# NEWS.

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#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rus do Marquez d'a HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD,
Ministe AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 1 Run Alfandega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Run do Enaristo da Veiga. Servicos en 11 et olock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday. PREDERICK (VOING, M. A., Residence.—Ladeira do 6d., Larangeiras.—Chaplain.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Inareday.

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### PHILADELPHIA - 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL

MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey razii and received a medal at Philadelphia for the view

Brazilian scenery a speciality 88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

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p. Genaturly on hand a stock of the following grides promise pools; Flius, white and fancy colored faunch, seres, bankers, sik and cottom threat, latest styles of lasts, collins, cutfis and jewelry, fancy tollet soap, perfollowing the following the standardy following the standardy sta

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 43 RIO DE JANEIRO.

#### REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA. (PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

oted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineers exprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the aid development of the country ill contain a full record of all concessions granted by the ment, and of their administration and will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the rement, and of their administration and condition, wing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of empire, it will be found a valuable advertision medium.

e empire, i		Published	
Terms :—	one	year	 12\$000

No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Di Rio de Janeiro.

# THE MADEIRA AND MAMORÉ RAIL WAY.

In all reasonable probability the now famous case between the National Bolivian Navigation Company and its bondholders has made its last appearance upon the public stage. The British House of Lords, on the 23rd ult., unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and directed that the money, or so much of it as shall remain after all the legal expenses of both contest ants shall have been paid, shall be returned to the bondholders. This, it would seem, finally settles the matter, and the case of which Lord Justice James said "the atmosphere of the temple of justice is polluted by the presence of such things in it," should now for decency's sake be allowed to drop into obscurity. The bondholders will have into obscurity. The bondholders will have lost a part of their investment, but they will probably be thankful enough at rescuing the remainder to say nothing further about it. A few men who were intimately concerned in pushing the venture and in handling the money will naturally feel deeply disappointed, and will say many bitter things against this just decision of the House of Lords, but as they were not investors and have lost only their prospective salaries and pickings, we do not see that they have any real cause for complaint. Colonel Church barely escaped being a millionaire on account of the four-fifths part of the paid up stock of the navigation company which was transferred to him for his Bolivian concession: but the more tangible payment of £20,000 for his Brazilian concession, which was paid him by his subsequently-organized railway company, ought to afford some slight solace in his hour of defeat. In this respect he is much better of than those who sold their influence and prospective services for the less substantial price of paid-up shares.

As a business enterprise, both in its pur-pose and management, it has seemed objectionable to us from the outset. The build-ing of an expensive line of railway through an unsettled and difficult country can never be justified except on the certainty of a traffic sufficiently large to meet run-ning expenses and interest on the outlay, and this would necessarily depend on the existence of a progressive people and productive country at its inland terminus. Bankrupt Bolivia with her two or three millions of semi-civilized people could offer no such inducement. Then, too, its advantages to Brazil, from which Col. Church secured a conditional guarantee on £600,000 for the completion of the railway, is equally chimerical. There are no large populations on the upper Madeira to derive advantages from a costly railway, and it is highly im-probable that the natural laws which govern the movements of population will be so ignored in this case as to permit emigrants to leave the unsettled and equally good lands near the sea coast for the wilderness of the Madeira, thousands of miles away from the shipping markets of the empire. It was a grand scheme on paper, and Colonel Sellers would have seen "millions" in it; but it lacked practical business sense.

In this eminently wise decision of the British House of Lords the Brazilian govern-ment has abundant cause for congratulation. Its guarantee of interest upon £600,000 after a like sum had been expended by the railway company, could have brought no beneficial results to the country; it would simply have been throwing away its money. decision now leaves that guarantee fre to be transferred to some better-founded enterprise, should the government see fit to continue that policy. The obligation to pay away money on a questionable venture never could be satisfactory to Brazil; that obligation exists no longer, and the country with all its well-wishers may congratulate each other on the furtunate issue.

THE growing popularity of the postal card as a means of correspondence is something wonderful. The entire number manufactured and used unique the first year of their introduction was 100,000,500 and during the year which has just closed the aggregate number sent out was 246,05,060. This latter number is an increase over the number issued in 159,100 (3,97),060—Philaddiphia Commercial Link, March 8.

### SR. JOAQUIM NABUCO AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

To the complimentary resolutions passed by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society with respect to his action in the Catta Branca case of illegal slavery and in opposition to the introduction of Chinese into Brazil under contract, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco has made the following respon Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1880.

To Charles H. Allen, Esq're,
Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti
Slavery Society.

Slavery Society.

\*\*Dear Sir.\*\*—I had the honor to receive the communication, you kindly addressed to me, of the resolutions passed by the Committee of the British and Toreign Anti-Slavery Society, and I beg you to convey to your distinguished associates and to receive for yourself my most sincere thanks. Your approbation was not for me a matter of doubt, and therefore it honors me still more. still more.

still more.

The fact that a great English company had lent itself, during twenty years, to be the chief instrument for the illegal enslaving of hundreds of men, for whose freedom it had solemnly pledged itself by a public contract, could nowhere excite so much indignation as in England.

It is for that that the Sao João d'El-Rey Mining Company and its accomplices never

Mining Company and its accomplices never had more constant and uncompromising enemies than Her Britannic Majesty's representatives in Brazil. I was perfectly aware then that I was rendering a service both to the English nation and to the Morro Velho slaves, by denouncing this spoliation of human freedom perpetrated by an important gold mining enterprise of South America under the protection of the British flag:

I had only in view to call the attention of the country to that scandalous conspiracy, and give it the largest publicity. Justice, after this step, cov'd no longer be delayed. I must heartily join you in the praise you bestow upon the worthy magistrate, whose name I beg leave to mention,—Judge Frederico Augusto Alvares da Silva,—who has, by his decree, affirmed the right of the Catta Branca blacks to their freedom and stary in a way which, I am confident, shall not be altered hereafter.

It is unhappily much to be regretted,—and it should be investigated,—that out of the 38's saves, who in 184's obtained a perfect right, by a legal title, to their liberty,—the minors when they should attriat wenty-one years, the others after fourteen years of services rendered (1859)—only 123 now appear to receive their letters of freedom from the hands of public justice.

As for the resistance I offered to the Chinese immigration scheme, I think withyou that any labor contract made in China will soon degenerate into a slavery bond for the contracted, in whatever country he may choose to settle. I opposed the idea of artificially sustaining the large proprietosylps with the Asiatic, instead of the decaying African stay. This plan meanwhile seems to furnish the agriculture of two only of the southern provinces with coolies, there is no longer any reason to fear that the black will be replaced by the yellow skee, and the inheritance of slave labor will entirely appearant to free people.

Thanking you once more for the gratifying message you sent me, I assure you that you will always find me at the fighting message you sen

hirds of Brazilian exportations, political reforms remain in the shade.

In the approaching session of the Chamber of Deputies, besides a bill the purport of which is to correct many of the inequalities and iniquities, of the slavery covenant, I will introduce a bill establishing the date of the 1st of January, 1890, for the entire abolition of slavery in the empire.

I know such a large period is a compromise, but it is a necessary one. It is the only means of surmounting difficulties, which are still very great. The law of the 28th of September, 1871, sufficient for that time, has a slower action and gives a lower rate of yearly emancipations than the circumstances of the country and the steady progress of public conscience now both allow and require. An unchangeable term, such as the 1st of January, 1890, would leave time to the planters to prepare for the great evolution, while it would give rise directly in the hearts of the slaves to an invaluable

hope, of an infinite price, which would render life less and less hard for them at every step of time that should bring them nearer to freedom.

That bill will not be converted this year into a law, but introduced every session, in a liberal house by myself or some of my friends, and in a conservative house by some prominent conservative house by the first house by the first house by the first house by the first house h

cipation

cipation.

The law passed under the Viscount of Rio Branco's administration was certainly not a compromise between two independent sovereignties: the State and Slavery. It was not a contract do nd dea, nor a treaty of alliance. It was, like any other, a legislative act to be tested by experience, and by its own nature the mere forerunner of the definite solution. It shook the traditional building and exposed its secular foundation; now the fall must follow. Under the last administration the move-

building and exposed its secular foundation; now the fall must follow.

Under the last administration the movement was checked for a while, but the cabinet was thrown down, and emancipation stands. What better signal of the public spirit than the private liberality of great and small landowners, leaving, by will, all their slaves free and ordeging lands to be distributed amongst them? And yet every day a new name is inscribed in this Golden Book, whose pages every Brazilian would be proud to read. What better signal, too, than the position assumed by the daily press, having at its head the leading newspapers of the capital, the fornat do Commercio, whose defense of the redemption fund henors our journalism, and the Gasata de Noticiats, always open to that noble propaganda? All the generosity of the country is aroused, long since, in favor of progressive abolition. Anywhere, at the public meetings as well as in the parliament galleries, every word of abolition is greeted with applause, and a true popularity is attached to the memory of those who were the precursors of the idea, as well as to every statesman who tries to build the greatness of the country only upon a free soil.

Finally we may 'rely on a late but powerful contingent, when all those who des-

country only upon a free soil.

Finally we may 'rely on a late but powerful contingent, when all those who descend from slaves will understand what a duty that legacy imposes on them towards the cause we defend. "The fact remains, but the right has passed," said my father, the late Senator Nabuco, alluding to the beneficent law of the 28th of September, 1871. Well, a fact which does not stand upon right is condemned to perish, it has no internal life, and the sconer, the better.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society sees every day the propagation of its efforts. That is a result of the work of social and moral levelling which is being carried on among civilized countries. Those efforts, more than once, were directed towards Brazil, and they were not unsuccessful. Well, the day is not very distant, when in the geographical map of slavery. Brazil and Cuba, two of the most beautiful portions of the globe, will no longer be the dark spots in American land. That day your work will be almost done, but from that date, which I called the National Hegita, will begin the new life of a country destined to be by the virtue of fee labor alone, a blessed home, the pride of her children, born or adoptive.

Offering you the assurance of my high regard, I remain, dear Sir, The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE VINTEM TAX.

In reply to inquiries from the manager of the Botanical Garden Railroad relative to his proceedings, in the matter of the passenger tax, during the first days of January last, the government fiscal engineer, Dr Antonio Paulo Mello Barreto made the following explicit statement:

# Rio de Janeiro, January 3, 1880 Evening.

Dear Sir:-From the explanations made to me of the manner in which the Botanical Garden Railof the manner in which the Botanical Carden Rall-road Company has proceeded in the collection of the passenger tax on its cars, has resulted the convic-tion that you have wisely fulfilled your duty, unting prudence, which one ought to have in such cases, with the execution of the law. If your course had been otherwise, more disastrous and widespread would have been the events that at this moment still afflict the hearts which sincerely beat for their country.

country.

Although it is the imperative duty of the imperial government to put this tax law into execution, it should not be held responsible for the disasters arising therefrom because it is only the executor of legislative enactments

The law is a tax of the country which it is the duty

legislative enactiments.

The law is a tax of the country which it is the duty of the government to respect and put into execution however great may be the difficulties put in its way by popular manifestations.

The unfortunate scenes to which I allude have not been witnessed on the cars of the Botanical Garden company owing to the wise measures adopted by you and the instructions given to your employees. On the one hand you have contributed to prevent disorders, wounds and even deaths to peaceful citizens which make certainly meet the wishes of the imperial government; on the other hand since you have assumed the obligation to make good the amount of the tax which the most recalcitrant refuse to pay, it seems to me intuitive that it must be a matter of indifference to the government whether the tax comes from the purse of the passenger or that of the company. I do not believe that this course is prohibited nor even illegal.

It is for me beyond doubt that your procedure is worthy of, all praise for the adhesion given to the measures of the imperial government, strengthened, as I am informed, by the esteem and consideration which in private you manifest to the members of the present calmet and which excludes any like a hostile to the measures that may be considered or public utility. It seems to me also that, if the government considered that the prudent measures taken by the company without any sort of pripadice to the treatmy should cease, the necessary instructions and recommendations would have been given to mas a fiscal engineer of the company, a position I

by the company without any sort of prejudice to the treasury shouldcense, the necessary instructions and recommendations would have been given to me as fiscal engineer of the company, a position 1 m proud to hold, to substitute the system adopted by you by some other in which the collection should be made by government agents and not by the company's employees, to whom this mission can only be conceded by tack consent of the government.

It cannot be the wish of the imperial government that the company should expose its employees to the anger of the people without the government being able to guarantee their lives and to prevent the destruction of the company's property. It is therefore my sincere opinion and well-founded belief that you have rendered the imperial government relevant service and that the moderate procedure of your employees, denoting good order and discipline in the affairs of the company, has produced the result that many who would have recleded against any exaction on the part of the conductors have resigned themselves to the payment of the tax on account of the respectful manner with which they addressed the public.

I think I have responded fully to your favor of to-day and I shall consider myself happy if I shall have restored tramplifity, one so much need, to shall wave restored tramplifity on so much need, to shall consider myself happy if I shall have restored tramplifity on so much need, to shall consider myself happy if I shall have restored tramplifity on so much need, to shall consider myself happy if I shall he may mergency you fiel obliged to adopt the expedient of paralyzing or cosing the traffic of the lime which, in my opinion, aside from being prejudicial to the public would involve a violation of contracts which it is your days to maintain and respect as you have always so worthily done.

I improve the occasion to repeat the protests of esteem and consideration with which I remain,

Your obedient servant, MELLO BARRETO.

MR. RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON,
Manager of the Botanical Garden R.R. Co.

#### CANADIAN EXPORTS

The following is a list of some of the agricultural roducts exported from Canada during the years

1877 and 1878	accordin	g to officia	l returns :	,
	1877		1878	
Barley	6,587,130	bushels	7,543,342	bushels
Reans	120,100	**	71,299	**
Indian corn	4,0\$3,174	,,	3,987,600	**
Oats	3,996,156	,,	2,430,841	
Peas	1,753,439	**	2,420,049	,,
Rye	95,065	**	452,420	**
Wheat	3,559,095		8,509,242	
Wheat-flour	276,439	barrels	479,245	barrels
Oat-meal	33,727	. 2 .	174,511	. " .
Potatoes	3,124,334	bushels	1,005,757	
Butter		lbs.	13,504,117	lbs.
Cheese	37,700,921	. "	39,371,139	. "
Eggs			5,268,170	
The exports	of lumber	from the	two provi	nces of

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY the eve of departure of the American po French packet of the 15th., and Roy 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 com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freight and charters, and all other information necessary to a correc judgment on Brazilian trade.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. sack numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. inbscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro. ruts for the United States:

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, April 24th, 1880.

THE opening of the General Assembly on the 15th inst. took place quietly and without formality. In the Senate the explanations of the outgoing and incoming prime ministers were made, which were followed by some general discussion on the policy of the government. Up to the present time the attention of the Senate has been largely occupied with private legislation. Nothing beyond a limited discussion on general leg-islation has been done. The new ministry shows a disposition to be perfectly frank and straight-forward in its measures, and will without doubt carry the best sentiment of the country with it. In the Chamber of Deputies there was no session until the 22nd because of the lack of a quorum. On the assembling of the deputies the usual explanations of the ministerial change followed a'ter which a vigorous attack on the outgoing ministry was made by Deputy Leoncio de Carvalho. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco asked that a date for the final termination of slavery should be named. Deputy Martinho Campos asked and obtained a vote of confidence for the new ministry.

THE occasion of a visit to the postoffice of this city on the 14th inst., by the minister of agriculture, led the Guzeta to some com-ments on the present state of the postal service in Brazil which are worthy of that minister's serious attention. Our colleague calls attention to the facts that postal cards which are now used all over the world, have not yet been adopted in Brazil; that the generally-desired reduction in postage has not yet been effected; and that the city is in of a street letter-box system which elsewhere has been found so advantageous. All these suggestions will commend them selves to the minister of agriculture at first We may add also that there is urgent necessity for such reforms in the service as will insure the speedy and safe transmission of the mails all through the empire, and that every postal official should be impressed with the idea that the public requires a prompt attention to business at all times. And we would add further that the business community of this city requires an improve-ment in the means of delivering the mails The delays always and necessarily attendant upon the distribution of a large mail, sup plemented by the limited ability of the office to attend promptly to the calls of boxholders, renders some kind of a change very necessary. As it is impracticable to increase the clerical force of the office, the As it is impracticable to best and only improvement is in the box delivery. Were the office furnished with lock boxes, similar to the New York office where the Yale lock system\* is used to such a great advantage, there would be an incalculable saving of time and trouble on the part of business men, and a corresponding increase in the effectiveness of the office itself. It is to be hoped that the minister will take these suggestions into an early consideration.

• The Yale lock system gives a lock and key to every box-holder which is unlike every other lock and key in use, and is therefore perfectly safe. Models, etc., have been in possession of the postoffice officials for several months, where its advantages have been explained and are thoroughly understood.

Our eminently considerate contemporary has performed the invaluable service, in his last issue, of informing the public that he last issue, of informing the public that has received a list of the "defaulting states" of the world, beginning with Alabama and ending with Virginia. Of course he does not wish to be understood that American not wish to be understood that American states are the only defaulters in the list; effectively, and her government, either the indifferently-informed reader who draws that inference will have only himself to blame. All that our neighbor wishes to

the head and tail of this black list of "semi-civilized states;" the others can be sand-wiched between them to suit the taste. In the same connection, we are informed that Brazil is not a defaulting state. Now some innocent persons are likely to fall into the error that the two states above mentioned are compared with Brazil, and to the great disparagement of the former. This is the purpose of our contemporary; he never would commit so gross an error. He simply wishes to inform his Brazilian readers that the list begins with Alabama and ends with Virginia-and that Brazil does not figure in Were he to draw a comparison, it would be between the two American states on the one side, and the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, or of Ireland and Newfoundland on the other. And as to Brazil, he would of course honor her imperial sovereignty, while noting her eloquent absence from the list, by comparing her credit with that of United States, and not with that of the petty state of Virginia. Speaking of the latter, it is interesting to note just here that she has not yet committed the sin of repudiation, and that a bill scaling her debt from thirty-three millions to twenty millions was vetoed by the governor of that state March 5 on the ground that she was pledged by repeated legislative acts to pay the whole. And as to the United States, whose credit some badly-informed persons might think to be hidden away somewhere between that "A" and "V," her bonds ranged one month ago from 1037/8 to 1261/2-where in all reasonable probability they still remain.
Besides that, according to a telegram in the London Times, weekly edition, of the 19th ult., "the United States' revenues so largely exceed the expenditure that the treasury cancels \$2,000,000 of the government deb weekly. That means nearly two hundred dollars a minute. But of course our colleague did not refer to this; he simply called attention to the alphabetical peculiarities of the list—it begins with "A" and ends with "V."

state is that Alabama and Virginia are at

THE FAMINE IN BRAZIL.

THE FAMINE IN BRAZIL.

Scribner & Company of No. 743 Broadway announce that they are ready to receive and forward any contributions which may be sent to them for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Brazil. They say that they have written to the Brazilian minister and to Secretary Events for information, and that Mr. Herbert H. Smith is so well wouched for that there can be no doubt of the accuracy of his statements in relation to the existing famine. They express the hope that large subscriptions will be made for the relief of the thousands starving on this continent.—N. V. Evening Part, March 5.

It is to be regretted that the generous efforts of Messrs. Scribner & Co. were not employed in behalf of the starving people of the northern provinces some eighteen months ago, at a time when the drouth and famine and pestilence were approaching their climax. A full account of the second appeared in the New York Evening Pos. of September 25, 1878, and was followed time to time by references to the from miserable state of those provinces. The same journal of January 31, 1879, reported the terrible mortality in Ceará the previous month, from small-pox and famine, and the Herald of February 14th gave Mr. Herbert H. Smith's graphic account of his visit to that province and the unparalled state of misery and destitution in which he found its wretched people. The impending dangers of a famine in Ireland, the result more of political and social conditions than of climatic causes, is sufficient to rouse the generous sympathies of the whole country Besides that, Ireland is a part of the richest and most powerful nation of the world, and is in near contact with others whose proximity and generous impulses would enable them to meet all urgent distress with prompt relief. With these unfortunate Brazilian provinces, however, the case was very dif-ferent. Their great distance from the civilized nations of the north, their location outside of the regular lines of communication with Brazil, the imperfect communication between them and other parts of the empire, the scanty knowledge of them which the northern nations possessed,—all these con-ditions tended to isolate them from the rest of the world, and to shut them out from that ever-ready assistance which all real distress calls forth. Brazil was in no condition to meet their wants promptly and

to meet the emergency. The result has been that a half million of lives have been lost through famine and disease, before the world became aware that anything unusual had haapened. Now when the awakening had haapened. Now when the awarenesseems to have come, the most pressing needs for help have passed and the people are returning to their homes with the promise of a good season and harvest before them. There is still want and suffering, and need of well-administered charityconditions which must necessarily continue until after the coming season's crops are gathered. It would be unwise, however to continue any relief measures which would encourage able-bodied men to remain in idleness and thus prevent a return to those productive industries which the rainy season now invites; therefore, the task before charitable people is one of unusual delicacy and difficulty. For these reasons and from the circumstance that there are now only isolated cases of starvation in thos provinces, there is no need of any extensive measures for relief on the part of Messrs Scribner & Co., and their efforts should be directed mainly to the supply of suitable seeds, agricultural implements, and supplies nccessary to support the people during the growing season. Although these poor people will never understand why this relief has been so long coming, they will be deeply grateful to this great publishing house for its charitable interest in their behalf.

DANIEL M. FOX, M. I. C. E.

After nearly a quarter of a century of con-tinuous service on the Santos and Jundiahy (São Paulo) Railway, Mr. Fox has resigned his position and will return to England on the Guadiana to-day. His friends in Sao Paulo, English, Americans, Brazilians, manifested their esteem and respect for his character, and appreciation of his manly qualities as a friend and neighbor, in many graceful and kindly acts which must have been gratifving to their recipient.

In the history of Brazilian railways Mr. Fox's long term of administration has been unusual; as creditable to the discernment of the board of directors which retained his ervices, as honorable to Mr. Fox in deserving its confidence.

Previous to coming to Brazil in 1856, Mr Fox, after serving his time in the office of Mr. James Brunlees, was acting engineer of the Lancashiré and Yorkshire Railway, where he was engaged on several heavy works and subsequently was for nearly two years on railway and reclamation work in the north of Ireland. During two years he was employed on railways in Spain—the Mediterranea line, the North line, and the Malaga and Cordova line. Returning to England, Mr. Fox was engaged in laying out and constructing a narrow gauge railway through very rough country in North Wales.

In 1856 he was commissioned by Mr. Brunlees to examine and report upon the plans and designs of the projected railway from Santos to Jundiality, of which the Vis conde de Mana and others were the concessionnaires. Arriving in Rio de Janeiro in April he found that the concession for the railway lacked formal ratification, and it was not until August that he was enabled to go to Santos with the Visconde's engineer to begin his work. Once on the ground he found that no studies or plans had yet been made of the Serra do Cubatão, the key of the whole position, and that from the Alto da Serra to São Paulo the studies were of a superficial character. Mr. Fox at once se about the serious work of prospecting in an unkown region, covered with a dense forest and after months of unremitting labor de termined on the route which was eventually followed. The height to be overcome was about 2,500 feet, not a range of mountains which might be tunnelled, but the truncated edge of the table land of São Paulo, no broken into projecting ridges and foot hills as at Paranaguá and Rio, but a sheer sea cliff. A locomotive road would have exhausted the limited capital guaranteed by the imperial government, and there was no hope that it would be increased. The only alter-native was a series of inclined planes worked by fixed engines. This decided, Mr. Fox verified and remade the plans from the Alto da Serra to Jundiahy, a distance of 20 leagues, and in November, 1857, he return-

ed to England.

Institute of Civil Engineers) he returned to Brazil to take charge of the works as princi-pal resident engineer. There were many difficulties of construction encountered, and repeated damage to the road by rains and floods, all of which were overcome in detail and the finished railway was definitely accepted by the government in February, 1867, when after a few months holiday Mr. Fox was appointed resident engineer July, and in the following year superintendent and engineer-in-chief.

In the organization of the staff of the railway, in perfecting the line and works, and inaugurating the business, Mr. Fox exhibited great tact and administrative ability and he may be justly credited with a fair share of the prosperity which the Sao Paulo railway has achieved.

While Mr. Fox was detained in Rio in 1856 he ran a series of levels up the serra to Petropolis for the railway then projected by Visconde de Mauá and during the construction of the São Paulo railway he had made the surveys of the extension of the line to Campinas and S. João do Rio Claro of a line from São Paulo to Jacarahy; of the Rio Parahyba with a view to its navigation from Jacarehy to Cachoeira, besides carrying out various public works for the province and making the preliminary plans of the water and drainage works of the city of São Paulo.

Mr. Fox's name will always be associated with the railway system of the province, of which his road is the trunk and base; his work contributed to its success, and the board of directors does well in availing itself of his valuable experience by retaining his services as consulting engineer in London.

THERE ARE coal mines in Germany in which the phenomenon of ebb and flow has been

THE TOBACCO crop of the United States in 1879 was about eight million pounds less than that of 1878.

An American exchange says that about \$10, 000 of eastern capital have been invested in mining circles during the present season, shows where the capital goes.

Those Canadians who believe in protection are demanding an additional tax on agricultural prod-ucts, including 2½ cents per bushel on corn, and \$2 per barrel on pork.

THE total export of ice from Boston during 1878 was 53,180 tons. Of this total 2,500 tons were sent to Rio de Janeiro. The cut in Maine during the past winter is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

THERE are twenty-five thousand flour mills in the THERE are twenty-five thousand flour mills in the United States, nearly half of which are nontliwest of the Ohio river. If worked to their fullest capacity, the mills of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesotta would consume 217,000,000 barsles of wheat a day, and could make 43,000,000 barrels of flour a pear. The actual amount produced in 1879 in Minnesota was 6,000,000 barrels, and the aggregate amount produced in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin was 15,000,000 barrels—about one-half their running canacity.

LOCAL NOTES

—Three European steamers of the 14th inst. brought 471 immigrants.

-The petition of the Western and Bra —The petition of the vestern aim braunal ceraph company to have the rates on the land line raised has been deferred by the minister of agriculture on the ground that it would be inimical to the revenues of the state and to the interests of commerce. The minister also declines to concerd any pecuniary assistance to the company as an offset to this competition.

—We are informed that our good friends the "Rio Thespians" intend favoring the English-speaking people with another of their entertaining performances. Of course, the attendance will be all that can gest that this coming representation be a little less diluted with the Euterpean?

-Can we not prevail upon the energetic proprie —Can we not preval upon the elegent propries to of the concession for local telephonic service to inaugurate his useful work by establishing a line between the city proper and Tijuca? It would doubtless pay, and at the same time be a practical demonstration of the utility of the system. The personnel would be inexpensive, and the convenience of such an office incalculable.

—The number of deaths from yellow fever in this city from the 1st to the 15th inst. inclusive was 148, and at the Jurujuba hospital 15; total 163. Total from January 1st to April 15th, inclusive 1,268

The government announces that all reports rel ative to a supposed purpose on the part of the min ister of finance to raise funds either by an emission ister of mance to ruse finite actual by an emission of paper money, or by the placing of a national or foreign loan, are wholly without foundation. The minister of finance authorizes the announcement that the government has resources sufficient for the demands of the present fiscal year.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Mauá & Co. on the 21st inst. it was resolved to place full, unlimited powers in the hands of the board of administration. The representative of the government was the only

—The Italian steamer Pampa which arrived on the 19th inst., brought out 688 immigrants.

"The lessee of the "União e Industria" turnpike informs the minister of agriculture that he began running coaches on the 17th.

—According to "Proudhomme" the president of the municipal council of this city has won notoriety by writing on paper which cost eighty milreis a

-A manifestation was made to ex-Ministe Leoncio de Carvalho on the evening in commemoration of his decree of April 19, granting free instruction in the superior courses of the empire.

The commission appointed to investigate the Sollmöss fasco has decided that the machinery and chief engineer are to blame for all the capricious actions of that now famous ironelad. Of course the mmander, Captain Faria, is cleared from all

commander, Captain Faria, is cleared rish mereponsibility.

—We have received a well-executed railway map of the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas, for which we are under many obligations.

—The imperial choice for the Parahyba senator-ship has fallen upon Dr. João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos. Like his great American prototype, Ben. Butler, Dr. Souza Carvalho proposes to try again

-Six houses in Rua de Pedro II, Engenho —Six houses in Ran de Pedro II, Engenno Novo, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th. The losses were considerable, but were generally covered by insurance. The fire originated by the bursting of a can of kerosene in a grocery store. The grocer and his clerk were at once arrested, and will remain in juil until it is decided whether the fire was accidental or not.

whether the fire was accidental or not.

—Some one writes to the Gateta de Noticias that the work of covering the Pedergulho reservoir has been suspended since the 1st of the month. The reason, he says, is that Inspector Jardina has contracted with the Santa Craz factory for the remainder of the tiles needed, and that the works are now waiting for tiles. We have n't yet heard of any fines for the delay, but, of course, the shoe is now on the other foot.

-We regret to see that our contemporary of the "moral horizon" has reverted to his old practice of inserting scandalous advertisements. It is undoubtedly a proof of a high moral plane when the leading journal of Brazil turns its columns and office into a means of communication between rakes once mid a means of communication section in and prostitutes, and then preaches us sermons on public morality. There is no Good Friday to dodge behind now, so we trust that our colleague will rise to explain.

-A soldier of the 7th infantry battalion employed —A soldier of the fat many — Asoldier of the 3rd inst. in beating a poor woman in the public street. The scene of this shameful affair was directly in front of a police shameful affair was directly in front of a police station, and the policemen were passive witnesses of it. The brute continued beating the woman until he was stopped by an officer of his own bat-talion. Such scenes as these—and they are not rare—are blots upon the daily history of this coun-try which will never be covered up by the founda-tion of normal schools, nor by the passage of rhe-torical legislative acts. The only remedy for these wanton outrages is the summary punishment of the offender.

wanton outrages is the summary punishment of the offender.

—At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company, held in New York on the 3rd of March, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing term: George Cecli, president; Albert L. Willias, treasure; W. T. Williams, secretary.

—According to the report of the president of the board of health, the number of yellow fever patients received at the Jurujuba hospital in the first quarter of the present year was 552, and the number of deaths 134, nearly 25 per cent. In the first fifteen days of April the admissions to the hospital were year and the deaths 15. This total added, to the totals previously given of the yellow fever mortality of this city; gives a grand total of 1,105 during the first quarter of 1830. The mortality report of Nichteroy is still lacking.

—In our report of the deaths from yellow fever in this city during the months of January, February and March, we gave the total as 971. This total was obtained from an actual count of the deaths each day as reported in the Gonal do Commercio. In a report just published the Bario de Lavradio, president of the board of health, gives the total as 931, a difference of 50. If the reports of the Misericocida hospital authorities are trustworthy, then our total is the one nearest correct, as we have taken the trouble to count every day's list, and to accept no published totals without verification. It is needless to add that we have found these published totals wrong in many instances, and, accepting the Bario de Lavradio's own statemen; it is probable that none de Lavradio's own statement, it is probable that none of them are reliable.

de Lavrado's own statement, it is probable that none of them are reliable.

—By an imperial letter of the 19th inst, the decoration of the Order of the Rose was conferred upon Daniel Mackinson Fox, M. Inst. C. E., the retiring engineer of the São Paulo railway.

—The Corrio Paulitatus rates a curious event which took place on the express train from this city to São Paulo on the 18th inst. During the journey a large black butterfly entered a first-class car and hovered about in such a way as to excite the apprehensions of a lady who was on her way to see a sister who was gravely ill. It is a common supersition that the black butterfly forebodes death. A gentleman in the car sought to quiet the fears of sition that the black butterfly forebodes death. A gentleman in the car sought to quiet the fears of the lady and laughed at such presentiments. He then attempted to drive the unwelcome visitor out of the car, but the butterfly and conce began hovering about him in a most persistent manner. Shortly after lee began feeling ill and in a brief time was a corpse. The man really died of heart disease, hastened probably by his exertions to catch the butterfly, but it will be difficult to make many people believe otherwise than that the poor insect possessed some malign influence which brought death upon him.

### THE RIO NEWS.

— It is reported that Dr. Liais, director of the imperial astronomical observatory, has resigned. There seems to be some error in his meridian of popularity, not one of his sixty-one methods of computation being sufficient to save him.

—By decree 7,691, of the 19th inst., a privilege of five years was conceded to João Lourenço de Seitass for the manufacture of butter by means of an improvement the details of which are not yet published. May be he has improved on the cow.

—It is reported that Sr. João Baptista Vianna Drummond has resigned his position as a director and president of the Villa Isabel tramway company. Sr. Drummond was one of the prominent backers of the viatem sax during its conception and early enforcement.

— The manner of saying it makes all the difference in the world. The *Crusciro* says that Carlos Antonio Salerma was "alcoholized" on the evening of the 22nd, and was knocked down and bruised by a street car. We saw that man eurselves—and he was "drunk."

of the 22nd, and was knocked down and bruised by a street car. We saw that man eurselves—and he was "drunk."

—The afternoon of the 20th inst. was the occasion of a significant scene on the Rua do Ouvidor. As two editors of the Gaseta de Noticias were passing down the street they were attacked by the secretary of the city council, Sr. Pinto Peixoto. One of the Gaseta editors, Sr. José do Patrocinio, received a severe beating, and another a slight wound in the face. The cause was some strictures upon the president of the city council, of which Patrocinio was the author. Peixoto was strongly supported by a gang of roughs, and afterwards paraded the street with a great display of knives and defiance. An appeal to the police authorities for protection on the part of the Gaseta people was fruitless at the time. This is not an unusual phase of defense on the part of men whose acts will not hear investigation, and is simply one more proof of their guilt. The Gaseta has our hearty congratulations, for the game seems to be at bay. The minister of justice has ordered an investigation.

—The manager of the Pernambuco gas company. Chas. A. Craven, Esq., writes to the Forusal do Recife on the 7th inst., complaining of certain interpretations of the new tariff from which he had suffered loss. The company had received some pieces of ordinary clay, erroneously called retorts, to substitute some danaged ones in the gas factory. According to custom, he submitted these articles for dispatch as free of duly, but the inspector and a commission came to the conclusion that these pieces of ordinary clay, erroneously called retorts, to substitute some danaged ones in the gas factory. According to custom, he submitted these articles for dispatch as free of duly, but the inspector and a commission came to the conclusion that these pieces of ordinary clay, erroneously called retorts, to substitute some danaged ones in the gas factory. According to custom, he submitted these articles for lay should pay a duty of 180 res, plus 50 fg. as ret

inst. Their invoice value, at 22d. per milreis, amounted to a little over 1,0005, but in the custom house announcement their value was fixed at 32,504500. It would be unjust, perhaps, to say that the Pernambuco inspector doesn't know clay from copper, but this example of his style of classifying articles would certainly leave one in some doubt about it. However, this is only one in the many cases of injustice which the commerce of this country is suffering from customs laws and officials. It is simply another version of the old fable about killing the hen that hid the golden eggs.

—The Gaesta de Nolcitar wisely calls the attention of the minister of justice to the urgent necessity of separating as far as possible the functions of police and magistrate. As an illustration of the grave inconveniences to the public arising from these united and almost unbianted functions resting with the chief and higher officials of police, or considered the control of police during the first days of January in the following words: "The attitude which the exchief of police assumed during the first days of January in the following words: "The attitude which the exchief police assumed during the first days of January in the following words: "The attitude which the exchief of police adminents of humanity, because he was an accomplice if not the author of the crimes practiced on the 1st of January, occasioned the setting aside of the good of the public service in an honest and upright government." The Gaesta might lash have called attention to that police delegade who had a tramway fiscal arrested and imprisoned because he insisted, not knowing him, on his showing a composition of the public service in an honest and tramway fiscal arrested and imprisoned because he insisted, not knowing him, on his showing a composition of the continuous proposition of the continuous continuous proposition of the public service in an honest and tramway fiscal arrested and imprisoned because he insisted, not knowing him, on his showing a composition

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of March, 1880, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Lat. 25° 35 58" S.

Long. 46° 36' 46" W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer: 2,393 ft. above mean sea level,

Do of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft do do.

Mean pressure at 9 am n-9,679 inches at 9 pm. n-9,659 inches. Mean temp, of air at 9 am, n-9,679 inches at 9 pm. n-9,659 inches. Mean temp, of air at 9 am, n-9,0°; at 9 pm. 68.2° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 19,0° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 19,0° Fahr. Mean temp. of dew point air 9 am, 66.4° at 9 pm. 65,8° F. Highest reading of man. of thermoenter in shade (61s), 19,0° Lowest reading of dims of thermoenter in shade (64s), 48,8° F.

Mean classic force of vapor stsp.n.m., 655 in; at 9 p.m., 659 in. Total traifful for the month, 6.26 inches.

Maximum Bild Frain in one day (8th), 1,53 inches.

Rain fell on 18 ds.

Thunder and lighthaing observed on 11 days.

Thunder heard, lighthaing not seen, on 9 days.

Lighthaing seen, hunder on heard, on 18 days.

Fog on, the mornings of 5 days.

Dew on the mornings of 15 and on the evenings of 14 days.

Rainbows observed on the 2 extent of 5 dbt.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

A.M.I.C.R., PR.G.S. & F.M.S.

A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

#### COMMERCIAL

Value of £ 1 sterling "15000

EXCHANGE.

April 13—Bank rates remain: unchanged from last report, at rard, on London and 4331 s. per Irane on Paris. Supply not proved to the sterling of the s

of sovereigns at 11\$500 to 11\$600, cash.

April L.—Light transactions, the majority of the banks being dissinctined to draw. The New London and Branifam Hank opened rates on London at 105/d., afterwards falling to 105/d.

The Banco Commercial effected some transactions at 105/d. on London, and 459 n. on Paris. Mercantile meteon Paris 525 to 453 n. Severeigns 11\$75,00, cash.

April L.—Little doing. All the banks except one withdrew from the market early in the day. After two o'clock the Banco do Brazil announced the following rates, all a 50 dry. or Hankmarg. Mercantile paper on London 271 to n. Paris, and \$5 rm. or Hankmarg. Mercantile paper on London 2015, 2014 and 2014. Six per cents, 104/8 n. or 105/8 n. or 105/8

April p.—Man or 1879 at 1 eop per cent. Sovereigns 118500 and 118500, cebb.

April p.—Mandet opened weak and unsteady. All the lands recited at middley except the Hamo do Brail which continued to draw on London angeldy except the Hamo of brail which continued to draw on London angeld 45. Sie per cents 1, 2005, new loan, 1879, at eog and 103/g per cent. Albout 20,000 sovereigns sold at 1873, 1870c and 1875c.

April p.—The only bank in the market to-day was the Banco do Brail which adopted the following rates, 90 days sight: 20d. Can London, 450 rs. on Paris, and 580 rs. on Hamburgher Canada 1870c.

There were some transactions in measurile paper as too and 159/3d. There was a further increase in the price of the new years of the contraction of the price of the contraction of the price of the contraction of the price of the pri

of May.

Afril 20.—The Banco do Brazil maintained yestershy's rates, though not accepting all the demands made for exchange. The other banks did not outer the market, mecratic paper as and 193/d. on London, large same being taken at the later. New gold tom of 1879, sold at 104, 104/5 and 205; 148 per cents at 1,0235. Sowertigms 19700 and 1978/201 cells 1/3/rd 21.—The rate of 20d. on London was object generally by all the banks. Bank rates on Paris 45 of 10; on Hamburg 588 to 386 ns. Light transactions. Mercantile paper, 20 yrd to 25/d. on London, and 472 to 472 rs. on Paris. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,030\$.

-The Treasury began issuing bonds for the new 4½ per cent. loan of 1879 on the 14th inst.

—The Banco do Brazil and Banco Rural announced on the 15th that they should elevate the price of six per cent. apolices on the following day, from 1,025% to 1,030%.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, April 23td, 1880. Cuffer—Although the advices from consuming countries have continued very unfavorable, the decine in exchange have continued very unfavorable, the decine in exchange has promoted some business and sales to a fair extent have been effected during the period since our report of the 14th the On the 15th instant delens advanced their prices 15p rick was established.

The total sales since the 15th instant amount to 79,950 bags, 2500 bags for the 15th instant amount to 79,950 bags, 2500 bags for 15th instant amount to 79,950 bags, 2500 bags for 15th instant amount to 79,950 bags, 2500 bags for 15th instant amount to 79,950 bags, 2500 ba

We quote to dept result in the state of the

superiors.

Flour.—The arrivals since the 14th instant consist of 8,910 parrels, viz:

sarreis, viz :

2,710 barrels Trieste

6,200 , American

8,910 barrels

Sales since the same date not to 10,175 barrels, viz 17,500 barrels American

2,675 bags River Plate and Chili

nts to 42,710 barrels, viz:

0,175 barrels.

2,170 barrels Trieste
3,000 , Gallego
2,300 , Haxall
\$,000 , Dunlop
700 , McCance
1,000 , St. Louis
18,000 bags River Plate

22\$500—23\$000 23\$000—24\$000 23\$000—24\$000 22\$000—23\$000 22\$500—23\$500 22\$500—21\$000 16\$000—21\$000 Trieste Gallego Haxall Dunlop McCance Baltimore St. Louis River Plat

42,710 barrels

Coals. -The arrivals since the 14th ins

15 tons per Marie Kjer from Hamburg 1,464 ,, ,, Webbet ,, Cardiff 984 ,, ,, Elsinore ,, do 378 ,, ,, Jon Sjoden ,, Sunderland 2,841

trive, 200,200 feet per Goraje Pluke from Branswick, sold at 2000.

The market is steady at 200000—318000 per dozen.

The market is steady at 200000—318000 per dozen.

While Plue.—The narivals have been only 5,009 feet per Pallyrien from New York.

Kervare.—Owing to a limited supply the market has become timer and we quote to day \$6000—\$7500 per case for Decord's brillions in first hands.

At retail \$1000.0000 per control of the period of the per

At retail 8\$000 per case is paid.

Lard.—The arrivals have been

2,250 kegs 100 pails 30 cases 2,380 packages. We quote :

We quote:

310—320 rs. per lb, for George
305—315 ... n. n. Jenkins
300—315 ... n. n. Wilcox.

Turfentine.—Remains in demand at 560 to 600 rs. per cas
Receipts soo cases per Valsprine from New York.

Retint.—Is unchanged at \$\$500 to \$\$500 per forrel.

No arrivals.

-The number of dry and salted hides exported from rovince of Rio Grande do Sul in 1879 was as follows:

To Europe To United States Dry hides...... 99,909 Salted hides...... 452,880 289,805 113,776 552,789 403,58t -U. S. Consular report.

—Late advices from Montevideo state that during the last half of March 8 vessels sailed for Havana with 3,2,200 quittals Offerded beef, and 2 ro Brahal with 4,5,000 quittals. On the sit inst. there were 56 vessels receiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil in River Plate ports. Their cargoes will annount to 75,100 quittals,
—Up to the close of the pth inst. the total number of cuttle received this season at the Pelotas slaughter houses was 172,723

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 13.

London—Sw bk Excellior; 414 tons; Bjorkgren; 24 ds; cement to João José dos Reis & Co.

Fernandina—Nor bg Oma; 200 tons; Laugseth; 72 ds; pine to order.

British steamer Internacional, of the Western and Brazilian submarine telegraph service. APRIL 19

PAPIL 15.

BALTMORIN—Am lk Grey Engley 442 tons; Lucas; 37 ds; flour and tobacco to Philips Bros. & Co.

APRIL 17.

NALENÇA—Sp bga Villatar; 193 tons: Vilit; 42 ds; wine and sandres; entered for provisions; bound for Disenso Ayres.

SALTO—Art bg (Villatar); 193 tons; Sampaio; 22 ds; jerised beet to Job Mari Villa & Chilins.

ALTALL 18.
ALTHOMSE—Am bl. Gamnild, 567 tons; Shaw; 46 ds; general cargo to Phippa Brea. 8. Co.
HAMBURG—Dan bgn Marie Kiler; 463 tons; Christiansen; 63 dc; géneral cargo to Hartwig Willumsen 8. Co.
CARDIPS—Br sh Webfort, 3,23 tons; Patrick; 37 ds; coal to
D. Pedrol IR. 8.

D. Peuro H KR.

NEW YORK—Nor bk Valkyrien; 251 tons; Olsen; 49 ds; general cargo to Menteiro Hime & Co.

APRIL 19.

CARDIFF—Am bk Elsinore; 683 tons; Losberg; 54 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR.

CAPITAL

5,000,000\$ 12,000,000 12,000,000 6,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000

4,000,000\$
2,000,000
700,000
1,200,000
5,40,000
800,000
1,200,000
2,000,000
2,000,000
1,200,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000

> 180,000 1,800

1,000,000\$
600,000
200,000
640,000
500,000
1,000,000

8,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 500,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000

500,000 200,000 300,000

£ 750,000

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

37,000,000\$\\$165,000\$\ All 200\$\\$8,000,000\$\\$165,000\$\ All 200\$\\$12,000,000\$\\$1,000,000\$\\$5,000\$\\$6,000,000\$\\$1,000,000\$\\$1,000,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$1,000\$\\$

5,000 30,000 37,500 14,380 75,000 All 20,000 All 12,000 All 10,000 All 3,300 All 75,000 40,000 4,000 All

16,500 All All All All 3,000 All All 7,000

1,800 All
20,000 All
1,000 912
3,200 3,100
24,500 All
50,000 42,500
All
2,500 All
2,50

2,500 1,000 3,000

3,000 3,000 50,000 5,000 2,000 6,000 12,500 6,000 4,000 6,000 4,000 10,000 40,000 8,000

37,500 36,000 £ 20 7,500 All £ 10

600 15,000 All All All 5,461 7,500 All All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400 40,000

VALUE

All All All All All All All All

All 100\$ All All All 100\$ All 

All

All 160\$ 110 All All All 100\$

> All =

200 All

200\$ 200 100 All All 100\$

All 160\$ 100 All 145\$ All 100\$ All 150\$ All 150\$ All 70\$ All 150\$ All 70\$ All 70\$ All 70\$

All 200\$
All 200
3,168 200
All 200
42,500 £ 20
200

BANKS

Banco do Brazil.

Rural e Hypothecario
Commercial do Rlo de Janeiro
English (timited)
Industrial e Mercantil
Mercantil de Santos.
Banco Predical.
New London and Brazilian.
Banco de Commercio.

RAILWAYS
Petropolis:

S, Paulo e Rio de Janeir
União Valenciana
TRAMWAYS
S, Christovão.
Botanical Garden
S, Paulo
Pernambuco
Pernambuco
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre.
Villa Izabel.
Montevideo
Nictheroy.
Beuxellas
Carris urbanos.
Toll. ROADS

Bruxellai
Carris urbanos.
Magó Saroll. ROADS
Magó Saroll. ROADS
Magó Saroll. ROADS
PARTICIPAD COMPANIES
BRAILIFIA de Navegação.
Espirito Santo e Campos
União Nictheroyense.
Ferry
Paulista via Espirito Santo
Flux. do Espirito Santo
Flux. do Espirito Santo
Flux. do Espirito
Flux. do

Filot. do Esperios Sano INSURANCE Fidelidade Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confiança Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense. MARKETS Gloria.

Popular Fluminense. MARKETS

Harmonia.

Mercado Nichteroyense.

GAS COMPANIES

Rio de Justerio.

MISCELLARGOUS

Sorocabana . Leopoldina . Nicther

APRIL 20.

TRIESTE—Nor bgn Nordstjernen; 133 tons; Buhhold; 70 ds: flour and steel to order.

Parket 250 tons; McDonald; 50

nour and steel to order.

Brusswick—Be bit George Prabby 550 tons; McDenald; 56 des pine to J. Lazary J.

Suspan. Association of the State of the St

ARACAJU—Port slp *Protecção*; 156 tous; Amaro; 9 ds; provisions to J. J. dos Reis & Co.

APRIL 21.

TREESTE via Pernambuco—Gr bgn Anna; 223 tons; Vahle; 57 ds (12 ds from Pernambuco); flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. CARDIFF—Br shp City of Ottawa; 884 tons; Griffin; 75 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II R.R. SALT ISLAND-Sw bgn Sif; 186 tons; Engelsen; 33 ds; salt to

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 13.

TURES SLAND—Pr bgn Ranger; 138 tons; Le Grand; ballast.

MARANHRO—Port bk Clotidle; 311 tons; Pacheco; general
cargo.

SAPALL 1.

New ORLEANS—Bit M. Enterior Chieft, 100 U.S. Youngs coffee.
BOLL REVISE—See the Gratesham, 275 tools: Pallenius, ballant.
Grunn—Bit M. Chaptering, 275 tools: Pallenius, 100 APRIL 14.

\*\*Arabasan tra Antineina — Gr bk Valer Gerbard; 38s tons Kewes; ballist.

\*\*MACHG—Am bk Bruursiokt; 306 tons; Half; ballist.

\*\*APRIL 20.

\*\*PRISACOLA—Sw bk Concordin; 427 tons; Andersen: ballast.

\*\*Monta—Br bk; Tarmanian; 1,137 tons; Safie; ballist.

— Br bk Margarit; 505 tons; Yull; ballist.

— Br bk Margarit; 505 tons; Tunis; ballist.

Corn! Venni—Br bk Haritz; 506 tons; Tunis; ballist.

Corn! Venni—Br bk Haritz; 506 tons; Tunis; ballist. APRIL 21.

BALTHORR—Am bgn H. C. Sibley, 553 tons; Parker, coffee. New Orleans—Fr bk Leopold et Marie, 495 tons; Lescalle; coffee.

BARBADORS—Br tru Harriet Upham; 351 tons; Kebby; ball't. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bg Silver Cloud; 155 tons; Ward; coffee.

coffee.

BURNOS AVZES—Sp bg Fortuna; 187 tons; Moragas; genericango.

——Sp bgn Vilasar; 175 tons; Vilá; wine in transit.

SANTOS—Br bg Peerless; 237 tons; Jackson; ballast.

—During the month of March 54 vessels entered at the Rio Grande loar and 59 departed. Of the entires, 28 were Brazilian, 7 lbritish, 6 Portuguesa, 6 German, 2 such French, Norwegian and Spanish, and cuch Argentine, Durch and Swedish. Of the cleamaces, 22 were Brazilian, 9 british, 6 German, 4 Arwengian, 3 banish, 9 fortuguesa, and 1 cach American, Argentine, Sysanish and Swedish. Twenty-four entiries and 30 celeamaces were from and to domestic ports.

—At the beginning of the present month there were 57 vessels anchored in the port of Rio Grande do Sal, et which 22 were Brazilian. There were no American, and 13 littlish vessels, and follows: In Hagde Bruing, blue. Glanters, bg. Ref-rowed, lyans. Anny, Sarah. Gilson, Glanner, Nather Verst, Rett of Bell (1), chack, Glym. Highe Britis, Rumment(1), Genur, Claren, C

RESERVE FUND QUOTA-TION

34,783\$400 | 170\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$0000 | 15\$0000 | 15\$0000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$000 | 15\$0

200 600 70'0 Nom. 100.0

Nom. 190:5000

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Jan. 1880

96,467\$753 195\$000 300,000 000 Nom. Nom. 717 960 100 000 21,321,78:4d 100\$000 106 000

70,000\$000 — 900 000

96,544\$53

AM'T FAID

"The Rio Branco, a steel plated paddle steamer, was successfully launched at Kingston yard, Port Giasgow, on Wednesdoy. Her dimensions are:—Length, 225 feet; breadth, 37 feet inches; depth olded, 5 feet; height between main and upper dock beam, 7 feet 3 inches. This vessel is the excend the Rio Aga being the first ordered by Mr., 100 & Lorentop od Conceição for the National Bradisian Imperial Mail Steam Norigalom. Company from Menrs. Henry Murray & Co. The will proceed to Giasgow to have her onglant filted by Mr. D. Rovan. These will be not the company vigilators, only the surface condensing principle, and will have provided to Granton and Gonders and will have provided to Granton Gonderson grinciple, and will have provided to the control of Commerce, March 15.

—The Spanish by Willears, which entered for supplies on the 11th, was reported by the Jornal of having a tomage of 12 state page, mixed this to 183 toms. This is only one example in the many of the teyler of shipping repress given at this port. Who is responsible for them?

—The American packet Cife of Rio de Jameiro mrived at \*\*

—The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro arrived at Pará on the 20th inst.

—Until further notice the Mocuripe (Cearà) light will be a fixed one. This change is made necessary by some repairs to the machinery for revolving the light.

\_\_\_\_ FREIGHTS:

Sailing-Vessels:

Satum<sub>5</sub>...

Channel f. o... 35/ a 37/6
Lisbon t. o... 37/6 a 49/
Gibraltar t. o... 37/6 a 49/
North U. S... 20/ a 25/
South U. S... 25/ a 39/

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
), 14 ), 14 ), 14 ), 14 ), 15 ), 15	Hipparchus Br Bahia Gr Koln Gr Orénoque Fr Guadiana Br Iberia Br	London*29d Hamburg*29d Riv. Plate5d Riv. Plate3½d Southpt'n*24d Liverpool*22d Riv. Plate4d	A. Leuba & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Imperial Ger. Mail Co. Brandes Kramer & Co. Messageries Maritimes. E. W. May. Wilson, Sons & Co. Norten Megaw & Co. A. Leuba & Co.
, 17 , 18	Pascal Bl Rio Gr Biela Br	Santos24 h Riv. Plate*8d Liverpool* 28d	Norton Megaw & Co. Ed. Johnston & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Frorita & Tavolara

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
, 15 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 17	Orénooue Fr Koln Gr Iberia Br Kr, Fd'kWil'Gr V. Rio de J. Fr Bahia Gr Guadiana Br Leibnitz Br Pascal Bl Rio Gr	Bremen* Caldeira* New York * Santos Santos Santos Southumpton*	Sundries. Sundries. Coffee. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Coffee. Coffee.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APIRL 21, 1880

CONSIGNEE

AMERICAN
bk Edwin Reed.
sp Robert Dixon
bk A. Robinson.
bk Grey Eagle.
bk Gamaliel...
bk Elsinore.... To master.
Norton Megaw & C.
E. W. May.
Phipps Bros. & Co.
Phipps Bros & Co.
D. Pedro H RR. A. Wagner. To order. J. M. Frias & Filho Wilson Sons & Co. Alves & Martins Rio Gas Co. k A. Moss & Co.
John Moore & Co.
J. G. Hius.
D. Pedro II RR.
J. Lazaray Jr.
D. Pedro II RR. 

E. Cresta & Co.
A. Soares Dias & Co.
H. N. Drowfus. Jan. 1880 tm Steece & X.
GREMAN
tm G. Adelph.
bgn Pfil.
bgn Anna
NORWEGIAN
bk Abcona
bgn Simy.
bgn Skandinav.
bk Valkyrien.
bk Valkyrien.
corinstal.
lug Lola.
sweddsil 31t. Mar 59 Hamburg. Bendus, Kramer&C 50 july 30 Caulogua fil X roder: see Constitution of the State of the S Brandes, Kramer&C i To order Phipps Bros. & Co. Mar. 1880 July. 1879 Dec. 1878 June. 1878 | Square | S 189 Feb 18 B. Ayres. Vincenzi & Filhos

8 000 Jan. 1880 by Maria Luiza.

\$ 500 Jan. 1880 by Maria Luiza.

\$ 500 Jan. 1880 bk Excelsion.

bk Excelsion.

bk Son Sjodin.

bg N Sid. 10 000 Jan. 1880 7 000 Dec. 1878 7 000 July. 1879 9 sh Dec. 1877

толов\( \frac{1}{16}\) (10 000 \)

200,000 000 \( \frac{1}{16}\) (20 000 \)

300,000 000 \( \frac{1}{16}\) (20 000 \)

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130,000 000 \( \frac{3}{16}\) (20 000 \( \frac{1}{16}\) (20 \( \frac{1}{16}\) (2 JNVincenzi & Filho INVincenzi & Filho E. J. Albert & Co. J. Romagueira 50\$000 2 000 Jan. 1880 Nom. 3 000 Dec. 1876 20 000 6 000 June. 1876

lig Terechlandis, sho is 18 fl. Ayres. J. Romagueira. Verecircings. 16 Candida. 24, bec. 7 fl. Ayres. A. Wagner. M. Villi Mangoli. 27 fl. Ayres. M. M. Henca. 18 fl. Allenant. 18 fl. 28 fl. Villi Mangoli. 18 fl. 28 fl. Villi Mangoli. 18 fl. Nagoni June. 1877 Dec. 1878 Nom. 7\$400 Jan. 1880 80\$000 4 000 Jan. 1880 55 000 55 000 Nom. 2 000 Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880

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#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An association was formed in Pernambuco not long ago for the sale of fresh beef—the announced purpose being to furnish a good article at lower prices than asked in the market. The opening of the enterprise was announced for the 6th inst., and the sign adopted was a red flag. According to a correspondent of the \*Format do Rec/fe, the opening took place as announced, but the meats were of bad quality and the price was high—640 to 720 refs. per kilo. The people were therefore so indignant that they tried to tear down the red flags and break up the beneficent enterprise, which they would have the beneficent enterprise, which they would have done were it not for the interference of the market

authorities.

—We read in the Jornal do Recife that the Meirim plantation, Itambé, Pernambuco, belonging to Maj. Joaquim Monteiro Guedes Gondim, was the scene of a horrible tragedy on the 21st of March last. A slave woman was receiving a whipping under the orders of her master, and her little child of three years was cryin with fright. The woman's husband, also a slave, arrived on the scene during the wasterness and at once there himself at the massichuser and at once there himself at the masland, also a slave, arrived on the scene during the punishment and at once threw himself at the mas-ter's feet and asked mercy for his miserable com-panion. He was repelled with threats. In a fit of desperation he started to leave the place when the child caught him and begged protection. Made still more desperate by this, he drew a knife and killed the child. He afterwards surrendered himself to the melion.

—The Contituint of São Paulo, in its standing announcement of the caudidacy of Itarão Homem de Mello for the position of deputy made vacant by his entering the ministry, announces that there will be no official list, and that the government will interfere neither directly nor indirectly in the election. This will be welcopen news to all Brazilman who sincerely wish electoral reform, as it is proof positive that the present ministry is in earnest. Under such circumstance the ministry in ceneral, and Itarão Homem de Mello in particular, should receive the cordial support of the São Paulo electors. -The Constituinte of São Paulo, in its standing electors

—The Diario do Gram Pará is publishing Prin-cess Rattazzi's "Bird's-Eye View of Portugal."

-Pará has eight telephone lines, five of the American system, one of the French, and two of local make. Two more were soon to be laid at last

-In March the receipts of the São Paulo postal department amounted to 19,245\$720 and the expenses to 15,429\$137, leaving a balance of 3,816\$-583. These figures include the whole province.

—Law 32A of the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizes six more lotteries, all but one of which are for the benefit of parish churches.

—The S. Paulo assembly has authorized an ex-penditure of 40,000\$ in repairing the walls of the penitentiary in that city. The other mud wall fell

-The repeal of the city ordinance requiring the —The repeal of the city ordinance requiring the closing of binsiness places on Sandays and religious holidays, passed the São Paulo assembly on the 13th inst. The friends of the repeal celebrated that event in the evening with music, fireworks, etc.; and the despondent employees have been making fruitless petitions to the president not to sanction it.

petitions to the president not to sanction it.

—A young black woman, a slave of one Pedro José Montenegro, of Pitanga, Pernambuco, presented herself to the chief of police of Pernambuco on the 3rd lists and complained that her master had driven her from his house because she had become bilind with a cataract and could not work. She was driven out of her master's house and away from her children with blows on the 12th of March. She was sent to the hospital by the chief of police, and was declared free because of ahandonment by her master. by her master.

-The people of Rio Grande do Sul are still complaining of their mail service. Even registered letters often fail to reach their destination, especially when they contain money.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly closed its essions on the 17th inst.

-Lorena, São Paulo, doesn't believe in competi tion—that is, competition from outside. By a project introduced into the provincial assembly, the authorities propose to tax all non-resident bread and meat-sellers to the extent 100\$ per annum.

—The winter season continues good in the northern provinces, and the refugees are returning to their plantations. Public relief has been almost wholly suspended.

—A strange story of shipwreck is told by the captain of the Norwegian schooner Harold HaarJago, which arrived at Rio Grande do Sul on the 
pth inst. Eight days after leaving Hampton Roads 
[the Maritime Register reports the vessel as leav-The Martime Register reports the vessel as leaving Richmond Jan. 201, says the captain, he saw a small object at a distance, to which he directed his course. The object proved to be a man on a small flast, who was nearly unconscious. He was taken on board and cared for, and on recovering his strength some days after told his story. He said he was the master of an American brig, that as storm was encountered off Cape Hatteras during which the vessel became water-logged and sank, that all hands were lost except himself, and that his life was aveal by constructing a float from some boards and two barrels of powder. He was eighty-four hours award by constructing a float from some boards and two barrels of powder. He was eighty-four hours and two barrels of powder. He was eighty-four hours and two barrels of powder was refused that the Handt Handt Handt geer spoke several vessels and a Rogish high, found for Valpariso, consented to take him on board. The curious part of this story is that the swear of the shipweedeed bairs, the recognition of the story is that the swear of the shipweedeed bairs the recognition of the story is that the swear of the shipweedeed being the recognition. take him on board. The curious part of this story is that the names of the shipwrecked brig, the rescued master, the ports whence he hailed and whither he was bound, and of the English brig-none of them

are given.

—The election in Minas Geraes to ratify the promotion of Deputy Lima Duarte to the ministry will take place May 23.

-The commercial association of Porto Alegre —The commercial association of Porto Alegre petitioned the Emperor January 9th against the operation of the customs law which requires the payment of 1½ per cent. on the dispatch of fureign goods which have already paid import duties at an-other port of the empire, in so far as it affects the slipment of such goods from Rio Grande and Pe-lotas to Porto Alegre. Up to the 8th inst. no re-sponse had been received to their just representa-tion.

—The Cruz Allense, of Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, states that a letter registered at the postoffice in that place on the 22nd of October, 1879, reached Rio de Janeiro on the 11th of February, 1880—one hundred and twelve days on the way.

-The project authorizing three lottery drawings for the erection of a monument at Ypiranga to commemorate the declaration of Brazilian inde pendence became a law on the 6th inst. We would uggest the following inscription:

suggest the following interrition: To commemorate
THE DECLARATION OF BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE
which took place on this hallowed spot
September 7, 822,
and as a token of the

PROSPERITY AND SECURITY
accruing to them after a lapse of fifty-eight years,
this monument is erected by
THREE GRATEFUL AND PATRIOTIC LOTTERIES.

Anno Domini, 1880 " Independencia ou Morte. "

RAILROAD NOTES

AILROAD NOTES

—A social galgering of the employces of the Sao Paulo railway and their triends took place at the São Paulo rink on the evening of the 9th inst. for the purpose of manifesting their esteem for the superintendent of that line, D. M. Fox, Esq., who shortly returns to England. At the close of a brief musical entertainment, Messrs. Speers, Araujo and others, in behalf of the railway employees, presented Mr. Fox with a rich tea service and centre piece, valued at ∠160. The centre piece contains the following inscription: " Presented to Mr. D. M. Fox, civil engineer of the São Paulo railway, by the employees of that road, as a testimonial of their esteem and consideration, on the occasion of his departure from São Paulo, Brazil. April, 1880."

—The general government has directed that the

—The general government has directed that the railway material received at Pará for the "Benevides a Bemíca" road shall be admitted free of duty.

—The March receipts of the Barão de Arauama railroad were 10,429\$430. The passenger traffici amounted to 39 of the first class, and \$35 of the third.

—The project for the extension of the Paulista railway from S. João do Rio Claro to Araraquata, without prejudice to the rights of the Paulista company, was passed by the Sao Paulo protiad assembly and became a law on the 10th inst. The same concession provides for branches to Brotas, Dons Correhos and Jahú. No persons are named in the concession.

### AMERICAN TRADE AT SANTOS.

According to the annual report of U. S. Consul William T. Wright, the American trade at Santos is constantly increasing, and would increase with greater rapidity were there a line of American steamers touching at that port. There was not a single American steamship arrival there during the pear, while the entires of other nationalities were, Debith & German at 18 reports 2 Belvin and 3. 50 British, 60 German, 21 French, 5 Belgian Italian. Five American sailing vessels, of 1,681 tons, entered during the year.

The total value of the exports from Santos in 1879 was \$16,542,780, of which the United States took a value of \$2,771,000. Coffee constituted almost the entire export.

almost the entire export.

The imports from the United States, of which only the quantities can be given, were as follows: flour, 37,341 barrels; lard, 5,078 barrels; petroleum, 41,100 cases; turpentine, 540 cases; pine deals, 21,054 pieces; houseold objects and furniture, 124 cases; glassware, 5 cases; marbile, 2 cases; fire-bricks, conserves, 10 cases; house bailding materials, gasoline and gas-fluid, 350 cases; oil, 265 cuses; sine-trackers, 63 crases; bose bailding materials, gasoline and gas-fluid, 350 cases; oil, 265 cuses; ime-trackers, 63 crases; beer, 70 cases; drugs, 25 cases; tobacco, 6 cases; lapsly, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 barrels; wire, 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; greane, 15 b 6 cases; lamps, 14 cases; grease, 15 barrels; wire, lead, bacon, 20 half-barrels.

# Mauricio swain,

Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

# THE GROCER.

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(LIMITED)

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Thomas, Paris, Pernambuco and Pahia. The steamers of this
line, 3,500 toos measurement each, are new and first-class in
stress penticular. very particular.

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará	Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	Apr. 28 May 28 June 28 July 28	Jun. 5 July 5

reen New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$175. General and Passage office,

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

# $\overline{R_{ ext{steam packet company}}^{ ext{oyal mail}}}$

Under contracts with the British and Brazilia Governments for carrying the mails

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
April 24	Guadiana	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
May 9	Douro	Southampton and Havre vin Bahia, Pernamuco, S.Vicente and Lisbon.

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Successors of (LIMITED).

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No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

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