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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1879.

Below we give a brief summary of the annual coffee statement, as published by the New York Shipping List.

The importations and consumption of coffee during the past year were the largest in the history of the trade. This is accounted for by the general revival of trade and incressed consumptive capacity of the country, end the low prices ruling. The imports of coffee into the United States, exclusive of the Pacific Slope, during 1879 were 198,010 tons, against 147,030 tons during the previous year, an increase of 50,980 tons. The deliveries for consumption in the Atlantic and Gulf States during 1879 were 179,241 tons, against 142,722 tons in 1878, an increase of 36,896 tons, or 25,88 per cent. The stock at the ports in first hands at the close of the year were 22,698 tons, against a stock at the ports in first hands at the close of the year were 22,698 tons, against a stock at the at the ports in 11st hands at the close of the year were 22,698 tons, against a stock at the close of 1878 of 11,535 tons, andat the close of 1878 of 1818 tons. The total consumption, including the Pacific States, was in 1879, 183,644 tons, against 147,816 tons the year before, an increase of 35,828 tons, or 24.23 per cent. There has also ben as quite a gratifying increase in the consumption in Europe, the consumption for the first eleven months in 1879 being 36,974 tons, or 9.80 per cent, greater than for a similar period in 1878. The increase both in Europe and the United States in 1879, as compared with 1878, was about 67,000 tons. The stock was 113,556 tons, against 109,543 tons last year. The trade at the port of New York in this staple, as compared with the trade of the country, shows a very gratifying increase. Of the entire linports, 144,233 tons, or 72.72 per cent, was entered at New York, against 101,124 tons, or 65.74 per cent, in 1878, 64,38 per cent in 1877, of 1 per cent in 1878, 64,38 per cent in 1877, 50 words of 1879, and 59 per cent in 1879, and 59 per cent in 1879 showing a constant increase in New York's proportion of the imports. The deliveries for comsumption at New York for 1879 were 127,677 tons, against 04,741 tons in 1878, an increase of 22,936 tons, or 34,76 per cent.

The deliveries are larger than for many years past. At Philadelphia there was a decided decrease, while on the other hand, Boston reports a gratifying increase. The imports into this country were larger in 1879 than in 1878 from Brazil, Costa Roy and Control of the country were larger than for many years past. At Philadelphia there was a decided decrease, while on the other hand, Boston reports a gratifying increase. The imports into this country were larger in 1879 than in 1878 from Brazil, Costa Rica, New Granada, Hayti, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Singapore, Macassar, Ceylon, Holland and other European countries, Mexico and Africa; while they show a decrease from Marcaibo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, and from J

to prime emgees or Billian conce.					
1879 \$14.851/2	1869\$15.82	1859 \$11.61			
187816.51	186815.73	185810.q6			
187719.72	186717.24	185711.04			
187617.97	186618.66	185611.03			
187519.01	186520.65	185510.41			
187421 08	186442.49	185410.41			
187310.00	136331.18	1853 9.77			
187218.42	1862 23.01	1852 8.84			
187115.GI	186114.01	1851 9.41			
187016.33	186013.60	185010.79			

imposed 64 cents per list. days personal poseumber 25, 1867, to 2 cents per the added special poly 1, 1879.

The foregoing table adfords a striking commentary on the wisdom of putting coffee on the free list. In 1869, when the duty was cents per pound, the heaverage price was 15, 82c. per lb. It increased, however, to 16, 32a. cin 1870. In 1871, the duty was reduced to three cents per pound, and the price that year averaged 15,91C, a fall of .42c., or not quite one quarter the amount of the reduction in the duty, while in comparison with the year previous it shows in actual advance in prices of .05c, per lb. In 1872, the average price was 18,42c. per lb., with a duty of three cents per pound. In July of that year the duty was abolished entirely, and in the succetification of the constant of the constant

ing the figures at 1,254,950 piculs Government, and 250,000 piculs private—total, 1,509,950 piculs. If this promise be fulfilled, it will be the largest crop since 1876. The Ceylon crop for 1879-80 will be smaller than the last; the estimates are for a yield not exceeding 30,000 tons. The last crop of Venezuela, which finds an outlet through Maracaibo and Laguayra, was considerably less than the previous yield; this crop year promises much better results, and a full average supply of this description may be expected. Hayti shipped less coffee last year than the year before, but the expectations are for a full yield this crop year, and the bean is said to be of exceptionally fine quality. The other coffee-growing countries of lesser note, say Costa Rica, New Granada, Mexico, &c., promise, as a whole, a supply about equal to last year. The Grocer.

THE CANADIAN LINE

We learn that a contract between the gov ernment of Canadá and Mr. W. Darley Bentley for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canadian ports and Ric de Janeiro, was signed on the 2nd ult.

The Canadian government gives a subsidy

of £ 10,000 per annum, the steamers to run between Montreal and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Halifax, St. Thomas, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceió and Bahia. According to contract the line must begin operations by the 1st of August, but as the steamers are said to be quite ready we shall probably see the service inaugurated in a very short time. The steamers are all new and first-class, and have superior passenger accomodations

They will take mails for the United States which will be discharged at Halifax. They will also take cargo for any part of the United States, forwarding it from Halifax by way of the Inter-Colonial railway

INDIAN SLAVERY.

Some time ago the Rto News referred to the fact of Indian children having been sold into slavery on the Amazon, and the silence of the administration in regard to this fact induced us to believe that investigations had not yet been com-pleted or had disproved the statement, which if we remember rightly was transcribed from a North

remember rightly was transcribed from a North American paper. We cannot suppose that so garva a revealation, would be allowed to pass unnoticed. If not true it should be denicel; and it rue it should be repressed with exemplary severity. It appears, however, from what we learn has just taken place in Part, that the government has much to do in this matter in order to prevent these most shameful speculations, the ignoble and criminal traffic for reducing to shavery the aborigines who to the number of perhaps half a million of soul people our territory.

The fact to which we refer is that in Part 4g and fact that the previous president of the province has ordered the prosecuting autorney of Cametá to institute proceedings against Camillo Evaristo dos Santos and his sons for the crime of reducing free persons to slavery, against Calanto Evaluation of States and his sons for the crime of reducing free persons to slavery, and also to promote the liberation of the victims of this horrible crime.

this horrible crime.

Perhaps it would not be without salutary effect to particularly recommend the judicial and police authorities to exercise the greatest vigilance on this point. In the provinces where Indians exist there are many peaceful tribes that draw near the centres of population and entering into communication with the civilized inhabitants assist them in cultivag and clearing the land, in cutting wood and other analogous occupations. The legitimate exchange of service may be readily abused and it is but a step from the hiring to the enslaving. The former should be encouraged but there is no qualification sufficiently strong for the latter.

It will not be in vain to the attention of the ministers of justice and agriculture to this subject.

the wretches who accept with ingratitude the favors they daily receive from the Brazilian government. If the police had been thus prepared the lesson would have been a very profitable one and these insolent people would have recognized that in Brazil there is for insolent and arrogant foreigners only the effects of energetic and dignified retaliation. They must learn to respect the authorities because the rights of foreigners were always better guaranteed in Brazil than those of her own citizens."

That the arrogant foreigners in this case ha That the arragant foreignors in this case had some cause for complaint is shown by the fact that a police delegado justified their action, and it seems to us that so much virtuous indignation is thrown away on a crowd of sixty men that could be dispersed by six. Perhaps a prompt payment of wages might jucrease their graftitude and decrease their arragant. At the same time it is well to remember that the province of Paranti is making every effort to increase their progration by offering glowing inducements to the arragant foreigner to come there and settle.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The inauguration of the Mauá railway, the est constructed in Brazil, took place on the 30th of -The work on construction on the "Natal a Nova

Cruz" railway, Rio Grande do Norte, is said to be progressing rapidly.

—The receipts of the Cantagallo railway in Feb-

ruary last were 95,656\$244, as against 119,370\$815 for the same month of 1879.

The opening of tenders for the purchase or ental of the Cantagallo and "Nitherohy a Campos" tilways will be opened at the provincial treasury a Nitherohy on the 17th inst.

in Nitherohy on the 17th inst.

"The published receipts of the "Nitherohy a Campos" railway in the months of February and March were: in February 16,850\$710; in March March were: in February 16,850\$710; in March 16,422\$190. The expenditors are not published.

"The published receipts of the "Receife a So respenses 55,123\$855. As the latter does not include salaries, interest and some other unimportant items, the balance can hardly be considered a true one.

the balance can hardly be considered a true one.

—The published receipts of the Feira de Sant'Anna
branch railway of Bahha in March were 20,304\$5,30;
expenses 17,911\$420; balance 2,391\$10. The
traffic amounted to 524 first-class and 3,165 secondclass passengers, 37.4 tons of baggage, 1558-5
tons of freight and 3,375 animals. The line has an
extension of it bilineaters. stension of 45 kilometers

extension of 45 kilometers.

—The mileage increase of new railways in the United States was greater in 1879 than in any year since 1873. The new lines constructed in 1879 comprised a total length of 4,430 miles, or 1,514 miles in excess of 1878. Of this extension 923 miles, or less than 21 per cent, were of narrow gauge. As to location 1,243 miles were built in the states east of the Mississippi river, and 3,187 miles in the states west. The total mileage at the end of the year was 85,265 or nearly one-lialf of the total mileage of the world.

—M. Crufe Alberto, Moreing chief engine are of

mileage of the world.

—Mr. Carlos Alberto Morsing, chief engin eer of
the Baturite railway of Ceard, arrived in this city on
the 28th alt., the construction works on that line
being completed. Mr. Morsing went to Ceard in
June, 1878, to take charge of the extension of this
road to Canda, and as soon after as the necessary
arrangements could be made he entered upon the
actual work of construction. This line has been
built through the famine district where in places it
was necessary to carry water some two or three built through the famine district where in places it was necessary to carry water some two or three leagues to the workmen. It was the purposes of the government in building this line to give employment to the starving people of Ceará, and to this end Mr. Morsing has been compelled to depen I wholly on large boiles of unisciplined, half-staveed men who knew nothing of the work required of them and whom it was necessary to subject to a seni-military system in order to render them efficient and orderly. At one time the refugee population along the line reached a total of 3,000 people, all of whom were dependent upon the road for their daily food. Notwithstanding the drouth, the unisciplined hoor and the duties of distributing relief to the refugees, Mr. Morsing and his engineers have pushed their work through to completion with exceptional trajbility and economy. Scarcely twenty passed their work through to completion with ex-ceptional rapidity and economy. Scarcely twenty months have been consumed in building this line of sixty kilometers from the terminus of the old line to sixty kilometers from the terminus of the old line to Canōa—the first passenger tram entering the latter place on the 14th of March. The other two "mainie," cals—the Canocim and the Paulo Affonso—are still far from completion, while the Daturité line is now finished and doing a profitable business. This result is certain one of exceptional character in the history of railway construction in Drazil, and reflects the greatest credit on the daministrative ability of the engineer who carried it through to completion.

—The number of burials in the public cemetery Pernambuco during the quarter ending March , was 786; same quarter of last year, 1,210.

The city of Maranhão was visited by a heavy rain on the 9th ult., which caused considerable damage to the streets and various buildings. Owing to the circumstance that the floor of the custom house is below the level of the street, that custom house is below the level of the street, that building was inundated and large quantities of goods were damaged. This defect has been pointed out again and again, but the customs authorities have thus far failed to provide against such an accident. It now remains to be seen who will pay for the goods damaged by custom house negligence.

SLAVERY NOTES

—Pernambuco exported 381 slaves to Rio de Janeiro during the quarter ending March 31. The number exported during the same period of 1879 was 564

—On the 24th of October last some thirty-six slaves were freed by a judicial decree at Porto Im-perial in the province of Goyaz. These freedmen, it seems, have been sold again into slavery, some into the southern provinces and some into Minas Geraes. A circular has been sent out by the min-Geraes. A circum ans usen sent out by the min-siter of justice to the presidents and chiefs of police of nine central and southern provinces to secure these blacks in their liberty. Two have been found in Minas Geraes and others are reported to be imprisoned at the capital of Goyaz. It is barely possible that they will all be found,

.- The Jornal do Recife of the 11th ult. contains an account of the barbarous treatment of a slave an account of the harlanous treatment of a slave woman which almost surpasses anything we have yet seen for its brutal crueity. At Aterriaho do Gequiá, Afōgados parish, Pernambuco, there lives a wretch named Ignacio da Luz who is accustomed to savagely beat a slave woman every day because his iumable to sell a large board of caugion (fulled corn). The corn is so hadly prepared that no one will buy it, it is said he scarcely fit to feed the hogs. The Jórnat's correspondent says that he has seen the poor woman with her hands and body horribly lacerated by the whip which this inbuman wetch has used. The woman has applied to the police for protection. This, however, is hardly enough; the brute who has so long used his whip on the slave, should now be compelled to feel its sharp thongs himself. himself.

himself.

—We commend the following occurrence to Sr. Taunay and those who believe with him that the enaucipation has wholk take its course without any further legislation looking toward the speedier abolition of slavery. The Puntista, of Tauhaté, São Paulo, of the selfi ult., relates that in a gan of slaves which had arrived at that place under the charge of one Carloso, was a black woman about 20 years of age, who declared that she was born free. The matter coming before the subdidegado of police, the woman told the following story. She said that her name was Benedicta Maria Balbian da Ilha, and that she was born in S. João do Principe Ilha, and that she was born in S. João do Principe of free parents. About five years ago she went to Rio with her godmother, where she obtained em-ployment in the house of one Dona Emilia, a dressployment in the house of one 19ona Emilia, a dress-maker, living on 19oa Vista hill. She remained in this house until about six months ago, when she took passage on the Dom Pedro II railway for Boa Vista to attend a fetal. Not knowing the stations she went on to Cachoeira, where she made inquiries. Vista to attend a feeta. Not knowing the stations she went not Cachocira, where she made inquiries. Suspected as a runway slave she was then arrested and taken in charge by the delegate of police at Lorena, who happened to be at Cachocira. She was taken to the Lorena jail, where she told her story, and afterwards was taken into the delegatels house as a servant. This delegatels, Sr. Brauilo Monitz Dias da Cruz, wrote to the police authorities of S. João do Principe, who replied that Benedita was born of free parents. She was then set at liberty and was given money and a pass to return to Rio. Some time after, in response to an advertisement for a laundress, she went to No. 212 Raa do Gen. Camara where she met one Sr. Pinto who lived the rank of the story of the with that home through which she was hired out. On arriving at this slave commission house Pinheiro asked her name, which she gave in full. He staid that it was an ugly name and suggested that she would take that of Ovidia, the name of one of his daughters. This she refused to do, whereupon l'habiero punished her sewerly with the pehnatoria, and threatened that if she persisted in calling herself Benedicta he would send her to his house in Valença to be whipped. She was then locked up in a room, and afterwards was taken to Cardono's house between the Largo do Deposito and Rua da Imperatriz. Three days after she was taken out in company with a gang of slaves and brough to Barra Mansa and then to Taubaté. Her story became known through her requesting a clerk to write to Sr. Braulio for the proofs of her free parentage which he received from S. João do Principe. The Taubaté authorities are investigating the case. It is probable that this case is only one of the many It is protained that this case is only one of the many which are occurring throughout Brazil, and the injustice and cruelty which characterizes them should certainly serve to hasten the day of final enancipa-tion. So brutalizing and unfeeling is this institu-tion of slavery that there never will be full justice done to the black race while it exists.

-The Artista of Rio Grande published the elec

—The Artista of Rio Grande published the electoral reform project as a "broad side."

—During the quarter ending March 31, the recepts of the Pernambuco custom house were 2,050,042783z, of the collector's office 187,1728-793; of the provincial consultato 685,888900; and of the postedice 25,0028310.

—Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, of Pará, says the Alexantil of Porto Alegre, has made the discovery of how to direct a balloon through the air and has the state of the state

THE RIO NEWS

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

is a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the con-report and price current of the market, a table of treights reters, and all other information necessary to a correct up on Brazilian trade.

ubscriptions must run with the calendar numbers supplied at this office from April 1s riptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Ped

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1880

THE latest mails from the United States announce the appointment of James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, as the American minister to China President Angell is instructed to negotiate a new treaty in place of the Burlingame treaty now in force, as the United States government looks upon the latter as too favorable to Mongolian immigration and not sufficiently favorable to American trade in China. Taking this state of affairs into consideration it will be seen that the support which a late telegram reports to have been promised to the Brazilian mission to China on the part of the United States government, will be unavoidably slight. A new minister with a delicate treaty mission in hand will scarcely be able to render much assistance.

THE appointment of Sr. Sampaio Vianna, assistant inspector, to provisionally fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sr Costa Pinto from the inspectorship of the custom house of this port, is a matter for hearty congratulation. There is probably not a better informed and more highly respected customs official in Brazil than the pres-ent acting inspector, and it would be a timely and just recognition of that fact and of the wishes of the business community of this city were the minister of finance to make his appointment permanent. Sampaio Vianna was sent to Europe some years ago to study the customs systems in vogue there, and he now enjoys the reputation of being thoroughly informed in his department. In the interests of the Brazilian civil service and of the business in of this city, it is hoped that he will be placed in full charge of the cust om house

According to the terms of law 2,040, of Oct. 31, 1879, and the instructions of the minister of finance of the 22nd ult. a tax of twenty reis per square metre is levied on all unoccupied grounds within this city. The national and municipal lands, the immediate grounds of houses comprehended eir rental, all lands comprehended within any existing tax regulations, and all hill sides not suitable for building purposes, are exempt. The tax is uniform throughou the whole city, and does not vary with the rental or market value of the land. This gives an annual tax of 80\$934 per acre upon good and bad lands alike. Ir i carcely necessary to argue that this tax i both excessive and unjust; it is contrary to every sound principle of taxation. ed that there are unoccupied lands in the most desirable parts of the city whose market value would warrant a tax of this kind. In such cases the percentage would be low. But at the same time there are large tracts of waste grounds, and low ground now used for market gardens, whose market value will not warrant a tithe of this tax.

DURING the session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th ult., the minister of agriculture made statement, in reply to an interpellation, to the effect that his predeces sor had concluded it not advisable to continue the payment of any subsidy to the American pending the decision of the council of state on the legality of the change in the contract. This decision of the minister was made in June last. We have taken the trouble to investigate this statement, and we find that the agents of the American line in this city have received the subsidy reguthat no difficulties have been encountered in the matter whatever. Besides that we are assured that the company will continue to the committee will take into consideration the committee will take into consideration the committee will take into consideration and Canada is one cent, and in Great Britanian and Canada is one cent, and and Canada is one cent the end of February last, and

perform its part of the contract as agreed upon, and that there is no intention on part to discontinue the service. We are glad to be able to make these staten public, not only to put the minister right in the matter, but to set all unnec anxiety at rest concerning the continuance of this service. The American line has been performing a long-needed service between the United States and Brazil, and we are glad to say that there is general satisfaction with the manner in which it has done it.

Our readers will remember that the News did not wax enthusiastic over the celebrated 1st of April circular of the late minister of finance, Affonso V. Celso-not even to the extent of making a translation. It was clear even from a superficial examination of the document, that it was a labored and doctor ed defense of a doubtful financial adminis tration, as was plainly shown by its indefinite terms and its false balances. We did no doubt the final exposition of its false char acter, and that exposition has now begun The Jornal of the 3rd inst. calls attention to a slight error of some 14,000,000\$ in the total expenses of the sécca, which it says should be a little over 60,000,000\$ instead of 74, 163,906\$159 as given by the ex-min-Some curious people are asking wh this bagatelle of fourteen thousand and odd contos was added to the secca account, and what real deficit it was designed to cover The Jornal also mentions new credits to the extent of 8,160,819\$379 which were strange ly omitted from the debit account, and hints at others yet to be announced. The simple state of the whole affair-and we would spare our contemporary's feelings in this matter because he was led into a translation and recommendation of the document-is that this bombastic 1st of April circular is not worth the paper upon which it is written Those who have pinned their faith to it will do well to wait for Counselor Saraiva's forthcoming report.

The circular addressed to provincial pres idents some weeks ago by the minister of agriculture regarding the law of patents couches the key-note of a long needed re-form. He declares that in the execution of form. this law the government will strive to secure the exclusive right of property and use in inventions to inventors only, and not sub stitute for the premium promised by law, as has hitherto been practiced, a privilege or concession of patent for the introduction of foreign inventions. The circular very sensibly remarks that in view of the facilities of communication with foreign countries great merit attaches to such introduction by persons who are simply middlemen between inventors and the Brazilian public. This position of the government is both just and timely. It secures to the inventor himself the right of taking out his patents, and the enjoyment of all the legitimate profits which may accrue. And, while it does not interfere with the right of the inventor, as patentce, to dispose or entrust his inventions to legally-appointed agents, it effect shuts out the man who seeks to enrich himself by importing and monopolizing labor of other men's brains for which he has not the shadow of claim or title. As the minister well knows, this has been a very common practice for a long time past, and he has done a good work by giving it this needed and deserving check. To those local inventors whose inspirations come from the patent offices of other countries, nossos pezames.

A LARGE number of merchants and professional men met at the Praça do Commercio on the 1st inst. to consider the causes of the decadence of the mercantile navy of Brazil, and to concert measures for its amelioration. Dr. Ferreira Vianna was chosen chairman and addressed the meeting at some length upon the general subject of Brazilian imerce and upon the necessity of securing the domestic carrying trade to Brazilian shipping by protective laws. He avowed a protectionist without reserve. He concluded by proposing that a com should be appointed to study the question and to prepare a bill for the General Assembly protecting Brazilian shipping against foreign competition in the domestic carrying As everything seemed to be previously arranged the proposition was adopted

non before there was which were so common before there was competition in the steam coasting trade; it will elucidate the question wonderfully. At the same time it will be wise to consider how much extra taxation the country and its commerce can stand in the building up of What an exotic mercantile navy. commercial community needs is cheap freights, security, and quick transportation If the Brazilian protectionists can offer this then there is some excuse for their efforts in behalf of protecting the Brazilian mercantile navy.

WE ARE under many obligations to the Artista, of Rio Grande, and the Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, for their very flattering notices of the News, and for the many extracts which they have made from our columns. Next to the satisfaction which comes from honest, conscientious work, is the apprecia tion of those who recognize its spirit and value. We have a hearty sympathy with the people of Rio Grande, both in their political and in their commercial aspirations. In the first they are the represent-atives of the best liberal theories in Brazil, nd have shown a high appreciation of those political institutions which bestow upon the people the greatest liberty consistent with good order. In the second they have shown an enterprise and elasticity, which promises much for the future prosperity of the province. They have been debarred, however, from reaping the full benefits of their industry by the dangerous condition of the entrance to their only harbor, that of the Lagôa dos Patos. How great a check this has been upon the progress of Rio Grande do Sul no one can tell. It is simply possible to point out the great injustice of neglecting this important harbor improvement, the dangers which are steadily driving away the world's commerce, and the ncomputable losses which the province is ustaining from day to day. If we can sustaining from day to day. If we can secure the province any benefit by calling attention to these questions, we shall do no more than the occasion demands. Our colleagues' appreciation will be clear gain.

THOSE who had hoped for some decided improvements in the postal service of Brazil will be sorely disappointed with the decree of the 28th ult. Bysits terms postal cards are authorized at 50 reis for domestic and 80 reis for international printed invitations, visiting cards, etc., the weight is increased from 10 to 15 grammes for a single rate; on business and public documents, music, manuscripts, etc., weight is increased and the postage largely decreased; on samples, etc., the weight is slightly and the postage largely increased and registry is required; the return of receipt for delivery of registered matter is provided for at a charge of 100 reis; the naximum of postal money orders is increased from 100\$ to 300\$; and the annual rent of nostoffice boxes is increased from 20\$ to 24\$. It must be confessed that for so much smoke we have a precious small It is probable that the minister of blaze. agriculture had two purposes in view framing this decree—the increase of revenue and the advantage of the public. As far as we can see, neither of them will be secured. The increased rent on boxes is simply an additional tax on the commercial community, which is already unequally and unjustly taxed in comparison with other occupations. It may be that in some few instances there will be an advantage in increasing the maximum of postal money orders, but it will be barely perceptible as there is no prohibition on sending three orders under the old system in place of the one under the new regulation. As to the other regulations they will probably so balance each other as to leave the receipts and benefits unchanged, except in the case of the increased rate on parcels. In a country where there is practically no express system, the mail service can be made highly useful in transporting small, light parcels, and to this end it should be made as cheap as possible. The absence of a reduction in postage rates is sincerely to be regretted It has been conclusively shown in other countries that a reduction in the rate of postage always increases correspondence to such an extent as to insure augmente receipts. In the matter of postal cards, the

the excessive delays, costs and vexations ain one-half penny. Their consumption is simply enormous, owing to the innumerable ways in which they are used where formal letters are never thought of, and they are consequently a source of considerable The rate between those enue to the state. countries and Brazil is two cents and one and one-half pence. Under such rates the postal card would be highly useful and profitable to Brazil, but under the proposed rates—never. We can only repeat our regret that the minister did not embrace the opportunity to inaugurate those reforms which the country urgently needs. At a time when the business community is overburdened with excessive taxation and embarrassing restrictions, it would have been a high stroke of policy on the part of the present ministry to inaugurate such measures as would bring practical relief. Instead of increasing taxation, a sound economic policy now demands a reduction.

In view of the dignified and judicial

course taken by the French government is

the late Hartmann extradition case, we feel

constrained to recall to the minister of justice

an almost forgotten event which occurred

here in January, 1879, and which illustrates

the unfortunate absence of a definite policy in such cases in this empire. In the Hartmann case the French government promptly arrested the accused person at the formal request of the Russian government and de-tained him several days for the proofs of his identity and culpability. As soon as these proofs were furnished they were promptly turned over to a judicial tribunal for examination and decision. The conclusion of that tribunal was that the proofs were insufficient either to establish the prisoner's identity, or his culpability in the crime with which he The prisoner was at once was charged. discharged, and the Russian government was informed that the judicial authorities had found the proofs against him inconclusive, and that, therefore, his extradition could not be granted. Throughout the whole case the position of the French government was eminently judicial and courteous, and may well be taken as a model for the future conduct of extradition cases by other countries. In honoring and elevating the decisions of its courts a nation always attains the fullest measure of justice. In the case to which we wish to call attention, the very reverse of all this is seen. On the evening of the 4th of January, 1879, an American detective, accompanied by Brazilian police officials, entered the lodgings of Mr. Thomas D. Conyngham in this city, and arrested charge of forgery committed in the United States some two years previous He was confined in a common jail during the night and was taken on board the Amer ican steamer the following morning, on which he was conveyed to New York. The detective brought no requisition from Washington asking the Brazilian government to deliver up the accused. The only paper which the detective possessed was a requisition on one of the West Coast republics. The arrest was authorized on the unauthorized reques of the United States secretary of legation, whose course in the matter has never since been countenanced by the American government. The arrest was made at night and in a manner contrary to law. He was shut up in prison for one night and denied the privilege of consulting with his friends. He was then taken on board the steame without judicial process and without the observance of a single form of law usually governing the extradition of accused criminals. Neither his identity nor his culpa bility were proven, nor were proofs offe before a competent tribunal. It was virtually a case of kidnapping under the name of extradition. The sequal of all this was that the charge proved a false one and that Mr. Convugham was wanted by certain parties for a purpose wholly distinct from a criminal charge. This is shown by the fact that he was promptly exonerated by an American court from the criminal charge on which he was taken out of Brazil. The American secretary of legation—aside from The his more blameworthy adviser-and the Brazilian government, through their non observance of the commonest forms of law and duty, were simply made a cat's-paw to serve a private grudge as to a man against whom no indictment had been found. the interests of common justice it is to be hoped that Counselor Dantas will place the Brazilian law of extradition on such a footing as to render a repetition of this scandalous transaction impossible for all time. LEGISLATIVE NOTES

-The extraordinary session of the General Assembly came to a close on the grd inst. It was opened on the 30th of October last, for the express purpose of realizing some reform in the election laws of the country. The project introduced by the Sinimba ministry, after passing the Chamber, failed on its passage in the Senate. The session was adjourned on the 12th of November and convened again on the 15th ult. It was chiefly remarkable for the difficulty of getting quorums together. The General Assembly was then opened in regular session by the usual formalities, including the speech from the throne.

—The regive to the speech from the throne at the speech from the throne.

The reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of the extraordinary session on the 30th of October last, was adopted on the 30th ult. — six months after it was delivered.

monus auer it was eutwered.

On the 26th the minister of agriculture 'asked the Chamber to fix a day and hour for the reception of two bills for additional appropriations. Unguardelly the president of the Chamber marked the at 1½ p. m. for the reception. As usual there was no quorum on the 28th.

-On the 27th ult. Senator Leitão da Cunha called the attention of the Senate to the failure of the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro to carry out the instructions of the government relative to the called the automotor of the defauerio to carry out the instructions of the government relative to the removal of the market bookls from the Largo da Sé and the license of corticor in open violation to ministerial instructions and municipal ordinances. He read the various orders of the acting-minister of empire, Senator Afionso Celso, on the 29th of January, and again on the 9th of February, by which the municipal council was required to remove all buildings from the Largo da Sé, and then called attention to the fact that the city authorities had not compiled with them. He also called attention to the recent press charges that the city fathers had licensed corticor in Ruar da Relação, and presented a petition for information on that head. It is to be hoped that the Pará senator will follow this matter up closely.

—Senator Junqueira addressed an interpellation

-Senator Junqueira addressed an interpellation to the government on the 28th in regard to the reported resignation of Dr. Liais from the directorreported resignation of Dr. Liais from the director-ship of the astronomical observatory, and called for the correspondence. Counselor Saravia replied that Dr. Liais had not as yet resigned, but that a difficulty had arisen from the legislative reductions in the appropriations for the observatory. The ministry had dispatched orders for the reductions required by law, which Dr. Liais resisted. A similar interpel-lation was made by Deputy Costa Azevedo in the Chamber on the 29th.

Chamber on the 29th.

—Deputy Costa Azevedo addressed an interpel-lation to the government on the 29th asking if it were true that Messrs. Lage & Son had presented a bill for 200,0005 on account of discovering and tow-ing the monitor Solimões into port.

-On the 20th, Deputy Baptista Pereira presented a bill to the Chamber providing for the ab a bilt of the chamber processing of the notorious passenger tax. He denounced the tax as unjust and excessive. From the manifest temper of the Chamber, the *winten* tax has but a short life

to live.

—The minister of agriculture asked the Chamber

—The minister of agriculture asked the Chamber for two extraordinary reedits on the 29th. One calls for 1,280,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway; the other for 6,889,819\$ for the current fiscal year for public works, Rio water works, railways, telegraphs, aud public lands and colonization.

—The ministernal project for electoral reform was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th ult. It differs but slightly from the abstract which we have already given. Happily it is more decided and outspoken in its provisions for the removal of all disabilities from non-catholics. It was referred to a special committee of twenty-one. to a special committee of twenty-on

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD. t of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Bureau of Public Works—1st section.

Rio de Janeiro, May 3, 1880 In conformance with the petitions of the Botanical Garden railroad and diverse residents of Rua de S. Garden railroad and diverse residents of Run de S. Clemente, and in accordance with your report of the 28th ult., the acrossid company is hereby authorized to lay, in conformance with clause 16 of their contract of May 22,1868, a double line of rails through the entire length of the above mentioned street, which I commanicate to you for the guidance of yourself and the said company.

God guard your excellency.

MANOEL BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

To the Fiscal Engineer of the Botanical Garden railroad.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is reported that Captain Faria of the monitor Solimoes is to be tried by court martial.

—The Cruzeiro has reduced its local subscription price to 12\$ and its price per copy to 40 reis.

-Work began on the foundations of the new Commercial Association building on the 26th inst.

—The new chief of police, Dr. Serafim Muniz
Barreto, entered upon his official duties on the 26th

—The students are arranging for a grand den stration on the arrival of Carlos Gomes in

-Conselheiro Antonio Pedro da Costa Pinto has resigned his position as inspector of the custom house of this city.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Rose upon the Belgian foreign secretary, Baron Lambremont.

-Dr Liais' resignation still hangs fire, owing to —Dr Liais' resignation still hangs fire, owing to his reluctance to give up so lucrative a position, and to the hesitation of the government in enforcing the economies made necessary by the last budget. Dr. Liais evidently wants to continue those wonderful meteor-eligical reports, but can not do it with the reduced appropriation. Therefore, they twain must live or die together.

THE RIO NEWS.

-The Visconde de Pelotas minister of war, as rived from Rio Grande on the 29th ult., and s once assumed charge of the war department.

—The Emperor has designated the 7th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new edifice of the Commercial Association.

'Decree 7,692, of April 19, concedes a privilege to Laurindo Januario Carneiro for the manufacture and sale of portable iron drying floors for drying

-Tobias Barreto de Menezes has been hurling Latin and Greek at Escragnolle Taunay in the Jornal do Recife. Music and the ancients have we with us always.

—João Pedro was sent to the Mis.:ricordia on the

evening of the 25th, under arrest, to have his left car treated. He will know better than to talk back to a policeman next time.

—The Jornal has just heard of that affair of honor between two musical lunatics in Valparaiso, and gives it as a piece of news. There's nothing like enterprise, you know!

—The recent heavy rains have left some of the streets in a deplorable condition, owing to the large quantity of earth brought down the fillished and the imperfect levels of the streets which has caused its deposit in some of the most frequented thorough-fares.

—The resignation of Sr. Costa Pinto as customs inspector of this port has been accepted, and assistant inspector Carlos Americo de Sampaio Vianna has been provisionally appointed to fill the vacancy.

—By a decree of the 1st inst, Dr. José Julio de Albuquerque Barros, late president of Ceará, was appointed chief of the bureau of agriculture, in the department of agriculture, commerce and public

works.

—The many Brazilian friends of Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, late editor of O Novo Mundo, will be pleased to learn that he has been engaged to represent some leading New York journals at the approaching Camões centenary celebration in Lisbon.

Lisbon.

—The ministry has recalled the auditing commission located in London, which was charged with fiscalizing the purchases of metallic work for the state railways and public water works. The duties of this commission have been transferred to the treasury agency in London.

treasury agency in London.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 24th ult. reported the discovery of large defalcations in the
internal revenue collector's and marine offices. In
the first the defalcation reaches 55,000\$, and in the
latter about 7,000\$. The money has since been
recovered from seizures made upon the property of
the defaulting officials.

—The multipled mortality money show that the

the defaulting officials.

—The published mortality reports show that the total number of deaths from all causes in this city during the month of April was 1,007. This gives an average of 3,6 per diem, or at the annual rate of 37.7 per 1,000 of population. The total number of deaths from yellow fever was 242, an average of 8 per diem. The total number of deaths from other fevers was 113, and from consumption 148.

-That improvement in butter-making, we are ormed, which we noted in our last issue, consists informed, which we noted in our last issue, consists in utilizing the adipose tissues of the whole bovine family instead of the latetal fluids of the bovine females. The process is dependent neither upon the season, animal nor artificial appliances of the dairy; nor does it require good pasturage and Swiss milkmaids. Its natural habitat is in the neighborhood of abution; and the technical name of the product is "oleo-margarine."

product is "oleo-margarine."

—On the 27th ult. the Emperor visited the marine library, which now contains 30,000 volumes, and the hydrographic department where he was received by the director-general, Bardo de Teffé. In the latter place he was shown a new map of the port of Maranhão which is said to be the most perfect work yet done in Brazil. It is to be hoped that this map is based upon other and better surveys than the three days' junketing tour which the Bardo made to Maranhão hast year.

—The feromency with which the new minister of

the Barão made to Maranhão last year.

—The frequency with which the new minister of agriculture religies "indeprival" to our old friend, Morris N. Kohn, the inventor, is suggestive of a waning appreciation of the new and improved system of invention long since introduced into Brazil. The last indeferride was on postal improvements. We trust that Morris will not lose courage as there is still room for his activity. A new and improved system of communication between a naval commander and his chief engineer would be a good thing to work on just now.

—The minister of agriculture has directed the

thing to work on just now.

—The minister of agriculture has directed the telegraph directory to establish a station in the business part of the city, to communicate with the central station at the Dom Pedro II railway station. The new station will be located in the post-office. The advantages of this to the business cominunity will be very great, and the minister will receive great credit for the adoption of this needed improvement. The service should also be improved at the same time so as to secure the delivery of commercial dispatches during business hours.

hours.

—We are happy to inform our friends that the following mysterious paragraph which appeared in our etherial contemporary's last issue, "But asses are not confined to Montevideo, to judge by contemporaneous sounds winfel to our ears from time to time," has no personal application whatevernor has it anything to do with the "dead lion" of Uruguaya. It is simply the playful way in which our illustrated colleague choses to announce his early retirement from an ungrateful profession to more congenial pursuits and company. Hence the "contemporaneous sounds." The item in question has given us sincere pleasure for it indicates that Richard is himself again.

—According to the Revista Musical Mmc. Marie Durand will receive 10,000\$ per month for the coming opera season in this city.

coming opera season in this city.

—Brazil's bran new poet faureate, Mucio Teixeira, has become a folletimitat on the 'format. We shall now know the beauties of science, and philosophy, and politics, and gossip, when set to rhyme. Bezerra may be able to ward off prosy accusations, innuendos and sarcasm, but under the effects of one of Mucio's hexameters he must succumb.

one of Mucio's hexameters he must succumb.

—Our thanks are due to Sr. Caio Prado for a copy of his thesis before the São Prado law faculty on the nature of the law and the rights conceded to women in protection of dowries, according to the jux deliums. We can not pretend to any special knowledge of law, nor, as journalists, of the subject in question; but we are convinced that the thesis is everything that could be desired. Our thanks are also due for the wave flatteing, delication, accommunion the the very flattering dedication accompanying the work.

—We have received a very useful little work by John H. Riley of the "Santos a Jundishy" nilway company, entitled Tuttella de Cateulus. It is a carefully prepared series of wages tables showing amounts on any even daily rate from 500 reis to 16% per day from one to forty days, with fractional fourths. The tables are very convenient for all establishments where a large number of workmen are employed. They are well and conveniently bound. Our thanks are due Mr. Riley for the copy forwarded to us.

forwarded to us.

—Graham's Café and restaurant was opened to the public a few days since and has met with an appreciation most gratifying to the veteran eaterer who presides over its destinies. It must be a surprise to many that it is among the possibilities of our market to furnish a good chop, steak and roast, and no less a surprise to have these etibles cooked acceptably. As to the 'shar,' it seems to be affected with the traditional defect of Graham's 'shars': 'strong mixed drinks behind, and weak spirits 'stratight' in front—of the cashier's end,—confidentially whispering in his left ear, and distracting his attention from the vital business in had. The tradition that these men belong to the hose-riding fratternity is a slander.

—A few days ago the minister of justice visited

riding fraternity is a stander.

—A few days ago the minister of justice visited the Asylo de Mendicidude and took lunch. He found everything in fine order—in short a model institution. On the 1st the chief of police made a similar visit—unexpectedly, it seems—and found it in a satisfactory condition. In view of this circumstance, would it not be in order to now remove a few beggars from the streets to the asylum. On Saturdays the city is overrun with them and they tax the time and pockets of business men to a degree which should never be permitted in any community. A beggars asylum is of precious little use when the beggars are allowed to run about at will.

THE COMMERCE of Japan with the United States exceeds that with all other countries.

THE public debt of the United States was reduced \$11,000,000, in the month of January.

The postal agency at Springfield, Massachusetts, shipped 36,488,500 domestic and 376,000 international postal cards in the month of January.

THE organized militia force of the United States consists of 8.869 commissioned officers and 117,037 consists of 8,009 commissioned officers, musicians and privates, or 125,906 in all. The whole number of men, not organized but available for military duty, is

COMMERCIAL

May 4th, 1880. Par value of the Brazilian mil rois (1\$000), gold. 27 d'
do do do in U.S.

do \$1,00(U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$24 5 c

do \$1,00(U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$28 6

do of £1. sg. in presume $h_{\rm col}$ and of £1. sg. in presume $h_{\rm col}$ and $h_{\rm col}$ an

EXCHANGE.

April 22.—Exchange at 20th, loads, paper, on London, and 476 rs. on Paris. Mercanile rates 2056 to 2056 on London, pot to 467 rs. on Paris. Mercanile rates 2056 to 2056 on London, pot to 467 rs. on Paris, and 470 to 468 rs. on Answerp. Skip per cents, 1025 and 1, 1025 and 1025 per cent.

April 22.—Versthaly rates undestanged. Decline in Six per cents to 1,026\$ and 1,029\$; and in 1009 land 1595 to 100 and 103 per cents. Sweredgen 1875 to 11\$500.

April 24.—Quotations unchanged: market weak and inactive.

April 26.—Light transactions at the rates governing the last reports. EXCHANGE.

reports.

April 27.—Market unchanged and inactive. Little doing in government securities, there being an evident reaction from the rapid advance of the last two weeks. Six per cents 1,027%; no sales of 1879 loan. Outside sales of sovereigns at 11880 to 118920.

to 11\$90.

April 28.—Market weak at previous quotations. There was an increase in the price of sovereigns, the sales ranging from 12\$ to 12\$180, cash. Six per cents 1,030\$; gold loan of 1879,

increase in the price of sovereigns, une must compact in 15% to 15% co.als. Kir per cent 1,50% gold kind of 1879; 129 per cent.

April 39.—No alteration in quotations. Business limited and quiet. Small sales of gold know of 879 at 104.

April 39.—Marte finner, though there was little business done. Sovereigns 15500 to 12500, cash.

May 1.—No change from last quotations. Ousside sales of six per centast 1,005%. Sovereigns 15500 cash.

Alony 3.—Light transactions at the rates last quoted. Six per cents 1,005%. There was a further rise in the price of the new gold know of 1590 owing, it is said, to outside orders. Active soles at form 104/k to 100 per cent. Sovereigns 115/30 cash.

—The Banco do Brazil and Banco Rural annoninced on the 27th that that the price of their six per cent. aphiles should be delevated from 1,005% to 1025% on 105% on 105

MARKET REPORT

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1880.

Blocks generally are firmly held, but busines

With the cooler weather now setting in, it

better feeling will be manifested towards the probable that a be

is probable that a better feeling will be manuested rowmount close of this month.

Coffet—Since our last report, on the 33rd ult. the more favorable advices from consuming countries produced some active yawhich, however, was soon cheeled by dealers here missing their prices ago reis per to kilos for the better grades and 50 reis for the lower or the sales since the 23rd ult. amount to 60,920 bags, viz:

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**The sales since the 32rd ult. amount to 60,920

Total... 60,970 bags.

nd the total sales for the month since the 3rd ult, amount
43,460 bags, viz:

123,470 bags for United States 59,740 " Europe 15,410 " Cape of Good Hope 14,840 " Elsewhere

14,500 " Lacevines

23,460 bage.

The cleanances in the month of April have been
16,777 bg for United States against 15,54,66 lgs in April 1879
8,330 " Europe 110,719 " " " "
15,50 " Cape G. H. " 9,700 " " " " "
6,752 " Never Plate " 4,400 " " " " "
For details as to cleanances during the first ten months of the complex of the complex

have been 31,250 bags less than in the same period of 1598
The receipts in April have obseraged
5,366 bags per days;
against 9,750 t m. in April 1599
3,565 m. in April 1599
and the coal receipts during the ro manths since July 1st, is
amount to 2,776/90 bags;
against 9,194/37 in in same period of 1598 79
and the coal receipts during the ro manths since July 1st, is
amount to 2,776/90 bags;
against 9,194/37 in in same period of 1598 79
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against 9,19

DESTINATION	1879'80	1878'79	1877'78
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1.111.387	999 855	638.830
Baltimore	386.659	469.817	341.863
Hampton Roads f. o	31.365	40.590	73-299
Richmond	3.600	7.000	7.200
Savannah	19.532	15.992	13.261
Mobile,	16.700	19.285	51.400
New Orleans	166.531	136.029	176.121
Galveston	22 258 12.800	37.094	27.500
St. Thomas f. o	12.800	3.576	_
Total	r 270 822	:.720.238	1 329 474
200001111111111111			3-7 111
EUROPR.	i		
Channel t. o	14.000	23.312	29.355
Havre	81.001	159.765	116.138
Antwerp.	67.020	133.049	42.037
North of Europe & Baltic	258.972	308.008	169 635
Liverpool, London & Sout'pton	173.760	184.742	146.671
Bordeaux	27.450	57.124	74.090
Lisbon L. o	112.349	127.364	
Portugal	756 125, 208	183.382	
Mediterranean	105.200	103.302	130 920
Total	861.416	1.182.407	820.524
Elsewhere	1		
Cape of Good Hope	58.797	80.748	
River Plate & West Coast	17.201	37-452	23.674
Total	75.998	118.200	82.73
United States	1.770.832	1.729.238	1.329.474
Europe	861.416		820.524
Elsewhere	75.998	118.200	82.738
Total	2.708.246	3.029.845	2.232.73

ave been 38,465 barrels, viz:

34,450 , America

880 bags River Plate and Chii

38,465 bairrels

The sales since the same due amount to 4,0,30 barrels

4,045 barrels

4,04

40,130 barrels Stock in first hands to-day consists of 44,935 barrels, viz:

Stock in first hands today consists of 4,500 arrels Tries 2,500 pt. Gallage 1,500 pt. Gallage 1,500 pt. Gallage 2,500 pt

Lumber.—The arrivals have been 239,987 feet pitch pine per Thela from Brunswick, sold at about 335000 per dozen, and 435 dozen Swedish pine per Njokolitet from Westerwick, sold at 385000 per dozen.

818,364 feet Pitch pine 107,181 ,, White pine

925,545 feet als for the four m 4,719,541 feet Pitch pine 1,297,863 ,, White pine 825,611 ,, Spruce pine total 6,843,015 feet.

nte to-day:

Pitch pine 30\$000 — 31\$500 per dozen

White pine 90 to 100 rs per foot

Swedishpine 38\$000 per dozen.

-Is firm at

is firm at

310-320 rs. per lb, for George
395-315 rs. n. n. Jenkins
305-316 rs. n. Wikox.

als for the month sience the 3rd ult. have been
11,086 kegs
300 palls
50 cases

11,436 packages. crivals during the month of April have be

6,063 tons from Cardiff 1,619 ,, ,, Liverpool 402 ,, ,, Glasgow 379 ,, ,, Sunderland 15 ,, ,, Hamburg

8,478 tons, against 17,188 tons coal and tous coke arrived in April, 1892.

The position of the market remain unchanged, the stobing very small and the supply insufficient to meet themand.

Natin —1s unchanged at \$\$000—\$\$500 per harrel.

Receipts for the month og barrels.

Turipentine—Continues in demand at \$500 to 500 rs. per kilo.

Receipts for the month 375 cases.

Kentonta—There have been no further arrivals and the narket is quiet at \$7500—\$7500 for Devoc's Billiant.

Receipts for the month 3752 cases.

The number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter uses up to the close of the 22nd ult. was 202,305.

nouses up to the close of the 2ml dit. was 200,200.

—During the fixed year 28/59-00 he province of Amazonas exported 5,5% 5 tons of rubber upon which 48/58/51 is 10 exported 4,5% 5 tons of rubber upon which 48/58/51 is 10 export duties were poid, not including the 5% poid to the Amazon Navigation company and the 2% municipal tax: 375-5 tons of cacio paying 20,51/8/70 export duties plant king paying 20,51/8/70 export duties plant and 10 export with the plant and 10 export with 10 export duties plant and 10 export with 10 expo

PORT OF PARA.

The following statistics are from the excellent monthly sum-maries of the book-keeper of the Parti Commercial Association, Sr. Francice Pererind as Silve Santos:

The receipts at Parti of rubber, enclo, castanhas and pirarued (fash) for consumption and export during January, February and March, in kilos, were as follows:

and and	cii, ili kinos, ne	C Ita Killons		
Rubber	—188o	,566,697	489,925	2,056,622
	18791	,669,164	641,663	2,310,827
	18781		660,378	2,152,579
,,	18771		528,649	2,054,347
Cacáo	-188o	200,237	330,582	530,810
21	1879	38,648	70,354	109,003
	1878	129,126	48,362	177,488
	1877	367,332	259,409	627,341
Castanha	ıs—1880	528,270	1,287,305	1,815,575
	1879	331,088	281,262	612,350
,,	1878	720,205	1,026,359	1,746,654
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1877	781,684	1,662,870	2,444,554
Piraruci		436,016	128,534	565.450
	1879	328,050	165,170	494,120
	1878	323,471	182,047	506,418
,,,	0,	3-3-47	-6.	300,46

1,667,810\$ against 1,326,073\$909 for March, 1879, 859,961\$8	638
Great Britain. 749,916* United States. 670,492 France. 185,515 South Brazilian ports. 55,885	741 644
lows:	

as against 1,320,073\$909 for March, 1879, 859,901\$800 for do.

1878, and 1,064,396\$450 for do. 1877.

A comparison of the quantity and value of the three principal articles of export in March for the last four years, gives the

ı.	following	result:				
90 78			kilos		value	
	Rubber	188o	517,383	 	1,361,4485	800
94 26		1870	843,103	 :	1,211,958	700
_	,,	1878	529,226	 	624,869	
2.5	"	1877	477,396	 	650,222	413
-	Cacáo	1880	146,872	 	77,922	608
		1879	360	 	306	
64		1878	12,797	 	5,789	
74		:877	306,699	 	166,659	313
_ `	Castanh	os-1880	750,700	 	126,803	605
38	,,,	1870	269,750	 	38,606	
_	i "	1878			123,078	392
74	, ,,	1877	1,186,041	 	156,864	025
74	-			 		-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

MONTEVINEO-Sp bgn Pedrilo: 159 tons; Abril: 13 ds jerke beet to Francisco de Figueiredo & Co. LEVERGOOL—Nor lk Féga: 392 tons; Nielsen; 57 ds; gener-cargo to J. J. O'Eveira de Faria. BALTIMORE—Am bkt Spotless; 418 tons; Chapman; 38 ds; flor to Phipps Bros. & Co.

SAN NiceLas—Gr bgn Amalia; 129 tons; Keyelin; 18 ds; jerked beef to Alex. Wagner. Rto Grande—Sp bgn Victorin; 943 tons; Maristany; 10 ds; jerked beef to Braga & Machado. PENEDO—Dan sch Acmé; 109 tons; Rodgaard; 11 ds; corn to J. N. de Vincenzi & Filhos.

Brenswick—Nor bg Thela; 354 tons; Ramhoff; 69 ds; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.

APRIL 22.

AMBUCO—Br bg Resarie; 277 tons; Borland; ballast.

APRIL 24.

N-Port bk Villa de Margāo; 474 tons; Cunha; ballast.

CARLISLE-Br bgn O. Blanchard; 260 tons; Le Brocq: New Carlisi ballast, Dalmas,
New York—Nor bk Abcona; 384 tons; Beruldsen; coffee.
BURNOS AVRES—Sp smk Fresquito; 218 tons; Maristany
farinha de mandioca.

arınna de mandioca.

APRIL 25.

VALPARAISO-Am shp Robert Dixon; 1,368 tons; Smithwick; bailast.

ballast.

UNITED STATES—Sw shp Foreningen; 1,081 tons; Fahlman; hallast.

Ngw You. www. Vork.—Nor bgn Stray; 280 tons; Wikborg; coffee.

APRIL 26.

ATKIL 26.

BALTIMORE—Arg shp David Stewart; 673 tons; Holt; coffee
BURNOS AYRES—Urug tra Lola; 189 tons; Pereira; genera
cargo.

cargo.

MARAHÃO—Port bk. Saudade; 422 tons; Paulo; baliast.

APRIL 27.

CAPE OF GOOD HOFE—Br bgn 7. B. S.; 220 tons; Newton; coffee.

collee.

BURNOS AVRES—Port bg Adelina; 268 tons; Gonçalves; general cargo.

ARACAJU—Port bgn Garibaldi; 159 tons; Alfarro; general cargo.

APRIL 28. RANG

RADONNS—Am Mc A Intrin Robinson; 1, 19, 11.
Ap; 1.
Grant-Tan—Nor lags Shoudinary: 80 tons: Boye; coffee.
Brones Avenue. Arch by a Panalinary: \$5 tons: Diaze general
cargo.
Art or Good Hore—Ge lags Anne, 223 tons: Valle; coffee.
Af Af Y.a.
BATTHORN—Am Mc Gry Engle; 445 tons: Lucas; coffee.
Care or Good Hore—Dan Mc Johann Broderens; 24 tons:
Care or Good Hore—Dan Mc Johann Broderens; 24 tons:
Care or Good Hore—Dan Mc Johann Broderens; 24 tons:
Care or Good Hore—Dan Mc Johann Broderens; 24 tons:
Care or Good Hore—Constitution of the Care of th

Danna—Ur page Lutertee; 152 tons; furthere; piercho Deel.

—During the month of March there were 22 shipping arrivals and 20 observators at the port of Park. Of the arrivals 12 were steamens and 511 saling vessels, of the departures 12 were steamens and Sasing vessels, of the control of the saling departures, and the saling departures, are steamens and saling vessels, of the saling departures, are steamens, a Parisha, 5 German, 12 Danish and 1 Portugues. Of the steamer stricks, 5 were British, 4 Barillan, 3 American, of the steamer deportures, 5 were British, 4 Barillan, 3 American, and 1 Pervision.
—The City of Paris' arrived at New York on the 30th ult. The Para pages scatt that she arrived at that poet with injuries to one of her boilers.

FREIGHTS:

Sailing-Vessels:

Channel f. o. . . 35/ a 37/8 Lisbon t. o. . . 37/6 a 42/ Gibraltar I. o. . 37/6 a 40/ North U. S. . . 20/ a 25/ South U. S. . . 25/ a 30/

VESSELS LOADING

New York—Am str City of Parit; 20,008 bags coffee; 40 cents Baltimore—Am bk Gamaliel; 4,700 bags coffee; 22f6. Port Eads—Sw bk Excelstor; 3,6000 bags coffee; £300.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3, 1880.

	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHER		CONSIGNEE
١.			.,	1	1	
. 1	AMERICAN			0		C
1		1234	Mar. 2	7 Carditt .		l'o master. Phipps Bros & Co.
	bk Gamaliel	507	April	8 Baltimo		D Pedro II RR.
	bk Elsinore bkt Spotless					
	bk Adelaide	201	May	3 Baltimo	re.	Phipps Bros. & Co.
,	ARGENTINE				- 1	
,	bg Octavio	178	Aprili	7 Salto		J. M. Frias & Filho
1	bg Moro	190	,, 2	4 Tujú	ا ۰۰۰۰	Miranda Az. & C
3	AUSTRIAN		0			Wilson Sons & Co.
3	bk Guenevere bk Due Fratelli	592	Mou	Cotto	٠	Gross Kohler & Co
2	bk Due Fraten.	394	may	Techic		Gloss recilier er er
)	bk Yanwath	561	Apr 2	Mew Cr	stle	Alves & Martins.
3	bk D. Auterson.	256	., 2	3 Liverpo	ol .	Rio Gas Co. Julius Sauer & Co.
5	bk Cyclone	456	Mar s	Pensaco	da	Julius Sauer & Co.
0	sp Liz. Fennell					
2	shp Montagnais	1297	,, :	Glasgov	N	J. G. Illius. D. Pedro II RR. J. Lazaray Jr.
5	shp Webfoot	1238		Darran	iat.	I Lammy Ir
-	bk George Peake shp City of Ott'a	884	" 7	er Cardiff	ick	D. Pedro II RR.
	shp Algoma	1184	5	8 Cardiff		Norton Megaw&Co
	bkMarga't Evans		May	: Burnt	Isl'dl	Rio Gas Co.
_	bgn G'e S. Berry		.,,	3 Montey	ideo	Freitas & Miranda
	DANISH				- 1	
	bgn Marie Kjer.	168	April	Hambu	rg	Hartwig Wil'sn & Co Vincenzi & Filhos
	sch Acmé	109	n 1	reneuo		Vincenzi & Finios
	bk B. Marguerite	rint	Nov	6 Genoa		E. Cresta & Co.
d	bk Chuquisaca	270		robno.l ps		A. Soares Dias &Co H. N. Dreyfus.
	tra Suede & N	410	April	10 Marsei	lles .	H. N. Dreyfus.
al		1				
•	GERMAN		h	Hamila		Danielas Vanmar&C
ır	trn G. Adolph.	1 314	Mar.	29 Gualeg	mg.	Brandes, Kramer&C
	bgn Pfil bgn Amalia	180	"	22 San Nie	olas	A. Wagner.

No. Nones-a-fee logs: Annalin: 129 tons. Keyelin: 18 dec juried borf to Ase. Wagner.

Rin Gazantes-Sp lags: Victoria; 031 tons. Maristamy: 10 dec juried borf to Ase. Wagner.

Rin Gazantes-Sp lags: Victoria; 031 tons. Maristamy: 10 dec juried borf to Bazantes-Sp lags: Victoria; 031 tons. Minor juried borf to Bazantes-Dan sch. Arzen/; 100 tons. Rodgaard; 11 de corn to J. N. de Vinceria? & Filion.

J. N. de Vinceria.

J. N. d

WESTERWICK File Rotterham-See het Sjodolfelt; 164 tors; Williamen & Co.

Ornerto-Port his Analoxie for the see Searce and smithing and state and smuthies to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

Tors-Arry La Printer 150 to Searce and smuthies to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

Tors-Arry La Printer 150 to Searce and smuthies to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

Tors-Arry La Printer 150 to Searce and smuthies to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

Tors-Arry La Printer 150 to Searce and sea significant control of the Co.

However, Der thy Printer 150 tors; I to tors: Motta; 12 de general congre to Henrick, Kramer & Co.

HAMMERS-More Ros.

HAMMERS-More Ros.

HORAL 27.

HORAL 28.

LORDON-See het Calentines; 542 tors; Control; 12 de January Lordon, 10 de Jan

Ø

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The city of Pará consumed 1,785 head of cattle the month of March.

—Counterfeit notes of 20\$ and 100\$ have lately appeared in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The receipts of the Para custom house in March were 507.068\$455; same month of last year, 432,-464\$585.

—Acará, province of Pará, is suffering greatly from fevers. There is a scarcity of laborers on this

—The new British consul for Pernambuco, Edward William Bonham, Esq., arrived at that port on the 9th ult.

—The president of Pará has appointed three engineers to examine some specified sources with a view of increasing the water supply of that city.

-According to late mail advices an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out at Desterro, Santa Catharina. The first case appeared on the 20th ult.

—An engineer named Revy has presented a report, with plans, on the construction of a dam in
the Itacolumi valley, in Ceará. The cost of the
works is estimated at 1,400,000\$.

—Manoel Simões, a young Portuguese of 20 years, was assassinated in Campinas about 10 o'clock on the night of the 23th ult. He was stabbed through the left lung. The assassin is unknown.

—A Bagé (Rio Grande) paper of the 8th ult., says that two young men were recently there distributing counterfeit money. The notes were of 20\$, of the 6th series, and one of them was numbered

The city council of Santos has resolved to enclose Praça Andrada with an iron fence. The appropriation for that purpose is 25,000\$. The council resolved on the 27th ult. to receive bids for

the job.

"The imperial government has decided to eman-cipate a part of the Blumenau colony in the province of Santa Catharina. The colony will therefore he-come subject to the general laws of the empire, instead of the special administration of colonies.

The provincial revenue office of Amazonas collected the sum of 50,490\\$720 in the month of February, of which 38,94\\$04\$ was for the province and 11,560\\$678 for the Amazona navigation company on account of its 3 %, additional export tax.

1879-86 (6 mos.) 109, 108458 103,5448409
—According to the Intprensa Yunan, of Yid, 850 Paulo, a new cotton mill with twenty looms will soon be opened at Salto. The mill belongs to Mr. Arthur Sterry, who intends to import his thread from England instead of manufacturing it on the spot. The machinery is nearly all in place and the mill will begin work in a very brief time.

-The president and provincial assembly of Maranhão failing to agree, the deputies have adopted Maranhio failing to agree, the deputies have adopted the strange expedient of not attending legislative sessions. This leaves the provincial government without the usual appropriations. It doesn't seem to occur to those infantile legislators that their course simply renders all good government impos-sible, and that they are injuring the province instead of its president.

-The Brazil Catholico, of Rio de Janeiro, having —The Brazil Catholice, of Rio de Janeiro, having accused Dr. Inglee de Souza, citier of the Tribana Liberal, of São Paulo, of introducing a normal school bill into the provincial assembly in which it was provided that the professors should be chosen by the government and not by public competition, the latter journal replies: "The rat of the sacristy who wrote these follies is accustomed to lie." That is almost as strong as good Angle-Saxon.

—The Disirie de Geam Park says that the mer.

Int is almost as strong as good Anglo-axon.

—The Diarie do Gram Pari says that the mercantile community of Pará are complaining of the delays of the custom house in discharging goods.

The last lighter of the eargo brought by the American packet of the 20th March was not discharged until the 20th. The Diarie says that the custom house has an insufficient working force to meet the growing demands of the port, and the business community is suffering thereby.

-One of the anomalies of the present postal —One of the anomalies of the present postal system of the empire is found in their classification. Bahia and Pernamhuco are graded as first class while São Paulo is graded as second class, but in the year 1877-78 the receipts of the latter exceeded the united receipts of the two first-maned provinces by 31,0338-82. The São Paulo department will probably show a good balance on hand at the end of the present year, while these of Bahia and Pernambuco will show large deficits.

nambuco will show large deficits.

—The Diario do Gram Pará of the 7th ult. relates the following incident, according to a letter from Cairary, Pará. On the night of March 23, a police inspector named Manuel Barbosa, accompanied by six men, broke into the house of Gregorio Antonio Custodio, at Dom Jardim, Cairary parish, robbed all the rooms, and carried away 500% which was locked up in a trunk. Gregorio was alseent at the time, paving gone to put this children in school. Discovering the robbery he went to the police but could not get them even to examine his louse.
—The Blumenau colony of Santa Catharina. of

could not get them even to examine his house.

—The Blumenau colony of Santa Catharina, of which a part was cunacipated by a decree of the 26th ult., was founded by Dr. Hermann Blumenau, August 28, 1852. It remained a private colony under the directorship of Dr. Blumenau until January 13, 1862, when it passed under the control of the imperial government. According to the latest reports it has a pepulation of 13,000, mostly correspons, and a period of the imperial government. According to the latest reports it has a pepulation of 13,000, mostly correspons to the control of the imperial control of 144,612 acres, one-fifth of which is under cultivation. The colony contains several industrial establishments and exports products to a value of about 500,000. Speria num. Its importation amounts to about 600,000. num. Its importation amounts to about 600,000\$. It lies along the Itajahy river and is known as one of the most flourishing colonies in the empire.

—The Bahia provincial assembly opened on the 1st inst.

-That band of Guarany Indians has arrived a São Paulo

—Owing to faulty construction seams ha appeared in the walls of the new custom Rio Grande.

The Pará provincial assembly has voted a subsidy of 40,000\$ to a coasting steamship line to Viseu, and 10,000\$ to an opera company.

The merchants of Manáos, province of Am-

azonas, are proposing to organize a steamship line to connect with the American line at Pará.

—Pernambuco has already opened trade with the British provinces—whether through the late efforts toward that end, or not, does not appear. The pa pers of that city announce os patinadores do Canada

pers of unit city aumonice of paramatories on Cannian.

—The receights of the Mandos custom house in March were 8,970\$600; and of the provincial collector's office 88,41850. Of the latter sum 20,621\$478 went to the Amazon Navigation company as the receipts of the 3% additional export tax.

—August Naryaski keeps a venda at Rio Claro, São Paulo, and, as he says, pays his taxes and obeys the laws of the country. Although a foreigner, he thinks that he is entitled to the protection of the laws. On the 22nd ult., just as he was closing his doors for the might, four soldiers of the police appeared and demanded coffee. This was at once compiled with. The soldiers sten demanded rum, which was refused hecause of the hour and circumstances. They then drew their swords and compelled August to furnish what they wished, and remained in his place until two o'clock in the morning. They called in the vagabonds from the streets to drink with them, they wounded a boy in the face with a knife, and practiced many other acts of violence. On going away August at once closed and locked his door, when they returned and tried to break it in. August then presented himself with a revolver and drove them off.

—Otto Pfeissmann, a German, died at Caxangá, -August Narynski keeps a venda at Rio Claro

revolver and drove them off.

—Otto Pleissmaun, a German, died at Caxangá, Pernanbuco, on the 12th ult. He had lived a long time in Brazil and had been engaged in commercial pursuits. He had married a Brazilian lady in the parish of Varzea, which is a part of Caxangá, according to the rites of the Catholic church, to which she belongs, and all his children had been haptized in that faith in the same parish. Shortly before death he requested that he should be buried in the Varzea cemetery, so as not to be separated from his family after death. This his widow and friends undertook to do, but on arriving at the gate of the cemetery they were denied admission by the vicar who stubbornly refused to allow the body of a mon-archiolic to be buried in consecrated ground. ion-catholic to be buried in consecrated ground. The body was buried outside the walls like a dog until arrangements could be made to remove it to the Angelican cemetery at Pernambuco.

Brown's essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are warned against piratica counterfeits intended to be sold on the splendid reputation of this matchless article. All real Brown's Ginger is prepared by Frederick Brown, Philadelphia, and the label bearing his name is incorporated with his private U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, to counterfeit which is felony.

BROWN'S GINGER—
For Traveler's use.
BROWN'S GINGER—
For Summer Complaints
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BROWN'S GINGER— For Sea Sickness, Nausea. BROWN'S GINGER—

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BROWN'S GINGER—
ROWN'S GINGER—
BROWN'S GINGER—
BROWN'S GINGER—
Detailer Malarial Disease.
BROWN'S GINGER—
Excellent in Rheamatim.

Everybody knows the value of "Brown's Ginger" as a household necessity and preventative of disease. Be sure your druggist gives you the right kind—Brown's Ginger, as described above.

The weakness following long continued fever or any serious illness, is one of the most serious as well as distressing symp-toms of convalescence.

Alcoholic stimulants are objectionable, as their use is always tollowed by depression after the stimulating effect has passed Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a traspoonful or two of Broton's Ginger in a half tumbler-ful of sweetnesd water very hot or the cold, as preferred, when the want. Broton's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the skin to act well, and promotes digestion.

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E^{NGLISH BANK}

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RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

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 £ 60,000
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amers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

etween New York and Rio de Jane General and Passage office,

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No. 2 Praga das Marinhas.

$\overline{R_{ ext{steam}}^{ ext{oyal} \cdot ext{MAIL}}}$

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION			
May 9	Douro	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernamuco, S. Vicente and Lisbon.			
May 24	Mondego	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco and Lisbon.			

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