

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1880

NUMBER 28

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THE TIETÉ PRINTWORKS.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir—When I ventured to offer a few remarks on the projected Tieté printworks, and the effect such an enterprise was likely to produce on the trade in imported prints, I did not anticipate the storm of indignation which my letter has elicited from your correspondents "Ytuana" and "Impartial Observer."

I crave permission to observe that the questions propounded by "Ytuana," while they verge slightly on the personal, are entirely foreign to the main issue. With singular inconsistency, he asks what right I have to question the enterprise, and in the same breath naively says that it is very likely that this "projected printworks will take much from the business which an Importer represents." To my duller comprehension it appears that if the projected printworks will take much from my business, my criticism of the prospectus within the limits named in my letter of 2nd Sept., is the exercise of a legitimate right. And it may interest him to know that if I had been asked to invest my capital in any such scheme, the field of discussion would have been considerably widened; for there are many topics in the prospectus to which I did not make the most distant allusion, but which ought to be of the greatest interest to intending shareholders.

That, after reading the prospectus of the company, "Ytuana" can see no cause for my criticism, will surprise no one who has taken the pains to read his letter. The writer whose intimate knowledge of his subject enables him to say that "it is proposed to import white cottons" for printing, is likely to be easily satisfied with the specious statements of the prospectus. The ingenuousness of his revelations about cotton and his ideas on "the saving in transportation," etc., etc., disarm all criticism: they will commend themselves to the attention of all practical business men, and will doubtless encourage many a waverer to come forward and subscribe for shares. In taking my leave of him I can cordially endorse his opinion that "if such men as he think that the enterprise will be successful and are willing to invest their money in it, then let them do it, and we will afterwards see which is right."

Turn now to your correspondent "Impartial Observer," whose acrimonious tone and graceful style appear in the successful launching of the scheme. He too, deals in conundrums; but, curiously enough, he and "Ytuana" seem to entertain entirely divergent views regarding the cotton supply. The thing is a little mixed, so to say. "If," says "Impartial Observer," in his peculiarly felicitous style, "cotton cannot be got in the province on advantageous terms where do the S. Paulo mills get it?"—I give it up; and yet I do not seem to feel as if he had gratified my curiosity respecting the advantageous terms on which the cotton could be laid down at the works.

That such curiosity was not idle, is evident from "Ytuana's" letter, in which he states emphatically that "S. Paulo does not grow cotton enough for the business," and as "Ytuana's" residence at Ytú must afford him peculiar facilities for knowing all about the cotton grown in the district where the future printworks are to be erected, I think on the whole I prefer trusting to his local knowledge than to the vague statements and irrelevant questions of "Impartial Observer."

He next asks: "if Brazil produces cotton why should it (query Brazil or cotton) not be printed in the country?" This "why" is exactly what I endeavoured to show in the letter which has provoked all this storm. From the cotton gin to the finished piece of prints is a long and costly process; and if (to borrow the elegant expression of "Impartial Observer") "I wanted to picky oles," I should take the liberty of pointing out that neither he nor "Ytuana" have attempted to disprove the conclusions

at which I arrived as to the future of the scheme.

The basis of the whole scheme is confessedly the difference between the import duties on grey and printed cloth, a difference which I showed to be 1/ per lb. at 23d. exchange.

Of the £ 120,000 capital two thirds are to be called up, out of which the sum of £ 15,000 is to be expended on the purchase of the estate; for the £ 7,000 of fully paid up founder's shares are only purchase money under another name. This leaves a balance of £ 65,000 to meet the necessary legal expenses of incorporation; a brokerage of 1 per cent. on the capital; and the heavy expense of transporting the machinery from England to Salto, and the extra cost of erecting the works in this country at such a distance in the interior; besides stocks of drugs and dyes, copper rollers, grey cloths in transit and in stock, stocks of goods, and unutilized sales.

In conclusion, assuming the cost in England of printing such goods as are contemplated to be only 7d. per lb., and the concession in price requisite to insure uninterrupted sales of the production to be equivalent to 4d. per lb., there remains a margin of 1d. per lb. to cover the following:

Interest on the extra outlay of capital;
Increased percentage for wear and tear;
Increased cost of fuel;
Freight on drugs and dyes;
Duty on ditto;
Carriage of ditto to Salto;
Carriage of grey cloth to Salto;
Increased cost of skilled labour in the country;
Packing;
Carriage of production to Rio;
Commission to agents, Santos and Rio;
Risks from bad debts;
Profit of 20 to 30 per cent. as per prospectus.

I repeat, I am not scored by the prospectus and remain,
Yours faithfully,
AN IMPORTER.

Rio, 25th Sept., 1880.

THE TIETÉ PRINTWORKS.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir—I read with considerable interest the letter written by "Importer" in your issue of 15th inst., and consider that he stated the case very fairly, and in such a manner as to entitle him to a reply couched in the same style; in place of which in your last number of 24th inst. two letters appear signed respectively by "Ytuana" and "Impartial Observer," attacking him in the most virulent strain, without however attempting to refute his principal arguments. The first named "Ytuana" wishes to dispute "Importer's" right to criticise the scheme at all, on the ground that "he is not asked to invest his capital, and he has nothing to lose by it, a small part of his trade," but "Ytuana" must indeed be the typical "young man from the country," if he does not know that when a prospectus is issued soliciting the public to invest in any new scheme, it becomes at once a legitimate object for criticism, more especially in a country like Brazil where there is no previous experience to serve as a guide as to the investment proving profitable or otherwise. As "Ytuana" does not in any way attempt to reply to "Importer's" main statement the rest of his letter may be passed over without further comment.

We now come to "Impartial Observer's" effusion. This literary gem is enough to cause anyone interested in the scheme to exclaim "save me from my friends," as being most curiously infelicitous in the points he has chosen to mention. There is no reason why "cotton should not be printed in the country," if it can be done to a profit, but so far the weight of evidence appears to be against it. As the cloth, according to the prospectus, will, at any rate at the outset, have to be imported in the grey, it follows that the gauge of railway will be broken four times, viz: at Jundiáhy

on the way up (1), ditto on the way down printed (2), at São Paulo (3), and at Cachoeira (4). His remarks about batistes and figured cambrics are hardly to the point, as he appears to be entirely ignorant of the fact that in England "batisting" prints is quite a speciality, while figured cambrics would pay the same duty in the grey as printed, and being made on Jacquard looms are hardly likely to be produced in Brazil for some time to come. It is true, as he says, that "Importer" is wrong in giving £ 15,000 as the price of the property in place of £ 8,000, but in the same paragraph of the prospectus the sum of £ 7,000 in fully paid up shares is mentioned as to be paid to the vendor as promotion money, so that after all it might have been wise on the part of "Impartial Observer" if he had not called attention to this matter.

Turning now to the criticisms contained in "Importer's" letter, the first point to note is the stress laid in the prospectus on the gain from the employment of native dyes.

I must confess to being sceptical on this point myself, and therefore took an early opportunity of consulting Dr. Grace-Calvert's work, "Dyeing and Calico Printing," in which I find that the only two dyes shipped from this country are Brazil wood and annatto, both of which have been almost superseded by alizarines. Of the first he says "it has become somewhat scarce in the market from its having been all cut in those districts which are within easy distance of shipping ports." He also adds that the colour is fugitive under the influence of hot water and soap. Annatto he states to be expensive colouring matter, owing to the small amount of colour-giving principle which it contains, and further that its use in print and dye-works is rather limited, being chiefly employed to modify the shades of other dyes. This, I am sorry to say, justifies "Importer's" remark, and shows the ad captandus nature of the statement in the prospectus. This qualification might however be applied to other parts of it, notably to that on the saving in coal from the use of water power. In some processes of printing the temperature of the room must not be below 100° Fahrenheit, and the dyeing liquor has to be heated as near 212° as possible, while gas is used for singeing the cloth, so that the consumption of coal is considerable, and as the average price at Ytú is 34s per ton, it is likely to prove a considerable item.

In order to avoid trespassing unduly upon your space I will now give a condensed statement of the probable minimum cost of printing goods to sell in this market, premising only that, as imported dyes such as alizarine, aniline, garancine, etc., pay duty at the rate of 2s600 per kilo with 50 per cent. additional, I do not think that my estimate can be called excessive.

Cost of printing in England 1 double, 60 yds. 7 1/2 lbs. common styles.....	50
Add 20% to cover duty on dyes and extra working expenses.....	10
Cost of transport, Santos to Salto, and Salto to Rio de Janeiro.....	150
	710

The difference in the duty as per prospectus is 14d. per lb. or 8/9 per piece, giving a margin of 1/9 per piece, or say 14 reis per metre, with which the goods have to be sold sufficiently cheap to undersell "Importer," and yet leave a profit estimated by the "directors" at from 20 to 30 per cent! In order to avoid any appearance of prejudice I have taken the margin of 14d. per lb. given in the prospectus, though, as this is based on 27d. exchange, I must agree with "Importer" in considering it excessive.

In conclusion I have only to say that I have endeavoured to lay the case clearly before your readers, and trust that if either "Ytuana" or "Impartial Observer" should feel themselves inclined to reply, they will do so by fair argument, instead of apparently acting upon the maxim, "If you have no cause abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
POMPADOUR.

Rio, 28th Sept., 1880.

UNSETTLED LANDS.

The following is the text of the bill for the survey and settlement of public lands, introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by the minister of agriculture on the 22nd ult.:

The General Assembly resolves:
ARTICLE I.—Law No. 601 of the 18th of September, 1850, will remain in force with the following modifications.

ART. II.—The government can dispose of unsettled lands, selling them, leasing them, or conceding them by gratuitous title.

Section 1.—The sale will be effected in public auction or out, for cash or on time, at a minimum price of 18000 per hectare, according to the situation and quality of the lands. The sale on time is permitted only to national colonists, or to foreigners who wish to settle in places designated or accepted by the government and upon the hypothecation of the lots and their improvements.

Sec. 2.—The minimum rental price will be 50 reis per hectare, according to the quality and situation of the lands, the lessee having the right of relinquishment at any time, provided that the price is in no case inferior to the minimum specified in the preceding section.

Sec. 3.—Grants can be made of lands situated on the frontiers between the empire and foreign countries, in a zone of 40 kilometers. The maximum of surface of each concession will be fixed by law.

Sec. 4.—Lands will be rented or sold at the free choice of the applicant.

In case, however, of competition between two kinds of generous acquisition, which will be verified by due notice, that one of the applicants shall be preferred who demands the lands on a deed of purchase, and if there shall be more than one, he who offers the higher price.

The conditions being equal the possessors of cultivated and stock-raising lands, whatever may be the title of their acquisition, will have the preference in the purchase of unsettled lands contiguous to them, provided that they show by the state of their cultivation or stock-raising that they have the means necessary for improving them.

Preference will also be given to those acquisitions destined to aid land or river transportation enterprises, model farms, cetera, and other establishments of incontestable public utility, the employment of the lands being duly provided for.

Sec. 5.—The survey of lands, in all cases of acquisition, whether by sale, lease, or grant, should be made at the cost of the grantee, who shall deposit in the national treasury or in the sub-treasuries a guarantee equivalent to the probable expense of the said survey; the sale not being completed by the withdrawal of the grantee, he will lose, *ipso facto*, a fourth part of the deposited guarantee.

The government is authorized, in exceptional circumstances, and in cases of the grant of lands on the frontiers of the empire and sales on time, to advance the expenses of survey, which will be effected by agents of its choice.

ART. III.—The space of five years is established for the registry of settled lands, this being realized in districts of parishes (parishes of the peace districts) upon declarations of the proprietors before the respective notaries charged with this service by the present law.

A holding which is not registered within the time specified will be considered not subsisting, the holder retaining only the land which he occupies with actual culture or residence, and forfeiting that which is found uncultivated.

Inexact declarations will be punished by means of fines, to be determined by law; in cases in which the fine cannot be executed against the holder, this penalty will be substituted by a proportional reduction in the holding.

ART. IV.—The government in the regulations which it shall enact, shall provide the means for the organization of a map of cultivated and uncultivated lands, and should publish annually a register of each, to which reference shall be made in one or more archival letters.

ART. V.—Foreigners who are established on lands obtained by purchase or lease shall be naturalized at once if such be their wish.

ART. VI.—The product of the sale and lease of lands and the legal office fees shall be applied exclusively: 1st, to the demarcation of private and public domains and the subsequent survey and division of unsettled lands; 2nd, to the construction of colonial roads, and the acquisition of lands lying along railways and roads already constructed or under construction, or of navigable rivers, to be ceded by sale to immigrants and as other aids to immigration.

Should this specified product, however, be insufficient for the expenses to which it is destined, the government will annually ask for the credits necessary to meet these expenditures.

ART. VII.—The government will reorganize, without additional expense, the bureau of lands and colonization, specially confiding to it the immediate execution of the service of the survey and sale of unsettled lands, and of the map.

ART. VIII.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

House of Deputies, September 22, 1880.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1880.

A RECENT memorandum from the treasurer of lotteries in this city to the minister of finance develops a new and interesting phase of protection. With reference to the sale of Ypiranga lottery tickets here the treasurer says that it will be prejudicial to local interests because they are to be sold at 100 each with a chance for a grand prize of 1,000,000, while the tickets for the large number of lotteries drawn in this city in behalf of hospitals, asylums, annuity funds, the penitentiary, emancipation fund, etc., are sold at 20 each, with a chance for a grand prize of only 20,000.

WHILE the effort of the minister of agriculture to so reform the present land laws as to encourage their actual purchase and settlement—as shown by the projected law elsewhere given—is worthy of commendation, it is clearly evident that he has not yet fully met the requirements of the case. With such an enormous territory and sparse population, immigration and the settlement of public lands are matters of vital importance in the development of the country.

The imperial parental form of government imposes a class of work upon the members of the cabinet which makes the reading of the Diario Official interesting and enlivening. A cabinet minister in Brazil must be a many-sided man—must have an encyclopedic mind—and possess a faculty of administration and executive ability equal to the average Coney Island hotel-keeper. Let the following extracts from the Diario speak for themselves.

of lands to the immigrant is therefore limited to those of second, or inferior grades. Under present laws these enormous estates are subject to no land tax, and their owners are enabled to keep them without expense and without cultivation. A land tax, which will compel either the sale or cultivation of such estates, is therefore a prime necessity to the real development of the country.

It is manifest that the pet theory of many Brazilian statesmen in regard to great proprietorships is not only an error, but a demonstrated failure. With all the support of slavery, exemption from land tax, guarantees of interest, and special legislation, these estates have so far resulted in failure as to be now overwhelmingly in debt. Even the coffee estates, the most profitable of all, are so far in debt that the crops of a very large proportion of them are mortgaged from one to two years in advance.

That of small estates—should be at once substituted for it. And just here come the evil results of the transfer tax. Small estates have been so far successful in many countries that they are the real basis of their agricultural wealth, but the small farmer is one who begins with but little capital and bases his prosperity on small receipts. A transfer tax of six per cent. is therefore a serious obstacle to his acquisition of land—so serious in fact as to totally prevent many of them from ever effecting a purchase.

The imperial parental form of government imposes a class of work upon the members of the cabinet which makes the reading of the Diario Official interesting and enlivening. A cabinet minister in Brazil must be a many-sided man—must have an encyclopedic mind—and possess a faculty of administration and executive ability equal to the average Coney Island hotel-keeper. Let the following extracts from the Diario speak for themselves.

with paper and ink also has been among the sons of Italy—asks for a lot of land in the province of Paraná, to establish his family upon.—Indiferido. Hard hearted minister!

Evidently some one has complained of the bureaucratic rigors of the telegraph office in compelling every one to write their telegrams on official paper; here is a formal order to the director of telegraphs—Conselheiro Guilherme Schluch de Capanema—authorizing him, the great Guilherme, inventor of the sulphide of carbon, statesman, linguist, botanist, geologist, chemist, author, maker of gunpowder and fire-crackers, engineer of telegraph lines, etc., to receive telegrams written on common paper.

João Piracicaba Jequitinhonha de Pindamonhangaba petitions the minister of agriculture for the privilege of having his house connected with the street water main. It's not much water he wants—a little for coffee, some for his vin ordinaire, perhaps a few drops for sanitary purposes; his petition is the duplicate of hundreds. The minister must attend to them all. Does he read every one of them? Of course! Reply of the minister to João—always published in the Diario: "Certainly, João! call around and pay your 15\$200 and you can put in the pipe."

A petition from the municipal council of Santarem, on the Amazon, setting forth that in consequence of the river having extended its limits, a lamp post is left, solitary and alone, on a small island, where once a street held its course; will the minister give the necessary orders for its removal to the main land? This was a matter for serious consideration, but eventually the order was given, and the lantern now "shines for all."

Augusto Raphael Posolo, agent of the third class on the Dom Pedro II railway, is rather under the weather, and wants six months' leave of absence to "treat his health." The minister give it his attention for a day or two, and at last orders the leave of absence to be granted.

Antonio José da Silva and Jeronymo Pedro Wemen have evidently been giving the minister too much of their company. Until further orders they are not to be permitted entrance into the secretaria. Take care, Morris!

José Coelho wants to be appointed road-master on the Baturité railway. No vacancy. Luigi Delmonico wants his salary, as pastor to the Garibaldi colony, raised. Can't do it—we are economizing. Klein & Eppinger ask for a privilege to introduce a telephone of their invention. The minister replies that he thinks he has heard of telephones being in use in the empire before these men invented it.

Morris N. Kohn asks for permission to build a combined hotel and menagerie in the Passeio Publico. The minister is sorry, but feels certain that Morris will ask for something else.

Is it any wonder ministers are so very much occupied that they really can not attend to business?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—A further extension of the present legislative session to the 9th inst. was decreed by the Emperor on the 1st inst. These successive extensions are designed to give the assembly full time to discuss all the details of the various budgets which have not yet been passed.

—Since our last report the Senate has been busily engaged on the budget bills. Of these the appropriation bill for the department of finance, including the general appropriations, entered into its 3rd reading on the 23rd ult., and after receiving several amendments, was finally passed on the 29th. The bill now goes to the Chamber for concurrence. The supplementary credit of 96,000\$ for the Amazon Navigation Co., and 25,700\$ for additional expenses in lighting this city, passed its 3rd reading on 28th, and has gone to the Emperor for his signature. The general revenue bill is still in 2nd reading.—Senator Afonso Celso's explanations and economic doctrines being too entertaining to admit an immediate closing of the discussion.

—The committee having charge of the electoral reform bill in the Senate made its report on the 29th ult., the bill having been shown of all its most essential reform features. We shall discuss the matter in our next issue. The joint stock companies' bill has been under discussion in 2nd reading, and several amendments have been offered. The tendency is to discriminate against foreign companies, and a measure to that effect will undoubtedly be passed. A majority committee report against the admission of Dr. João Florentino Meira de Vas-

concellos, senator-elect from Parahyba, was presented on the 29th ult.

—There has not been a single session of the Chamber of Deputies since our last report.

LOCAL NOTES

—Decree No. 7,753, of the 5th ult., grants a ten years' concession to Morris N. Kohn for a city and domestic telegraph service in this capital and the neighboring city of Niteroy.

—An interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital of 500,000\$ is conceded by decree 7,808 of August 28th, to Col. Antonio Luiz de Araujo Maciel for the establishment of a central sugar factory at Japaratinga, Serripé.

—Complaints are again made of delays in the transportation and delivery of coffee on the Dom Pedro II railway. The merchants seem to have forgotten that the Dom Pedro II road is run in the interest of the government instead of that of the public.

—We are informed that the S. João d'El-Rey Mining Company, of Morro Velho, has liberated 109 of its slaves since the time when its present superintendent, Mr. Pearson Morrison, took charge of the mine. The blacks liberated were chosen for their good behavior and industry.

—In a speech before the Senate on the 1st inst. the Barão de Cotepepe stated that the slave population of Brazil in 1876 was 1,119,168. According to official reports, however, the slave population at the close of 1878 was 1,419,168. Does the Barão wish us to understand that there was an increase of 300,000 slaves in two years, or that the official statistics are unreliable, or that there is no basis for his figures?

—A well-known physician and member of the medical faculty of this city, Dr. Luiz Pitznauer, committed suicide on the 23rd ult. by cutting his jugular vein with a bistoury. The cause was a complication of troubles, most prominent of which was the delays in being placed on the retired list in accordance with his petition, and financial difficulties. His furniture was being seized for arrears of rent at the time of his suicide. He was about 50 years of age and left a family without means, for whom a subscription is now in circulation.

—The September report of the Caixa Economica of this city is as follows:

Table with financial data: Balance August 31, 9,744,425\$345; September deposits (8,047), 324,657\$800; September withdrawals, (1,530), 10,066,082\$345; Balance on deposit Sept. 30, 9,734,688\$364; Decrease in deposits in Sept., 9,739\$981; Balance on deposit Dec. 31, 1879, 11,131,939\$604; Decrease in nine months, 1,397,254\$240.

—Owing to the mid summer vacations of all the medical, agricultural, pharmaceutical, ethnological, philological, and other scientific societies set in. The diploma crop in the United States will probably be somewhat below the average this year, owing to the presidential election; but as France seems to be inclined to avoid all further demonstrations against Turkey, she will undoubtedly be able to more than make up the deficiency. The consumption, however, will be increased as the eminent doctor's powers of absorption have greatly improved since last advices.

—Afonso Celso—he will excuse us for using his name as we would Cesar's or Wolf's (wonder whether he ever heard of Wolf!)—is a positive inflection on a deliberative body. By virtue of the possession of what is euphemistically called the power of oratory, he was selected to fill the position of secretary of the treasury; in this place he "cut such capers before high heaven as made the angels weep," and he brought the ministry, of which he formed a part, to grief and collapse. Now he takes up the time of the body to which he secured his election by virtue of his power as a cabinet minister (such things are permitted here, as a minister can work himself into a senatorship for life while he holds a cabinet position—and he generally does it) in explaining his acts while the minister. The simile of the ostrich with his head in the sand is somewhat threadbare, but Afonso's attitude can be illustrated by no other comparison. He is always "rising to explain," and never explains. His allusion to the "American word 'Hoo-boog'" was most happy.

—The many friends of Mr. Richard Catts Shannon, the efficient manager of the Botanical Garden Railroad line, will be both pained and pleased to learn that he leaves this city for New York on to-day's steamer—pained at his loss to the little American colony even for so short a time as a few months' vacation, and pleased that he has before him that which many others would gladly have, a pleasant trip and a well-earned vacation. During the years in which the active superintendency of the Botanical Garden line has devolved upon Mr. Shannon his work has been unremitting, and it is but simple justice to say that not only the excellent internal management of the line but also its external relations with its patrons and the government have been the result of the hardest work and closest attention to details on the part of Mr. Shannon and his assistants. Mr. Shannon's visit home has been under contemplation for many months, and with its final realization to-day will go the best wishes of his countless friends.

—An imperial letter of the 27th ult. nominated Dr. Florencio Carlos de Abreu e Silva senator from the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The duration of the "Intimidade" navigation company, of Rio Grande, has been extended ten years by decree 7,812, of August 31st.

—Decree 7,800, of August 26, grants a concession to Saul Severino da Silva for the organization of a "boat rink" company in this city.

—The gunboat Principe de Grão Pará has been detached for the transportation of material for the Albrolos light.

—By the terms of decree 7,831, of the 23rd ult., article 37 of decree 124, of February 5, 1842, providing for the creation of special advocates for the council of state, is repealed.

—Five representations from various planters and agriculturists against the Capanema sulphide of carbon privilege, were received in the Senate on the 28th ult.

—The assembly bill appropriating 5,000\$ to indemnify the Leipzig publisher Brockhaus for printing the mathematical work of Dr. Joaquim Gomes de Souza has been signed by the Emperor.

—Three pieces of artillery were dismounted in Fort Lage during the heavy seas of the 24th and 25th. The waves in many instances broke completely over the walls of the fort, causing considerable damage.

—Decree 7,824, of the 13th ult., grants a two years' concession to Benedito de Almeida Torres, José da Silva Mattos and Januario de Barros for the exploration of gold and other minerals in the municipality of Campanha, Minas Geraes.

—And now it is the imperial corvet Guanabara which has found a rock in the channel at Paranaquá. The proof lies in the tearing up of the copper sheathing. The public now wants to know whether that rock is down on Teff's chart, or not.

—Decree 7,823, of the 13th ult. grants a two years' concession to Joaquim Emyglio Venancio da Rosa, Manoel Jesuino Netto and Francisco da Fonseca Leal Araujo for the exploration of coal and other minerals in the municipality of Cape Frio, Rio de Janeiro.

—According to act No. 157, of 1879, which was passed by the Senate on the 29th ult., no civil or topographical engineer, land surveyor, or architect in mathematics can take charge of a work or receive a nomination on a government commission without presenting his diploma.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the month of September was 714, an average of 23.8 a day, or at an average annual rate of 86.7 per thousand. This is 1 below the rate for the month of August. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 5, from other fevers 42, and from consumption 153.

—The legislative and extraordinary credit asked by the minister of agriculture at the opening of the present legislative session, for public works, colonization, the new water works of Riode Janeiro, etc., was approved by imperial decree No. 2,990, on the 20th ult. The amount appropriated is 6,837,617\$745.

—It is reported that the government is about to order machinery from Europe for the purpose of converting the ores of Yanama into Bessemer steel. When the Yanama works once begin to turn out Bessemer steel rails we may expect the duty on the imported article to be raised to the protective point when, of course, steel rails will be cheaper than before.

—Decree 7,829, of the 21st ult., concedes to Narciso da Costa Pinto a guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on a capital of 500,000\$ invested in a central sugar factory somewhere between Itapemirim and Cachoeira, province of Espirito Santo. The company is to be organized within six months from the date of the concession.

—The total number of immigrants arriving at this port in the month of June was 1,975 of which 136 were subsidized and 1,839 voluntary. The number of departures was 656, of which 343 went to Rio Grande do Sul, 149 to Paraná, 147 to Santa Catharina, 3 to São Paulo and 3 to Campos in this province.

—A few days since the somewhat brusque premier, Counselor Sariva, said, on the floor of the Senate, that the Botanical Gardens Railroad Company had no privilege or concession of any kind. To anyone at all conversant with the true inwardness of things in this most imperial government, the statement must be accepted in its Pickwickian sense.

—The total number of vessels visited under the auspices of the Sailors' Mission of this port, during the month of September, was 100. The missionary in charge, Mr. Curran, also made a hundred visits on shore to the hospitals, jails, boarding houses, etc., in all of which some 2000 pages of reading matter, including books, magazines, newspapers and tracts, were distributed.

—A thief broke into the rooms of Deputy Marcelino Moraes on the 27th inst. and carried away some money and several articles of value. Information of the occurrence was at once communicated to the chief of police. The following evening a noted thief, named Joaquim Teixeira, was arrested at a theatre with a large part of the stolen property on his person. Great credit is due to the police authorities for their diligence in this case.

—Decree 7,821, of the 13th of September, approves the statutes, with modifications, of the "Alliança" maritime insurance company recently organized in this city. The duration of the privilege is thirty years. The capital of the company is fixed at 4,000,000\$ in two equal parts, the first to be emitted in shares at once, and the second at the determination of the general assembly of shareholders. The shares will be of 200\$ each, in two series of 10,000.

THE BRAZILIAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with an announcement made some months ago and in great part under the impetus given by the late action of the government in suppressing all efforts in parliament for the better realization of the work of emancipation in Brazil, a number of gentlemen met at the residence of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco on the 7th ult. for the purpose of organizing an anti-slavery society. In view of the limited number of those who believe in the principle of immediate abolition, and of the desirability of uniting all shades of opinion from the extreme abolitionist to the gradual emancipationist, it was not sought to lay down any fixed propositions beyond those upon which all could heartily agree—the limitation of Brazilian slavery within some definite period, the acceleration of emancipation, and the amelioration of the present status of the slave. Upon this basis it was felt that there was a wide field for active anti-slavery work, and that work it was resolved to undertake.

The result of this first meeting, aside from the general discussion of the question, was the appointment of a committee on permanent organization to report at a second meeting on the 28th September—the ninth anniversary of the passage of the present emancipation law. In the interval which ensued the committee entered into an active canvass in behalf of the movement and succeeded in arousing such an interest and encouragement among thinking and influential men as to warrant the highest anticipations for its future success.

On the 28th the second meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Joaquim Francisco Alves Branco Muniz Barreto, and the "Sociedade Brasileira contra a Escravidão" was finally and definitely organized. The meeting was largely attended by deputies, journalists and professional men, all of whom were thoroughly in earnest and resolved to begin the work of anti-slavery propaganda at once. There was no time lost in attempting a complicated organization; the initiators of the movement were too much in earnest for any such folly. As the purposes of the organization were clearly defined in every mind, the new society went no further than to provide the necessary officers and resources for carrying on the work, arranging for future meetings and deciding upon the publication of a monthly journal. In thus avoiding the vexatious and unnecessary delays incident to the customary organization of societies, in the appointment of committees to draw up constitutions and by-laws and in the interminable discussions on the petty details of such documents, the new society has shown not only a rare good sense but also a determination to make its machinery subordinate to its work, its personality subordinate to its principles. In this it can not be congratulated too highly. The manifesto, its declaration of principles and purposes—which we give elsewhere in full—had already been drawn up by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, and was ready for distribution. It was decided to issue this document in English and French also, and to give it the widest circulation possible.

The honorary officers of the society, as chosen, are: Honorary presidents, Srs. Joaquim F. Alves Branco Muniz Barreto, Joaquim de Saldanha Maranhão and Counselor Beaupaire Rohan; honorary secretary, Dr. Nicoláo Joaquim Moreira; honorary associate, Visconde do Rio Branco. The active work of the society is intrusted to an executive committee of fifteen members, which will hold meetings at will, and will represent the organization fully in all matters pertaining to the work in hand. The officers afterwards elected by this committee, which are to all intents and purposes the active officers of the society itself, are: President, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco; vice presidents, Srs. Adolpho de Barros and Marcolino Moura; secretaries, Srs. José Americo dos Santos and José Carlos de Carvalho; treasurer, Sr. André Rebouças. The work will be carried on with the least machinery possible, but with all the thoroughness and decisiveness which so just a cause demands.

The executive committee proposes to call a congress of abolitionists for the month of August, 1881, and to begin the publication of an abolition paper at an early date.

(Translation.)

MANIFESTO OF THE BRAZILIAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

To the Country:

Three hundred years ago the first contract for the introduction of Africans into Brazil was celebrated, and for three hundred years we have existed in virtue of this contract. Slavery having been made the corner stone of our nationality, many still believe that if this foundation be destroyed the edifice will immediately fall. The coarse and barbarous superstition of slave labor became to such an extent the creed of those who profit by it, that in their eyes one cannot be at the same time an abolitionist and a Brazilian.

The slave owner who cruelly beats or authorizes the punishments inflicted on these human beings for the sole purpose of increasing his own fortune; the irresponsible overseer who tortures pregnant women; the dealers who become rich with the trade in human flesh; the innumerable instruments of the infinite cruelties that go to make up what is called slavery: all these individuals who would be the disgrace of Turkey itself, seem very acceptable types of the old Brazilian customs and enjoy the advantage of not offending the patriotic susceptibilities of the advocates of slavery. Those, however, who wish to see Brazil associate herself with the progress of our century; those who feel that in giving the last asylum to slavery she isolates herself in a humiliating position; those who aspire to be citizens of a free country inhabited by free men and not divided between masters and slaves; these are held to be enemies to society and, whether called Eusebio, Rio Branco, or Pedro II, are always stigmatized as foreign agents.

Notwithstanding, however, the universal resistance opposed to the development of the idea of emancipation it has never, since the first advent of independence, ceased to exist in the country and to show itself as one of those beacons that illuminate the whole horizon. The heroes of Pernambuco who in 1817 attempted our emancipation, had in view, as the founders of a free people, the abolition of slave labor. The patriarch of independence, the venerable José Bonifacio, from his exile in France, solicited of the fate of the country he had helped to create, drew up a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves which should be the complement to the national work to which his name is eternally joined. During the whole of our constitutional existence the abolition tradition was perpetuated in our parliament, and in our annals one may see the vestiges of the constant revolt of the noblest and most enlightened part of the Brazilian conscience against the ignominy of an institution which is a violation of all the moral and social laws of the modern world.

All these manifestations, however, were isolated individual efforts until the day when, unexpectedly and while engaged in a foreign war, the government decided to take the initiative in the reform of the servile element. The announcement of such an undertaking for which public opinion was not prepared, could not but produce a great sensation in the country, violently awakened from the moral insensibility to which the philosophy of those who profited by the traffic had up to that time reduced it. Act of a will which clearly was not the result of the general sentiment; spontaneous initiative of the public powers in opposition to the interests that wished to remain stationary—the reform of the servile element corresponded however so well with the most enlightened sentiments of the Brazilian community that it became at once the aspiration of its directing elements. It was thus that, notwithstanding that the liberal party, in whose ranks the movement had met great opposition, had fallen from power, the engagement represented by words delivered from the throne did not fail to be honored and fulfilled by the Visconde do Rio Branco, to whom the glory of establishing the law of September 28, 1871, since which time no one is born a slave in Brazil.

The fact that the author of the legislative act that paralyzed slavery was the party that is everywhere the natural representative of the privileged proprietary rights, of the monopoly of land and of rural feudalism, shows by itself alone that when the country can

wholly abolish it, slavery will only find deserters among its best allies.

The law of September 28 was, however, a conservative law which respected superstitiously the interest of the masters; which guaranteed to them the property in their slaves until the complete extinction of the last; which did not modify what is with the master practically the right of life and death; which, binding the present generations to a captivity only limited by death, subjects the future ones for twenty-one years to a dominion also irresponsible, and to a systematic brutalization, thus giving slavery a legal term of three-quarters of a century in which to disappear in the midst of the most terrible complications.

In the conditions the country was in when the blow was given, it could not perhaps have been more profound. The government could not require the representatives of conservative interests to yield at the first assault. It was, however, clear that a measure which was all in the future, could not be the end but only the beginning of the promised emancipation; that it was not a treaty of peace with slavery but the declaration of war. Announced however as the law of emancipation, the act of September 28, 1871, gave rise to the belief outside of the country that Brazil had courageously liberated the million and a half of slaves that she still possessed.

Unfortunately, however, the Chamber of Deputies has by a solemn vote just dispelled the illusion of the whole world. Not only was slavery not abolished, but it is not wished to abolish it; and still more it is placed above the law. It has the privilege of being superior to the constitution. The liberty, the frankness, the publicity of the debates of parliament are very insignificant interests in comparison with it! The present slaves, a million and a half of men, may have only a hope in death, and the sooner the better! Parliament does not perceive them. Resting on the heights, it only sees in the extension of the country the house of the master; it does not discover the quarters of the slaves. Slavery has ceased to be a problem, emancipation a reform. The government does not think of either the one, or the other. In the rapids that we are descending a helmsman is not required. The liberal management has become the depository of slavery and promises to deliver the deposit intact, with the very tears, the very sufferings that constitute its wealth.

But will this be the definite result of the vote of August 30, 1880? No! This vote must be modified in the next session; the floor must not again be denied to any partizan of the idea of abolition; the doors of parliament must open widely to it, if the liberal party wishes to be more than the submissive client of the great rural proprietors, the agent of the stationary territorialism, which is for the pro-slavery party the true form of the social constitution. The liberal party organ whose principal function should be the development and realization of the modern and civilizing aspirations existent in the most intellectual and progressive part of the nation, cannot be the systematic negation of all liberalism, the officious and voluntary enemy of emancipation.

Indeed, for many years no reform will have the importance of this one. An inheritance of the past slavery is the still open ulcer of the old Portuguese colonization. Australia, which was a nest of convicts, eliminated in the progress of its development this primitive element and from a penal station became a great country. Brazil also needs to eliminate its primitive constitutive element, the slave. She wishes to become a great nation, and not, as they wish her to be, a great slave barrack.

While a nation only progresses by the forced labor of a caste outside of the pale of the law, it is scarcely an attempt at an independent and autonomic state. While a race can only develop itself in any given latitude, by obliging another to work to sustain it, the experiment of the acclimatization of that race is yet to be made. To the eyes of the traditional Brazilians, Brazil without slaves will immediately succumb; very well, this very experience has more value than a life that can only succeed in maintaining itself by the weakening of the national character and by the general humiliation of the country. If abolition be suicide, even so a people incapable of subsisting by and for itself will do a service to humanity

by having the courage to abandon to others, stronger, more robust and more vigorous, the incomparable inheritance of the land which they have not known how to cultivate and where they cannot maintain themselves.

But no! Instead of being suicide, the act of prevision as well as of justice which shall put a term to slavery will awaken inert faculties in the national character and will open to the nation, instead of the vegetative paralysis to which it is subject, an epoch of activity and of free labor which will be the true period of its definite constitution and of its complete independence.

There are indeed in the immense territory of the empire only sad and lamentable witnesses to the evil and fatal action of forced labor. Household slavery introduces immorality into all the relations of the family; it impedes the education of the children; it brutalizes the mistress; it familiarizes the man with the tyranny of the master which he exercises from childhood; it divorces him from labor which becomes to him thereafter a servile occupation; it mingles the grossest superstitions with religion; it reduces morality to a convention of caste; it introduces inferior elements into the character which are antagonistic to all that make a man courageous, true and noble; it imprisons on him who do not react against it all the characteristics that distinguish a people educated in the midst of liberty. Field slavery, besides all this, covers the cultivated soil with a network of fiefs in which the master is the tyrant of a small nation of men, who dare not look him in the face; who are limited to the fulfilment of certain invariable obligations without liberty to give their faculties any other application; who are subject to an arbitrary regime of oppressive tortures; who are without any of the rights of man, not even that of founding a family, not even for the mothers that of suckling her children; who are veritable agricultural or domestic animals nourished in vice and reared in degradation.

The nation that in the present century shall tolerate this regime with indifference, as immoral as it is barbarous, will be a condemned nation. We, Brazilians no longer, shut our eyes to this monstrous mutilation of man, to this systematic suppression of human nature in a million and a half of our compatriots of another race. Brazil can live without depending on the pitiless and inequitable exploration of man by man. Hers is not a people that is usurping the place that another race would occupy with greater advantage to the American continent. Slavery has been for her only an impediment to progress; it is a tree whose roots sterilize the physical and moral soil where they extend.

Nothing so much offends the patriotism of the maintainers of slavery than an appeal to the opinion of the world. No one can do it without being accused of relations with England. They have not yet pardoned her for putting an end to the traffic. Let them, however, say what they like; Brazil does not wish to be a nation morally alone, the leper cast out from the encampment of the world.

The esteem and respect of foreign nations are as valuable to us as to any other people. In the punctuality with which we meet our external engagements there is something more than expertness in paying to-day in order to ask more to-morrow. In such case our commercial honor is equal to that of other nations. This respect is not limited to the payment of our pecuniary debts. When our national honor was offended we went to the extreme of sacrifice to redress it. In such case our military honor is equal to that of other nations.

When a Brazilian takes our name to Europe; when the protection extended to European savants shows our intellectual culture; when in our external relations we appear in the light of an advanced, generous and liberal country, our self-esteem is gratified and stimulated.

Under such circumstances then, how can an intellectual and sensitive people contemplate with indifference the degree of stagnation as regards the rest of the world caused by the maintenance of slavery? If to-morrow Europe and America were to join in a declaration making slave-holding equivalent to piracy, and subject as piracy on the high seas to the law of nations, we should be

the only people to refuse our signature to such a protocol. Brazil, one of the young nations of America, to become the last defender of the right of barbarians to enslave, degrade, and mutilate their captives! Never!

The supposition that we can live in communication with the world, and yet remain indifferent to the moral blockade existing around us, is incompatible with the *amour propre* of the nation. We cannot blame the world for having advanced so far and in such a manner that we are no longer objects of sympathy, as happened with the United States of twenty years ago. We have no reason to complain because civilization has progressed so rapidly that it to-day considers criminal what, not long ago, was the normal constitution of colonial dependencies. Social ethics will not wait for our approval before becoming the general law of nations. Isolation is self-condemnation. The impulse of the nation is not to limit its sympathies to its own citizens without regard to that cosmopolitan feeling which scorps such exclusiveness. Its pride causes it to aspire to a partnership and a share in the work of the modern world. It wishes to figure in history, to have the right to raise its head on this continent, and to be neither a skeptic nor a cynic in its attitude towards the dignity of humanity. It is alive to the enormity of being a country of slaves, and is anxious to wipe out this blot by an act of self sacrifice, justice and reparation, in the firm idea not to permit slavery to continue in undisputed possession of its remaining million of victims.

Whilst, however, the abolition movement has to struggle with minor prejudices, it encounters a serious obstacle in the union of the traditional healthy elements of the country with the systematic enemies of progress.

Among the many evils resulting from slavery is that of creating an abnormal union of all slave-owners, good or bad, humane or cruel. Those who act as the friends of their slaves, and the protectors of the freeborn children, make common cause with the butchers of their fellow creatures, and with the most infamous traffickers in human flesh that America has yet seen. Slavery creates an abhorrent class feeling among owners. The planter who manages his estates on an intelligent and kindly plan, who looks after the moral requirements of his slaves, who is the benevolent monarch of a people resigned to its fate, and whose wife and daughters treat the slaves as poor, necessitous and unfortunate; such a man will yet willingly associate himself with those who, regarding the slave as a mere beast of burden in place of a human being, buy him at a high price and subject him to such arduous labor as may in a short time enable them to realize sufficient profit to secure them against any risk of loss. And still further, respectable landed proprietors allow themselves to be connected with slave-dealers from the towns and the interior on whose heads rests the blood of innumerable victims without one single drop having ever reached the conscience.

Against such a formidable array it would be useless to struggle were it not that it represents a state of things hastening to its fall, and a regime already self-condemned. So demoralized is slavery that the country will not long delay to reject its odious support.

Up to this point, however, we must fight a good fight, and for this purpose we have established the "Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society."

No members will be more joyfully welcomed among us than those landed proprietors who courageously and nobly desire to look the emancipation question in the face, and who, in place of opposing it, lend themselves to aid and direct it. The future of the slaves depends in a great measure on their owners, and our propaganda can only lead to creating sentiments of kindness and mutual interest between the one and the other. Those who from fear of the movement may be led to ill treat their slaves are those who, being naturally cruel, have no idea of justice. It is not the slave who will resort to criminal measures when a legal and peaceful emancipation is being entered upon. The sentiments of the slave for his master, his dedication, disinterestedness, loyalty, resignation, are of a higher order than those of the

master for his property. Slavery has not yet succeeded in creating a hatred between the races, and when the master is just the slave repays him far in excess of any kindness he may receive. It is not possible that the peaceful task of enlightening public opinion and of accelerating the national will, with which all humanity sympathizes, should be hindered by the very beings whom it is meant to benefit.

What we have in view, however, is not only the freedom of the slave, but the freedom of the country; it is the development of free labor which has to take place under the tutelage of the present generation. We have no wish to renounce any of our duties, nor to repudiate any of our obligations.

It is the duty of the great majority of the country to impose its ultimatum upon the small minority interested in slavery, with a reasonable and fixed date. A powerful government representing the nation could, without fear, abandon the easy but inglorious attitude of indifference, and take into its own hands the direction of this movement, feeling sure that the country would accompany it with enthusiasm. The Sariva cabinet unfortunately does not aspire so high; it merely aims at being an ordinary episode in our political life in place of being an event in our social history.

It is for this reason that the present movement is due to the unofficial elements of both parties. This society, for example, offers space to all; it is open not only to statesmen who can comprehend the plan and details of a gigantic work of social renovation, but also to obscure proletarians who hate slavery with the instinct of freedom men.

To the Emperor we would say that there are a million and a half of his subjects who are outside the pale of the law, whose lot is one that finds no parallel in the civilized world, inasmuch as the proletarians of other countries are at least at liberty to emigrate, or otherwise to defend their rights and the honor of their families in the same manner as other men. We would further say that his long reign requires a crowning glory, and that this can be nothing else than the emancipation of the slaves. Let him remember that, without wishing to institute comparisons, we are an anomaly on this continent; we have slavery as a social institution and monarchy as a political organization, the result of which is that, in order to render a monarchy popular in America, it must accept the mission already fulfilled by it in Europe—that of destroying the feudal system and of liberating the territorial serfs.

To our constitutional parties we would say that they cannot be the supporters, the resigned followers, or enthusiastic advocates of a worn out institution which has been banished from the whole world; we maintain that the conservative party must see in the abolition movement the natural result of its own work, the recoil of its initiative; and that the liberal party will believe even the reason for its existence, the name it has assumed, the position it occupies, if once it places itself at the service of slavery.

To the republican party we would say that by the side of emancipation the republican cause is premature; that the skepticism which has led many of the purest and, as we have seen, of the very staunchest liberals to abandon the sterilizing organization of their party, would not be justifiable in regard to a movement so positive, so prolific, and so sincere as that of abolition; that the time has come for all who aspire to the founding of a free country, to unite around a common banner, which is the liberation of the soil.

We would say to the rising generation: children of slave owners, you must learn to rely no longer on wealth which has mankind for its basis; set no store on the chances of a property which would compel you to buy and sell human beings; repudiate all connection with a past which is thrusting itself beyond its natural term of existence; you cannot wish to be associated with the barriers which the advocates of slavery are endeavoring to raise in the path of emancipation. A man is not free either when he is a slave or when he is master; but you ought to be free men. Future contemporaries of free labor, enroll yourselves in the ranks of the irreconcilable foes of slave labor; and you will thus have increased the usefulness of your life, by widening that space in which as Braz-

ilians you will not feel the humiliation of seeing imposed upon your country the revolting bondage under which it is now weighed down.

Finally, we would say to the owners of slaves—the law can deal with you in two ways: either by protecting you, or by calling you to account. You may take your choice. Slavery, of which you are the last representatives in the civilized world, can be extinguished from one day to another without any compensation being due to you from the state. It may be that the state has no wish to emancipate an entire race without regarding your individual interests. On you it depends to obtain this compensation in the name of equity, and to secure treatment as friends and as men of honor at the hands of the state. If, however, you oppose, as an actively adverse party, your non *possumus* to every reform; if you now place obstacles in the way of measures which would in the future facilitate the settlement of your legal claims without injury to your interests; if you become an insuperable barrier to each emancipation scheme, and recoil in terror from every step in this direction; then the blame will be yours alone, when the law, after so many frustrated attempts, like Lincoln with those Southern landowners whom to the last he would have spared, shall proceed against you as if you were a belligerent and rival power.

Bear in mind that it is false that all this great slave population of the country is legally owned; the registry, even, made with patent bad faith, would of itself alone denounce the violation of the law of the 7th of October, 1831. After the traffic had been prohibited, the slave element of the country was still renewed by its means. There are employed in tillage innumerable Africans who have been criminally imported, and it is the offspring of these enslaved beings which constitutes the new generation of slaves. In its favor there does not even exist the excuse that slavery is a legal property: on the contrary, it is illegal and criminal on such an extensive scale that the simple revision of the titles to slave property would be sufficient to extinguish it.

The numerous party which does not wish to progress is composed of different shades of opinion. But even so, not one of them is so cynical and hypocritical as those who dare to call themselves emancipators, while all the time they are unwilling to do anything and reject both direct and indirect measures in favor of the cause which they profess to serve. According to them the country is not yet fit for emancipation and the slave must not be thrust on society, wild beast that he is, before he has been domesticated! But while they say this, there are no measures which terrify them so much as those which aim at giving a hope—however fugitive—to the slave, at insufling into him the aspiration to be one day free, and preparing him for his liberty.

The perils of agitation are great, but they arise more than anything else from that intractable resistance which is opposed to necessary reforms by an interested minority, a minority which unfortunately stifles the majority in its functions as the legitimate representative of the spirit of the institution. Only let the rural proprietors become imbued with the idea of emancipation, and every Brazilian will bear his share in the sacrifice entailed by that forced cessation of the humiliating institution, which will be the natural end and result of those perils of agitation now so much feared. Let them have self-reliance, and let them by the courage of their initiative and their decision, summon to their side, in place of the false friends who while they urge them to resist will be the first to desert them, the peace of their own conscience, the love of their slaves, and the gratitude of the whole country.

Let our enemies make no mistake: we represent modern rights. At each victory gained by us, the world will thrill with joy; at each victory of theirs, the country will undergo a fresh humiliation. Brazil would indeed be the very last among the countries of the world, if, having slavery, she had not also an abolitionist party; at least it would be the proof that a sense of morality had not altogether deserted her. What we are doing to-day is in the interest of her progress, her credit, her moral and national unity.

By raising a war cry against slavery; by

appealing to free labor; by condemning the fabric reared at such heavy cost upon the suppression of all dignity, energy, and liberty in the working classes; by proclaiming that no man can be the property of his fellow, and that no nation can with impunity build itself up upon the tears and sufferings of the race which has maintained it with the best of its blood and of its strength—by doing this, we only prove that we are worthy to belong to that free country, the foundation of which we are longing to see.

Many years have passed since the first stone of the great edifice was laid, but there is still time for us to leave our obscure names graven on the foundations of a new country.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL SLAVE TRAFFIC.

An extract from a speech against slavery, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, September 4, 1880, by Deputy Marcelino Moura, of Bahia.

I call the attention of the noble president of the council to a project which is in the order of the day; I invoke for it his consideration and his patriotism. I speak of the project prohibiting the exportation of slaves from one province to another. It is necessary to put an end by law to this inhuman traffic which takes thousands of wretched beings to die in the most painful captivity, far from their native land. Yes, I say, far from their native land; for, gentlemen, the land of the slave is his birth-place, his parish, it is the narrow horizon of his dearest affections.

He who has been an eye witness of the caravans that traverse our provinces; who has seen, as I have, the encampment of these ambulances of death, full of tortured innocents, among whom are seen women, children and old men, cannot but invoke the pity and patriotism of the Chamber for this lamentable state of things that dishonors our country. This iniquitous trade long since made an impression on me and will even make me a revolutionist. Not long ago I traversed in the heat of midday one of the desert regions of my native province; the sun fairly scorched; suddenly I heard a confused clamor of approaching voices; it was an immense caravan of slaves destined for the fields of São Paulo. Among men with chains at the neck walked as many women carrying on their shoulders the children, among whom were seen those of all ages. All this march was with bloody feet over the hot sands of the roads.

I sought to fly from this painful spectacle, but was retained by a cry of anguish; it was an unhappy mother of two children who fell breathless by the roadside from the effects of the blazing sun. At night the aspect of one of these caravans encamped would make the hardest heart thrill with horror. Around an immense fire are seen extended the miserable slaves, without distinction of age or sex, and amid the clanging of irons and the laments of the women and children are heard the voices of the guards imposing silence on those who dare to complain. Beyond in the shadow, vice reigns unrestrained. If it happens during the night that one of the miserable slave women becomes a mother the march of the caravan on the following day is not interrupted and the cherished fruit of her womb is condemned to die on the first or second day of the journey, if it is not before thrown into some obscure corner to expire in abandonment. On this point we must insist and clamor that it may not be forgotten that these scenes, taking place in the interior of our northern provinces, degrade the soul of the nation. It is the traffic in its most revolting form, and a liberal government cannot permit it longer without betraying the mission confided to it.

From that day I committed myself to the combating of this new traffic, a thousand times more horrible than that of the centre of Africa, or of the high seas. I am an abolitionist, but not an uncompromising one; for the sake of seeing this project of extinguishing the traffic from one province to another converted into a law of the country, I would even bind myself to abdicate my right to think in such matters.

It is necessary, therefore, to hasten the passage of the project of the noble deputy from São Paulo which offers great advantages under all points of view.

The abolition spirit of the northern and southern provinces is dead because the high price of slaves, establishing a conflict between conscience and interest, often

causes conscience to be stifled and prevents the manumissions that honor our humanity.

I appeal to the noble deputy from Bahia, [Sr. Almeida Couto] the president of a liberation society, which has rendered great service to the cause of emancipation. He, who is perhaps more of an abolitionist than I, can say whether or not the high price of slaves has, or has not rendered difficult the action of these associations, to the point of rendering them almost useless.

Gentlemen, the slave taken from one province to another sees his savings, that might have contributed toward his liberation, scattered; aside from this he loses the affection of his relatives and of his master himself upon whom, while united to the soil, he could count for his liberation. Moreover it ranges the provinces one against another; it establishes a line of division which renders them suspicious and destroys that bond of union so necessary at the present time to resist the personal power of the ministers.

The northern provinces are called anti-slavery, the southern pro-slavery, notwithstanding the spirit of liberty is alike in all. Only yesterday I heard it said in this Chamber, "You wish to sell your slaves, to afterward ask us to liberate ours;" and the leader of the majority, who in this cannot be the leader of any party, added, "They are highwaymen; but for these I have my revolver."

Considering these words with increasing pain and grief, I will say to him that the abolitionists cannot be compared to highwaymen. Combatting for liberty they only see before them the great interests of a free country; the speculation that dishonors is that which maintains and defends slavery for the love of it.

BRAZILIAN SLAVERY.

On the 19th ult. an eloquent and forcible address on the present status of Brazilian slavery was delivered before the "Associação Central Emancipadora" by Dr. Nicoláo Joaquim Moreira. As our space will not permit the reproduction of his address in full, we give the following excerpts from it as an illustration of its temper and scope, and as an interesting addition to the discussion which is now becoming so prominent in public affairs.

"During two centuries and a half there were imported into the colonies of slaveholding nations more than nine millions of negroes, who had been torn from their homes, and who were to die in a foreign land, bequeathing to their descendants the degrading condition of slaves.

Unhappily, the first flag in that epoch of the abominable traffic was the British; and the ships of that nation, according to given official statistics, transported more than three millions of unhappy beings, the contract for transportation being calculated upon the ton of negroes.

For justifying these acts two arguments were offered: they were saving the lives of the captive negroes condemned to death in the fights between African tribes; and they were educating them, meanwhile, in the civilized world.

Fallacious promises! deceptive arguments! The slavery to which they consigned the Africans, could not civilise them and at the same time brutalize them; as far as the saving of lives is concerned, I am certain that the negro would prefer to suffer death in freedom in the midst of his palm groves and by the hands of his enemies, than to die lingeringly in a strange land, dragging the chains of the captive."

"In our own country, gentlemen, this grave question of emancipation has been under discussion since 1823, the constituent assembly having formulated some measures tending to the gradual extinguishment of slavery, measures which were not carried into effect through the dissolution of that body. In 1831, however, the introduction of Africans into Brazil was prohibited; later the law of expulsion of the dealers was decreed; and, finally, came the law of September 28, 1871, which, at that epoch provoking the rage of the planters, is to-day the apple of the eye to the slavocracy.

And for what reason is this rapid change of opinion? How can they substitute so much love for so great a rage?

It is, gentlemen, that without a modification of this law, emancipation will not be accomplished as early as was anticipated.

According to the reports of the ministers of agriculture, 3,366,881 slaves were manumitted in 1872. From 1872 to 1876, 102,027 slaves were freed and died. Adding to these 4,584, the number freed by the emancipation fund, and the number of individuals torn from captivity within the four years is elevated to 1,06,611, or 26,652 per annum.

There remained in 1876, therefore, 1,242,744 slaves, which, being emancipated at the proportion of 26,652 per annum, would require a period of 46 years—nearly a half century of slavery."

"In my opinion, gentlemen, the law of which I am speaking [Sept. 28, 1871] offends, because it lies to the *ingenuo* [freedom child of a slave mother], promising him freedom and on the contrary subjecting him to a captivity of 21 years; because it lies to civilization, in caring neither for the morals nor the intellect of the *ingenuo*, so that at the end of 21 years society receives him to its bosom, encrusted with all the vices of the slave quarters where he lived if not a captive by law at least as a captive in fact; because it lies to humanity, liberating the coming generation and leaving in captivity those to whom we owe our well being, our social position and wealth."

From *The Nation*, New York, August 19, 1880.

BRAZILIAN EMANCIPATION.

When the Brazilian law of September 28, 1871, establishing in the empire the principle of the *venter liber*, was promulgated it was doubted if it would be honestly enforced. The experience of these nine years proves that the Brazilian authorities not only did not provide the country with the legislation necessary to the carrying out of that law, but have actually deprived the law of some of its essential features, thus frustrating the gradual emancipation of the one million four hundred thousand slaves still existing in the empire. The principal provisions of that law were: first, that every child born after the date of its promulgation was free; second, that the owners of the slave-mother of such a child would be entitled to the services of the child up to its coming of age, the services to be considered as a compensation for the child's maintenance and education; third, that, instead of thus keeping the child *ingenuus* in that bondage, the master might surrender him to the state, to be educated by it; fourth, that an "emancipation fund" should be created immediately from the product of lotteries (a favorite source of Brazilian income) and of certain imposts, fines, etc., this fund to be divided every year between the provinces for the manumission of slaves, whose names were to be drawn by lot. The government has never taken effective steps towards bringing up these free-born children of slaves.

The fund was indeed formed, but, instead of producing two to three millions of dollars as was expected, it has yielded only a meagre half a million, and has been divided but once in nine years. Not content with this criminal neglect, the government has misapplied half a million of dollars of the fund to other purposes, and, as if that were not enough, in 1879 it passed a law authorizing the treasury to apply to the general budget the fund specially raised and declared to be sacredly held for emancipation purposes. So all these of the fund now is two millions of dollars. The money that has been diverted from it would be sufficient for the liberation of fourteen hundred slaves, or one-thousandth of the whole slave population of Brazil. Since 1871 only four thousand five hundred slaves have availed themselves of the fund, although four millions and a half have been raised for it, and although the number of private manumissions has exceeded fifty thousand. Considering that that abuse has been going on under the first liberal cabinet that Brazil has had for many years, and after two trips, to Europe and the United States, of its Emperor, who has been reputed so liberal and friendly to emancipation, one cannot help questioning the Brazilian progress of which so much was heard here during Dom Pedro's visit. We remark that the new ministry of Sr. Sariva promises to make now a second distribution of the fund. This is, indeed, the very least it can do, for there is hardly any difference between willful reduction of freemen to slavery and the violation of a fund for emancipation of slaves. While the government has thus shamefully retarded emancipation and misspent the scanty income of half a million of its fund, it has wasted three millions a year on European emigration, which has proved such a failure that it is now trying to import coolies, having already despatched an ambassador to China to treat for that purpose.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Malarial fevers are raging at Santarem, Parã. The August receipts of the Uruguaryana, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house were 34,864\$597. Thirteen slaves were freed through the emancipation fund at Mariet, Rio de Janeiro, on the 22nd ult. The amount expended was 15,098\$.

The August receipts of the São Paulo postoffice, including all the sub-offices throughout the province, were 21,315\$935 and the expenditures 15,078\$833, leaving a balance of 6,237\$102.

Malarial fevers and small-pox have been raging with great intensity at Canguaretama, Rio Grande do Norte. The local authorities have applied to the provincial government for relief.

According to the Jornal do Recife, a slave named Luiz, belonging to José Hermínio de Oliveira, of Cabo, Pernambuco, hung himself on the 7th ult. because he did not wish to continue his life of misery.

A laborer named Antonio Francisco do Nascimento was assassinated recently at Quilombo, near Campinas, São Paulo, by one João do Telheiro. The murder was committed with a scythe. The criminal escaped.

Late mail advices from Santarem state that reports have been received of an irrad of the Anambés Indians on the Curatã, during which a settlement of fugitive slaves was attacked and many of its inhabitants killed.

A severe hail storm visited Campinas, S. Paulo, on the evening of the 23rd ult. The storm lasted only a few minutes but in that brief time considerable damage was done in the city and on the neighboring coffee plantations.

The first representation of "O Guarany" in Parã took place on the 9th ult. There was a full house and great enthusiasm; and a piece of poetry was distributed about the audience free of all charge toward the close of the performance.

The provincial government of São Paulo proposes to introduce a general reform into the regulations and methods of primary instruction in that province. The whole subject has been referred to a commission of five of the ablest men of the province.

An emancipation society, under the title of "Sociedade Emancipadora," was organized in São Paulo on the 28th ult. A provisional directory was chosen, composed of Srs. Francisco Bamel, Carlos Teixeira de Carvalho, and Americo de Campos.

Heavy storms in the southern provinces during the 24th and 26th ult. are reported to have caused great damages. Several vessels were either lost or injured, all thus far reported being small Brazilian coasters. In Santa Catharina the storm was unusually severe, great damages being done in the Blumenau, Itajaí, Luiz Alves and Brusque colonies. The Rio Itajaí overflooded its banks, carrying away many houses and destroying some lives.

In compliance with the request of Seraphim Camello, of Pernambuco, the police authorities of that city undertook to arrest his runaway slave Antonio on the 16th ult. Antonio fought desperately and inflicted several wounds with a knife before his arrest was effected. He stated that he would not return to slavery and that in running away he had resolved to kill anyone who attempted to arrest him, and to kill himself if arrested. He will probably be sent to prison several years for resisting arrest.

The Ypiranga lottery commission met on the 30th ult., and opened the proposals received for the purchase of tickets in gross for the first drawing. The number of tenders was 348 which called for 913,365 tickets, at the nominal value of 9,133,650\$. As the total amount specified for this drawing is 5,000,000\$, it is seen that the tenders cover nearly twice the number of tickets authorized. It is said that only 4,000,000\$ will be issued on these tenders, the remaining 1,000,000\$ to be sold in São Paulo in the usual way. From all appearances there is a grand speculation and swindle ahead.

During the storm in Campinas a few evenings since, halibutons fell which measured one and three quarters inches in length by five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. By special invitation of the respected chef of the station, one of average size fell upon his head, and its velocity in descent is being determined by the fiscal engineer who took, immediately, the cubic contents of the lump it raised. With the circumference of its base in inches, divided by the line of perpendicularity, multiplied by almost any radius, the velocity of the last half second of its fall is easily fixed, which, after all, is the only half second of any consequence to the chef.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The August receipts of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway were 49,625\$468 and the expenditures 34,250\$633.

The minister of agriculture authorizes the directors of the Dom Pedro II railway to purchase the Westinghouse air brake for 16 locomotives, 70 passenger cars, 6 postal cars, and 22 baggage cars.

The July gross receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway were 992,704\$621. The number of passengers carried was 225,407%, of which 66,741 were 1st class and 158,666% were 2nd class. The coffee traffic during the month amounted to 11,385,8 tons.

The semi-annual report of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway company shows the following comparative results for the half years ending June 30, 1880 and 1879:

Table with 2 columns: 1879, 1880. Rows: Passengers carried, Freight traffic, Baggage, Receipts, Expenditures.

The semi-annual report of the Mogyana railway management, which was presented at a general assembly of shareholder at Campinas on the 20th ult., shows that the gross receipts for the half year ending June 30 were 410,750\$450 and the expenditures 226,629\$745. This leaves a net balance of 184,120\$705. The dividend declared was 7880 per share. The reserve fund at the close of the year amounted to 68,557\$540.

According to the rates on the Santa Cruz line approved by the government on the 30th of July, the kilometral charges are 100 reis per passenger, 50 reis per 30 kilograms of baggage, 9 reis per 10 kilograms of coffee, jerked beef, salt etc., 6 reis per 10 kilograms of corn, beans, rice, farinha, etc., 5 reis per 10 kilograms for bar and manufactured iron, 6 reis per 10 kilograms of lime, cement, etc., 460 reis per cubic metre for bulky articles of light weight, 300 reis per thousand for bricks, 410 reis per thousand for tiles, 10 reis per sack of 30 kilograms for charcoal, and 200 reis per metric ton for mineral coal.

In response to a complaint that the press has been too indulgent to the irregularities and abuses of railway service, the Provincia of São Paulo of the 24th ult. admits the truth of the charge and says that it has arisen out of the desire not to place difficulties in the way of national enterprises. This desire has led them to close their eyes to many abuses and their ears to the complaints of the public. Whatever excuse there may be on the part of those companies which are still engaged in extending their lines, it certainly can not apply to the necessity of keeping their cars clean and running their trains regularly. We are glad to see that the Provincia has spoken plainly in this matter. It is nothing but false delicacy which leads us to overlook a fault or bad service for fear of creating difficulties.

The total value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States during the twelve months ending June 30 was \$277,226,762, as against \$201,776,499 during the preceding twelve months. The single item of wheat amounted to 149,139,293 bushels in 1879-80, and 119,093,535 bushels in 1878-79. The total export of provisions and tallow for the same period were valued at \$120,673,860 for 1879-80, and \$110,031,058 for 1878-79.

The foreign imports of the United States in July, exclusive of specie, amounted to \$57,299,514 in value, the domestic exports to \$79,939,237, and the foreign exports to \$978,580. For the same month of 1879 the imports were \$41,287,507 and the exports \$50,931,856. For the seven months ending July 31, 1880, the imports, excluding specie, were \$438,798,288 and the exports \$485,676,466.

Should Thomas Biterley, who was in Buenos Ayres for a time when the yellow fever was raging, A. D. 1879, see the announcement of his mother's death in this day's paper, he is earnestly requested to write home immediately, or to return.

TO CAPITALISTS, BANKERS, AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The government of the Empire of Brazil, by Decree No. 2,515, of 19th January, 1879, and in accordance with Law No. 2,099, of 22nd August, 1871, has conceded an exclusive privilege for ninety years to João José Fagundes de Resende e Silva for the exploration and extraction of minerals throughout a very rich territory of one hundred thousand square leagues lying within the courses of the rivers Capy, Maranhão, Tocantins, and others, their affluents and confluents. The mineral wealth of this territory is well known, it abounding in gold, silver, copper, iron, diamonds and other precious stones, etc. etc. The grantee will furnish proofs of these riches, he at one time having presented the Emperor with twelve pounds of gold extracted in this region. The prodigious wealth of this territory will complete advantageously with the richest mines which have been up to this day opened, and the company which undertakes its exploration and working will in a very brief time recover its capital and reap incontestable advantages. The attention of Capitalists, Bankers and Banking Associations is called to this unrivalled opportunity for investment. The grantee will furnish all desired information on application. A term of fourteen years still remains in which to organize a company under the conditions of the concession.

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