# NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25TH, 1880

Number 3

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN I EGATION.—Hôtel des Etrangers. HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers. FRANCIS CLARE FORD,

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### THE GROCER.

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#### THE PRICE OF PROTECTION

Mr. Alfred Tylor publishes in the Econ-mist of October, a remarkable letter or the effect of the United States tariff upor American prosperity as well as upon Br prosperity, which deserves the most thought-ful consideration in this country. After some preliminary observations of importance, Mr. Tylor brings forward his main proposition, that the United States have suffered more in the long run than England from the artificial stimulus given to Amer ican manufactures, and the damage artificially inflicted upon English manufacture by the United States tariff, and from this he proceeds as follows:

One consequence is that the American cotton grower has latterly got the minimum instead of the maximum price for his article. The price of finished goods, both in Great Britain and the United States, is said to been below the cost of production, and the wages earned by the operatives in both countries hardly sufficient to pay for bare necessaries, and often there was no interest earned on manufacturer's capital. The cotton goods exported to the United States for 1872 were valued at £5,337,974 and those for 1878 were valued at £2,190,009, or about half the amount. The exports for iron and woolen goods also fell enormously

The fall in value applies to another great imports from the United States. In 1869 petroleum was £21 per ton. In 1872, 23,580 tons were imported at £18 per ton. In 1878 the quantity imported increased five-fold, and the price fell to £10 per ton. The actual figures are 119,316 tons, value £1,210,212. The price now is about 7 1-2 pence per gallon, including casks and freight. These cost, it is believed, 4 pence per gallon, leaving about 3 1-2 pence per gallon for the American producer. The price fluc-tuated 25 per cent. in 1878.

I have thus traced the great fall in American produce in 1872 to 1878 equal to 10 per cent. in wheat, 30 per cent. in cotton and 40 per cent. on petroleum. This fall has accompanied the practical shutting out from the United States of 60 per cent. of British manufactures by a high protective tariff, comparing 1872 and 1878 together.

The proportion of British imports and exports from and to the United States were about equal in 1872, viz.; £54,000,000 and £45,000,000, exclusive of freight. In 1878 the imports from the States increased to £89,000,000 and the exports to the States fell to £17,000,000.

I should explain the cause of the fall in prices of American exports in the following manner: By the rescinding of protective duties you can always make the whole trade better between any countries, and improve the profits of traders and the condition of

This result has never been better instanced than in the case of Cobden's French treaty. The converse must also always be rue, viz. that by putting on protective duties you can always make the whole trade worse between any countries, and injure the traders and the laboring population of each. That is, if protection was not bad free trade could no be good. We know by experience the good effects of free trade. Capital, profits, wages and advantages of all kinds have increased in this country compared with former times

I believe that the evil of protective tariffs is well illustrated by the particular trading history of the United States in the last seven years. The effect in this case can be fairly ascertained by comparing the price paid in good times for grain, cotton and petroleum and the price paid for these articles after the tariff had crushed the export trade to the

The fall in price I have shown has thus net only affected wheat and corn, but also cotton and petroleum, and these articles are of such dissimilar character that a common fall in price must be due to one cause, viz. to the want of reciprocity in trading, caused by the protective tariff. The protective system of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that

penalty would be a burden on trade in the opposite direction. As far as possible, a exchange of commodities to an equal extent and the settlement of the small ance in coin, is the condition that promotes good prices and large businesses distant countries according to all experience

It is a help to the argument that protect tion has forced down prices, that from the absence of Black Sea and Indian wheat (from the troubles of the Turkish war) at time and from the Indian famine at another, and from deficient crops and other causes, the United States was the only market from which we could supply ourselve with tood; yet prices fell instead of rising.

No other country can produce petroleu or such good cotton as the States. Had they had a liberal tariff at Washington for these five years they would have traded at the great est advantage and made far larger profits than they have realized.

There are signs that trade is reviving between the two countries, but it never can be fair to both sides unless it is conducted on the principles of free trade. The rivival has caused the rise of imports and exports in value to be equal in the last month in grain and iron. No country ever yet succeeded to tax imports and get the full value for their

The statistics of American trade in the last five years confirm this law most fully. Where they have realized at the New York custom house by protective duties the Americans appear to have lost several dollars in the epreciated price of their commodities in the countries to which they refuse to grant a fair exchange. They have rendered European trade inactive and their home trade has been equally depressed as to profits, if its

#### A PROVINCIAL OPINION.

We give herewith translations of parts of a editorial taken from the Monitor of Bahia of the toth inst. in which it severely criticises the Dataio, the official organ of that city for its treatment of the subject of the disturbances in Rio. The Monitor seems to forget what official organs are for.

"After three days of unusual and inexplicable silence on the critical circumstances through which he country is passing the government paper of the province has at last resolved to tell us in a colorhe country is passing the government paper of the province has at last resolved to tell us in a color-less article what it thinks of the events in the capital. The capital of the empire is in perfect proce—such are the cheerful words with which it opens its long looked for editorial. As long as the people and the public force are not locked in fright-ful condicts, the official orage paeae reigns, complete peace; public tranquility is not only unalterable distribution of the peace public tranquility is not only unalterable distribution. The government has succeeded in quelling the spirit of disorder which provided the sad seenes of which the capital of the empire was the theatre during the first days of the present month. When eager opinion seared \_ the pages of the official organ for information an \_wf thorough knowledge of what caused the seenes of blood which the englant witnessed at the beginning of the new year; when every one is wishing to know by what steps so quiet a people allow themselves to be carried away by such an unusual rage, the Diario does not refer to things logically, drawing effects from causes; it doesn't tel us how the popular wave rose and what steps the government took to word the condities, but limits itself to this common place and highsounding phrase, to this decuration of all bad government in all times: the

avoid the conflicts, but limits itself to this common place and highsounding phrase, to this declamation of all bad government in all times: 'the spirit of disorder has been repressed.'

The people are not the spirit of disorder, they are not the manikin of perverse men as the Diarie says, and as all oppressive governments have in-variably proclaimed. The people are that innumerable multitude of creatures who work and suffer, the lines is without processing the property of the people are that innumerable multitude of creatures who work and suffer, the lines is single and way the invost, who make variably proclaimed. The people are that innumeriable multitude of creatures who work and suffer, who live in misery and pay the impost, who make the army which enslaves then, who sustain those who oppress them; the people are that enormous legion that hasmade the independence of the country and which is going to be deprived of the vote; the people are the national sovereignty which is dispersed at the point of the musket. And what have the people done now? The government had put upon them a tax at once heavy and unjust, heavy because ten per cent. is a great deal; unjust for the first time in the world there is a government which has thought of the extravagance of taxing outlay-putting an impost on what is spent. Then what did the people do? They met together quietly to protest against the oppression; and be ause the men who govern them had told them during the opposition as well as now, that the Emperor is everything in this country, they sought to bring their givenances to the imperial ears.

The government felt this to be a bit of insolence and would not allow it, as in certain countries beg-

gars are not allowed to stretch out their hands to the ruling family to ask alms. The door of legal reclamation Gosed against them, the people me to all right-minded men, at the same time it can to protest in a mass. What did the government do to deperse the people? It fired on them. What does the Diaris say now? Let the people make legal reclamations for their, rights! But how are the people to do all this? Deputies they have not, make not and know not. The press is the vehicle of opinion, but the press of the capital, has titred itself out, become hourse with speaking, protesting and declaiming against the sintent was with the total complishing any more than to find itself cited as seditious characters who have abused public creduity.

The people held meetings, but no one paid alteration to them or listened to their reclamations. How as are they to make legal reclamations then? Are they to stop riding in the ears; to stop enjoying their rights by depriving themselves of transportation? It is the way the Diaris understands the matter? But the official paper speaks of deeds of violence committed by the people, which, as it says, authorize the excesses of the government. But if its was the people who provoked these deeds, if they were warned to withdraw and did not obey, it is not the pression of the present addinct to where the vessel is supposed to be; if however it should already have left that port, the order of its return all want it it is finding. At elegram has also been sent to London ordering the return of the supposed to the present addinct to the pression of the pression of the pression of the present addinct to the pression of the pression

was the people who provoked these deeds, if they were warned to withdraw and did not obey, if in fine the government is right and the people wrong, how was it that Conselheiro Paranagud told the commission that called on him after these conflicts, how was it that Conselheiro Paranaguá told the commission that called on him after these conflicts, that he had not authorized the brutal conduct of the public force? Why did he detend himself, why did he exonerate himself from the responsibility for what his agents had done, if they had done what was for the public good and preserved the tranquility of the capital? What extrawagant doctrine is this by which the glory of having pacified the city of Rio de Janeiro belongs to the government, and to others the responsibility for the means by which that glory has been obtained? But if the government was not responsible for the conduct of the public force, then who was? In a government worthy of the name, can one conceive of the public force attacking the people and assassinating the head without superior orders, and of the government remaining mapsaive in sight of this bloodstained arbitary act? Then why are not the authors of these marders committed by the public force punsible of these marders committed by the public force punsible?

these merders committed by the public force punished?

But there is another fact which should not escape us. When the commission "asked that the minister of finance should resign his position Conselheiro Sinimbé was present with not a word to say. What can be the meaning of that humble attitude, of that overwhelmed position of the president of the consult when the constitution of the cabinet was being treated of? Why did his excellency not discuss with and convince the commission? Was it contempt for the reclamations of the people? Was it remorse for the evil done that consumed him? Was it grief at seeing that his cabinet could not last long? Was it discouragement at the senence of destiny? Was it discouragement at the senence of destiny? Was it consciousness of his political nullification? We know not what it was, but it certainly was not the attitude to be taken by the emperor's prime minister and the president of the council."

#### PERSECUTING THE PRESS.

PERSECUTIVE THE FRESS.
From the Gazeta de Campinar (8, Paubo) Jan. 17, 188a.
The sad expedient of persecuting the press is certainly one of the worst evidences of the malevalent intentions of a government. We are not of those who appliand writers who exceed their rights those who appliad writers who exceed their rights in censuring what appears to them to be wrong in the bearing of the government toward the people; but tils very painful to us to see a government wishing to interdit the strict liberty of a paper which has the courage to maintain its opinions in defense of the people whom the government seeks to mock with unreasonable imposts.

For the simple fact of its having openly opposed the celebrated virtum tax, the Gazeta da Notte, a paper published in Rio de Janeiro, has been implacably persecuted by the police under the famous liberal region, which fact alone is enough to give an idea of the deplorable epoch through which we are passing.

iliberal regime, which fact alone is enough to give an idea of the deplorable epoch through which we are passing.

We may be allowed in all frankness to state this political truth, that the most deplorable error of a government is in showing its weakness by persecutions and armed force directed against the press and the people. Contrary to every principle of good tactics, such a system can only bring into discretize the moral force of the prominent chiefs of a party at the time in power. The Gracta dia Notite was one of the organs which defended the deep popular in dignation toward the illstarred impost on passages in the capital. Severe perhaps at times, its editors had their patriotism for their excuse, and no one could say they were incited by any systematic amounts had their patriotism for their excuse, and no one could say they were incited by any systematic amounts had their patriotism for their excuse, and no one could say they were incited by any systematic amounts had their patriotism for their excuse, and no one could say they were incited by any systematic and the proposition of the press, and in persecuting it, they do not comprehend that they are only putting the whole country the more in sympathy with it.

Then they say it is the republicans who are the discordant revolutionists! The free press has a great mission to fulfill in this part of America where old routines greatly embarrass the march of modern progress. Prohibiting its dividually and the proposed profess that it may bring about the most secious consequences that it may bring about the most secious consequences to he very ones who put it into practice. While

THE CHINESE MISSION.

We learn that the government has sent a telegram to Europe ordering the return of the corvet Fistal \*\*Oliveira\*\*. A telegram was sent to Lisbon where the vessel is supposed to be; if however it should already have left that port, the order of its return will await it in Brindizi. A telegram has also been sent to London ordering the return of the two embassators Silvern da Motta and Dr. Callado with all their attendance.

Now that the miscarriage of the celebrated Chinese expedition has been officially recognized, it would not be a bad idea for the government to tell us how much this experiment has cost the country. It would also not be out of place for the government to

the agricultural congress together again and inform it of the result of its endeavors. What a fiasco!---Gazela de Noticias, Jan. 20.

We understand that the special Brazilian mission going to China for the purpose of celebrating com-mercial and friendly treaties, and to facilitate the importation of Chinese laborers into Brazil, has thus far met with no obstacle. We have seen private letters from which we gather that there is re

hope that something may come from this mission. The embassador of the celestial empire at the hope that something may come from this mission. The embassdor of the celestial empire at the French court gave a dinner to our resident minister on special mission, Sr. Eduardo Callado, having expressed on this occasion as well as at other times, the most flattering appreciations of Brazil, and the ardent desire which he nourishes of seeing it enter into direct relations with his country. All the foreign the properties of the seeing the series of the seeing the series of th - Fornal do Commercio, Jan. 22.

#### THE CABINET CRISIS.

The following is an extract from a leading article in the *Provincia de São Paulo* of the 18th inst. After speaking of a reported probality of the fall of the present cabinet it says:

After speasing of a reported productly of the fail of the present adminent it says:

In any case clouds begin to gather on the horizon of the imperial policy, and it will appeal in vain to the conservatives who show in leaded articles in the Formal the Commonito that they are full of the sadiest foreboilings in regard to the fate of the august chief of the monarchy, who, according to that publication, has been for the first time treated with disrespect to the extent of vinitus being thrown into the carriage in which he went to his palnee. The political situation does not appear to us to be secure, or the future of the monarchy altogether unclouded, but let it be said for trath's sake that the Emperor has no one to complain of but himself. He who sows the wind, reaps the whirtwist. For the liberals the present situation is painful. Our greatest desire is that patriotism inspire them in the hour of the unhappy fall which is predicted.

#### THE GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS,

THE GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS,
Some very interesting facts in regard to the effects of the Eads' jetties on the trade of New Orleans are brought forward by a recent article in
Sorthaer's. The chief difficulty that New Orleans
has experienced has been the inability of large vessels of deep draught to come up to the city. That
this is no longer the case is amply evidenced by the
passage through the jetties of steamers drawing as
much as twenty-five feet. The influence of the
jetties has already been felt in the grain trade to an
amazing extent, as will be seen by the following
table, exhibiting the shipments of grain from that
port for the years mentioned:

Bush.

	,		
			Bush.
Corn in	bulk,	1874-5	199,997
٠,,		1875-6	1,257,089
,,	,,	1876-7	2,490,300
١,,	,,	1877-8	5,249,457
Wheat	,,	1875-6	38,301
		1877-8	842.058

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHIN

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

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25TH, 1880.

Owing to recent changes in our office this number of The News has been de beyond the usual date of publication. We trust that our subscribers will overlook

the delay as it was quite as unavoidable as it has been unusual.

WE ARE glad to see from a recent communication to the Fornal do Commercio from one of the sub-contractors, that the late changes in the staff of the water works construction company, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. William Scully, contractor's agent, and Dr. Bicalho, chief with some of his subordinates, has caused and will cause no delay in the continuance of the work. The early completion of these works has become a matter of public necessity, and any obstacle thrown in its way, as seems to have been done by Dr. Bicalho and his assistants, could not be otherwise than a grave offence against the public itself. It is not simply a question between the contractor, Mr. Gabrielli, and his employees, it is an issue between the contractors and engineers on the one side, and the city of Rio de Janeiro on the other, in which the ear-liest possible completion of the works is involved

THE PAST fortnight has been a witness to another one of those scenes which are so full of ill omens for the future of Brazil, Eighty-nine Russian colonists, men, women and children, have returned to this city from the province of Paraná on their way back to their old homes, and they are now living ir the open streets in the most destitute and pitiable condition. We saw them a few nornings ago near one of the boat landings, and a more distressing sight it has never been our lot to witness. Herding together in the open air without the slightest shelter from rain or wind and with scanty food and clothing, their needs and sufferings were such as should move only feelings of pity and charity. It is seen however, that instead of relieving these people, their misfortunes have served simply as food for the curious who have watched their every movement from early morning until late at night, and as food for an untimely discussion of the sues between them and the government. We do not intend to enter into this discussion at this time; our opinions on the complaints of the Russian colonists in Paraná have long since been expressed. It is sufficient to say that those families of this very same people who have settled in the United States and Canada are prosperous and happy, and that such charges as lazines and turbulency have never been made against them. In this particular case there is but one course now open—the prompt alleviation of the sufferings of these colonists and the removal of them from the public streets. It is idle to discuss whys and wherefores now that these people have deserted their lands and are in our streets in a destitute condition; it is a crime against humanity to enter into such a discussion and to consume time in the production of general regulations when women and children are starving, Even though its position in the matter may be perfectly defensible, the government can have now no other alternative than the prompt bestowal of assistance. These people can not be left to starve in the streets, and the highest interests of good order and morality demand that they shall not be left to beg at will. Besides that the health of the city demands the immediate removal of

these poor people from the streets. On this latter consideration we can not afford to take a single risk

In view of the many adverse criticisms upon the government which have been made within the past few weeks, an anony-

mous writer in the Jornal do Commercio of

the 23rd inst., advocates repressive measures

toward the press. Although occupying that part of the Jornal usually reserved for gov-

careful to disclaim all connection with the

present ministry, and to urge his project as

ernment communications, this writer

a matter of public policy, if not a matter of public necessity. As this unknown writer is clearly a man of no slight influence, and as a tendency has now and then appeared toward the adoption of this false and suicidal policy, we shall join our protest to those which are rising up against it from all parts of the empire. It is clear that this selfstyled statesman has read history to little purpose when he urges this baneful measure upon the government; it is equally clear that he neither appreciates the influence o the press as an agent of progress, nor the spirit of the age which nourishes and protects it. In this country, where partial selfgovernment is not yet fully established, where her natural resources are not vet developed, where schools, libraries and other educating agencies are yet in their infancy. and where communication with the civil-ized northern hemisphere is greatly restricted, a free and untrammeled press is a vital necessity. As an element of progress it is indispensible. Whatever may have been the excesses of the Brazilian press, and we must confess that we have seen none deserving of official censure, it is a factor in the development of this country which can not be prized too highly nor guarded too jealously. As for ourselves the course which we have pursued from time to time in discussing and criticising political questions has been the result of a deliberate and logical purpose to serve the interests of the foreign business com-munity which we represent. We have been med to look upon the discussion accusto of political questions as a matter insep-arable from commercial journalism. The safety and lucrativeness of investments, the security of property, the protection of personal and property rights, the profits and prosperity of mercantile enterprises—all depend closely upon the legislative and administrative acts of the government. Every interest of a business community is directly dependent upon the political government of a country. Knowing that these relations, necessary and unavoidable in all countries, existed in Brazil to an unusual degree, and in view of the unusual amount of foreign capital invested here in the various business and industrial enterprises of the country and in its financial securities, it has been our purpose from the outset to make The News a faithful and complete record of every occurrence which could directly or indirectly influence the security and profitableness of these invest-Further than this we have no interes in this or that party, in this or that ministry Personal animus we can not have; the purpose of entering into any partizan issue, or of opposing any ministry on partizan grounds has not formed, nor will it form any part of our programme. In such matters our position is strictly and logically independent. We claim the right, as we stand ready to defend the propriety, of discussing and criticising every political act of the government which may affect, directly or indi rectly, the interests of English and American investments in Brazil. We are in duty bound to record every legislative and administrative act which increases or decreases the risks on investments of foreign capital, and wherever an act or occurrence does not fully explain itself, and does not point out clearly the results which will follow, we are under the same obligations to give the information lacking. When we can not do this thor oughly and independently, there will be no further need for us here; we shall close our doors. Should the Brazilian government ever commit the fatal error of adopting the repressive measures advocated by this writer and announce to the world that a free press will be tolerated no longer here, that independent comment on public affairs must be discontinued, and that newspapers must hereafter conform to the wishes of this or that ministry in their criticisms, it will be able to find no better medium for the announcement than our columns. We feel, about ten kilometers of track.

however, that this purpose forms no part in the programme of the present ministry Disagreeable as our criticisms may sometime be, no minister can justiy object to .... We the grounds which we have taken. We espouse the cause of no opposing party; we be, no minister can justly object to them on ignore every personal issue involved. can have no personal ambitions outside of our profession : nor will we be influenced by any private grudge. We simply record the occurrences of the day and criticise them as the interests we represent may dictate. This right of criticism is one of the safeguards of a free people, and it is a right guaranteed by the highest laws of nearly all the most advanced nations. We are confident that the Brazilian government will not take the unwise course of suppressing or abridging it. It is just that a journal should be held accountable for any transgression of its legitimate work, and such accountability no conscientious journal will shirk in the slightest degree; beyond this it is unsafe to admit the justice or policy of any interference.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT:

—A very serious accident occurred on the Dom Pedro II road on the morning of the 18th instant. The express train going west when between Pombal and B4rra Mansa was thrown from the track causing the denth of one person and seriously wounding many others. The causes, circumstances, etc., are given in the report of the director of the read made to the prime minister.

Between Pombal and B4rra Mansa the railway runs along the right bank of the Pranhyba river, and at the place where the accident occured there is a wagon road between the track and the river. The hed of the railway is formed just here of decomposed rocks and saud, the track being about four meters above the wagon road. At this same place a calvert passes under the embankment, carrying the water from the opposite side of the road into the river. The heavy rains which had fallen on the 17th and 18th had caused quite a volume of water to flow through this calvert, and this in connection with the water of the river had thoroughly soaked the embankment forming the bed of the road causing it to breek and slide away, leaving the track, especially on the side next the river, without the necessary. it to break and slide away, leaving the track, especially on the side next the river, without the ne support. The grass and weeds however growing that to all appearances the road was as

usual.

At half past seven in the morning of the same day a mixed way-train of thirty-one cars passed over the road without accident and without observing anything extraordinary in its appearance. When the express train came along at half past nine the locomotive passed the place, but was immediately jerked back by the cars which rolled down upon the wagon road. The engine driver could not have observed anything wrong previous to the accident, for he did not whistle down brakes, or give any other sign of having seen the danger. The engine and tender were thrown over on the side, the cattle cars and the baggege and mail vans were almost entirely sign of naving seen the danger. The engine and tender were thrown over on the side, the cattle cars and the bagsage and mail vans were almost entirely destroyed, one first and one second class car were left up side down, while a small first class car, the last one in the train was but slightly injured. One passenger was killed outright, and about thirty were wounded, sixteen of them severely and fourteen slightly. The engine driver, an Englishman whose name is given as Tuy, and two other persons died the next day. Mr. Malasky of São Paulo was slightly wounded. Dr. Rocial Leño who was in the erac arc as swed himself by leaping through the window. Several ladies in the same car were unlust. The wounded were sent to Barra Manas where they were properly cared for. It is said that all the animals in the cattle cars were killed. The telegraph line was broken by the accident, and com-munications interrupted for some time. The train munications interrupted for some time. The train due in Rio at 8:13 arrived at 11:30. As soon as Dr. Passos, the director of the road, knew of the accident he took a special train and went to the scene ac-companied by the engineer and the chief of traffic. Employees were contracted and the road repaired with as little delay possible.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

"It takes brains to run a railroad in Brazil." -They have begun laying the rails for a tramway in the city of Ceará.

-2,067 rails have arrived at Pernambuco for the Limoeiro railway.

-The Nitheroy and Campos railway is to be ased or sold in a few days at public auction.

-The Dom Pedro II railway has taken charge of the Umão e Industria road.

—A Montevideo paper says that Francisco Bravo goes to London to organize a company for building a railway to connect Paraguay and Bolivia.

—Work will begin on the Paraná railway as as the chief engineer arrives from Europe. expected this month.

—The studies for the railway from Pernambuco to Victoria have been completed. It will probably cost about three thousand contos to build it.

-Nineteen kilometers more of the Paulista roa were opened to traffic on the 15th inst. The track is now laid to the banks of the Mogy-Guassu river.

—The engineers of the Compagnie Générale who re to begin work on the Coritiba road, left Bordeaux are to begin work on the Coritiba road, I on the 29th inst. on board the Gironde

-Permission has been granted the Cachamby tramway company of this city to build two branches to their line. With these additions they will have

LOCAL NOTES

-There were five deaths from yellow fever on the 21st inst.

-The minister of war has appointed a commission report on the advisability of adopting hospital to report on

-Another Portuguese has been naturalized in Brazil.

-The City of Pará left Pernambuco on the 23rd

-Mr. Charles H. Linklater left for Southampto

— The experiments with and discussion about turfa and turfa gas must amuse the gas factory at Bahia.

—The report of the steea relief commission of this city, organized May 7, 1877, shows that the total receipts were 210,666\$630.

—Some of the halls of the national museum

being under repair, public exhibitions are temporarily suspended.

--A passenger on one of the Nictheroy boats attempted suicide by jumping overboard, was rescued and a collection taken up for him. -The minister of empire Sr. Sodré being in ver

poor health his charge has been temporarily given to Sr. Affonso V. Celso, minister of finance.

—The Carris Urbanos tramway company has begun running cars from the Lapa directly to the Dom Pedro II railway station.

Dom retoro II railway station.

—Quarantine at the River Plate on vessels entering from Brazilian' ports, has been reduced from fifteen to ten days.

—The French packet Senegal which arrived at this port from Bordeaux on the 8th inst. made the voyage in 18 days, including a call at Bahia of 52 hours.

—A concert is to be given in benefit of the mother of Minetti, one of the men killed in the Rua Uruguayana on the 1st.

Rua Uruganyam on the 1st.

—The chief of police is said to have called the officers of the carnival societies into his presence lately and requested them to make no allusions to the government in the approaching carnival.

—The greatest journal in the empire Ioully denounces the cafters in one column, and in another chafter should be considered to the carnival and the another chafter characters for few minerals.

admits advertisements for mistresses, answers to which may be left at the office of the said journal.

which may be left at the office of the said journal.

—Dr. Bicalho, chief engineer of the Gabrielli
works, having had a misunderstanding with Mr.
Gabrielli, directed a circular to the other engineers
and sub-contractors on the 2st inst. which caused
the resignation of eight more doctors.

—The frigate Amazonas and the iron-clad Sete de Setembro arrived in this port on the 17th. The Vital d'Oliveiru is reported to have been recalled, and when all forces are concentrated here that vin-tem will be paid and no questions asked.

-The minister of empire has authorized the em ployment of men at 2\$ per day, in case of the breaking out of yellow fever in this city, to disinfeet all house wheres there have been cases of that

-The suit brought by Dr. Ferreira de Meneze against the first delegado of police was not begun on the 22nd, for the reason that the witnesses had no been cited. We wonder what the next reason will b

-Judging from the frequency with which the name of Isaias Propheta dos Anjos appears in the list of lodgers at the police station, that prophetic soul is rather poorly provided with private board and lodgings.

 —Here comes the turfa gas again. We began to think it was time for some one to rediscover this coal. It and its wonderful qualities have been discovered about once a year on an average for the last ten years.

last ten years.

—If it were not possible to hold all officials responsible for their acts before the criminal courts,
we might not possibly escape some of the arbitrary
and indefensible acts which have not lately characterized their treatment of the people whom they are
not supposed to serve.

-Professor O. A. Derby, director of the geolo —Professor O. A. Derby, director of the geolo-gical section of the national museum, and who ac-companied Col. W. Milnor Roberts on his trip up the Rio São Francisco, is now on his way from Diamantina to Rio where he will probably arrive in about a month from this date.

-The total number of deaths in this city during —The total number of deaths in this city during the first fifteen days of the present month was 495, or an average of 33 per day. The number of deaths from yellow fever during the same period was 38, from peraicious fever 20, from other fevers 11, and from consumption 83.

-In a circular of the 15th inst. the chief of police notifies his subordinates that they should proceed to obtain information on the qualification of voters for the use of the board of qualification, to meet shortly, but that they should preserve strict impar tiality.

tainty.

—On the morning of the 6th inst. a policeman found the body of a black man in the Mangue canal, at the fraverse do Portor, which was afterwards recognized as that of a slave named Nicomedes. Various wounds were found upon the man's head, showing that he had been murdred.

-The government has appointed a committee to ee to the execution of the regulations regarding see to the execution of the regulations regarding newly arrived immigrants. It is their desire to keep these immigrants free from all exposures which may lead to yellow fever and other fevers usual here at this season of the year.

at this season of the year.

— The Caipiru in his letters in the Jornal is speaking with what be calls a "brutal freedom" about the yellow fever. He remarks that the silence of the press and false obituary reports cannot subdue the fever, and that such a course will only sacnches rifice the population of the city and the foreigners who come here, deluded by official fasehood and by

-The minister of marine resumed the duties of his office on the 23rd.

—The Visconde de Figueiredo expects to make a trip to Europe, leaving Rio some time in Feb.

—A couple of authors have written a parody on Aida called Aida Junior. It will be played at the

Phoenix.

—The total amount received by the commission charged with raising funds for the erection of a monument to General Osorio, up to the 24th inst., was 63,178\$500.

—The law for closing the doors of business houses on Sundays and holidays was put into excution on the 20th. Among certain classes there is considerable dissatisfaction with this law and meetings are announced for considering the subject.

meetings are announced for considering the subject.

—São Paulo às also exporting caftens. They are brought over here to Rio, put in the house of detention and then given five days to leave the country. Two of them left for Chill on the 24th for which Chill is very much obliged deede jā.

Cam is very much obliged acute ya.

—The official meteorological report for the month of December, just published, gives the maximum temperature at 93,74° F.; minimum, 66,74° F.; average for the month, 75,05° F. There were thirteen days during which rain fell, the total rainfall being 169,20 millimeters.

fall being 169,20 millimeters.

—A passenger who left Rio on the 9th inst. on the French steamer Schrigal died on board at Buenos Ayres. The case was suspected of being yellow fever, and the board of health of that city sent off two physicians who reported that it was very suspicious. The body was taken out and buried at sea, and ten days more of quarantine imposed on the Schrigal.

the Schigarl.

—We hear great complaints about the delay and confusion on the part of the custom house in clearing goods arrived airce then can be cleared with comparative distinct then can be cleared with comparative distinct them can be cleared with comparative distinct, while the former are ever cluding the grasp of the anxious importer, who is wondering, should be considered that the contract of the contrac of the auxious importer, who is wondering, should the month be exceeded, if he will be called upon to pay extra armazenagem.

to pay extra armazenagem.

—They are looking after things pretty sharply now-a-days in the imperial astronomical observatory. The morning papers generally inform us of what the weather was the day before, the direction of the wind, the nature of the clouds, the appearance of the sky and of the sun. Now if there is any one thing that the community desires to know more than another it is what the weather was yesterday.

than another it is what the weather was yesterday.

—A circular issued by the board of directors of
the Amazon Steam Navigation Co., dated London,
Dec. 22, 1879, explains to the share-holders that the
renewal of the contract, with subsidy, between that
company and the Brazilian government was not
ratified by the last General Assembly, and that,
consequently, no dividends can be paid. The circulars also state that should the ratification be delayed much lower the commany will be abilitied. layed much longer the company will be obliged to suspend.

suspend.

—The unfortunate immigrants who were exposed to sun and rain in the Praça Dom Pedro II were taken to a police station by order of the subdelegado of the Candelaria. But the police station being too small to hold themall, the subdelegado asked advice designed. small to hold themall, the subdelegado asked advice of the chief of police, and the chief of police addressed a dispatch to the minister of justice. Meanwhile the wretched people were without shelter and would have been without food had not the subdelegado taken it upon himself to give it them.

—The Brazilian friends of the late Mr. Chas. B. Gregoriush in their desires to be been kin was not a few or the control of the co

Greenough in their desire to honor his memory Greenough in their desire to honor his memory intended having a mass said for his soul in the church at the Largo do Machado. But the ecclesiastical authorities refused to allow the mass because Mr. Greenough was a Protestant. One of the edy in speaking of the matter remarks that the church didn't remember that he was a Protestant when it accepted his money, but now that he can no longer give money, it suddenly remembers that there is something wrong.

Lis any any control of the co

there is something wrong.

—It is announced that Sr. Favilla Nunes, a custom house official, has invented a motor which uses neither steam, water, wind, springs, nor animal force. The invention is complete with the exception that the application of the motive force can not be reversed. It is said to be specially adapted to the propulsion of street cars, and will cost only 2008 for each car. The only drawback is that the machine would in a short time run all the street cars out of the city, and then there would be no revenue on passenger truck. no revenue on passenger travel.

—Another attack has been made on that great national industry—the unanufacture of artificial wines—about which so much has been written of late. In accordance with a complaint made by F. Sauwen & Co., representatives in this city of the well-known wine exporter Annaud, a cart was apprehended on the 24th inst. with a large quantity of falsified wine bearing Arnaud's, labels. These wines are known to have been manufactured in Rua do Passeo where several large establishment of this character are located. Men have not been lacking to defend the manufacture of falsified wines because certain national products were consumed in the processy we now await their defense of this use of foreign labels.

—We have received the first number of the -Another attack has been made on that great

of foreign labels.

—We have received the first number of the second volume of the Revista te Engenharia. This periodical has been greatly enlarged and improved, and Dr. José Americo dos Santos has joined Dr. Picanço on the editorial staff. In a country where civid engineering, besides its acknowledged utility to all classes, is so fashionable, the Revista should receive the hearty support of every engineer in the empire. We hope it will combine with its technical treatment of scientific subjects a popularizing of many interesting and valuable truths which are generally looked upon in Brazil as being beyond the grasp of minds which have not had the benefits of an advanced education. Dr. Santos brings to the paper rare practical ability, combined with a technical education which enables him to do this class of work remarkably well, work remarkably well,

Villa de Margão; 474 tons; Cunha; 70 ds;

der.

Janns—Sw bl: Brave; 302 tons; Ternstram; 61 ds;
Jannann & Co.
Sw bgn Frithjef; 209 tons; Peterson; 71 ds; pine to

order.

SANTOS—Br bg Robert & Mary; 296 tons; French; 11 ds; ballast; put in, bound to Pernambuco. JAN. 17.

LAVERPOOL—Fr bk Angele: 393 tons; Gourdet; 45 ds; surdries to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

YAN. 19.

New York.—Am bgn I. f. Merryman; 345 tons; Lecraw; 55 ds; sundries to order.

LANDON—Sow lik Yupiter; 446 tons; Hedberg; 50 ds; cement to A. Gabrielli.

MARSEILLES—Gr bgn Adonis; 183 tons; Jantzan; 68 ds; lles to L. Lartigue & Co. tines to L. Lartigue & Co.

TARRAGONA vis Codiz—Sw byn Experiment; 284 tons;
Larsen; 70 ds, vine and salt to E. J. Albert & Co.

CARLSHANN—Gr bk Meden; 300 ton; Gallas; 55 ds; sun
dries to order.

unes to order:

STOCKHOLM—Sw bk Adolph Freddolm: 434 tons; Grounlund: 5; 57 dis; sundries to Gross Koehler & Co.
5; 57 drenzer—Br bk Lizzie Dalglish; 463 tons; Dalglish;
75 dis; pine to order.

DEE-Br bg Sisters; 221 tons; Watson; 52 ds; coal to

order.

Gaser ein Bahia—Br ech Charlotte; 96 tones Solieir for die cod to E. Johnston & Co.

Gesco, vin Bahia—Gr byn Heillant 146 tones Hollman; 77 des sundries to E. Cresta & Co.

LOSMON—No Hallon-Gr byn Heillant 146 tones Hollman; 77 des sundries to E. Cresta & Co.

LOSMON—No Hallon & gatt, 388 tones Thoresen; 57 des rice to Burnett Walte & gatt, 588 tones Thoresen; 57 des rice to Guerre Coder.

Br lug Indiana; 298 tons; Evans; 58 ds; cement to Orostro—Port bk *Jowen Ellisa*; 253 tons; Salgado: 35 ds; sandries to M. Leone & Co.

JAN. 21. SDON—Br bgn Lthel; 224 tons; Stephens; 42 ds; salt to

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JAN. 13.

Baltimore—Am bk Yamoyden; 495 tons; Tobey; coffee. JAN. 14. 2008 Avries-Port bgin Camponez; :69 tons; Reis; sun-

MACRIO—Br bk Pride of Wales; 292 tons; Hugh; ballast Sr. Thomas—Am bg John C. Noyes; 362 tons; George

-Nor bk Wenkila; 277 tons; Lyche; ballast. -Gr bg Bertha; 299 tons; Wotters; ballast. JAN. 15. w Orleans-Brbg Neptune's Car; 207 tons; Rogers THOMAS-Gr bk Astraca; 298 tons; Sandersfeld; bal-

ast.
Tynge—Br bk Gnana; 654 tons; Williams: ballast.
Tenndan—Br bk Fame; 346 tons; Ellerch; ballast.
Santos—Am bg J. W. Parker; 386 tons; ballast.

JAN. 17.

SANTOS—Sw bk l'olstjernan; 327 tons; Barktedl;
Montevideo—Sp smk Maria; 189 tons. Alsins;

JAN. 16. WER PLATE--Port bg Sem Par; 223 tons; Santos;

Monteupusco—je smk. Marin; 189 (ons. Assas; tomast. JAN. 18.

BALTHORIE—An bl. Albemari; 43 toms; Forbes; coffee.
—An bl. Meggir V. Hugg; 49 toms; Dill; coffee.
—An bl. Meggir V. Hugg; 49 toms; Dill; coffee.
—An ling George Pendory; 49 toms; Wison; coffee.
ARACAJU—Sw log Anna; 283 toms; Arting; ballast.

WESTERWICK-Sw bk Thorgny; 348 tons; La pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

JAN. 18.

#### THE RIO NEWS.

—A prominent capitalist received a letter on the 5th inst., signed by a person calling himself Francisco Alves da Silva, asking for 2,0005 with which the writer proposed to establish himself in business. Threats against the life of the capitalist were made in case the money was not advanced before the 10th. The letter was not attended to. and the 12th it was repeated. This led to the employment of the excellent secret police with which this city is infested. Through an appointment for the receipt of the capitalist's response, a young man was arrested. He declared himself as acting for another party and was accordingly liberated.

—A Josh Billings or an Artemus Ward seems

accordingly liberated.

—A Josh Billings or an Artemus Ward seems to have turned up in this country. We give below the original of an article which is credited to the Ipanema. We are sorry that it is quite impossible to translate it and at the same time preserve the wit in it, but our readers in Brazil will appreciate it more thoroughly in the original:

#### AO IMPERADOR

"Illm. Sr. Imperado amigo e sinhor.—Autonio Fire de Olivera, vurgamente conhecido por Tonico Papoca, morado no arraid do Sapecado e juis de pais do mesmo amencionado arraid, vem pro meio da pena adecrario per voça ecelentissima o que abaxo vai difeé :

da pena adecrará per voça ecelentissima o que abaxo vai dife:

Apareceu aqui un tar Dunisio que intentou virá o povo na lei do protestante, maçono e arepabricano, adecrarando que voça sinhuria é um bobo que fais de nois pau de mará egua: Eu, in vista das isformação que tive por quexa do ipapector, prendi em sufragante o referido Dunisio que sax amanado legarmente dos peis e das malo (cum corda por não have argema): e portanto eu peço avoça sinhuria que me arresponda com tuda brividado o que qué que eu faça coºo bixo o quar eu tenho martatado pior do que um exacro. Na minha umirde upinião ele deve se inforcado e ficá na forca até fedê, porque não do brinquedo a bocage que ele bota em voça ecelentissima; xinga voça sinhuria de tudo os nome felo e eu já quia dá nelle pramorde as nijuria que essa tranca diz a nelle pramorde as injuria que essa tranca diz a seu respeito. Espero sua reposta para meu governo. No mais por se

seu respeito. Espero sua reposta para meu governo. No mais por se seu amigo e defensor perpetuo Antonio Fire de Olivera. Dado e paçado no arraid do Sapecado no dia 28 de Fevereiro, no ano que estamo nele."

—His excellency Conselheiro Moura, minister of marine, returning from Babia, arrived at Riv on the 22nd inst. on board the national steamer Finit. The signal of the approach of the steamer was given from the station on Morro do Castelloat one o'clock and four minutes p. un. His excellency Sr. Paranguá, minister of war, immediately embarked in the imperial barge accompanied by a large number of men distinguished for deceds of valor on land and sea, and put off to the anchorage. The First was decked out in all the colors of four rainbows, and at two o'clock, thriteen minutes and eight, seconds she cast anchor. The health officers paid their customary visit, and at two o'clock, forty-two minutes and fourteen seconds the minister of marine, after bidding the gentlemanly officers of the Pirit an affectionate farewell, started down the gagnetourly and one minute and six seconds later, that is, at exactly two o'clock, forty-three minutes and twenty seconds, he stepped with a firm tread on board the imperial barge which awnited him. The gentlemen on board the barge stood with uncovered heals, except a few of who had gone on board the steamer. It was with the most profound sachess that the officers of the Pirit saw his excellency leave them, for during the voyage from Balia they had them, for during the voyage from Balia they had learned to highly respect and even love this great

them, to during the wogae from bana they mail carned to highly respect and even love this great last good man.

As the barge conveying their excellencies passed the different Brazilian men-of-war at anchor in the lay, they were cheered to the calo by the crews who had, in their eagerness to get a glimpse of them, climbed into the rigging of their vessels. At two o'clock and fifty-five minister landed at the marine arenal where he was anxiously awaited by the rest of the distinguished soldiers and sallors of the empire and by his family. We understand that his excellency's portfolio had been taken to the marine arsenal and that he took charge of it as soon as he had finished embracing his numerous friends, many of whom were effected even to tears.

Dr. Jeronymo Sodré Pereira, deputy for the province of labhia, arrived on board the same steamer but we are sorry to say that we are unable to give any circumstancial description of his landing.

#### COMMERCIAL

		2	annary	, 24th,	1880.
Par value of	the Brazilian	n mil reis (z	\$000),	gold.	27 d.
do	do	do	do in	U.S.	
	coi	n at \$4.84	per £1.	stg.	54 45 cents.
do	of £t. st	tg. in Brazi	lian go	ld	8\$88g
			and he		
Bank rate of	exchange o	n London t	o-day		231/6 d.
Present valu	e of the Braz				856 reisgold.
Present valu do	e of the Braz		is (pape	r)	
	do	zilian mil re	is (pape in	r) U. S.	
	do coin at	zilian mil re do \$4.81⅓ pe	is (pape in r£1. s	u. S.	856 reisgold.
do	do coin at	zilian mil re do \$4.81⅓ pe	is (pape in r£1. s ) in Bra	t) U. S. tg zilian	856 reisgold.

Yan. 14.—The market is inactive and commercial paper not to be had. Transactions effected on London were at 23 ½ d, for hanking paper and 414 rs. ps. fram. com Paris. Yan. 15.—Transactions filmited at 23 ½ on London. Yan. 16.—Rise fram on London, market inactive. Six per cent. apolices sold at 1008 3.

Jan. 17.—Transactions are still limited; rates un sovereigns held at 11\$000 with 10\$860 offered.

Yan. 19.—Market remains inactive though firm. Bankin rates on London 23 1/6; mercantile 23 1/2 and 23 5/16. Tan. 21.—Rates unchanged; transactions li Tan. 22.—Rates same, market more active.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM JANUARY 13 TO JAN. 22 INCLUSIVE.

ARES			cc	MPANY				PRICE	
	Banco	do I	Reneal .			Year		263\$0	0
54		uo .	Mazi					265 0	
436	"	D	' n				393	233 0	
50								130 0	Š
225								210 0	
16	11	mau						208 0	
70	1)	, ,			• • • •			210 0	
121		Com	mercial	,				180 0	
40	11			cio					
25	_,,,	Merc	antil c	le Santo	S			200 0	
200	Obrigs	Le	poldin	a RR				200 0	
23	Carris	Urb	mos					205 0	
147	,,	. ,,						208 0	
20	Naveg	nção	Brasile	ira			*****	196 0	a
100	Co. de	Seg	uros C	onfiança				38 0	
20000	Nation	al L	an 187	9				921/2	7
20000			187	ģp				9216	7
448	Six pe	r ceni	apolic	es				100850	
13								1005 0	
14	n 11		**					1006 0	
313		**						1007 0	
6000	Five p	er cer	1t					82 9	
207	Letras	Hy	othecs	. Banco	do	Brazil	(30)	82 9	7
375			**	12000		10	(12C)	83	
156			"		"		(12C)	82	'n
20			,,	,,,	"	. ,,	(12C)	81 t	

—The total amounts of exchange drawn in this city during 1879 were: on London £17,339,40f5 against £13,598,665 in 1898; on France 56,865,466 francs against 20,140,697 francs in 1898; on Hamburg 2,189,382 marks against 3,708,586 marks in 1897.

### MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, January 24, 1880

Rio de Janciro, January 24, 1850.

Dry Goods.—This market, which opened buoyant with the new year, has become dull in consequence of the auctions made recently by importers. Staples are pincipally affected; but demand for other descriptions of goods has also suffered t some extent. Owing to these causes, the influence of the new mirfl on values has in many cases been neutralized, and, stock of most goods being ample, an improvement is searcely to be microjusted before the late heavy sales have been absorbed by the interior.

Coffice,—On the date of one than in the late of the start o

Superior	6\$500 — 6\$700
Good first	6\$150 — 6\$250
Regular first	5\$850 — 5\$950
Ordinary first	5\$550 5\$650
Good second	5\$000 5\$300
Ordinary second	4\$500 4\$800
	e 11 - 1 1

which adv advance, combined with the unfavorable advices

still.

The total sales since the 14th instant amount to enly 40,0

9,560 27,460 1,700 1,090	bags	for ,,	United States Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere
-----------------------------------	------	-----------	---

Total... 40,010 bags.
Receipts have but slightly increased, the daily average the 1st instant being 4,700 bags against 6,825 bags in Ja

the 1st instant temp 4170-1579.

Stock is estimated to-day at 315,000 lags.

Flaur.—The market is somewhat firmer, there having been more demand at the reduced prices.

The arrivals since 14th instant have been 6,140 barrels, vir.:
3,060 barrels American
3,060 barrels American
3,060 barrels.

The borrels.

 $\frac{3,000}{6,140}$  barrels. Stock in first hands consists of 79,039 barrels. We quote:

te:		
	Richmond	20\$500-23\$000
	Baltimore	20\$000-21\$500
	River Plate	17\$000-18\$500
	Trieste	20\$000-21\$000
	mm 1 1	

White Pinn—The carried coulds of 30,009 feet per Arthe, from New Yorks, add at no us; 33,000 feet per F. J. Merryman, from New York, add at no us; 33,000 feet per F. J. Merryman, from New York, add at no re.
Market firm with a good demand.
Pitch Vinn—Non arrivals and market flat, owing to very heavy arrivals of Swedish pine.
Sprace Pinn—The arrivals are 396,697 feet per Litezie Durgleith, not yet studi.
Market flat without demand.
Land—Remains unchoosed at

Market dix without demand.

Land.—Remiss unchanged at

330 ns. per lh. for George

335 n. n. n. Jenklas

330 n. n. n. Wikoo.

Receipts to, elbo packages.

Restin.—The arrivals consist of the control of

	Salted	hides	Dry	m 1		
Year	Europe	U.S.	Europe	U.S.	Total	
1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1869	451 .036 462 .910 415 .354 440 .333 466 .160 452 .880	18.944 1.605 6.068	153.302 168.815	287 991	829.755 829.395 820.68t 829.690	

#### SHIPPING NEWS

MARSRILLES-Br bk Queen of Ceylon; 422 tons; Taylor, 56 | New York-Br bk J. L. Pendergant; 558 tons; Bates; ds; to H. N. Dreyfux.

Doffee.
Sr. Thomas—Nor bk Gefa; 324 tons; Ellingsen: ballast.
—Sw bg Hedwig Sofia; 259 tons; Mattson; ballast.
Tuju—Sp bg Flora; 214 tons; Moragas; ballast.
DEMERARA—Br bg Electra; 157 tons; Le Sueur; ballast.

DEMERARA—Br bg Electra; 157 tons; Le Sueur; sustainen.

7AN. 15.

PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Novo Silencio; 425 tons; Ferreira;
undries.

ARACAJU—Port lug Alves; 325 tons; Conceição; sundries.

JAN. 20.

CAPETOWN—Gr sch Amor; 228 tons: Kramer; coffee.
San Francisco, Cal.—Am shp B. P. Chency: 1322 tons
Humphey: sundres.

7AN. 21.

PERSACOLA—Gr bk Maria Sarah; 412 tons; Hardrat. ballast.
NORTHERN PORTS and Antilles—Br bk Margaret Falconer;
79 tons; Morley; ballast.
MOSTREVIDEO—Fort bgn Lidador; 177 tons; Gonçalves; run
dt tobacco.

JAN. 22.

BULTIMORE—Am bk Grny Eagle, 442 tons; Lucas; coffee——Am bk Spotless; 418 tons; Chapman; ballast.
BULL RIVER—Br bk Lyra; 386 tons; Goodman; ballast.
LISBON—Dan bgn Mark; 198 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

—The German bark Yunu cleared at Rio Grande do Sui for Sandy Hock on the 31st uit. with 10,600 dry hides and 17,14t calf-skins.

—There were four small coasting steamers, two small English steamers and five foreign sailing vessels anchored in the port of Maranish on the 28th uit.

—The number of vessels entering at the Rio Grande hadring the month of December 18st was 66, of which 56 were finalism, 12 British, 6 Pertuguesse, 5 American, 5 Danish, 4 German, 4 Danish, 5, Norwegian, 15 Wedish. The number of departures were 46.

—Sw lug Frederike Wilhelmine; 212 tons; Tyden; 44 ndries to E. S. Zenha & Co. S. Nicolas—Gr bg Gustavo; 181 tons; Nielsen; 32 ds; sundries to A. Wagner. JAN. 22.

Aracaju—Port bgn Garibaldi; 167 tons: Alfarm; 8 ds; com

German, 4 Duch, 5 Norwegian, f Swedish. The number of departures were d.—Owing to occurrences in the south all nitrate business is asspended at the present; the occupation of Pissagan and blocknick of Injunjue by Chilain forces stopping all nitrate shipments from Pern. There is now a demand for ready unange to lead grano from Melilhouse de Bolivia to Europeo-Grave Part. & C.C.P., Perigle Refort, Calon, Pern.
—The Dutch barkennien Hurriette loaded with rails for the Paulo Affonson railway was receked about the plut of the person month on the Dem Redrigo reefs near Curriepe on the coast of the province of Alagosa. The president of the province at stands assume to the sid of the crew. The Henriette was a 5g tous farfa, and belonged to the port of Ansterdam.
—The total number of vessels entering at the har of Rio Grante das Sid during the year beginning Dec. 1, 159, and ending Nov. 29, 159, was 158. This number includes 106 a Janeiro to southern ports and Montevideo. The nationalizates of the Unanian steam peckes raming from a format, 3 Fuerba, 17 Dunish, 28 Norwegian, 13 American, 9 French, 9 French, 9 Argentine, 9 Spanish, 8 Italian, 3 Swerish, 1 Turkish, 1 Relgian.
—The Portuguese brigantine Servato from Lisbon arriving at blaces in the reportse

\* Turkisk, 1 Belgian.
—The Portugues elignitus Gerendo from Lisbon anvia
at Maccio in the province of Alagasa on the pth inst. replanvia come upon the American bask planet in morth binaze 9 yr 24°, and longitude vig 9 z 4° west of Greenwich. 1
Yourch had lost all her masts and asked sid. The Serv received her twenty-six someon on board and landed them
Cape Verds. The monster of the Serverie reports that the yland naked sid of a Unital mann-down, but which wes
given, either from neglector from the ren klewing beens are
The Jonet was of 150 yours don't and bedauged to Wm. Lev
New Belland.

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION

Handella Lord Detection of the Bullimore—Am lk Septimer (2) good bags coffee; on berth; eq.
—Am lk Apullimer's, Jones bags coffee; on berth; eq.
—Am lk Den Peter II; on bethit; eq.
Misseel Bay—Gr sell, It'illicitairs; 5,000 large coffee; Norton
Magow & Co. Z., 2000.
Likbon I; 6.— lle bgn Sannedrop; 3,500 large coffee; Norton
Magow & Co. 2,300.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

Lard.—Remains unchanged at	BAN	KS AN	I dv	UB.	LIC	CO	MPANI	ES			ben Arved	152 Dec :	20 Rio Grande	Dan Consul
330 rs. per lb. for George	2			-							bgn Dagmar	178 Jan :	12 Tarragon:	E. J. Albert & Co.
325 ,, ,, ,, Jenkins 320 ,, ,, ,, Wilcox.			1 22 1	9	В	8 1		LAST	LAST I	IVIDEND	bgn Fruja		1	H. Willumsen.
Receipts 10,280 packages.	NAMES	CAPITAL	YE I	SSUED	VALUE	AID	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID	spSGrovenhagen	2000 Nov :	23 Cardiff	To order.
Rosin.—The arrivals consist of			1 2	š	2	[ ₹		TION	AMT	PAID	bk Perigny	331 Apr	25 Cardift	Alex. Wagner.
50 barrels per "Arctic" from New York 210 ;, "F. J. Merryman" from do.	BANKS		I I	1	1	1			1		bk B. Marguerite	276 Nov :	16 Genna	E. Cresta & Co.
Market quiet at 8\$000 to 8\$500 per barrel.	Banco do Brazil	33,000,000\$	165,000	All	200\$	A11	9,447,527\$864	265\$000	10,5000	Jan. 1880	bgn Annon bk Claire	186 Dec :	21 San Nicotas 27 Hayre	Alex Wagner. Potey Rabert & Co.
Kenneue.—The arrivals consist of 3,005 cases.	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro		60,000	All	200	All	2.051,768 055	233 900	9 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	bk Reine Ma g'.c	247 Jan	12 Uhade Maio	A. Dreyfus.
Market dull at 6\$800 for Devoe's Brilliant.	English (limited)	f, 1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 20	£ 10	£ 116.044.811	100 000	6 sh	July. 1870	DK Migelettist	393	17 Liverpool.	P. S. Nicolson & Co
	Industrial a Mercantil	6 000,000	30,000	All	200	All All	930,000\$000 175,669 816	205 900	8\$000 10 000	Jan. 1880	bk Heros	662 June	30 Wilmingto.	To order.
There arrived at this port on the 15th inst., 3,248 sacks of	Mercantil de Santos	4,000,000	20,000	5,000 10,200	200	All	4,512 SGo	130 000	4 000	Jan. 188		263 Sept	12 Hamburg.	Brandes Kramer & C Hartwig Wil'sn& Co
corn, and on the 14th 1,206 sacks all of which came from the	Banco Predial New Lendon and Brazilian	f. 1.000,000	50,000	15,000	£ 20	£ 10	2 80,000	180 000	3 ½ °°0 9\$000	Dec. 1878 Jan. 188a		2064	3 New Port	To order.
River Plate. From New York there came 5,000 sacks on	Banco do Commercio	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	200\$	302,848\$701	180 000	9.5000	Jiui. 1601	bk Louise & G. bgn Alwine	312		W Guimarães & C.
the 14th.	Detropolis	1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200	All	34,783\$400	Nom 65\$000	125000	July. 1879	bgn Bertha	200 :	20 London	BrandesKramer&C. NortonMegaw&Co.
-The receipts of sugar at Pernambuco during the month o	Macahé e Campos Paulista	7,500,000	37,500	14,380 All	200	All	_	230 000	8 30 %	June. 1870	sch Meta	165 :	21 Setubal	To order.
December were: 314,089 bags in 1879; 245,486 in 1878; 221,-	Saracaliana	4.000,000	20,000	All	200	All	_	50 000			ingii termemine	181		F. Sauwen & Co. L. Lartigue.
568 in 1877; 233,696 in 1876; and 137,522 in 1875. The re-	Leopoldina	2,400,000	10,000	All	200	All	=	208 000	7 000	July. :879	bk Medea	300	ro/Carlshamn	To order
ceipts of cotton for the same month were: 7,608 bales in	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião.	600,000	3,300	AB	200	All	_	25 000 Nom.	. 1		bgn Brillant bg Gustavo	146	20 Genoa 21 San Nicolas	E. Cresta & Co.
1879; 4,434 in 1878; 4,442 in 1877; 14,965 in 1876; and 16,383	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro União Valenciana		75,000	40,000 Ali	200	All	34,600\$000	180 000 Nom.	700	Dec 1878 June 1878	ITALIAN	1 1	1	
in 1875.	União Valenciana	8110,000	4,000	Λ"	200			1 . 1			bgn feama	180 June	5 R. Grande	Miranda Az. & C Fiorita & Tavolara
-The receipts of flour at Rio Grande do Sul from Dec. 1,	S Christovão	4,000,000	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	64,276\$465	295\$000	13 000	July. 1879	bg Rolando	350 HIV	12 Fray Bento	To England.
1878, to Nov. 30, 1879, were 65, 302 barrels and 98,704 bags.	Botanical Garden S. Paulo	700,000	3,500	All	200	100\$	=	750 000 Nom.			bk Giulio & Clm. lug Vittorio C	357 Aug.	14 Marseilles 21 Genoa	H. N. Dreyfus.
Of this quantity 43,267 barrels and 9,450 bags were received	Pernambuco	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	7,471 399	Non.	8 000	July . 1879	bk Ricardo	945 Dec	3 Indep. Bay	For repairs.
directly from the United States, and 9,125 barrels by the coast-	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	540,000 Boo,000	4,000	3,000	200	All		20\$000			bk Nova Carlota.	564 ,,	3c Cadiz	For repairs.
ing trade. The receipts from Trieste were 12,910 barrels. The	Porto Alegre	1,200,000	6,000	AII)	200	100\$		5 000			1 . 1	228 Jan	20 London	Burnett W & d. C.
receipts from Chili, Duenos Ayres and Montevideo were 36,802 bags, and in the coasting trade 2,452 bags.	Villa Izabel	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All All	30,163 063 2,800 000		8 000	July. 187	SWEDISH	1 1	1	
bags, and in the coasting trade 2,452 bags.	Nietheroy	1,200,000	1 . 1	,,			_				lug Veritas	288 Dec	New York Wes e wick	Arthur Moss & Co.
A TABLE showing the exportation of hides, with destination,	Bruxellas	1.200.000	27,000	All All	200\$	All	_	Nom .	9 000	July. 187	bg Hildegard	256	2f Hemosard	Gross Kohler & Co.
from Rio Grande do Sul during the last five years, and the	TOLL ROADS		"	7412							Li. Agrica Luiza .	237 ,, 325 Jan	26 Lisbon	Braga e Barboza. Laureys & Co
year 1869.	União e Industria	1,800,000	1,800	All	300\$ 100	All	180,nno∜uoc	Nom.	15 000	July. 187	bk Robert	331 11	o Gothemb' r	Gross Koeler & Co.
	Magé e Sapucaia	180,000	1,000		100						bk Carin		13 Lisbon 14 Memel	To order. I Sauwen & Co.
Salted hides Dry hides	Brazileira de Navegação	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All 160\$	96,467\$75			July 187 Dec. 187			1: Carlshamn.	Hamann & Co.
Year Total	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	. 600,000	3,000	All 912	200	110	300,000 000	Nom	, 000	2500. 107	bgn Frithjof bk Thongny	20g ,,	18 Carlshamn. 18 Westerwic	To order.
Europe U. S.   Europe U. S.	Ferry	640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All		Nom.	7 000	July. 187		348	10 London	Hartwig Willumsen Antonio Gabrielli
	Paulista	500,000	2,500	All 42,500	£ 200	All All	717 960 £ 21,321,78:40	115\$000	9 sh	Dec. 187	bgn Experiment	284	16 l'arragona	E. J. Albert & Co.
1879 451.036 14.546 131.889 302.261 899.732	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	. 150,000	. 750	-1,500	200	100	2	106 000	1		bk Atlantic	27.7	10 Stockholm 20 London	Gross Koehler & Co.
1898 462 010 18 044 142 364 205 537 829 755	INSURANCE Fidelidade	. 8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	125	200,000\$00	130\$000	10 000	Jan. 188	lug F. Wilhelmine	212 ,,	20 Oporto	E. S. Zenha & Co.
1877 415 354 1.605 124 445 287 951 829 395 1876 440.333 6.068 153 302 220 978 820.681	Argos Fluminense	3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	300,000 000	410 000	25 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188		215 ,,	20 Cadiz	. To order.
1875 466.160 - 168.815 194.715 829.690	Garantia	2,300,000	2,500	All	1,000	100 250	156,500 000	100 000		Jan. 188	bg Victoria	247 May	2: B. Ayres	José Romaguera
1869   452.880 113.779   99 909 289.805 956.373	Nova Regeneração	. 500,000	500	All	1,000	100	35,593 96	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188	bg Wilfredo	191 Aug.	. 14 Concordia.	S. Romaguera & Co S. Romagueira & Co
	Confiança	4,000,000	40,000		200	20 50	250,000 000	5 65 600	30 °/ <sub>0</sub>	Jan. 188	bk Sunrise	5251	to B. Avres.	I Romagueira
SHIPPING NEWS.	Previdente	. 5.000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10	122,690 17	3 10 500	1 000	Jan. 188		160 ,	11 Paysondú. 14 S Nicolas	Faria Cunha & Co.
Shirring MEMS.	Popular Flummense	. 1,000,000	5,000	All	200	100	184,426 74	25 000	5 000	Dec. 187	bgn Jaime Mille	1 205 11	14 B. Ayres.	. 1NVicenzi& Filhos.
	Gloria	. 500,000	\$ 2,500	A11	200		70,000\$00	50\$000	2 000	Dec. 187	bk Carlota bk Rosario		23 Mont vide 24 B Ayres.	o Miranda e Azevedo. Miranda e Azevedo.
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	Harmonia	200,000	1,000	All All	200	1003	_	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 187 June. 187	a pol Audacia	231	24 Colon	S. Romaguera & Co
7AN. 13.	Mercado Nictheroyense	i	1 -	All	100	1 '	1			1	ngii Juania	246	26 Gualguay 28 B. Ayres.	Souza Irmãos. Tosé Romagueira.
CARDIFF—Am shp Brindgewater; 1557 tons; Adams; 59 ds		. 4 750,00	37,500	36,000	6 20	AI	=	260\$000 50 000		June. 187 Dec. 187	g   lign Julito	- 184 Jan	6 Salto	Moreira Azevedo&C
coal to D. Pedro II RR.		£ 75,00	7,500	All	£ 10	_ A		1.	1		smk Jayme		8 B Ayres.	G. N. Vincenzi.
Lisbon-Sw bk Carin; 427 tons; Moller, 33 ds; salt to	Transportes Marit. de Sav	-600,000	\$ 3,000	All		A)		Nom Nom	6,000			188	9 B. Ayres.	). Romaguerra.
order.	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II	. 500,000		15,000		160	' =	70\$000	4 000	1 -	BR Mailing IV.		g. 1 Paysandů	. I. A. dos Santos.
9AN. 14.	Brazil Industrial	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	A!	l	55 000 Nom	55 000		bk Alegria	315 18: Nov	18 Oporto 12 Paysandú	Mendes d'Oliveira. Sza Irmão & Rocha
BALTIMORE—Am bk D, Pedro II; 490 tons; Hudgins; 3 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co.		. 500,000			200	Al Al	=	-	2 000		bg Julio bk Villa de Bell:	640 Dec	<ul> <li>2 Salt Islans</li> </ul>	d Braga & Barbosa.
MEMEL-Sw bk Galatea: 282 tons: Wintlad: 60 ds: pine t	Florestal Paranaense  Melhoramentos de Santos	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	145 A	ii —	Nom			bgn Florinda	392 0		Monte Braga&Filho
F. Sauwen & Co.	Carroagens Fluminense	1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	1000	58,793 32			Jan 18	bk Casilda	211	2 B. Avres	A Wagner
Bunos Avers—Port bgn Barca do Lago; 207 tons; Casa nova; 15 ds; flour and com to Alex. Wagner.		400,000	4,000	Al Al	100	l A	0 -	1 00	9	1	bgn Veloz	163		Mont'Braga& Filho Mont'Braga& Filho
Lisbon via Pernambueo—Br bk Punjaub; 570 tons; Butter	Associação Commercial	3,000,000	6,000	A	500	150	\$ =	35 00 Nom	800	Jan. 18	hig Angela	281	24 Petedo.	. Evaristo & Co.
69 ds; salt to J. M. Leone.	Tritão Fluminense	800,000			1 200 1 50	l A	u =	3500 Nom			yt Port Alegre	100	26 I guape	Reis Dias & Co.
7AN. 15.	Architectonica	1,800,000	9,00	6,00	0 200	50	\$ -	Nom			bk Luiza	258	7 Aracaiú	C. Abranches
New York-Br bg Arctic; 373 tons; Brinton; 57 ds; sur	Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	1,000,000			0 100		2	Nom	1		bgn R do Lago	0. 207	14 B. Avres	Alex. Wagner.
dries to Arthur Moss & Co.	Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	400,000	8,00	4,40	0 50			00 68\$00 06 Nom		Jan 18	bk Joven Eliza	253	15 Lisbon 20 Oporto	To order M. Leone & Co.
SETUBAL—Sw bk Politjernan; 327 tons; Barktedl; 52 di salt to order.	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	10,000,00	50,00	40,00	200	' A	11 203,497 4	y wom		1	bgn Garibaldi	167 ,,	22 Aracajú.	To master
	1													

Sailing-Vessels: Channel f. o. . . 357 a 37/6 Lisbon t. o. . . 357 a 407 Gibraltar t. o. . 357 a 407 North U. S. . . 157 a 207 South U. S. . . 157 a 207

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
, 15 , 16 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 18 , 18 , 18 , 19 , 19 , 19 , 19	Orenoque. (Fr) Biela. (Br) Ville de Rio (Fr) Minho . (Br) Belgrano . (Fr) Hipporch. (Bl) Liebnitz. (Br) Escurial . (Br) Ameaica . (Gr) Liguria . (Br) Humboldt. (Br) Rio . (Gr)	Santos Santos Santos Havre* New York Southampton* Santos Bremen* Liverpool* Santos London* Hamburg*	Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Coffee. Coffee. Sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Jan 13	Hipparch(Bi)	London 20	Norton Megaw & Co.
	,, 13	Biela (Br)	Liverpool*. 23	Norton Megaw & Co.
	14	Minho (Br)	Southpton* 20	Royal Mail Co.
		Villade Rio(Fr)	Hayre* 25	A. Leuba & Co.
		O CO	Diam Diam	Messageries Maritimes.
r	,, 14	Orenoque .(Fr)	River Faite. 5	blessigeries maintimes.
	,, 15	Hahia (Or)	Hamburg". 20	E. Johnston & Co.
	n 15	I thuriel (Br)	Santos26 hs	Watson Ritchie & Co.
	15	Belgrano (Fr)	Santos 16 hs.	A. Leuba & Co.
•	,, 18	Lieuria(Br)	Caldera 21	Pacific Mail Co.
t		Rio(Gr	Niver Plate #	
		ti baire (Be	Din Dlate	Norton Megaw & Co.
•				
,	,, 18	America(Gr	Santos 15	N.,
	,, 13	Humboldt (Br	Santos 23	Norton Megaw & Co.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JAMEIRO, JAN. 23, 1880
The second secon

ıt a	-								
Rio and	NAME	TONNAGE	KNTERED		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER			
de de ties	AMERICAN sp C. F. Sargent bk New Light bgn L. Honghton bgn Odorilla	1704 474 495 418	Dec	23	Cardiff Baltimore. New York. Philadelph.	Norton Megaw&Co. Wright & Co. Silva Monteiro & Co Monteiro, Hime & C			
ner-	bk Serene	594	Jan	8	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.			
ish,	bgn S.V. Merrick bk Aquidaeck	335	- 22	8	Philadelph.	Monteiro Hime & C			
	sho Briedwater	340		.,	Cardiff	Phipps Bros & Co. Dom Pedro H R. R			
ing	bk D. Pedro H.,	490		14	Baltimore.	Wright & Co.			
orts	bgn F J Merryma	345	- 11	19	New York	To order.			
ude	bk Guenevere	F0.2	Oct.		Summer	Wilson Sons & Co.			
The	19GTISH	39"	OL.	9	I Juliana	Wilson John & Co.			
rulo	bk Yanwath	561	Apr	24	New Castle	Alves & Martins.			
	bg Queen	289	June	30	Glasgow	For Singapore.			
n at	bg Pres of Wales shp Dominion			15	London	for Resario, Laureys & Co.			
and	bk Gateshead	1255		28	Hull	To order			
not	bgn Elenor	100	Sept	8	New Castle	Burnett W. & de C			
cen.	bgn Wexford	267	1	22	Liverpool.	For supplies,			
wis.	bgn Alexandra			24	B. Ayres	J M. Frias & Co			
,	lug Adeliza	297		28	London	Arthur Moss & Co			
	bgn Sarah lg May	175	Oct. Nov	.9	Ilha do Sa	I. C. Pacheco & C			
	bk Imogene			20	Cardiff	Burla Cotrim & Co			
	bk Camponero.			11	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co			
V	lue Glynwood	280	,,	13	Salt Islant	II. M. Leone.			
	sp W.G. Russell	124		14	Brunswick	IW. Guimarñes & C			
201	sp Dunselaw	129	, ,	21	Cardiff	Norton Megaw & C			

sp Dunselaw (1971)
the Cavalier 255,
bg Star Heam 377
the Monacon 283,
the Sinck Sing 388 Jt
tag Ulster 265,
ship East Empire 1751
the Van 10 Ceylon 172
the Un. of Ceylon 172
t

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

A Brazilian lady died recently in Paraná at the age of 123
The cattle trade at the River Plate is animated

and prices pretty high.

Dissatisfaction is manifested in the province of Minas at the impost on tobacco.
Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins is now in Porto Alegre and is recovering his health.

-The usual number of murders, suicides and rob-

The usual number of mirrers, success and rob-beries are being committed in the provinces.

—The provincial assembly of Minas has voted 2000\$ for their monument to General Ozorio.

—The province of Minas has given 6000\$ to be used on the road from Poço de Caldas to São Paulo, —The Bacpendyano promises not to change its politics without fair warning to its subscribers.

—Dr. Elias F. C. Jordão has resigned the office of chief engineer of public works of the province of São Paulo.

—It is again proposed to start a line of steamers between the province of Pará and French Guyana. Of course it will want a subsidy.

—Duriag the year 1879 the province of Ceards ent away 1925 slaves, against 2909 in 1878. It has exported 9745 since 1872.

—A new iron foundry is about to be started at Pitanguy in Minas. It will be in charge of Thomas J. Wood, an able English mechanic.

—A sale of 950 mules at Palmeira, Rio Grande do Sul, about the middle of December, realized 48\$000 a head.

—The receipts of the Rio Grande custom house during the past year were 2,614,520\$461 against 2,091,376\$848 in 1878.

—The Gazeta de Campinas congratulates the Gazeta de Noite on its reappearance. We would do so too, but we don't dare.

—The municipal council of Campinas has voted to take 125 copies of a Portuguese grammar which is soon to be published.

is soon to be published.

—The lagratate have made their appearance in great numbers on the island of Santo Amaro, Santos, and are doing great damage in the mandioca fields.
—In 1877 the number of slaves exported to Rio de Janeiro from Pernambuco was 1,271, in 1878 the number increased to 1,677, and in 1879 to 2,212.
—The Ypanema iron works, São Paulo, were visited by the sections of mineralogy and metallurgy of the Polytechnic School on the 15th inst.

—The number of south.

—The number of cattle received at the slaughter-houses of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, up to the 6th inst. was 16,474 head. —The receipts of the Maceió custom house for

1879 were 463,708\$743 against 445,408\$066 for

—The Gazeta of Porto Alegre says that a pest-ilence is raging among the cattle at Taquarembó which is causing serious losses.

—A soldier of the 1st regiment named Villar was found in a bathing place at S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, one day last month, strangled, stabbed and shackled.

"The province of Minas has given a twenty years privilege to Celestino Gaspar d'Oliveira for the navigation of the Rio das Mortes, between the village of Barrasos and the city of Bomsuccesso.

—The receipts of the Baltic custom house for 1879 were 8,207,4068824, of the general collector's contraction of the contract

office 733,789\$713, and of the provincial collector's

office 733,789,8713, and of the provincial collector's office 1,148,588432.

—According to a police report João Ignacio Bryana was assassinated on the 15th ult., at Garanhuns, Pernambugo, by five sons of Francisco Leite das Chagas. The assassins escaped.

—A planter writing to the Diario de Santos says the flowering season for the coffee is past, and that he can now assert without hesitation that the coffee crop will be extremely small this year.

crop will be extremely small this year.

—The exportation of oranges from the province of Ceará has more than doubled within the last three years. In 1879, 1360 there were exported 1308 boxes, and in 1879, 3263 boxes.

—The merchants of Porto Alegre, province of Rio Grande have represented against the extremely embarrassing and annoying impost of one and a half per cent. on all merchandise taken from one part of the province to another. the province to another.

and province is another.

—According to the Revista Gabrielense, of São Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, three individuals last month were raising men in Brazilian territory for an invasion of Uruguay. The Brazilian authorities interfered and broke up the bands already collected.

-The Gazeta do Povo of São Paulo states tha it has learned by letters from Rio that Dr. Aris-tides da Silveira Lobo is going to denounce Dr. Pindahyba, chief of police, before the supreme tri-bunal for the deeds of Jan. 1, and the days

bunal for the deeds of Jan. 1, and the days immediately following.

—During the year of 1879, 932 persons entered the hospital of Porto Alegre for treatment 755 of them recovered, and 190 died. The largest number of deaths from any one disease was 39 from small-pox; 32 died of lung diseases, and 18 of disease of the heart.

-The president of Minas Geraes has been au-—The president of Minas Geraes has been authorised to guaranties seven per cent interest on a capital of 600,000\$ for building furnaces on the Princicals for makingiron, and putting up machinery for the adapting of iron and steel to ordinary industrial uses. The furnaces must be able to turn out at least two tons of iron per day.

out at least two tons of 100 per day.

—The Gomania heard a report that the German consul had demanded a large sum for the heirs of Vagelban, one of the men killed by the soldiers in the Uruguayana on the 1st. The Contituinte, the governement organ of São Paulo, remarks that the sum mentioned for a Jew, a disorderly deporte caften, is not a bad piece of business.

—A telegram from Corytiba, province of Parana, tells of an editor having his house broken into by the public force and himself carried away to jail. He has probably been saying that twice two are four, or publishing some such incendiary and seditious ideas.

—Gomania, the organ of the Germans of São Paulo, referring to the event of the beginning of the year in this city, says that the government continues to violate the constitution. Referring to the treatment of the Gaecta da Notite it says that the conduct of the government constitutes a direct and gross violation of the liberty of the press.

—When the nolice gressels the wrong man in

—When the police arrested the wrong man in Campinas the other day they anused themselves by giving him a good poun ing. The Gazeta seems to think they did wrong but we would like to know what policemen are for if not to pound people. We should be very sorry to see civil proceedings instituted against the authorities.

stituted against the authorities.

—From São João da Barra comes news of caterpillars destroying the mandioca, and the discouragement of the inhabitants. If the people in the tobacco producing parts of the United States sat down and wept at the caterpillars the tobacco crop would be a failure every year. It don't require much skill though to kill these worms.

—Mr. Edward Rand an American naturalist has reached Manãos on his trip across the continent from Perá. The papers from the Amazonas say that Mr. Rand has with him a collection of parasites numbering over four thousand. He is said to have over 400 pages of manuscript on his explorations of the Amazon.

over 400 pages of manuscript on his explorations of the Amazon.

—Works upon the port of Maranhão are ordered to be suspended after the end of this month. The captain of the port has been directed by the president of the province to preserve the machinery and tools used in this work in good repair, and to make out a report of what has been accomplished and the money spent in the work.

—When the central sugar factory of the Barão de Oliveira was inaugurated at Bom Jardim, Islain, on the 22d inst., thirty-five planters ofminated 'a commission to present the Baron an oil portrait of himself;—than which nothing could have been more appropriate. And we are glad that such things are considered of sufficient general interest to be announced by telegram.

—The Gazzha of Porto Alegre speaking of the higher education of women in Brazil says; It is time to do away with the prejudice which confines the fair sex to simple domestic labors and does not allow her to follow an independent career. The social reforms of the future locally demand that woman prepare herself at once for the new position which she must occupy in society.

—Torto Alegre exported, directly to foreign ports 512,5268000 worth of produce daring the year 1879.

—Torto Alegre exported, directly to foreign ports 512,5268000 worth of produce daring the year 1876000 for farinha, 61,4358000 for hidse, 4,56,18800 for herva. The other articles exported were corn, cedar boards, rum, horns and sundries. Bestides what is exported directly a large number of hides is sent to Rio Grande whence they are shipped abroad.

—When the Parnal of Porto Alegre learned that the minister of owar had requested the minister of

Rio Grande whence they are shipped abroad.

—When the Zpural of Porto Alegre learned that
the minister of war had requested the minister of
of agriculture to have a telegraph line put up
between that city and Santa Victoria, it remarked
that that was a great convenience from a military
point of view in case of an invasion upon that defenseless frontier. We hope the Zound will not
lose sleep over that invasion.

—The strail due mode membrate of Paders. Bio-

—The retail dry goods merchants of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, presented a proposition to the im-porters of Rio Grande that they should only set to the cities of Pelotas and Jaguarão, declaring that in case of their refusal, they would hereafter make their purchases in Rio, Montevidéo and Porto Alegre. The importers told the dealers to go west.

-As Raymundo Borges da Silva, an old man of --As Raymundo Borges da Silva, an oid man oi evently years, was returning home from mass with his wife and little daughter, at Arronches, Ceará, on the 24th ult., he was attacked by two cut-throats, Antonio and Joaquim Ferreira, and killed. There seemed to be no other reason for the crime than that the nurderers hated their victim for being a wind but with the diffuse.

quiet, law-abiding citizen.

—Mr Eduardo Arthur is now advertising his great American exposition in the provincial papers. We have such an unbounded confidence in this enterprise that we recommend our friends to read the RIO NEWS of the 15th inst, where some fact given about the late Portuguese exposition held in this city and the fabulous fortunes made by its share-holders.

holders,

—David Bellinfanti was killed at Campinas on
the evening of the 12th inst. while in the house of
one João Maria. He was engaged in a quarrel
with Jaão Maria, and three friends named Antonio
Benedicto do Amaral Jr., Bento de Arruda and
Flaminio Augusto de Almeida. The latter confesses that he struck the fatal blow. Bellinfanti
was a partner in the firm of Bellinfanti & Silva.

was a partner in the firm of Belliafanti & Sibn.

—The president of the province of Ceará has issued a dispatch directing the refugees to return to their homes in time to do their planting. Eight days were given them to set upon their journeys after which time further government support would be denied them in the city. They were to be furnished with rations and clothing for the journey. After the the eight days only orphans and the infirm were to be allowed in the tents which had been furnished by the government.

—The Artist on Skio Grande issued a sunelement

furnished by the government.

—The Artista of Rio Grande issued a supplement to its regular edition on the 8th in which its gives an account of the disturbances in this city, and in a short editorial says: "The responsibility of all the most artistic tyle, and me a building proof against for a contact of the disturbances in this city, and in a short editorial says: "The responsibility of all the set of Trustees held this day, the set of the state of Trustees held this day, the set of the state of Trustees held this day, the set of the state of Trustees held this day, the set of the state of the s

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ments so intimately depend.

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