

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 24th of the month.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1886.

We give in another column an outline 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 tramway line but one is in a state of demoralization, travel is impeded and life is rendered insecure. More than that, innocent blood has been shed, and its stain is upon the liberal ministry which took the reins of government 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 scenes like those around us, nor that 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 Don Pedro II's reign which can never be washed out; it is an act which will stamp the violent tax and its author with the detestation of all men through all time. For the minister of finance, and his instrument in the police force who has undertaken to falsify history, there is now but one recourse remaining.

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 government will eventually impose a customs tax on coffee, but that the present policy of 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 inimical 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, 100 per cent. on codfish, from 25 to 150 per cent. on hams, 125 per cent. on canned meats, fish, etc., 25 per cent. on canned vegetables, 25 per cent. on butter, and an increase, more or less, on pine, bleached cottons, wooden 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 steamship line will serve also to hasten the re-imposition of the coffee tax. As an economic measure this tax has the strongest claims upon the American Congress as it will afford an ample and stable revenue, easily collected, and bearing more equably and lightly upon the people than many of the customs taxes now imposed. From whatever standpoint 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 public day by day. While the re-imposition of this tax in the United States would not occasion any immediate disaster to the coffee-producers of Brazil it is evident that it will eventually result most injuriously to them. Any considerable increase in the

price of coffee will direct encouragement to 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 question is one which demands immediate attention from the Brazilian government, and we do not overrate it when we say that it must be met, not on the grounds of a narrow and restricted administrative policy, but on the broader and higher grounds of an economic policy which will nourish national prosperity by encouraging international trade.

UNJUST TAXATION AND ITS RESULTS

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

On the 28th ult. a mass-meeting of about 5,000 or 6,000 people was held near the palace of São Christóvão, where Dr. Lopes Trovão, one of the editors of the Gazeta da Noite, 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 to 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 matadouro 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 nephews in physics and knew nothing of the people, wish. The people, however, refused to return, and continued on their way into the city.

It should be noted that this mass-meeting was conducted in the most orderly and moderate manner, and that the people indulged 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 delegado, Dr. Felício da Costa, with assistants and a large force of secret police (said to be 200) were in the midst 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—like getting so far as to dance before the people like capricinas. The moderation of the people under such provocations is worthy of the highest praise.

It is reported that at this time several prominent men, friends of the ministry, went to the minister of finance and urged a repeal of the tax, or at least the arbitrary regulations governing its collection, as the people would surely resist; but Sr. Afonso Celso not only refused but expressed his feelings toward an over-taxed and insulted people by calling them bestias (beasts).

On the 1st instant the new law went into force. The police force all over the city was doubled, soldiers were riding to and fro on the street cars, 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 Trovão 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, 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 assault the officers. Street cars were overturned and broken up, the animals were killed, drivers and conductors were beaten 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 Uruguanaya—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 scruple—had been mainly instrumental in securing some of the most onerous regulations of this tax.

Several cars of this line and of the Carris Urbanos were overturned across Rua da Uruguanaya and transformed into barricades. The rails and paving-stones were torn up. The whole neighborhood of this scene was crowded with people, the great mass of whom, however, were simply curious spectators. A large force of infantry was stationed in the Largo de S. Francisco near the scene of this disturbance and small detachments were stationed on Ruas Ovaivador and Sete de Setembro, near the hastily improvised barricades.

Up to half past four, when we left the scene of disturbance, there was no collision between the troops and the people—the contrary the latter were trying to fraternize with the two detachments by making speeches to them and cheering them. Even the mounted detachments were cheered as they passed through the streets. We passed everywhere through this crowd of excited people, both in the immediate neighborhood of Rua da Uruguanaya and in the Largo de S. Francisco, 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 unarmed mob. And besides, from all we could discover there was in the thousands of people which filled the streets not over two hundred men who were engaged in riotous acts.

On this occasion, as on the 28th ult., it is charged that the secret police were engaged, under orders, in exciting the mob to violence and provoking a conflict with the soldiers. These men were under the orders of the police delegado, Sr. Felício da Costa and Bulhões. If these charges be true, these two officials should be visited with the swift and unspitting vengeance of an outraged people.

About five o'clock two detachments of infantry were dispatched from Largo de S. Francisco, and entered Rua Uruguanaya to drive out the mob. On this occasion also, and the charge is made unequivocally by the Gazeta de Notícias, "the secret police agents who were the principal rioters, seeing the pacific attitude of the people who received the detachment with vivas for the army, threw some paving-stones at the soldiers. The force, without having previously given the best 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 seven, 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 bodies at half past ten o'clock at night, and secretly buried them the next day. The Gazeta de Noite estimated the wounded at not 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 charging it upon the police delegado, others upon Sr. Drummond, and others upon the officer in command of the troops in the Largo de S. Francisco—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 wholly to his obstinacy, his overweening confidence, and his indifference to every sentiment of justice and patriotism, that this loss of life is due. When brought face to face with popular resistance, he made it a personal issue, a capricina—and his hands are stained with innocent blood.

As to the effects of the new tax upon the several tramway 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 Botafogo Gardens line. This latter line has not a molested in the slightest degree, nor has it lost a single trip up to date; and that part of the city through which it runs has been wholly exempt from all disturbance and the presence of the military. This good result is owing to the uniform courtesy 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 line has collected more vintims 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 Cruz, thirty miles distant, to visit the new matadouro.

On the 2nd instant, the excitement was kept up to a fever pitch and disturbances were of frequent occurrence in various parts of the city. A large force of military were kept under arms in the Largo de S. Francisco and detachments were kept constantly patrolling the streets. Crowds of people gathered in various localities and discussed the events of the previous day, and always with feelings of bitter resentment against the ministry which had caused so cowardly and fatal an outrage on an unarmed population. On the S. Christóvão line a conductor was shot dead for calling on the police to enforce the payment of a tax, and another conductor on the Villa Isabel line was badly cut for a similar reason. On the Ouivres an attempt was made to burn a large gun store, but the prompt arrival of the military and fire engines checked the designs of the populace.

On the 3rd the excitement 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 knife. The popular outbreak was apparently 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 bloodshed and armed interference, 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 2nd 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 obnoxious regulations. If the government could not accede to this, they demanded the resignation of the minister of finance, Sr. Afonso Celso. To all these demands the ministry returned an unqualified refusal and affirmed its purpose to enforce the tax at all costs. It did not seem to occur to them that several hundreds of comets of damage had already been caused to all the tramway lines but one, that innocent blood had been shed, that business was arrested, and that the city was practically under military law—the dignity of the ministry would not permit its withdrawal 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 devise some method to check the mad career 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 judicious men of the empire were held under the menace of the bayonet. Several brief addresses were made in

which decided grounds were taken against the arbitrary course of the ministry in the enforcement of the vintim tax and against its despot assaults upon the liberties of the people. The proceedings of the meeting were published as a protest and were signed by Senators Octaviano, Silveira da Motta and Nunes Gonçalves, and Deputies Saldanha Maranhão, Joaquim Nabuco, Leoncio de Carvalho, Costa 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 Journal do Commercio, Cruzeiro and Gazeta de Notícias have issued a manifesto counseling the people to abstain from all riotous demonstrations and promising to use all peaceful means to secure the suspension of the obnoxious tax. The Gazeta da Noite has been summarily suspended and its editor, Dr. Lopes Trovão, is under arrest. The chief of police has prohibited all public gatherings, and the 1st delegado, Dr. Bulhões, has made an official report of the conflict on New Year's day in which he strains 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 incidentally that three dead bodies were found, but omits to mention that the soldiers fired upon an unarmed crowd without any warning whatever. He compliments the conduct of the soldiers, of the police, and of the secret police agents—and charges the editors of the Gazeta de Notícias with criminal proceedings. As a public document and matter of history, it is shamefully false and cowardly.

It is uncertain whether the danger has passed. The people are so thoroughly exasperated that 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 it has 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\$693.

—Ninety-six kilometers of the Sobral railway, Ceará, 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 5,439\$866.

—The contract with the provincial government of São Paulo for the extension of the Sorocabana railway from Bacevalva to Botuverá 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 kilometers of Tietê. In place of granting a guarantee of seven per cent. interest on this extension, the provincial government concedes permission to the line to elevate its charges to a figure necessary to secure an equivalent return.

—The Mogiana railway of the province of São Paulo is the most ably managed and prosperous roads in Brazil. The trunk line, from its intersection with the "Paulista" at Campinas to Casa Branca, a length of 173 kilometers, runs through a rich and promising coffee region; and the branch from Jaguary to Amparo, 30 kilometers, opens up a fruitful agricultural country. The company has a guarantee from the provincial government of 7 per cent. on a capital of 5,000,000 but has taken advantage of only 5,000,000. The nominal 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-BUILDING.

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 thus: "The competition between iron and wooden ships was already very keen before the tariff was enacted, and by the operation of the duties the work of ship-building has been almost entirely stopped. The effect of the tariff is to add \$1,300 to the cost of a thousand ton ship, and \$500 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 \$800; a sum sufficiently large to knock the bottom almost completely out of the trade. Nor is it to places like St. John and Yarmouth that the injury is confined. The work of building lake vessels has become almost extinct in Ontario, and there is very little chance of its being ever revived until the monstrous iniquity known as the Tilley tariff has been swept into well-merited oblivion."—N. Y. Com. Bulletin, Dec. 5.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

For many years past it has been well known that British subjects were among the largest owners of slave property in Brazil; 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 Parliamentary Return. British law brands the slave trade as piracy, and prohibits slavery in 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

recently established a slave market in Rio de Janeiro, unlawfully held as it is, in violation of the rights of freedom, but to which he should have recourse in his enjoyment. It is, we think, the duty of the British government to see that the justice of this principle is maintained from Brazil the expression of the sympathy which by all right-thinking men. Such a decision is eminently 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 appearance again in this city.

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

—By decree 7,566, of the 13th ult., the Marine Insurance Company is authorized to establish agencies at Mació and Santos.

—One of the conspicuous features of the mass-meeting in Palace square on the 1st instant was the efforts of the large 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 Green, 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.

—The temperature of this city during the month of November, as recorded at the observatory on Morro do Castelo was as follows: Highest, 91.0° Fahr.; lowest, 51.34°; average, 72.84°. Total rainfall, 4 inches.

—The people should not forget the manly, outspoken course of the Gazeta de Notícias and the Gazeta da Noite in opposition to the ill conceived vintim tax and in condemnation of the arbitrary measures of the ministry to enforce it.

—The daily ration allowance for the next six months has been fixed at the following figures: for infantry privates in the capital 480 réis, in Campinho and Campo Grande 600 réis, and in the fortresses, asylums 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 1886 in Rio de Janeiro will prove an exception. The police and military were unaccountably plentiful on New Year's day.

—It was announced on the 20th ult. that the inspector of customs 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.

—The minister of agriculture has communicated to the presidents of Espirito Santo, São Paulo, Pernambuco, 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 minister 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 31st 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 about 200 disorderly persons paraded the streets of Rio on the night of the 28th ult. After occasioning disturbances in various quarters the party finally attacked a street car in Rua da Constituição, much to the terror of the passengers. Two or three of them were arrested, and one policeman went home with the imprint of a club on him.

—Some residents of Rua da Misericórdia were recently greatly alarmed by subterranean noises in the Morro do Castelo. 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 fabulous treasures said to be buried there by the monks.

—On the 26th inst. a slave named Caetano presented himself to the police authorities and complained of brutal treatment at the hands of his 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.

—Dr. Manuel Estaquio Martins de Andrade, deputy from Minas Gerais, has given his salary for the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, amounting to some 700\$, to the hospital of the mendicants' asylum. 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.

—During the month of November the total quantity of water received from the seven sources of Caracás, Laranjeiras, Maracanã, Andaraí-Grande, Três Rios, Rio Calcaia and Macaé 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 gallons per capita, taking the population of the districts supplied at 300,000 and making no allowances for water consumed in steam engines, watering streets, fire purposes, etc. etc.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The number of slaves exported from Ceará in November was 129. The receipts of the Pará custom house for November were 368,128\$94. Copious rains are reported from nearly all the northern provinces. Sr. Jeronymo José Tavares Sobrinho has been appointed United States consular agent at Maranhão. The Rio Grande papers are advising caution in accepting the new 50¢ treasury notes, because of counterfeits. The provincial secondary elections in Piauí on the 9th ult. resulted generally in favor of the liberals. The number of refugees along the sea shore in Rio Grande do Norte is said to be steadily diminishing because of the recent rains in the interior. The Reforma, of Porto Alegre, says that the recent drought in the Argentine Republic caused the death of 191,950 head of cattle. The agent of the Amazon navigation company at Manaus has connected his house with the office of the company by a telephone line. The treasury agent now examining into the affairs of the Maranhão custom house, is said to have discovered grave irregularities. The Gazeta de Porto Alegre is informed that neither ex-minister Silveira Martins nor Visconde de Pelotas will be chosen senator for Rio Grande do Sul. A fazendeiro residing near Campinas, S. Paulo, informs the Provincia de São Paulo that he employs about 50 Ceará refugees and that they have been well behaved, industrious and intelligent. We learn from the Gazeta de Porto Alegre of the 11th ult. that Sr. João Ferreira Porto had just received two bulls and two cows of some pure-blooded English stock. The Correio Mercantil of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, notes the arrival of two butchers who advocate the revocal of the lately-adopted classification of cattle adopted by the butchers associations. On the 14th ult. the machinery of the new central 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 "Paulista" railway company is making a preliminary survey of a branch from S. Carlos do Pinal to Brotas, Dous Corregos and Jahi. It is said that this line will pass through a rich coffee 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 priests 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 65,278\$83, as against 47,980\$134 for the same month of last year. The receipts at the collectors' office for the same month were 30,905\$94. According to late news from the upper Amazon it is reported that a man named Antonio José de Aguiar was killed by the Juneperey Indians while making them presents at Curé-curé. The news dates from Moura, on the 16th of November. The provincial assembly of Espírito 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 Arhata of Rio Grande, of the 17th ult., 3,990 head of cattle 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 258\$ by the butchers commission. These rates were refused and the herd was killed on private account. José Antonio da Silva lived quietly in the jail at Casa Branca, 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 forenoon he broke down the door of his boarding house, walked by the sleeping veteran who is supposed to guard the institution, and escaped. An association has been organized at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, 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 attaining 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 deserve to be. The Correio Paulistano of São Paulo, of Dec. 25th, prints the following communication which it credits to a reliable planter: I can guarantee the Rio Grande that notwithstanding the fact that there are a good many new plantations, the next coffee crop will be one of the smallest made in São Paulo for some time. So far none of the plants of a certain age are well filled; only those under five years of age being well 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 Rio and Santos which reach 600,000\$, 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 be gorged with coffee. 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 were 84,091\$32. The contract for the construction of the S. Paulo water works has been awarded to Messrs, Benet, Stevens & Benet of this city. It is said that the City of Pará experienced great difficulty crossing the Bragança shoals on her last departure from Pará for New-York. The custom-house receipts at Manaus, 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—Fazenda Angelica—in S. Paulo, to Sr. Manoel Proença for the sum of 350,000\$.

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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 Juliao. Leandro has been arrested. According to the Provincia de Minas del Estado de police of Dores de Indaiá, Theophilus de Oliveira Campos, recently sent his brother, Jobo Maria, and his wife, Prudencio, 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 ago, 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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Table with columns: Steamer, Commander, Arrive, Depart. Lists ships like City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pará, City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pará.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, JANUARY, 1880. Table with columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION. Lists departures for Jan. 9, 18, 24.

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