Haxall.
1,400 , Dunlep.
2,400 , Dunlep.
3,400 , Dunlep.
5,500 , St. Louis.
35,000 bags. of 200 lbs. River Plate.

85,466 barrels and bags.

unchanged at

Larra.— is unchanged at

30—30 os per lh for George
340—345 n. n., Jenkins
330—345 n. n., Wilcox.

Receipts during the month 1,750 kegs.

Retreater.—18 guient 1,7500—7500 per case for Devoe's

Brilliant. Receipts during the month 11,400 cases.

Retrie.—Remains dult at 5,7500—75500 per tarrels. Receipts during the month 110 barrels. Re-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER of NEW YORK—Am bgn Lije Houghton; 405 tons; Dolan; 57 s; sundries to Silva Monteiro & Co.

us, sundantes to surva atoniciro « atonica su esta consistente de consistente de

DEC 13-24.

BURNES AVERS—Sp ble Ronardy, 223 tons: Ros; 17 dis Jerked bede to Minuda Areveda & Co.

PERSON—Per Bug Angellins; 84 tons; Silva: 10 des sundiens to Kentelse & Go. Granifor; 235 tons; Morrison; 56 ds; sundiens to Kentelse & Go. Granifor; 235 tons; Morrison; 56 ds; sundiens heper & Co. Coxo. — Sp of Anderias; 2 tons; Botar; 29 ds; jerked bee to Sanchez Romagautin & Filhos.

DEC. 26.

MARSELLES—Gr bgn Withchnine; 149 tons; Rabe; 59 ds; undries to F. Sauwen & Co.

GRALEGUAY. Sp bgn "Fannile; 46 tons; 21 ds; jerked beef o Soura Irmão & Recha.

Robert Williams of tons; 21 ds; jerked beef o Soura Irmão & Recha. to Soura Irmão & Ředna.

Hernosonto—Switz Hillogard; 56 tons; Johannesen: 77
Lasonto-Switz Mellogard; 56 tons; Johannesen: 77
Lasonto-Switz Mellogard; 37 tons; Horndallt; 55 ds
all Minga & Bahona.

Incluses—Perty Floria Alegre; 180 tons; Lopes; 12 ds; rice
to Reis Dias & Co.

DEC. 27.

HAVRE—Fr bk Claire; 412 tons; Deliem; 48 ds; sundries to Potey, Rabert & Co.

DEC. 28.

CARDIDF—Br bg Star Beam; 377 tons; Webster; 61 ds; coal to order. to order.

SALTO—Sp bk Tila; s82 tods: Berotan; 30 ds; jerked beefput in for supplies, bound to Havana.

Burnos Avans—Sp bgn Moralidade; 186 tons; Font; 15 ds; jerked beef to José Romagueira.

DEC. 90.

PHILADELPHIA via Hahia—Am bg Odovilla; 418 tons; Holland; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

LONDON—B: bk Monzoon; 283 tons; Wilkie; 60 ds; sundries to Arthur Moss & Co.

DEC. 30.

CADIZ—It bls Newa Carlota; 564 tons; Marchi. 67 ds; salt to order; put in for repairs.

7AN. 1.

BURNOS AVERS — Port lug Maria Claudina; 200 ton Correa; 13 ds; flour to Alex. Wagner.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23.

PERSACOLA—Br bk Moss Reve; 78 tons; Nery; ballast.

CAROLINE ISLANDS—Br yt Zilla; 101 tons; Langen; sur tries.

hries.

**DEC, 24.

**CASTE—Br bls Silver Cloud; 138 tans; Ward; coffee.

**UNITION STATUS—Br ship Alabda; 4 tons; Legg; ballast.

**NOSTITIAN FORTS—Gr lag Philips Were group; 99 tons; francheolougi; ballast.

**Gr bls Hamash Kathhinz; 4 tons; Harder; ballast.

DEC. 25. YHEE—Br bk Arrola; 96 tons; Penery; ballast. Typi

New Orleans via Pernambuco—Br bk George Mills; 33 ons; Woodruff; ballast. ons; Woodruff; bollast.

— Brik Siberia; 1186 tons; Wilson; ballast.

BARRADOES—Am bk Mindota; 312 tons; Whitmore; ballast.

— Bring Alney; 207 tons; Bowden; ballast,
PERNAMBUCO—Brign Ibis; 237 tons; Hall; ballast.

DEC, 31.

New Yorks via Barbadocs-Am bga Mary E. Leighbon; 22 tons Leighbon; ballast.

Tynnes—The bk. Albion; 431 tons: Montgonery; ballast:
New York—Hr bk Mountain Ash; 436 tons: Welley; sundisc

dries.

HAYANA—Sp bls THA; 282 tons: Bordam; jerked beel.

CADE—Jir bg; C. R. C.; 282 tons: Albers: ballast.

Sr. THOMAS—Sw blg Bdfy; 332 tons: Anderso: ballast.

Live bls Mary Mark; 275 tons: Frank: ballast.

PERMANDUC—Jir bg Berthe Carrington; 214 tons: Jacque ballast.

PERMANDUC—Jir bg Berthe Carrington; 214 tons: Jacque ballast.

SANTA CATHERINA - Port bk Cacilda; 265 tons; Leite

TAN. 2. New Orleans—Br lug Alney; 210 tons; Bowden.

—The navigation of the Elbe was closed by ice on the 5th of December. The port of Copenhagen was closed by ice on the same day.

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION
New Verk-Am sat City of Rio de Jusciro, 17,000 bags
coffee and sundries.

— It set Strint, 10,000 bags coffee, 20 cts.
New-Odeans—Bit lag Alney, 4,000 lags coffee, Wm. Forl
& Co., £ 220.
Lisbon f. o.—Br schr Water Lity, 3,000 bags coffee,

Alex Wagner, 35/ EXPECTED TO LOAD.

ENPECTED TO L.

London and Antwerp—Br str Memn
Bordeaux—Fr str Niger.

Havre—Fr str Rivadavia.

Hamburg—Gr str Hamburg.

ENERGITES.

FREIGHTS:
Sailing-Vessels:

Note.—The only change of importance in freig our issue of the 24th ult. is a fall in steamer New-York from 40 ets. to 20 and 30 ets.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
25 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	Mondego (Br) Hevelins (Br) America (Gr) Valparaiso (Br) Horrox (Bl) Copernicus(Bri City of Rio(Am Neva (Br) Santos (Gri Belgrano (Fr) Sirius (Br)	Santos 17 hs Liverpool *25 Bremen * . 31 Santos . 18 hs London . 30 River Plate 6 New York* 24 Southampton* Hamburg* 24 Havre* 24 Santos . 18 hs. River Plate 8	E. J. Albert & Co. Royal Mail Co. Norton Megaw & C Ed. Johnston & Co. Norton Megaw & C Norton Megaw & C Wilson Sons & Co. Royal Mail Co. Ed. Johnston & Co. A Leuba & Co. Sorton Megaw & C Ed. Johnston & Co. A Leuba & Co. A Leuba & Co.

DI	EPARTURES	OF FOREI	GN STEAMERS
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
,, 27 ,, 29 ,, 29 ,, 29 ,, 30 ,, 31 Ian	Savoie(Fr) Mondego (Br). Copernicus (Br) Horrox(Bl) America(Gr) Hevefius,(Br) Valparaiso (Fr) Santos(Gr) Neva(Br) Belgrano(Fr)	Southampton* Southampton River Plate Santos Santos Hambourg Santos Santos	Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Coffee Sundries.

DANKS AND DUBLIC COMPANIES

Br hk Siberia; 1186 tons; W				" 2	Kıvadavı	a (Pr) Santos	20 IIS A.	Leuka &	.0.		bgn Odorilla	418			Mouteiro, Hime & C
BARBADOES-Am bk Mindota; 5	12 tons; Whit wden: ballast.	more; bo	dlast.							-	bk Guenevere	592			Wilson Sons & Co.
PERNAMBUCO-Br bgn Ibis; 237 b	ons: Hall; bal	last.		DE	PART	TRES OF FO	OREIGN	7 STEAD	1ERS		bk Yanwath	561	Apr 2	New Castle	Alves & Martins.
DEC. 28.				-			1				bg Pres of Wales	163	Aug. i	5 London	for Rosario.
ILHA TERCEIRA-Port sch Reis	€ Co., 130	tons; S	enna;	DATE	NAS	IE WHER	з то	CAR	GO		slip Dominion bk Gateshead	1255 506	" ;	8 Hull	For Singapore, for Rosario, Laureys & Co. To order, Barnett W. & de C.
NORTHERN PORTS-Port bk Cint.	rar; 608 tons;	Barra; b	allast.								bgu Elenor bgu Wexford	21.7	Sept	8 New Castle Liverpool.	For supplies.
-Gr bg Emmi & Otto; 270	tons; Jessen;	ballast.	- 1	Dec 25	Savoie Mondee	o (Br) Marseill o (Br) Southan aus(Br) Southan	e * inton*				bgn Alexandra tug Adeliza	220	11 3	8 London	For supplies. J. M. Frias & Co. Arthur Moss & Co. To order. Phipps Bros & Co.
PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Marian. erked beef.			- 1					mdries. mdries.			bgn Sarah bk LLPendergas	178	Oct. Nov	o liha do Sal 8 Wilmin'ton	To order. Phinns Bros & Co.
RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Port bgn . loso: sundries.	Libertador; 1	85 tons	Car;					indries. indries.			sp Thos Helyard	1490	", "	g Carum	I C D described
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL-Port bk	Ceres; 324	tons;	.essa-	,,, 29 ,, 30	Valpara	s. (Br) Santos iso (Fr) Hambo (Gr) Santos (Br) Santos	ırgC	offee andries.			lg May bk Imogene	481		ro Cardin	Burla Cotrim & Co. W. Guinavães.
undries.				Jan :	Neva	(Br) Santos		mdries.			bk Guiana Mallard	654	.,, :	2 Liverpool.	W. Guimarães. So Atlande quadron J. & J. Peake.
DEC. 29. Pernambuco-Sp bg Conseller;	240 tons: Por	: ballast		,, 2	Belgran	o (Fr) Santos.	S	indries.			so Lady Cartier	326		2 Liverpool. 3 Cardiff 5 C.rdiff	Messageries M'times
- Sp bg Joven Mignel; 312	tons; Marist	any; sun	dries.		١					_	bk Cambay sp Wm Leavitt.	796	"	5 Cardiff	Messageries M'times D Pedro II RR. D. Pedro II RR. Ed. Johnston & Co
PARANAGUA-Dutch bgn Sara;	199 tons; Ku	iper; ba	last.	* Ca	lling at i	ntermediate por	is.				sch Dewdrop	101		7 Gaspe Haltimore.	Ed. Johnston & Co Phipps Bros & Co.
D.1111											lug Glynwood. sp W.G. Russell	289		Salt Island	Phipps Bros & Co. J. M. Leone. W. Gaimarñes & C. Watson Ritchie & C.
BANI	S AN	ו ע	, UB	LIC	CO	MPANI	£5				bg Neptune'sCa	207	"	Glasgow 19 New Port 20 Cardiff	WatsonRitchie & C. Fo order.
		10 I			6 1			LAST I			bk Prideof Waler	242	;; :	20 Cardiff	To order.
NAMES	CAPITAL	VRE	SSUED	VALUE	5 0	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-		-		sp Dunselaw bk Covalier	255	"	21 Cardiff 24 Liverpool.	Norton Megaw & C. Norton Megaw & C.
		THS	3	5	PAID		TION	AM'T	PAGE	_	ble Marcoon	377		27 Cardiff 20 London	Fo order. A. Moss & Co.
BANKS	۱ ا	. 1			ا						bk J.S. Patopidar	275	D		Hamma & Co
Banco de Brazil	33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000 60,000	All All	200\$ 200	All All	8,428,891\$220 2,053,050 692 1,587,882 137	235 900	9\$000 9.000	Infv	1879 1876	bgn Arved bg Marie	153	"	20 Rio Grande 21 Hambure	Dan, Consul. Hartwig Willumsen
Commercial do Rlo de Janeiro English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil	£ 1,000,000	50,000	20,000 All All	200 £ 20	£ 10 All	1,587,882 137 £ 116,944,811 850,000\$000	100 000	9 000 6 sh	July.	1879 1879	DUTCH spSGrovenhage			23 Cardiff	To order.
Marcantil de Santos	6,000,000 4,000,000	30,000	All	200	Ali	850,000\$000	215 000	9\$000 10 000	fuly.	1870					i
Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	20,000	10,200 15,000	200	All	850,000\$000 175,669 816 4,512 860	130 000	10 000 7 000 1½20	July. Dec.	1879 1878 1878	bk Perigny bk B. Marguent	270	Nov	25 Cardiff 16 Genoa 17 Rosario	Alex, Wagner, E. Cresta & Co. S. Romanguera &F?
	12,000,000	50,000 60,000	30,000	200	£ 10 200\$	282,933\$227	185 000	55000		1879	bgn Peasee	180	Dec	17 Rosario 21 San Nicola	S. Romanguera & P. s. Vlex. Wagner. Po.ey Rabert & Co.
RAILWAYS Petropolis	1,000,000#	5,000	All	200\$	Αij	34,783\$400	185\$om	12\$000	July.	1879	bli Claire	41.	"	27 Pavre	Poley Rabert & Co.
Paulista	7,500,000	37,500 75,000	14,380 All	200 200	All	_	65 am	8 % 1	June.	1879	bk Heros	66.	June	30 Wilmingto 12 St!!Cathan	To order. To master.
Sorocabana		20,000 12,000 10,000	All All	200	All	=	205 000	7 000	July.	1879	bg Bertha bgn Heinrich .		Sept Dec	i. Hamburg	Brandes Kramer & C Hartwig Wil sn& Co To order. W. Guimardes & C.
		3,300	All	200	All	=	Non Non				bg Amazone bg Nicolaus bk Louise & G.	30	,,	3 New Port	To order.
Campos a S. Sebastião	15,000,000	75,000	40,000 All	200 200	All	34,600\$000	180 oox	70°0	Dec	1878			.;	15 Hamburg	Laureys & Co e J. C. Pacheco & Co.
TRAMWAYS S. Christovão		20,000	16,500	200\$	All	64,276\$465			July.		bga Astroca bga Alwine	. 20		Hamburg.	BrandesKramer&C.
Botanical Garden	4,000,000\$	10,000	All	200	All		750 000 Nom Nom	.,	Jy.	10,9	bgn Bertha sch Meta	100	::	2 London 21 Setubal.	BrandesKrainer&C. NortonMegaw&Co. To order.
Pernambuco	3T.200.000	3,500 6,000	All All	200 200	100\$ All	7,471 399	Nom	\$ 000	July.	1879	bgn Withelmins			21 Marseille.	F. Sauwen & Co.
Pelotas S Luiz do Maranhão	540,000 800,000	2,700 4,000 6,000	3,000 All	200	All	_	Nom 20\$000	,			lign Icamia lign B. Genova	- 18	June	5 R. Grande	Miranda Az & C Fiorita & Tavolara.
Porto AlegreVilla Izabel	2,000,000	6,000 10,000	All	200 200	All	30,163 063	5 900 195 000 Nom	8 000	July.	1879	bg Rolando bk Giulio & Clu				
	2,000,000 1,200,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	2,800 000		1 1				24	Sept	25 Genoal	H N Dreyfus. E Cresta & Co. y For repairs.
Nietheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos	1.200.000	6,000 27,000	All All	200	All	_	Nom 215‡000	0.000	July.	1820	bk Nova Carlot	: 93 50	5 Dec	3 Indep. Ba	For repairs.
TOLL ROADS União e Industria	1,800,000\$	6,000			All	180,000\$000	1	1	July.		NORWEGIAN Ide Gefo		Dec	r Stockholm	L To order. le Braga, Machado & C
Magé e Sapucaia	180,000	1,800	All	100	All	160,000400	Nom	15 000	July .	10,79	bk Wenkita bk Aalesund	. 27	7	3 Rio Grand 15 Richmond	le Braga, Machado & C I. Phipps Bros & Co.
Brazileira de Navegação	4,000,000\$	20,000	All All	200	All		205\$00		July	1879	lng Veritas	1	8 Dec	E New York	Arthur Moss & Co.
Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nietheroyense.	200,000	3,000	912	200	160\$ 110 All	300,000 000	Nom Nom	7 000	Dec.	1878		- 28	3	14 Sundswall	Arthur Moss & Co. Lingenio Gomes. k Fo order. d Gross Koh'er & Co. Branca Barbara
Ferry	500,000	3,200 2,500	3,168 All	200	All	717 964	Nom 100 00	7 000	July	1879	log Mary bg Hildegard bg Maria Luiza	25	á ;;	26 Hernosm	d Gross Koh'er & Co. Braga e Barboza.
Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	717 96x	106 00	7 000 9 sh	Dec.	1877			7 "	20 13/4001	
INSURANCE Fidelidade	1.		4,000	1,000	125	1		1 1	July	1879	bg Victoria 58 Wilfredo. bgu José Maria	- 24 - 19	7 May	122 B. Ayres. 14 Concordia	José Romagnera & Co Faria Conha & Co S Romagneria & Co
Areas Fluminense	2.000.000	3,000	All	1,000	250 100	300,000 000	410 00	28 000		1879 1879	bgn Principe	18	Dec	7 Mont vide	en S. Romagy cira & Co
Garantia	800,000	800	Ai	1,000	250	162,660 62:	400 00	90 000	July July	1879	bk Sunrise ben Gratitude.	52	5	10 B Ayres 11 Gualegua 11 Paysandi	y To order.
Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade	4,000,000 8,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	130,000 000 250,000 000	40\$00 65 00	3 000	July	1570	snik Daleinea. snik Maria	1 16	9	11 Paysandi	Caria Cunha & Co.
		40,000 50,000	20,000	100	50 10	122,500 17	10 50	0 1 000	Hec.	1878	bg Salvador, bgn Jasne Mill	. 1 11		14 S Nicola	po Freitas & Miranda. Alex Wagner. JNVicenzi & Filhos. Miranda & Azevedo
Popular Fluminense		5,000	All		100	184,426 74				1878	bg Flora, bk Carlota	. 21	4 ::	14 Salto	Miranda & Azevedo
Gloria	. 500,000\$. 200,000	2,500	Al Al	200	All	-	Non			1877 1876	bl. Rosario pol Audacia	- 22	31	24 B Ayres 24 Colon.	Miranda & Azevedo co Miranda e Azevedo. Miranda e Azevedo. S. Romaguera & Co
Mercado Nietheroyense	300,000	3,000	Al	100	1005	1 '			June.	1376	I Iron Juanito	23	ń	26 Gualgian	Souza Irmãor.
Rio de Janeiro	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000 Al	£ 20	Al Al	=	260\$00 50 00	061	June. Dec.	1877 1878	bgn Moratidade rogeregerese bk Marinho IV			25 B. Ayres	
Rio de Janeiro	600,000\$	1	Al	1							bk Marinho IV bk Aleguia	. 11	Aug	z. 1 Paysando 18 Oporto	A. J. A. dos Santos. Mendes d'Oliveira. Reis Gnimarites &C.
Bonds Maritimos	600,000	3,000	600	200	1603	-	Non 70500	6 000	Dec.	1878	bk Alegria yt Porto Alegr bgn Dous Irmá	0 to	o Oct	at I guape .	Faria Filho & Co
Docas de Pedro II	1,000,000	50,000	Al Al	1 200	100 Al	i -	55. Gu	55 000			bg Julio vt Componez		1	12 Peysandi	L. Sza lmalo & Rocha
Brazil Industrial União Industrial Florestal Paranaense	400,000 500,000	2,000) A	200	145		1	2 000			bgn Lidador bgn D. Pedro bk Villa de Gel	1		19 San Nicol	L. Sza Irnáo & Rocha G. A. Vincenzi. las Vlex, Warner. J. N. deVicenza & F. id. Braga & Barbosa.
Melhoramentos de Santos Carroagens Fluminense	1,200,000	6,000	Al Al	200	1455 Al	1 - 1 58,793 32	Non 1705m	8 00.0	July	1870		a 6		2 Sult Islat	id Braga & Barboon. Mont? Braga&Filho
		12,500	7,50	200	100:	§ 90,000 00	160 0	10 25 00H	July	1879	bgn Hornda.	1 1	5	3 Salt Islan	nl. J. A. G. Santos.
Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense	3,000,000 800,000	6,000	A	500	1500	·	35 or Non	11 8º o	July	1879	bk Amazena		9 - 11 14 - 11	- : III Avers	A Wagner.
		16,60	A	50	40 A	, _ , =	afor Non	10			hi; Sem Par bg: Sem Par	1 1		13 B. Avne	s . D. Dulin ado Mont?Lraga& Filho
Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	1,200,000	10.00	5,00	0 100	50. A	11 —	Non	1			Lie Kommora		25 .	, 14 Salt Islan	Mont Branches & Co.
Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	4,000,000 400,000 220,000	40,00 8,00	0 4,40	0 50	70 A	37,066 oc	0 68\$0		July	. 1879	lug Angela	2	81 .	24 Peucdo.	Monte Bragga& Filho Evaristo & Co. Reis Dias & Co. A. Wagner.
Flora Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	10,000,000		o -	200	A	11	_				lg M. Claudin	3	00 Jai	i B. Ayre	S. A. Wagner.
I	,,,	, 5.,00		,								- 1		l l	1/20

PORT OF BAHIA

(From monthly market report of Schramm, Wylie & Co.)

Bahia, Nov. 27, 1879.

Sngar.—Has been in fair demand on account of the favor, e advices from consuming countries. Exhorbitant price we been paid in some cases. Entries are small, and on actual of the rains are likely to continue so. Quotations for sowns are nonimal at 1877 to 1890 per ten kibs. Butter

Bount or nominal at 1\$770 to 1\$870 per ten Anna grades are wanting.

**Coffee: —Was in good demand during the first fornight of the month. At present the market is dull and prices somewhat reduced. Stock is accumulating and consists of about 29,000

con.-Prices have been constantly declining. Stock 1,800

Cross—reverse have been consuming recursions, six ex-ception of the construction of the construction of the Upiget a State and we note master anothersish advance upon our last prices with still further advances to be expected. We quote sakes of, 1,000 of the sale at \$500 to \$500 per to kilos. 13,000 of the sale of the construction of the con-traction of t

EXPORTS FROM BAHIA
During the crop year ending Sept. 30, 1879 co

	tables of						
Messr	Messrs Schramm, Wylie & Co. of Bahia						
PRODUCE	G.Britain	U. STATES	FOR ORDERS*	Elsewhere	Тотаь		
Sugar-cases n boxes n bbs n bbs n bags Cotton-lales. Coffice-bags Cococa-bags Tabacco-rolls n mangotes bades. Hides-dry safted. Piassava-bades n midle Wood-logs Compiles-roos	198 131924 31131 14515 23382 14092 250 11650 205533 7-8	3960 13190 33299 847			477 22 363 555244 91559 30119 96 27990 217479 92281 64490 17816 259945 6234 4909		

"Channel, Falmouth, Queenstown and Lisbon.

1 The larger part nuder "Elsewhere" is for Hamburg, Bremen and Havre.

— The total number of, vessels leading the above produce was 738.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN 2 1880

ASTRICAY
spt. F. Sorgent | 790
Nov 1st. 127

CONSIGNEE

v 19 Cardiff ... Norton Megaw&Co.

2 Haltimore. Wright & Co.

3 Haston ... To order.

3 Haston ... H. F. daCosta e Sura

4 Haston ... Wright & Co.

40 Hadimore. Wright & Co.

50 Hadimore. Phipps Bros & Co.

51 New York. Silv. Monterio, & Co.

52 Philadelph. Morteiro, Hime & C.

53 Mew York. Silv. Monterio, & Co.

54 Morteiro, Hime & C.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The number of slaves exported from Ceará in November was 129.

The receipts of the Para custom house for Nov

-Copious rains are reported from nearly all the northern provinces.

—Sr. Jeronymo José Tavares Sobrinho has been appointed United States consular agent at Mar

— The Rio Grande papers are advising caution in accepting the new 50\$ treasury notes, because of counterfeits.

-The provincial secondary elections in Piauhy on the 9th ult. resulted generally in favor of the

—The number of refugees along the sea shore in Rio Grande do Norte is said to be steadily dimin-ishing because of the recent rains in the interior.

—The Reforma, of Porto Alegre, says that the recent drouth in the Argentine Republic caused the death of 191,950 head of cattle.

—The agent of the Amazon navigation company at Manños has connected his house with the office of the company by a telephone line.

-The treasury agent now examining into the af-fairs of the Maranhão custom house, is said to have

lars of the Marahina custom house, is said to line discovered grave irregularities.

—The Gazeta de Porto Alegre is informed that neither ex-minister Silveira Martins nor Visconde de Pelotas will be chosen senator from Rio Grande do Sul.

—A fazendeiro residing near Campinas. S. Paulo, informs the *Provincia de Sito Paulo* that he em-ploys about 50 Ceará refugees and that they have been well behaved, industrious and intelligent.

-We learn from the Gazeta de Porto Alegra the 11th ult. that Sr. João Ferreira Porto had just received two bulls and two cows of some pureblooded English stock.

—The Correio Mercantil of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, notes the arrival of two butchers who, advocate the revokal of the lately-adopted classifi-cations of cattle adopted by the butchers association.

—On the 14th ult. the machinery of the new cen-tral sugar mill at Bom Jardim, Bahia, was formally examined and tested. According to the report everything worked satisfactorily. The machinery was furnished by the Fives-Lille company.

—We learn from São Paulo papers that the "Pau-a" railway company is making a preliminary vey of a branch from S. Carlos do Pinhal to Brotas, Dous Corregos and Jahú. It is said that this line will pass through a rich coffee region.

this line will pass through a rich collee region.

—It is interesting to note that the vicar of the Pelotas parish, Rio Grande do Sul, has drawn a premium of 7,500% in the provincial lottery. When presists engage in so vicious a practice as investing in lotteries what can we expect from the people?

—The receipts of the Fortaleza custom house for November were 65,272\$898, as against 47,980\$134 for the same month of last year. The receipts at the collectors' office for the same month were 30,

-According to late news from the upper Amazor it is reported that a man named Antonio José de Aguiar was killed by the Juaperys Indians while making them presents at Curé-curé. The news dates from Mourá, on the 16th of November.

mates room Mourd, on the 16th of November.

—The provincial assembly of Espirito Santo has authorized the contraction of a loan of 300,000 for the settlement of the passive debt of the province and in aid of the demands of agriculture and commerce. It looks a little like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

-According to the Artista of Rio Grande, of th —According to the Artisto of Rio Grande, of the 17th ult., 3090 bead of sattle had arrived at the neighboring slaughter-houses of Pelotas up to that date. One drove of 287 head of regular size and weight, were offered for sale and were rated at 378 and 288 by the buttheys commission. These rates were refused and the herd was killed on private ac-

-Iosé Autonio da Silva lived quietly in the jail at —Jose Antonio da Silva lived quietly in the gail at Casa Brance, São Paulo, until the 17th ult. On that day a jury pronounced him guilty. That broke the charm of living at the public expense, so on the following forencom he broke down the door of his boarding house, walked by the sleeping vet-eran who is supposed to guard the institution, and escancel.

—An association has been organized at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sal, for the introduction of 20,000 colonists into that province. If this association would undertake the secure full civil, political and religious rights for immigrants its chances of artaining the desired addition to its population would be much better. At present the prospects that Brazil will get any large number of the best and most intelligent classes of immigrants are very slight—as they descrete to be.

—The Corrois Psalitation of São Paulo, of Dec. 25th, prints the following commincation which it credits to a reliable planter: 1 can guarantee the Corrois that notwithstanding the fact that there are a good many new plantations, the next coffee crop -An association has been organized at Pelotas

good many new plantations, the next coffee crop will be one of the smallest made in São Paulo for will be one of the smallest made in São Paulo for some time. So far anose of the plants of a certain age are well filled; only those under five years of age being yell loaded. The blossoming was about as usual, but for some reason the flowers fell and the crop will be small. We can also guarantee that much more than half of the last crop has already been sent in. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous deposits in the markets of Kio and Santos which reach 600,000 days, it would be an immense advantage and sure profit if the planters would stop their shipments entirely. In this way they may look to their interests which will suffer an incalculable injury if the Santos market continues to gorged with coffee. The question is a serious sent in. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous deposits in the markets of Rio and Santos which reach 600,000 tolgs, it would be an immense advantage and sure profit if the planters would stop their shipments entirely. In this would stop their shipments entirely. In this would stop their shipments entirely. In this will suffer an incalculable injury if the Santos market continues to be gorged with coffce. The question is a serious one, and effects large interests. But one thing can save us, and that is the suspension of shipments for the next two months.

—The customs receipts for the province of Rio Grande do Norte during the fiscal year 1878-79 vere 84,091\$332.

water works has been awarded to Messrs, Benest Stevens & Benest of this city.

—It is said that the City of Para experien great difficulty crossing the Bragança shoals her last departure from Pará for New-York,

—The custom-house receipts at Manáos, province of Amazonas, for November were 23,529\$466; and of the provincial collector's office 133,627\$959.

—The manager of The London and Brazilian Bank has sold the well-known estate—Fizenda Angelia—in S. Paulo, to Sr. Manoel Proenta for the sum of 350,000\$.

—Complaints are made of an excessive number ob-dogartas in some localities of this province which are over-running the plantations and destroying crops. The mandioca fields are said to be suffering most.

—The receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" rail-wayduring the month of November were 115,223\$-350, as against 95,921\$380 for the same month last year. The books show the transportation of 2,451 passengers, 37.5 tons of baggage, 2,701.3 tons of coffee, 1,709 tons of sugar, and 1,370.2 tons of mer-

—A revolt took place on board the national steamer Rio Grande, which sailed from this port for the southern provinces on the 28th ult. with a detachment of soldiers for Rio Grande do Sul. The steamer arrived at Santos on the 30th where application was made to the police authorities for assistance. The mutineers were put in irons.

assistance. The mutineers were put in irons.

—The Yardim Bolomica in S. Paulo is evidently
managed with a view to the greatest enjoyment of
the greatest number. On Christman slight—one of
the hottest of the season—upwards of two thoustand
people listened to the music of several bands, promenaded the beaud paths, and enjoyed the ices and
refresco of attentive exterers until nearly midnight.

—The Rev. G. Nash Morton, the foun er and
for many years the director of the Collegio Internacional at Campinas, is, about to open an institution for the a higher education in São Paulo.

tution for the a higher education in São Paulo. For many reasons this is to be commended. All examinations are to be made in the city of São Paulo, and as São Paulo has the well earned reputation of being the scholastic city of the empire, students there find libraries and facilities for obtainstatements there and instruction not to be had in other Brazilian cities. Mr. Morton is acknowledged to be one of the few men who understand teaching as a science, and we feel that his success in São Paulo is certain.

Paulo is certain.

— Campinas, in the province of S. Paulo, is improving in the matter of buildings, public and private, more than any city in Brazil, excepting perhaps the capital of the province. The old adoke walls are giving way to neat briekt elifices that would not be out of place in Philadelphia, and the new offices of the Mogyana railway, the private residences near it, and the school building creeted by private subscription in memory of the distinguished botanist Corrèa de Mello, are equal in design and construction to the finest in Rio. A materidanar is about to be built and arrangements are being made for no prious supply of water, after which its neergetic citizens will, doubtless, remove their objectionable cemetery and smallpox hospital to, a more ustable location, and pave or manedamize the principal streets cation, and pave or macadamize the principal streets of the city. This done, Campinos may, with its. "Igraja," race course and other adjuncts of civilization and progress, lay claim to being the "star" city of the interior.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

—Advices from Passos of the 7th ult., report the assassination of Francisco José, a son of Lourence José de Andrade.

—On the 9th ult. at Pernambuco, a slave named Francisco was stabled in the breast and killed by

Francisco was statisted in the breast and killed by another slave who escaped.

—Dr. João Antonio Luiz Coelho, editor of the *Municipio* of Santarem, Pará, was recently attacked by some political enemies and nearly killed.

by some pointear enters and nearly studes— —José Lombardi, a member of the D. Izabel colony, Rio Grande do Sul, undertook to build a mill forgrinding wheat and corn. Another colonist, Magnoni Carlo, harbored a similar design. To settle the matter Magnoni went around and killed José on the 2nd ult.

-- João de Barros Chaves and Germano Caval —João de Barros Chaves and Germano Cayal-cante de Albaquerque were sentenced prisoners in the Parnahyba jail, Piauluy—the former for homicide, the latter for cattle-stealing. On the 12th ult. they got into a quarrel with each other and undertook to settle it with knives. The province pays funeral ex-penses for both them.

—A telegram from Campos, dated Dec. 31st, states that an inoffensive workman had just been murdered by a soldier, that the assassia after killing the man went about the streets armed until he saw fit to return to the barracks, and that no steps had been taken by the authorities up to 4 o'clock, p. m., to effect his arrest.

effect his arrest.

—The town of Ubá in Minas Geraes must be a desirable place of residence. Assassinations are so common as to excite little or no comment. Our latest batch of news report the attempted assassination recently of José da Silva Figueira, and an attempt on the life of the station agent Custodio Antonio Dias da Cruz on the 21st ult. by a brakeman, Aeausto Quintituo de Almeida. Augusto Quintino de Almeida.

—Campos advices of the 24th ult. state that a slave named Leandro, of S. Gonçalo parish, had recently confessed the murder of another slave named Julião. Leandro has been arrested.

named junio. Leandro has been arrested.

—According to the Provincia de Minas the delegado of police of Dores de Indaiá, Theophilo de Oliveira Campos, recently sent his brother, João Maria, and his cofanga, Frutuoso, with an escort, to arrest one Antonio Vicente de Lima. The party first called at Lima's residence and returned a gun belonging to him, and then withdrew. A few days alter, as Lima was going down the river in a canoe, he was shot by the same party concealed in the woods along the bank.

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		JANUARY, 1880
DATE	STRA	DESTINATION
Jan. 9	Neva	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Per- nambuco, S. Vicente and Lisbon.
,, 18*	Minho	Santos.
,, 24	Minho	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

* Approximate date.

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