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BRITISH LEGATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers.
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Minister

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THE TARIFF.

The part of the annual report of the n ister of finance devoted to the tariff will be en disappointment to those who had looked for a more enlightened administra-tion of the custom house on the accession of the Saraiva cabinet to power.

In the paragraph to which we allude, no hopes are held out of a speedy concession to the representation recently made to the minister against the re-imposition of the useless preliminary examination of goods for clearance; neither this nor other neces-sary and urgent reforms are even alluded to. Nevertheless the opportunity is not neglected to glorify the new tariff, which, it is implied, while facilitating the dispatch of business in the custom house, is based on the true values of the imports.

We really wonder how, in the face of the relatorio justificativo which accompanied the work, such an assertion can be made. It is true that mention is made of a certain report sent to the treasury by the ex-inspector of the custom house, Sr. Costa Pinto, under date of March 6th, and we gather therefrom that, much to his surprise, certain pestilent individuals had condemnned th new tariff as much on account of its avowed protective duties, as of the undue and arbitrary manner in which the duties had been increased in several instances. It seems, increased in several instances. It seems, however, that the ex-inspector was equal to the occasion. We gather that by copious extracts from the works of distinguished writers on political economy and by appeals to the special condition of the country, that enlightened functionary had fully discountry that the proper of these participance observes. posed of these ontrageous charges. And such argument we know, from long residence in this country, ought to carry con-viction to all well reasoning minds.

We wonder when Brazilian officials will

be content to follow the example of the great nations whose writers they so glibly quote, and take a practical view of the state and needs of their own country! Even Sr. Affonso Celso, who was never a a loss for an apt quotation from Leroy Beaulieu, or some other writer, in support of any or every measure stated with sadness, in his memorable document of March 27th, that nem tudo se aprende nos tivros."

At present the crying needs of commerce are neglected while fanciful theories are being ventilated. What is wanted, is what importers fondly thought they were going to obtain-a just and simple tariff, executed in a just and simple manner, just alike to the government and the merchant. It is by a liberal interpretation of its provisions, and not by trying to strain every point to the prejudice of the importers, that the government will best protect its own interests and those of trade. Let the cumbersome process of clearing goods be simplified by a reduc-tion of the staff employed and by the sup-pression of useless formalities. Let the government, instead of trying to devise fresh taxes for overburdened and long suffering commerce, in sober earnest endeavor to remove all useless and vexatious restrictions on trade, and then we may hope to see a more prosperous era set in both for government and people.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES

The "Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação" was established by decrees of January 31, 1853, and July 15, 1854, with a capital of 600,000\$. Between the month of May, 1858, and December 31, 1870, the company received in subsidies the amount of 4.431,744\$-99 as follows:

From the imperial government... 2,709,863\$690

om	the impe	ria	l government	2,709,863\$69
,	province	of	Pernambuco	884,833\$33
,	,,,	,,	Ceará	173,333\$33
,	13		Alagôas	128,499\$99
,	,,	,,	Rio Grande do N.	73,333\$33
,	,,	,,	Sergipe	97,000\$00
,	,,	,,	Piauhy	34,880\$610
,	,,	,,	Parahyba	30,000\$00

At present the company receives an annual subsidy of 205,005, distributed as follows:

From the imperial government. 155,600\$000 , province of Pernambuco. 24,000\$000 , , , , , Alagóas. 8,000\$000 , , , , , Alagóas. 8,000\$000 , , , , Sergipe. 6,000\$000 The net capital realized by this company is placed at 871,800\$.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD
PRIVILEGE.

From the Diario Official, May 15, 1880 Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

Rio de Janeiro, May 1st, 1880.

The Botanical Garden Railroad Company petitioned that the term of their privilege should be counted from the day of the opening to traffic of the first part of their line, and for the term of thirty years in conformity with Decree No. 2,142, of April 10th, 1858. I gave the following decision upon this petition:

"The petition can not be granted because the term of duration is expressly fixed in Art. I of the status, approved by Decree No. 3,001, of November 18th, 1862."

In these terms the duration of the mivilene is for Rio de Janeiro, May 1st, 1880.

ules, approved

Jish, 1862.

In these terms the duration of the privilege is for twenty-five years counted from October 9th, 1868, the date of the opening of the first part of the line. You will inform the company of this decision, sending them a copy of this letter. God preserve you, etc.,

João Lins Vieira Cansansão de Sinimbú.

To the Fiscal Engineer of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company.

From the Diario Official, May 19, 1880

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD PRIVILEGE IN THE SENATE.

[Senate Proceedings of May 18, 1880.]

[Senate Proceedings of May 18, 1886.]

Senator Junquista.—Mr. President: a few days ago the Jornal da Commercio published in its gaze-filian that the term of the privilege conceded to the Dotanical Garden Rail Road Company had been extended and stated that this was done by an official note of March 1st, of the present year.

The following day the Diario Official published this note. I consider this question an important one because it relates to the interests of this municipality, to the future municipal more which requires to be increased, for really a capital like this needs to be richly endowed with means. Being desirous of forming a well-founded judgment on this question I am going to petition for a copy of the opinion of the section for the affairs of the empire of the council of state on the occasion of the empire of the council of state on the occasion of the empire of the council of state on the occasion of the approval of the statutes of the company in 1862; also of the opinion of the said section on the occa-sion of the decree of April 5th, 1868, giving a legal existence to the company, an opinion countersigned by the present muister of justice; also a copy of the petition lately directed by the company to the government in virtue of which the official note of March 1st was dispatched and, if it exists, the opin-ion of the respective section of the council of state in regard to it.

Without these documents, Mr. President, I can-

Without these documents, Mr. President, I cannot form a complete opinion in the matter. I cannot form a complete opinion in the matter. I cantroubled with some doubts respecting the justice of
the act because it would seem that if the company
has us pretended right thus established in the
statutes of 1862, it would not petition so many
times for the recognition of the term marked in them.
But, as I said, I have not yet a well-founded
opinion and I believe that the noble senator, exminister of agriculture, experienced statesman as he
is, would not have wentured to practice an act that
was diametrically opposed to legal determinations.
Some specious reason must have been advanced to
illude his excellency.

Gentlemen, I went so far as to doubt the existence of such an act, because laving as it was said,
been dispatched on March 181, it had not up to
May 15th, been published although, as the Senate
knows, our regime is or should be that of publicity.
Two mouths and a half!

Senator Diogo Velhe.—Can it be apocryphal? Without these documents, Mr. President, I can-

I wo mouths and a half!

Senator Diogo Velho.—Can it be apocryphal?

Senator Junqueira.—It is precisely for this reason that I present the petition. I wish the Senate to that I present the petition. I wish the Sendie to read not only the text of the note that is published in the Diario Official but also the documents on which it founded, and for this reason I do not incline to the opinion of the noble senator from Rio Grande do Norte because the Diario Official would not dare publish an apocryphal note. If it was not for this publication we might really doubt its authen-ticity.

for this publication we might really doubt its authenticity.

Sounter Diogo Velho. Is it in the Diario Official?

Sounter Junquiera.—Yes sir; in the Diario of Sturtedy, and on this head I have some observations to make by which it will be seen that there does not appear to reign great entonic contailsetween the present ministry and the noble gendementat composed the cabinet of January (sh. Sounter Affano Celon—No! No!

Sounter Junquiera.—The Diario Official in response to the Jornal do Commercie says [May 15]:

"We multish below the official note of March 1st.

is not the decision of the minster but the abnormal fact of admitting a revocation of decrees by simple statutes. Not even this, however, can serve as base of censure for the note of March 1st, because the statutes, good or bad, were approved by decree No. 3,001 of November 18, 1852. We have thus replied to the observation made yesterday in the Gazetilha of the Jornal do Commercia."

Here we have the Diario Official defending the act of March 1st saying that it is based on the statutes of 1852. In truth the original concession which was made to Counselor Candido Baptista de Oliveira established that the privilege should last 20 years counting from that date, that is from 1856. In 1858 this term was aftered to 20 years. The first decree is countersigned by our very libertious colleague, senator from Rio de Janero Nisconde do Bom Retiro), who is seated by my side; the second by the Marquez de Olinda.

In 1862 Barho Mand, then in possession of the privilege, petitioned for the approval of the statutes for the Botanical Gerden Rail Road Company. In these statutes the interested parties inserted the chase of 25 years for the duration of the privilege counted from the day on which the first section should be opened to public traffic. This opening took place in October, 1868.

The Botanical Garden Rail Road Company now, petition the government, not for these 25 years in Here we have the Diario Official defending the ac

took place in October, 1808.

The Bohariac Iderilen Rail R-ad Comjany now petition the government, not for these 25 years in question, but for 50 years.

I will observe to the Senate that the company could not ask this term. No decree establishes the term of 30 years from the date of the opening of the first section. It asked for more, certain that the government could not grant this term and that in appearing to refuse, the right that it desired, which was the 25 years from that date, would be confirmed. All this is conjecture and for this reason I ask for the documents to which I abule.

I will now call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which the Diario Opicial expresses itself which has no justification whatever. The Diario seeks to defend the act of the minister of agriculture, of the cabinet of January 5th, saying that it was based on the decree of 186a which approved the statutes, and at the same time casts upon him the greatest censure that can be made to a uninster in the columns of an official pure, that is, it says that the revocation of decrees like those of 1856 and 1858 by simple statutes is an amoundum fact. And it adds that good or but the parts of the proceed.

by simple states is an anomalous act. And a saids that good or but they were approved! Does then the Diario Official wishing now to defend the noble Counselor Sinimbu think proper to inflict upon him a most pungent censure relative to the act of 1862? I should decline with thanks this sort of a defense.

Senator Silveira da Motta.—There is no defens

sort of a decision.

Smator Silveira da Matta.—There is no delense; there is only censure.

Smator Silveira da Matta.—There is no delense; there is only censure.

Smator Pampareira.—In the first part, if we do not wish to invert the words and consider the whole ironical, we cannot but admit that there is a sort of defense. But in the second part there is the severest censure. The noble minister of agriculture of the past cabnet should protest against this appreciation of the Divirio Official Decause it censures nost strongly his act of 186s, for it is here said that the company can to-day onjoy these 25 years and that the namicipality will for seven years be deprived of the use of so lucrative a line by an act of the noble minister of agriculture of 1862.

For this reason I said that there does not appear to be between the present ministers and their predecessors that entente cordial that there should be between ministers of the same party. The public

betveen ministers of the same party. The public

service suffers.

Why was not this note published? The min stry of January 5th left power March 28. If then this ministry is worthy of censure for not having pub-lished immediately the act of March 1st, why did the Insued immediately the act of starch 1st, why does the present ministry also preserve this note claudestinely from the 28th of that month and May 15th without making it public, rendering it necessary for the Jornal do Commercio to provoke it to order its publication?

My petition is as follows (reads):

My petition is as follows (reads):

I petition that through the ministry of agriculture
the government be askel for a copy of the opinion
of the section of the allairs of the empire of the
council of state, that served as a basis for the decre
No. 3,001, of November 18th, 1852; also for a copy
of the opinion on within a second the decre
A 1445, of April 5th, 1866, which recognized the
Company; the copy of the petition of this company;
offerred to in the note of March 1st of the present
year and the opinion of the re-pecture section of
the council of state in case it was consulted in the
matter,—Junyment.—Session Rasam, May 18th,
1850.

tion from the ministry of agriculture by an official note or dispatch when it already enjoyed the same right in virtue of a decree.

Senator Junquienia —It knows.

Senator Saraiva.—I do not know, but it really

seems to me a superfluity.

Senator Paranaguá.—It asked for 30 years and

was refused in this part.

senator Junqueira.-The government seemed to refuse.

Single Saraira.—But the noble senator says that the present minister in the explan-tions given, conserved not the past ministry but the utilister of agriculture of 1862. Mr. President, if I had written the article I should have expressed myself differently. What was meant was that it would have here more regular if the new term had been conceded by means of a decree instead of being mixed up with the statutes. This was the meaning. For my part I think that this irregularity is of no consequence since the infinctation of 25 years in the statutes is a kind of petition and the government in approving the statutes granted the petition.

Single Parairo, —What further importance has the passing? Does the noble senator wish something to be revoked? No, the act is perfect and complete. Senator Saraiva. - But the noble senator says that

complete.

Senator Junqueira makes a remark.

Senator Saraira.—If the first concession had been
anade in consequence of a law, it certainly goodl not
be revoked by a decree; but since it was by a decree
it is beyond doubt that it could also be revoked by
the same means as in point of fact it was twice. The
present ministry has no anterest or desire to be the

present ministry has no interest or desire to be the consor of the past one. On the contrary the present ministers supported the former cabinet. Senator Correa.— You all. Senator Correa.— They respected the worthy cit-ize s that composed it and will do all in their power to show them all the deference which they merit as fellow-partizans and fellow-partizans that were their predecessors.

RAILROAD NOTES.

***EAHLEAD NOTES.**

—The bill passed by the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the extension of the Mogyana radway to Ribeirão Preto by way of S. Simão, recived the signature of the provincial president on the 25th att. The bill specifies that the extension shall be bailt without a guarantee of interest and without any onus whatever to the province.

—At an extraordinary meeting of the stockholders of the Sorocathana railway at São Paulo, on the 15th inst., Laiz Matheus Maylasky, director and lately president of the company, was dismissed from his position as director and it was ordered that criminal proceedines should be instituted

lately president of the company, was dismissed from list position as director and it was ordered that criminal proceedings should be instituted against him. According to a report of a special commission it was formally charged that the ladances published Dec. 31, 1879, were not in accord with the tooks, that Maylasky, as president has scarified the company's funds at the Deutsche Brasilienische Bank to the amount of 1,600,000\$ Athat he had taken over 200,000\$ from the treasury and charged it to travelling account, that he had paid 95,000\$ of provate debts in Ro de Jameior with the company's paper, that he had withdrawn debentures from the treasury and charged it to travelling account, that he had paid 95,000\$ of the company's paper, that he had withdrawn debentures from the taken debentures belonging to the company in favor of his business house—Maylasky & Ribeironto the nominal value of 370,000\$, that he had taken debentures of the company to a value of 170,000\$ and citered them in the books as issued to pay the company's religious at pay the company's religious at pay the company's religious to pay the company's religious to pay the company's religious to pay the company of the things which are of an irregular and enminal character. Mr. Made and interest the contracts, and many other things which are of an irregular and enminal character. Mr. are of an irregular and criminal character. Mr. Maylasky promises to clear himself from these

and on the second secon matter,—Juniorar,—Session Room, May 18th, 1850.

The petition was second-1 and part in "carlom Senator synabs (problem) and passed of the cardinose of the line, and gananoes 7 per council, is completely answered and falls to the ground.

Of what was his excellency accused in private ground, and the synabs (problem) and the problem of the privilege character in the journals? It was that the noble ex-minister had increased the term of the privilege of the Betanied Ganden and an analysis of the privilege character is the second of the line and the construction of branches to Minas Mondel and Senator has knowledge abundantly prove that the term of the privilege had been prolonged eighteen years ago. Consequently what does the note of the ministry of agriculture amount to? It was an unnecessary act.

Id not know if the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company attached great value to a new captana is a survey are to begin in one year and to inside the true of the privilege had been prolonged eighteen years ago. The surveys are to begin in one year and to sinched in the years from the day on which the plants of surveys are finally accepted. The company attached great value to a new captana. sonase to the Jornal do Commercie says [May 15]:

"We publish below the official note of March 1st of this year in reply to a petition of the Botaniel Garden Rail Road Company relative to the term of the privilege of that company having been fixed at 30 years by decree No. 2,142, of April 10, 1858, to be counted from 1856, the date of the concession, the said privilege would terminate in 1886. The company petitioned that the 30 years should be counted from the said decree of April 10th, 1858, terminating in 1886. The examinate in 1886. The company petitioned that do specific petitioned that the 30 years should be counted from the date of the company, resolved in conformly with the alteration that the privilege is the proposed of agriculture seeing that the said decree of April 10th, 1858, terminating in 1886. The examinate the proposed of the company, resolved in conformly with the alteration that the privilege is the proposed of the company, resolved in conformly with the alteration that the privilege is alterated the conformal privilege should be for 25 years and should be counted from Cetober 9th, 1868, expiring therefore October 9th, 1868, expiring therefore October 9th, 1868, expiring therefore October 9th, 1869, says leaves the same of the company attached great value to a new explana-

The Rio News PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1880.

According to the recent relatorio of the minister of finance it transpires that the late occupant of that high position has been guilty of an act of bad faith which merits the opprobrium of every honest man. By the express terms of the late emission of 60,000,000\$ in paper currency, afterwards reduced to 40,000,000\$, it was provided that six per cent. of the emission should be annually redeemed and burned. In accordance with these terms the late minister of finance withdrew the specified six per cent. of the emission, or 2,400,000\$. Instead of burning this money, however, he afterwards put it into circulation anew, thus secretly increasing the outstanding amount of paper currency. This act is not only in open violation of the law but it is also an act of bad faith to the creditors of the government. More than that, this two thousand four hundred contos of redeemed paper, an amount redeemed by an express provision of law, is to all intents and purposes cancelled and without value; its re-issue therefore is clearly and necessarily a criminal act Although this very thing has been done by a preceding minister, the Barao de Cotegipe, it is an act which no precedent can For such maladministrative acts it is evident that a minister will never be called before a court of justice, but if such things are permitted to go unchallenged and uncensured the country itself will eventually suffer an inevitable loss of credit.

An interesting industrial question ventilated in the Senate on the 19th by Senator Corrêa. It seems that the sub-delegado of police in Itapagipe, a suburb of the city of Bahia, had forbidden night work in the shipyard of the Bahia navigation company, located in that place. The company was then engaged in repairing the steamer *Penedo* which was wanted at the earliest day possible The company appealed to the president of the province who, with great circumspection, permitted the continuation of night work on the Penedo, the work to be limited to the hours absolutely necessary in deference to the quiet of the neighborhood, in which were sick persons. He also notified the company that a commission would be appointed to select a new site for the shipyard to which it shall be removed; and he prohibited the company from taking any new work until the commission shall have reported. Now that is what we call the quintes sence of paternal government. We have here a great solicitude for the sick, an eminently Christian feeling, and a keen interest in the development of a national industry. To benefit the sick the president shuts up a shipyard; to enable it to open he hunts up a more convenient site. Taking this act as a precedent there is a boundless field opened before the paternal official throughout the whole country. As one illustration, we would say tha the quiet and comfort both of the well and the sick requires that the industrious class of bell-ringers shall be encouraged in the same way. If these countless bells could be removed to a more convenient site. the ringers could then go on with their muscular industry to the end of the chapter, and the victims of their present activity might then be permitted some slight repose. Besides that it would materially reduce the undertaking industry, and check the growing tendency to lunacy. It is certainly a good

humor." He then goes on to say that a short time previous to Tweed's indictment as a felon, he addressed a great assemblage of his fol-lowers in which he announced with patriotic fervor and emphasis that the time had come when the municipal administration of that city must be purified and based upon the true principles of economy and justice. At that very moment William M. Tweed had his arms in the city treasury up to the elbows. On the 15th instant the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies listened to an elaborate defense of his public career from the lips of Deputy Bezerra de Menezes, the president of the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro. The great manager met the attacks upon his official career by sweeping denials, and enumer-ations of the many high services which he had rendered this city. In his twenty-four years of public life and twenty years of official life, he denied that any act could be found which would reflect discredit upon either his public or private character. As a proof of this he cited the fact that during all these long years he had been regularly re-elected to office and had received the greatest proofs of consideration from the people from whom he came and to whom he expected to return at the close of his public career But to return to William M. Tweed. Two weeks after the formal indictment of Tweed before the grand jury of New York for his gigantic thefts from the treasury of that city was elected to the Senate of the State of New York from the City of New York by He never took twenty thousand majority He never took his seat, however, as he feared the represen-tatives of the rural districts who were under no obligations to treat him with the consideration shown by his followers and admirers of the city. He was afterwards tried, found guilty, and condemned to fine and imprison-ment. This goes to prove that though justice may sleep and a deluded people may shower honors upon the man who robs them while filling their ears with homilies on virtue and honor and justice, the day of detection and disgrace will surely come-and woe to him upon whom their pent-up indignation may

THE plan adopted by the international geographical congress at Paris in August, 1875, relative to the better distribution and exchange of scientific knowledge, has been warmly praised in all parts of the civilized world, but not until the present moment has the hidden merits of the scheme been fully evolved. The Paris congress advised that a commission should be established in every country for the purpose of collecting, sending out and receiving information and publications relative to physical and political science. The subjects upon which it was decided to collect and exchange information relates more or less directly to natural and descriptive sciences, such as astronomy, geodosy, chartography, geography, topography, geology, mineralogy, botany, anthropology, hygiene, archæology, linguistics, numismatics, and statistics in all its branches The scheme was comprehensive, and appealed warmly to the scientific instincts of all nations, The central commission was located in Paris and the work of organizing branch commissions in various countries was begun at once. The Brazilian government formally adopted the scheme by an aviso of June 30, 1877, and definitely organized its branch commission by an official act of November 13, 1870. On the 5th of March, 1880, the Brazilian consul-general in New York, Sr. Salvador de Mendonça, announced to the American people through the press that the "Brazilian Central Commission of International Exchange" was finally ready to enter into correspondence with its fellow commissions, to collect and forward "scientific, literary or artistical information, "receive and distribute documents, etc., sent by the foreign commissions," short, to do all things specified by the Paris congress. This announcement has elicited a response that is both gratifying and prom-Thanks to the fertile genius of the Yankee this opportunity for international exchange has been developed into channels of which the scientific mind never dreamed and which is destined to confer unmeasured blessing, upon an unenlightened Scarcely a month has passed since the echo

journals and catalogues," says the president of the Brazilian commission, disposition of the public at the 3rd section of the department of empire." Shades of Conemicus and Cuvier! what a vista opens On the one hand we have before our eyes! the busy mills, and factories, and laboratories and workshops of a great country busy in the effort to let the world know just they are doing and how much it will cost to enjoy the fruits of their labors; on other hand we have a great and beneficent empire whose people are thirsting for scientific lore and whose departments of state are transformed into distributing agencies of catalogues and price lists. Through such agencies Ayer's and Hostetter's almanacs will soon be found in every household: the wonderful feats of the Buckeye reaper will be like a fairy tale on the lips of children : the beneficent qualities of Vinegar Bitter will be a new revelation to the land; and the glowing promise of Giant Cement will weld anew the patriotism and aspirations of a Chinese-stricken people. What boundless possibilities are in this newly-discovered agency! what a saving in duties and agents' expenses! A great nation places itself at the disposition of the solder-and-cement men of the north in the interests of scientific research, and the dawn of a new era is upon In the words of Victor Ugo, "the Great Dipper shakes hands with the Southern Cross! the Patent Medicine Man stands face to face with his Destiny !"

By AN imperial decree of March 12, 1856,

a twenty years' concession was granted to two Brazilian citizens for the construction and operation of a street railway between a con-venient locality in the city of Rio de Janeiro and the Botanical Garden. This was the pioneer line of Brazil. In 1858 the term of the privilege was extended to thirty years. In 1859 all materials for constructing the line were granted exemption from import taxes. In 1860 and 1861 the time for beginning work was granted two extensions. the privilege was sold to the Barão de Mauá, the statutes of the company were drawn up and approved, and the duration of the priv ilege was fixed at twenty-five years, dating from the opening of the first section. In 1865 there was another extension of the time fixed for beginning the work of construction. Up to this time and with all these favors not one single stroke of work was done on the line. The government had dealt most liberally with the enterprise, but the Brazilian holder of the privilege were timid, capitalists avoided it, and the public langhed at it. No one seemed to believe in it; every one shunned it. That is the history of the Botanical Garden street railway as a national enter-prise. In August 1866 the privilege was sold to an American company, represented by the late C. B. Greenough, Esq, and in the following March that company was ready to begin laying the track. The city council here stepped in and prohibited the laying of the track, and this injunction extended through a period of fourteen months. That obstacle removed the company began the work of construction in June, 1868, and the first section was opened in the following October. It is thus seen that the American company, which still owns and manages the line, effected in the short space of three months a result which their predecessors had been unable to begin in ten years. Since that time the company has gone on extending their lines and perfecting their service, unti to-day the Botanical Garden line is unquestionably one of the best equipped and best managed street railways in the world. During the first eight years of the existence of this company, the receipts from rental tax (decima urbana) and from the tax on property transfers in the districts through which their line passes, were doubled, and the value of property was everywhere greatly increased. To-day the income from these sources of revenue has increased fully three fold, ele gant residences have been erected along the line, the streets have been paved and in the best of order, and the residents of the southern districts of this city have been served in a manner which has always received their warmest approval. The company has naturally grown rich, but never at the extendency to lunacy. It is certainly a good subject to think of.

Scarcely a month has passed since the echo of Consul-general Mendonça's manifesto of Consul-general Mendonça's manifesto of Consul-general Mendonça's manifesto reached Brazil but the flood of information is upon us. The commission gravely and grate-uly acknowledges the receipt of a "great number of American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and the catanum and the company has spared no expense to make its service satisfactory in American journals, and have been kept in the very best order; Its track, its follows, an imals, all have been kept in the very best order; it to efficie sation will take place some time in June after the opense of the public service. Its track, its follows, an imals, all have been kept in the very best order; the officers and employees of the line have ever been polite upon us. The commission gravely and grate-uly acknowledges the receipt of a "great number of American journals, and the cath and possible to on the 16th inst. The formal inauguration of that sation will take place some time in June after the very best order; the officers and employees of the line have ever been polite upon us. The commission gravely and grate-uly acknowledges the receipt of a "great number of American journals, and t pense of the public service. Its track, its rolling stock, its animals, all have been kept

with any other line, either in this city or elsewhere. And now, in view of all this, we find the leading newspaper of Brazil, senators, deputies, aldermen, and a host of public officials, all clamoring against this one foreign street railway company and demanding that its franchise shall lapse at the earliest date possible and that its pr and income shall revert to the city of Rio de Janeiro. Shameful and dishonorable as is this demand, it has no lack of advocates and defenders. The contract of this company contains no clause by which their property reverts to the city at the expiration of the privilege; by what right therefore does the city lay claim to their property? At the end of the privilege in 1893 the property will still belong to the company, and its seizure will be nothing less than thest. This enterprise has made money simply be cause it has been wisely managed; is this so grievous an offense in the eyes of Brazi-lian officials that it should be punished with forfeiture? And as to the existence of a public demand for this valuable property, there is not one particle of evidence to prove that it has or does exist. The legislators have forgotten the first days of the year wher the Botanical Garden line not only escaped the indignation of the people, but was warmly praised on all hands. If this spoliation be urged on the grounds of public utility and income, let its advocates show how well it would be administered by the present ctiy government, and then they will have some basis to stand upon. The simple demand for another man's property without either right or title, furnishes no just basis

a transfer to

THE CATTA BRANCA BLACKS.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir:-The Rev. Mr. Vanorden of Ric Grande, in the third report of his christian work in Brazil says, after visiting many places, he made a "hurried trip to Palmei ras," and credits me with having been "the means of freeing" the Catta Branca slaves at Morro Velho. Such a mistake must have resulted from the confusion of the conversation during that very hurried visit, for he came by one train and left by the next. I regret his mistake, but I am sure it was un intentional.

But as THE RIO NEWS could have so easily ascertained from me as to such a report, pas sing as I did the office door daily, before the issue of the last number, I think I may complain of having had my name circulated among its readers in connection with so absurd, because so inverisimale a pretension I disclaim, the merit attributed to me, and give it cordially to whom it is due; namely to Mr. Williams, of Cocaês, who ferreted out the condemnatory documents, and to Deputy Joaquim Nabuco whose brilliant oratory and humane appeals in the Chamber of Deputies, to the national justice, gave effect to these documents. The English Charge d'Affaires, Mr. St. John, and The Rio New also powerfully helped the good cause, as did

many others in lesser degree.

For twenty years did officers, connected with Morro Velho and other English companies, denounce to the Legation in Rio, and to the Anti-Slavery Society in London, that a late agent at Morro Velho and a director in London were parties in re-enslaving the Catta Branca blacks, but in vain. All was done so cunningly and so secretly by said parties that no clue to their conviction could be found till Mr. Williams, in 1879, by some ingen-ious play in a side question with the Morro Velho Company, found out everything, and in person followed up his information on the spot, and in Rio to the successful issue by different means, but chiefly by Deputy Na buco's generous advocacy.

Begging to be heard before using my name again, believe me,

Very sincerely yours, R. H. GUNNING.

—The published receipts of the Carangola rail-way in April were 17,315\$880.
—The published receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway in March were 766,456\$394. The road transported 50,250½ first-class and 153,844 secondclass passengers, 7, 785 tons of coffee and 14, 753 ton of merchandise -The first train (a ballast train) on the Dom Pe

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—The injustice of the additional tax of 1½ per cent. on foreign goods shipped from one Brazilian port to another, was brought before the Chamber on the 12th less low Bounts and the 12th less port to another, was brought networ the Canamer on the 13th inst. by Drputy Lonorio de Carvalho, who presented a protest from the business men of Santos. The injustice of this customs regulation is so apparent that the Chamber should lose no time in repealing it.

-From the discussion on the new supplementary —From the discussion on the new supplementary credits of the minister of agriculture on the 14th inst, the fact became known that five kilometers of the Santa Cruz branch of the Dom Pedro II railway had been washed away. It seems that the line had been built below the flood level, and it is line had been built below the flood level, and it is now necessary to reconstruct the line. The minister of agriculture defends the engineer on the ground that it is impossible to provide against such ac-cidents. It also transpired that the new rails which had been bought for this line, under a legis-lative appropriation, have been substituted by old rails.

raits.

"The new supplementary credit asked by the minister of agriculture passed the third reading in the Chamber on the 15th. The credits are for public works, water works, etc., 6,880.819\$379 and for the Dom Pedro II railway 1,280.000\$.

for the Dom Pedro II railway 1,280.000\$.

—Deputy Bezerra de Menezes, president of the city council of Rio de Janeiro, president of the São Christovão tramway company, etc., etc., addressed the Chamber on the 15th inst. in defense of the many charges brought against him. He called attention to the circuarstance that his public career began twenty-four years ago, twenty years of which had been spent in public office. He challenged the discovery of any act in his public or private career which reflected discredit upon him.

—On the city Domuty Gavits Privator addressed.

which reflected discredit upon him.

—On the 15th Deputy Gaviso Peixoto addressed an interpellation to the government in regard to the re-issue of 2,400,000\$ of redeemed currency by the latter mainter of finance, and in regard to the extension of time in the privilege of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company.

Garden Kanroak Company.

—The bill approving the contract between the government and the Amazon Steam Navigation Company finally passed the Senate on the 17th inst. as it was originally received from the Chamber about one year ago. The bill extends the contract en years and grants an annual subsidy of 480,000s. All the emendments proposed were rejected.

—In the discussion of the reply to the speech from the throne in the Chamber, on the 18th, the prime minister, Counselor Saraiva, declared that in case the electoral reform bill failled to pass the Chambers the ministry would not propose a dissolution, but would retire from power. In respect to the question of emancipation he stated that the overriment does not at present design to take it government does not at present design to take it

THE NEW BUDGET

The budget for the financial year 1881-82 was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 11th inst. The estimated receipts and expenditures, orgether with the state of the public debt on the 31st of March, 1880, are as follows:

EXPENDITURES. Department of Empire

,, ,, Justice	6,720,286\$891
" " Foreign Affairs.	863,302\$999
,, ,, Marine	10,538 333\$116
" " War	13,613,145\$694
,, ,, Agriculture, etc.	19,077,720\$784
,, ,, Finance	59,471,754\$130
	118,286,758\$514
Supplementary credits about	12,000,000\$000
RECEIPTS.	
Import duties	58,000,000\$000
Dispatch tax of 1 1/2 per cent	1,000,000\$000
Warehouse tax	800,000\$000
Lighthouse tax.	260,000\$000
Dock tax	80,000\$000
Export duties	15.500,000\$000
General postoffice	1,000,000\$000
Dom Pedro II Railway	11,000,000\$000
Telegraph lines	800,000\$000
Real estate tax	3,000,000\$000
Stamp tax	4,900,000\$000
Property transfer tax	4,250,000\$000
Tax on Industries and Professions	3,200,000\$000
Lotteries	1,500,000\$000
Salaries and emoluments	2,000,000\$000
All other sources	9,668,000\$000
	116,958,000\$000
PUBLIC DEBT STATES	IENT.
Foreign debt (new of an d)	

Foreign debt (par of 27 d.)..... 151,077,333\$333 Internal debt:

Six per cent apolices..... 335,397,100\$000 1,990,400\$000 119,600\$000 23,882,000\$000 716,460\$000 249,327\$497 149,788\$174 51,071,500\$ 1,167,412\$500 5,846,207\$814 16,133,657\$158 2,177,205\$521 374,372\$016 ceased and absentees Sub-treasury credits..... Public deposits..... 3,250,667\$900 Monte de Soccorro deposits

(Dec. 31, 1879) .. Miscellaneous depo osits (June 30,

8,815,089\$226 Treasury bills (April 30, 80)
Outstanding paper currency 11,632,700\$000 189,199,591\$000 819,235,228\$179

* June 30, 1879. Account vet finally liquidated.

Miscella

THE RIO NEWS.

And the Control of th

LOCAL NOTES

—During the absence of the minister of acriculture the duties of his department will be discharged by the minister of foreign affairs.

—The number of public globe gas lights in the suburbs of this city at the close of 1879 was 1,120. The "expense incurred in this service was 107,0368501.

—The number of deaths from yellew fever from the 1st to the 19th inst. inclusive was 77, or at an average of 4 a day. This is exclusive of the deaths at the Jurujuba hospital.

—Decree 7,710, of the 11th inst., concedes a privilege to Alfredo Gomes Netto for the manufacture and sale of passenger and freight wagons of his own invention. Ten years.

—Since the passage of the law of August 28, 1830, providing for the concession of privileges for invention, discovery and introduction, there have been granted a total of 457 privileges.

—According to the Cruzeiro, it is reported that the directors of the Dom Pedro II railway éxacted over 800\$ for transporting the remains of the late Duque de Caxias from Desengano to this city—132

kilometers.

—The expense of lighting this city with gas during the year 1879 was 660,914&170, of which 145,402&179 was expended to meet the difference in exchange. The number of public lights at the close of the year was 5,910.

—By decree 7,709, of the 11th inst., Alexandre Bristol receives a ten years privilege for the manifecture and sale of opaque glasware, bearine letters or designs, according to a new process which he claims to have invented.

—According to the propert of the minister of

claims to have invented.

—According to the report of the minister of agriculture there are 4,313 miles of felegranh lines in the various provinces of Brazil, whose cost and preservation in 1878-79 reached a total of 1,500-1978702. The receipts in the fiscal year 1878-79, were 799,300%140; and 1877-78, 558.1858774-

were 700,300\$t40; and 1877-78, 558 185\$774—The Cruzeiro of the 21st inst. calls attention to
the insufficient means of exit from the Dorn Pedro
II theartre in case of fire. Mr. R. Kinsman Benjami
some time since alluded to this subject and pointed
out very clearly the grave delects and dangers of this
theatre. It is to be hoped that the timely warning
given by Mr. Benjamin will not be overlooked so
completely by the proprietor of, the theatre as they
have been by the Cruzeiro.

have been by the Criterio.

—We take this occasion to inform our readers that the most favorable locality for the observation of the total solar eclipse of 1893 will be Brazil. The duration of the eclipse will be 4 minutes and 4s seconds, and the speetche will beat Liais' comet by one half. These predictions are made by our obstronomical editor, who neither wants an appropriation nor occupies confortable quarters in the Absurdatory on Caste Hill.

—The Euneror and Funnesse accommandather.

Absurdatory on Castle Hill.

—The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by minister of agriculture Buarque de Macedo and a number of distinguished personages, embarked on the Brazilian packet Rio Granufe for Parando the morning of the 17th inst. They arrived at Paranagua at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th, after a fine toyage, and landed amidst great popular enthusiasm. They spent the 19th in Paranagua, and then set ut to visit Antonian and Corrivity, the canital of the province. The formal inauguration of the Parana railway is put down for the 5th of June.
—The Cruzierie calls attention to the great changes.

railway is put down for the 5th of June.

—The Cruzeiro calls attention to the great changes which are occurring in the topography of the earth, owing to the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels, the Suez canal, the projected Nicaragua canal and the projected canal to under the Baltic and North Seas. To this list of immoved commercial highways of the world we be leave to add the projected tunnel under the bay of Ris de Janeiro, and—though not a highway last certainly an improvement in commercial communication — Morris N. / Kohn's projected express company. projected express company.

commercia communication — Norths N. North Projected express company.

—During the calendar year 1879 there were 200 fires in this city classified as follows: great, 53: medium, 21: small, 44: insignificant, 113: chimney fires, 57. Of these 120 are classified as casual, 63 as incendiary, 59 as unknown, and 57 as chimney fires. The expense of maintaining the fire department force consist of 162 officers and men. One new steam fire engine has been received, since the last annual report, from the manufactory of Merry-weather & Sons, London.

—The passenger traffic on the various transway lines of this city during the calendar year 1879, together with the amounts collected on the various transway lines of this city during the calendar year 1879, together with the amounts collected on the veneral year were as follows:

*Louising** Ideal** Large March 1879, 1870, 1

34,177,023 929,063 130,244\$960

NEW YORK EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

According to some interesting and highly valuable tables prepared by the New York Formand of Commerce the export of breadstuffs, cotton, petroleum and provisions, with values, from the port of New York to Brazil during the caleudar year, 1879, were as follows:

61,267	bushels	39,427.	lol's
150		68	11, 11,
202		. 48	,,
156,749	barrels	980,576	"
. 2	,,	8	,,
,212,836	gallons	480,629	,,
88,620	,,	11,900	,,
15,230		8,651	,,
118,426	pounds	11,112	**
281,800		18,121	11
25,635		1,780	,,
		99,154	
			. 11
			,,
		485	,,
	150 202 156,749 2 ,212,836 88,620 15,230 118,426 281,899	202 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	150 , 68 , 48 150,749 barrels 980,576 2 , 8 , 61,629 , 88,620 , 11,523 , 8,651 115,230 , 8,651 115,230 , 8,651 11,112 281,890 , 18,121 251,635 , 1,780 394,140 99,154 13,125 1,772 395,431 , 208,978 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784 309,784

EGYPTIAN CORN.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

Egyptian corn is attneting considerable attention in California. The yeld is enormous; it requires little care and makes excellent food for man and beast. It is not produced in ears at all, but in a much more condensed form. It does not grow as all, but branches more than Indian corn, and each branch is tuffed with a large head containing thousands of swelds. The climate of portions of California is similar to that of Egypt, and it is thought this care in the corn to be a very exhapite module. is similar to that of Egypt, and it is thought this crain will prove to be a very valuable product. One rower in that state claims to have havested a crop avera ring eighty basels to the acre. The grain resembles hulled barley, for which it is easily mistaken. There are two varieties, white and brown, differing in color and flavor. The white has as fine a flavor as rice, while the brown has an acrid taste while green, and till it is perfectly dry, that makes it undesirable as an article of food.—New England Homestead.

BRAZILIAN FREIGHT CHARGES
ON COFFEE.

It is said that the chief business of one of the ON COFFEE.

It is said that the chief business of one of the leading railroads of Brazil is to carry coffee, very little other freight being moved; and the passengers carried consisting chiefly of coffee planters or coffee traders. As the total quantity of coffee produced is com, aratively small, the rates paid per hundreil pounds are very high. From some points to a railroad only 365 miles in length every sack of coffee that reaches Rio Janeiro must pay \$4, while the regular freight charges from Rio Janeiro to New York on the same sack vary from 20 to 75 cents. If similar rates were applied to grain or flour they would so greatly exceed the precs commonly charged here, that it is said to be a demonstrable fact that California grain could be carried for 3,000 miles across the United States and then shipped by steamer to Rio Janeiro, and sold there at lower prices than grain produced on the line of a Brazillan railway leading to that port. If some of the agitators who complain of the existing system of freight charges in this country were familiar with the marked contrast the cheap movement of freight charges prevailing in other countries, and with the davantages the American people derive from the free interchange of articles of domestic production between distant sections which our extensive railway system has secured, we should her much less of anti-discrimination-demostrations. - Railway Werld, March 27th, 1880.

—The laying of the personnent track on the Paulo

—The laying of the permanent track on the Paulo Affonso railway began on the 9th inst. —The receipts of the "Barão de Araruana" railway in April were port155.0. The line carried 539 passengers and 6,963 bags of coffee during the 539 pas month.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Computation Contarcina & Esgolas.

Comp rishin Contineries e Esgolas.

Lat. 29° as 29° 8.

Long. 40° 92° 40° W. (Genewisch).

Do of risin gauges 2,378° 5 fc do do.

Moan pressure at goan ex-2,510° fine datove mean scalevel,

Do of risin gauges 2,378° 5 fc do do.

Moan pressure at goan ex-2,510° fine fine goan ex-2,710° inches.

Mean temp, of air at goan fc 6°; at go pm. 6° 9° Fahr.

Mean of max, tem, in shade, 9° 6° 70° on min in shade 38° °F.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum thems, 4° 30° Fahr.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum thems, 4° 30° Fahr.

Mean temperature of minimum thems, 4° 30° Fahr.

Mean teastic force of minimum thems, 4° 30° Fahr.

Mean elastic force of minimum thems, 4° 10° Fahr.

Mean elastic force of vapor 40° and, 10°, 40° in 20° pm. 350° in.

Text aminfull for the mount, 7° grinches.

Maximum fall of minimum day (yul), 24° funes.

Maximum fall of minimum thems, 4° and 40° and 50° and

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

Mercantile rates on London 201/2 to 201/2d., and on Paris 467 to 465 rs. Six per cents 1,048 and 1,058; gold 41/2 per cents (1879) 105 and 1051/2; loan of 1868, 1,170\$. Sovereigns 18800 cash.

eigns 11880 cash. Per 1880 cash (pt 18.00 cash (pt

May 15.—Bank rates nominal—dight transactions in mercan-tile paper at 2td. Six per cents 1,050% and 1,048%; gold 41/2 per cents 105%; loan of 1868, 1,165%. Sovereigns 118730 cash.

cach.

May 1,5—Genomi clavation of rates to-day among the banks. The Banco do Brazil adopted the rates of royld, on Landon, the Banco do Brazil adopted the rates of royld, on Landon, the state of the

Sixper cents 1,e45%. Greater helivity in stocks.

May 19 — Market firm, but with little business owing to search
190 of buyers who are availage higher rates. The rates
adopted to aday were: Busing 60 Braint, 2054, on London,
462 and 272 in on Plant Burnhung; the other banks,
205/4 on London, 463 and 455/10, on Partis, 206/45 on
257 as on Handung Light business done at 205/44 on
London. Mercantile paper quided at 21%, 21% and 225/40
and London. Light business in stocks and bonds. Six per
cents 1,042

en Loudon. Light heatness in stocks and nomen. See per cents (490-5).

May 30.—Market continues firm, but inactive Bank rates monimal, though quoted at 216. Mercanille paper 21 to 21-3/16. Six per cents (1945) hans of 160 s (1955). Sovereigns 14530 cals.

May 21.—Hatch rates still nominal, though there were suitemporant transactions as against the lean of 1679, both in bank and mercantile paper. The rates upon which hustices was done was from 21 to 11/4 of, kmb, paper, and 31/5 and 21/6 d, mercantile paper. New 24/5 per cents 103/5. Banco do Commerció abartes 1968.

—According to a London telegram of the 15th it was arm connected that the directors of the Banglish Dank of Kin de Janeion bast resolved to submit a proposat to the shareholders, at experient necting this month, bor the payment of a dividend of tes per Jane on the 9th of June. They also prospose to add 15/5,500 to the reserve final, and 24/4,000 to the reserve final against the deprecision of cipital.

MARKET REPORT Rio de Tanciro, May 22nd, 1886

Kis de Januer, May 2004, 1858.

Cuffer.—In the absence of any improvement in crussuming markets and in view of the disinclination on the part of our deletes to make large concessions, businesses has remained our a standard is nice our last report on the 14th instant, and the few seles effected have been too insignificant or establish quotes.

The sales since the 14th instant amount to only 9,640 begs size.

bags for United States
5,830 , , , Europe
3,790 , , , Elsewhere
9,640 bags. Receipts continue on a very small scale, the meethe ist instant being now 4,48t bags, again 11,30t bags in May 1879 3,919 n. 9, 1875 5,005 n. n. 1877

9uotations, on the ph instant, were, per Superior ... 68450 - 68350 ... 68450 - 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68350 ... 68550

Banco do Brazil

Rural e Hypothecario.

Commercial do Rio de Janeiro

English (limited).

Industrial e Mercantil.

Mercantil de Santos.

Banco Predial.

Mercantil de Sano.
Banco Predial.
New London and Brazil
Banco do Commercio.
RAILWAYS

TRAMWAYS
Christovão
totanical Garden

Pernambuco
Pelotas
S Luiz do Maranhão
Porto Alegre
Villa Izabel
Montevideo
Nictheroy
Bruxellas
Carris urbanos
Toll, ROAI

Carris urbanos. F.
TOLL. ROADS
Magé e Sapucaia.
NAVHATION COMPA
Prazileira de Navegação.
Espirito Santo e Campos
União Nictheroyense.

Alercado Nicheropense.

Rio de Jouerro.

Rio de Jouerro.

Rio de Jouerro.

Rio de Jouerro.

Transportes Marit de Se Donds Marrituros.

Donds Marrituros.

Bravil Industrial.

Unilo Industrial.

Piorestal Parmanas.

Piorestal Parmanas.

Commercio e Lavoura.

Carraegues Flunifente.

Commercio e Lavoura.

Trita Pluminense.

Minas de Carapava.

Architecionica.

Architecionica.

Architecionica.

Linguagna.

Linguagna.

Linguagna.

Linguagna.

Rio L

Stock is estimated to-day at 146,000 bags.

Our cable advices from Santos under date of yesterday report

Our cable advices from Santos under one in yesteriary repor-the market completely paralyzed and prices nominal.

The receipts last week had averaged 4,168 bags per day and took was estimated at 110,000 bags.

Flour—The arrivals since the 14th instant have been 5,700

**Color—The arrivals since the 14th instant have rels, all from America.

The sales since the same date amount to 6,075 bar 4,400 barrels American

1,000 bags, River Plate

6,55 "Chill

G,075 barrels.

Stock in first harder codes remains for a 200 barrels.

50,300 barrels.

Market that:

**Pitch Pitch = 16 eccs—13 occ |

**Pitch Pitch — The particula consist of \$8,375 feet per **John Pitch Form Molite which have been old as \$65000 per dozen and which establishes an advance of about \$15000 per dozen |

**Pitch Pitch — There have been no arrivals and we quote containally \$9.5 to re reis per foot |

**Reviewer — Would probably feeth \$7\$600—\$700 per case for **Reviewer — Would probably feeth \$7\$600—\$700 per case for **Pitch Pitch P

II nite Pine — Tiene i nave been no airvois and we visoso ominally 9 to 100 reis per foot Kersuen — Would probably fetch 7\$600—7\$700 per case fo ⊅evoe's Brillian Land.—Is again firmer as there have been no further arrivals

We quote to-day :

George 320—330 rs. per lb.

Jenkins 310—320

Wileox 310—320

Kostin—1s unchanged at \$\$0.00—8\$500 per barrel.

No arrivals.

nvas since the 1st instant have
7,416 tons from Cardiff
3,746 ... New Castle
1,920 ... Glasgow
1,838 ... Liverpool
1,094 ... Burnt Islant
993 ... New Port
407 ... Greenock
20 ... Hamburg

—The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the month of April, compared with the receipts in the same month of last tener, were as follows: 1830 1879 Sugar 168,042 bags 61,619 bags Cotton 8,614 sacks 2,925 sacks

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSALS.

MAP 1's
Newmon — It like Martha Reld; 6's) tons: Davies; 49 ds; or
Wasses, Ritchie & U.S.

MAP 1's, Martha Reld; 6's) tons: Maltedo: 6's ds; gene
careful clair Egrago.

Outro-David Edward; call tons; Berloss; 4's ds; gene
carego to Montern Braga & Co.

MAP 1's
Monte—Am log Tolor Wesley; 4's tons: Utimes; 24 ds; job; Sauer.

All 1's
Can—Sp lik Navors Jenutin; 376 tons: Datras; 3's ds; salt

Cantz—Sp bk Nucra Ignacia; 376 tons: Dotras; 38 ds; sal Alexandre Wagner.

RESERVE FUND QUOTA-

AM'T PAIR

Nom 203\$000 8 500 Jan 1880 1205\$ Nom

260\$1000 £ 1 June 1877 50 000 2 0 0 Dec 1878

2 00

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

40,000 All

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

All 200\$

4,600,000 2,600,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 800,000 1,200,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000

180,000 1,80 All

£ 750,0

20,000 3,000 1,000 3,200 2,500 50,000 750 All 200\$
Ali 200
912 200
3,168 200
Ali 200
42,500 £ 20
200

8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 50,000 5,000 4,000 All All All 10,000 20,000 25,000 All

3,000 3,000 50,000 5,000 2,000 6,000 12,500 6,000 12,500 6,000 4,000 16,000 9,000 10,000 40,000 50,000

All All All All All All All All

All 100\$ All All All 100\$ All All 100\$ All

All

96,544\$531 — — —

200\$ 200 100 All All 100\$

37,500 36,000 £ 20 7,500 Ali £ 10

All 600

7,500 All, All All, S,461 7,500 All All All All All

Ξ

Trapant—It bk Salvutore; 429 tons; Merettes; 70 ds: salt to Fiorita & Tavolara.

MAY 18.

Glasson—Br bk City of Tunjure; 799 tons; Dow; 46 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAI' 14.

Macmo—Sw bk Jon Sjoden; 348 tons; Gernnssen; ballast.

MAY 15.

Berson Arwas—So bg Peptin; 141 tons; Alsina; fleur;
MAY 16.

Rabinance—Br bgm George S. Bierry; 337 tons; Howard

AVRES-Sp bgn Jaimile; 124 tons; Pagés; genera

MAY 16.

REMEMORIS-Bir bgin George S. Herryy; 237 tons; Howard ballist.

Beens Avens—Port bl. Cintra; 668 tons; Barra; ballast.

Beens Avens—Sp bgin "Jainitio; 124 tons; Pagés; generacing.

PERSAMENCO—Sp pal Sophia; 185 tons; Garrige; ballast.

—Sp bgin Patritin; 195 tons; Abril; general cargo.

Astronia—Sp pal Marcelling; 202 tons; Sand ballast.

JAI' 17.

BENSO Avens—Sp. for Narca Villa de Tosta; 246 ton

Perigi ballast.

Pecigi ballast.

ARACAJU—Nor bg Omá; 200 tons; Langseth; ballast.

34.17 18.

BALTHORE—Port bk Margarála; 325 tons; Silva; ballast

MAT' 20.

MAT' 20.

AMBUCO—Sp bgn Juliana; 399 tons; Erausquin; balk

-The Colombo, 555 tons, a new steamer built in England, rived at Maranhão on the 26th ult. She was built for a Mar-

arrived at Maranhão on the 56th ult. She was built for a Maranhão constign rade company.

—The account of the resuse of a shipwrecked captain by the Nor. sch. Harahő Harafyter, which we gave some weeks ago, is confirmed by the statement of the captain himself, Gerupe Beal. The shipwrecked vessed was the Am by Litzie M. Mervill, bound from New York to New Orleans. The disoaster tools place on the evening of Feb. 3, 183-6, in lat. 35° 50′ N., long, 72-55 of E.

FR.	EIGHTS:
Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
1	Channel f. o 35/ a 37/6 Lisbon f. o 37/6 a 42/ Gibraltar f. o 37/6 a 40/ North U. S 20/ a 25/ South U. S 22/ a 30/

Note—Steamer rates, with exception of Hamlang which has almped to 35, continue mechanged. Sailing rates, in the total abbence of husiness, one the same as lost quarter damped to considered purely manifold. Such is the depression in our market that there is now absolutely but one vessel loading-the Metodego for London and Autweep.

TESSELS LOADING. ntwerp—Br. str. Mondego; 2000 bags coffee;

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

1	RIO	DE	γ_{AN}	Εl	RO, MAI	20, 1880.
-	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	-	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
	AMERICAN bk Edwin Reed	1734	Mar.:	7	Cardiff Baltimore.	To master. Phipps Bros. & Co
roal	bk Adelaide bkt Geo. Peab'y bk Yamoyden bk Albemarle bgu H G Bird bgn J Sherw'd	494 487 435	"	4 4 6 7 9	Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Rio Grande New York.	Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co Ent in distress F. M. Brandon
eral	bgn John Wesley	458		ιś	Mobile	J. Sauer & Co.
eral	bg Octavio bg Moro	190		24	Tujú	J. M. Frias & Fill Miranda Az. & C.
pin	bk Guenevere bk Due Fratelli narrisii	394	May	1	Cette	Wilson Sons & Co Gross Kohler & C
lt to	lik D. Auterson- shp Montagnais. shp Webfoot bk George Peake shp City of Ott's	1297	April	18	Glasgow Cardift Brunswick	Rio Gas Co. J. G. Illius. D. Pedro II RR. J. Lazaray Jr. D. Pedro II RI
-	shp City of Off a shp Algoma. bk Marga't Evans bk Macedon bl: Mary Durket	1184 861 1238	May	28 1 8 8	Barnt Isl'e Cardiff Cardiff	Norton Megaw&C Rio Gas Co. Messageries Mar To order
b	shp India bk Lady V de V bk Coomassie shp Sen Weber	999 410		8 8	Cardiff Cardiff New Castle Liverpool.	Messageries Mar. E. W. May. Watson Ritchie & Rio Gas Co.
	ship Parsee ship Banner ship Rutland	1105	:	- 6	New Castl	J. G. Illius. e Rio Gas Co. Rio Gas Co . Magalhões & Vie
	bk Aspasia					

| Sp | Rulland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .

95.54.85 pm 195 000 500 500 Jan 1880 5 Upsalere.

25.0 00 15 Jan 1880 5 Upsalere.

25.0 00 15 Jan 1880 5 Upsalere.

25.0 00 15 Jan 1880 5 Upsalere.

25.0 00 7 000 July 1570 5 Upsalere.

25.0 000 7 000 July 1570 5 Upsalere.

2 189 Mar. 29 Gualegua'ú To order 129 April 22 San Nacolas A. Wagner. 376 May e Hamburg. Brandes Kramer&C 225. 8 Marseilles E. J. Albert & Co

283 May 14 Genoa. . . Laiz Zignago 429 . . . it Trapani . . Fiorita & Tavolara Sant Sell N. S. Vario 1 sarrifi | Watsonkifetic & C. L. Sant Sell N. S. Vario 1 sarrifi | Watsonkifetic & C. S. Vario 1 sarrifi | Vario kifetic & C. S. Vario 1 sarrifi | Vario kifetic & C. S. Vario 1 sarrifi | Vario kifetic & C. S. Vario kifetic & C. Vario kifetic

| All | 9/4.467\$753 | 195\$000 | 10 000 | Jan | 1850 | 1668 | 300,000 und | 100 000 | 7 000 | 100 197 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | c 212 Jan 2 Oporto E. S. Zenha & Co. 150 April 24 Solt I Sland J. M. Miranda Leono 164 2 2 Westerwick Hartwig Wiltin & C. 54 28 London John Moore & C. 350 May 10 Hamburg Herndes Kra & C. 251 10 New Castle J. C. Pacheco & Co.

Nom 7\$400 Jan 1880 Nom 6 000 Jan 1880 \$0\$000 4 000 Jan 1880 \$5 000 55 000 Non 2 000 | 36,793 | 158,5000 | 0 000 | Jan 1850 | 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 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 0

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The Campinas market bill became a the 24th ult. The privilege extends over a period of sixty years.

—The receipts of the São Paulo post-office ir April were 28,618\$540; expenses 25,820\$132; balance 3,828\$408.

—A small police force, returning from Páo Ferro Pernambuco, where they had been to capture some criminals, were fired upon from an ambuscade or the 3rd inst. One policeman was killed.

-The Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, of the 4th inst.

—The Gazafa, of Porto Alegre, of the 4th inst, states that there are 300 Italian immigrants living in barneks there, who have been furnished neither with food nor transportation. They get a seasily living by begging in the streets.

—The business men of Santos are protesting against the law of Nov. 26, 1879, which levies an additional tax of 1½ per cent. on foreign goods shipped from one Brazilian port to another. The complaint is eminently just and merits the immediate attention of the minister of finance.

- The financial report of the city council of Per The hancoal report of the city council of Per-nambuco for the first quarter of the present calen-dar year is as follows: Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1879, 29,2385050; amount received during the quarter, 48,5858030; total, 77,8238080. Expended during the quarter, 59.1958680; halance on hand April 30, 18,6278400; total, 77,8238080.

—On the 19th inst. an overseer on a Cantagallo coffee plantation was murdered by one of the slaves working under his direction. The overseer threatened the slave for not keeping up with the others in his work, and then struck him with his whip. This so enraged the slave that he killed the overseer with one blow of his hoe and then savagely stabbed his inanimate body seven times with a knife. The ssin was afterwards captured by his own work-

tellows.

—A poor young man in Campinas was sent out to make some payments and was entrusted with 8,600% for that purpose. He just stepped into a gambling house for a moment, while on his way, and by some strange fatality was induced by a stranger to try his luck. He now complains that he was robbed of the whole amount. Of coarse he receives much sympathy, and no one troubles him with a question about his business in a gambling vouse with 8,600% in his pocket.

-To encourage the cultivation of coffee in that —To enourage the cultivation of coffee in that province the provincial government of Santa Catharina offers a premium of 1,000\$ to every planter who shall prove to the president the possession of do acres of land upon which ten thousand coffee plants have been set out and cultivated. The payment of the premium is made conditional on the regular cultivation of the coffee plants which shall be set out in parallel rows four metres apart each way, and will be made only after the first crop produced. No planter will receive more than one premium. If a larger area shall be planted the planter will receive more than one with the foregoing conditions.

—The Savand de Reside of the 6th in the relates

—The Journal de Reife of the 9th inst. relates that about fifteen days previous a free black woman named Perpetua notified the chief of police that her daughter Ross, whose freedom had been largained for in the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, to the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, to the head the restriction of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, to the head the restriction of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her master in Ignarassa, the second of the sum of 600 with her was a second of the sum of 600 with her was a second of the sum of 600 with her was a second of the sum of 600 with her was a second of 600 with her was a seco was on board the coasting steamer Pernambuco, destined to be sold in Rio de Janeiro. The poor destined to be sold in Rio de Janeiro. The poor woman asked that her daughter should be taken from the steamer and set at liberty, depositing therefor the stipulated 600\$\times\$. According to her statement the master of Rosa, after agreeing to accept 600\$\times\$ for her liberty, sold her to a man at Pedras de Fogo, who sent her to Pranhyba where she was shipped for the slave market of Rio de Janeiro. The chief of police at once took the slave girl from the steamer, arranged matters with her master and gave her the long-desired letter of freedom.

If thereif care man printlers were then another.

freedom.

—If there is any one privilege more than another in which the young man of São Paulo believes that he has a vested right, it is that of going behind the scenes at the theatre and displaying himself to the actresses. It seems that the scene-shifters at the S. José theatre objected to this on the evening of the tath inst, and a row ensued then and there. A mortal affront had been given, and the jeuns nobles, hives, razus, revolvers, everything handy came into play. The trap doors were opened and the gas was extinguished. Several persons on both sides were injured. Finally the police authorities, the police force, the militia, and the infantry and cavalry of the regular army turned out and then order was restored. The Contituinte says that one of the actresses fainted. actresses fainted.

restored. The Contitutate says that one of the actresses faints.

—According to the dispositions of provincial law No. 108, of April 22, 1880, the president of Stio Palaio is authorized to purchase two lots of land of not less than four hundred thousand square bergare seek (4,784 areas) at a total cost of not over 20,0008. One lot is to be located in the northern part of the prosume, and the other in the western. Upon these fands two agricultural schools are to be established where boys between the ages of twelve and leads to be received and trained in the use of agricultural tools and in the cultivation of products adapted to the land. The excess of products over the consumption of the establishments will be an excess it will be deposited in a savings bank for the benefit of the boys. When a boy reaches his majority he will be entitled to a proportion of the savings which will be determined by the age at which he entered, and the time and value of his services. For meeting the preliminary expenses of the establishments the president is authorized to use the 50,0008 to the lands the suffices, which is suppressed. The boys now in the latter establishment will form the nucleus of the first agricultural school.

—Three slaves recently assassinated an overseer on a plantation near Campinas, São Paulo.

—The funded debt of the province of Bahia amounts to 4,456,316\$220, and the floating debt to 832,616\$220.

—The rains continue frequent and abundant ir eard. The provincial president reports a total spension of public relief.

—The city council of Taubaté, on receiving intel ligence of the death of the Duque de Caxias, sus-pended its session and at once sent on its condo lences.

—The Alagoas correspondent of the Jonal writes under date of the 28th ult., that the coming sugar crop promises to be superior to that of the two past years, owing to the rains.

years, owing to the Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, the minister of agriculture authorized the president of Rio Grande on the 10th of March Iast, to selltwo square league of unoccupied Iand, in the municipality of Taquary, to Eduardo Palassin Guinle. The land is to be located on the right margin of Rio Taquary, and the price faced is one-half real per square braque—or 418 reis per acre.

square orage—or 448 reis per acre.

—A slave was buried al Jundiahy on the rath inst.
who had been literally whipped to death. His
wounds, which were seen by many people, were
frightful, the bones being exposed in places by the
gashes. The published note of this brutal occurrence does not gives the name of the master; it is
simply given as a matter of news. The curse of
these unpunished brutallities will some dy overwhelan the people who permit them.

when the people who permit them.

—The beneficent founders of the Vpiranga lotteries had a meeting the other day. They propose to invite competition between Brazilians and foreigners as to the terms of the drawings, premisens, etc. We propose all blanks, and—but we reserve our full plan for the competition. They propose also that a primary school shall be attached to the monument, and offer 20,000 for the best plan. Now that's what we call a conp d'était! No matter how enormous the swindle, a school project will segar-coat it perfectly. sugar-coat it perfectly.

sugar-coat it perfectly.

—A pleasing miracle took place at S. João da Barra not long since which promises well for a fature pligrimage mania. According to the Progressita of that place a Spaniard named José Squeira arrived at Campos about a month ago from Rio de Janeiro. He was totally blind, and obtained a living by playing the harmonium and begging in the streets. This blind beggar had great faith in the streets. This blind beggar had great faith in the Virgem Senhora da Penha at Atlona, near S. João, He induced some parties to take him down there and another party to take him to the chapel. In answer to his first prayers the Holy Virgin of Penha kindly opened both of his eyes, whereat there is answer to his first prayers the Ibi Blindness is sworn to by those who saw him beg, others who rolled his eigarettes, and others who assisted him in his travels.

MARACAIBO COFFEE.

MARACAINO COFFEE.

A serious commotion has been created in the coffee market by the reported failure in the crop of Maracaiho coffee. The heavy rains which are reported to have visited Venezuela have, it is said, entirely nimed this crop, and the specimens of this brand of coffee which have lately been received in this harbor from that region have fully verified the report. The amount of Maracaiho coffee annually landed here is estimated at 80,000 bags, of one hundred and thirty pounds each, making an aggregate of over 10,000,000 pounds, which, at the nominal market price is worth fully \$1,500.00.

The dealers here say that a failure in the crop of Maracaiho can hardly be made good, as its place cannot he filled by any other coffee brought to this market from those sources from which coffee is generally drawn. The news from Rio and Central America give reports of very fair crops, and a prospect of a good supply; but these coffees, alone yearly always and a prospect of a good supply; but these coffees, show here the large dealers in coffees say that the scarcity of this brand will have a great effect on other coffees, so far as regulating the price is concerned; but as yet no very serious effects is felt, as hopes are entertained that the disasters by the rains in Venezula are not so had as have been reported, notwithstanding the facility of the heavy floods arising from the unusual water fall and the damage done to the coffee plantations. They are damage done to the coffee plantations. They are anxiously awaiting later advices; the last letter received being over a month old.—The Grocer March 20.

Mauricio swain,

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