

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1880

NUMBER 30

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Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of

THE TIETÊ PRINTWORKS.

Vid, Oct. 13, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—In a communication to

your columns of the 18th ult., I undertook

to say a few words in defense of a projected

enterprise which is to be located in this

vicinity. This project, which is designed

to open up a new industry in Brazil and to

develop new sources of wealth among our

people, unfortunately interfered with a class

of business men who at once imagined

themselves in mortal danger and began to

cry out against the new departure. I know

that your sanguine correspondent "Import-

er" says that he is "not scared," but his

repeated assertions to that effect remind me

of the brave little boy who goes to bed in

the dark. There are the usual repeated

assurances of no fear, but we fancy that a

sudden light on the subject would reveal

our mercantile "boy" with quivering lip,

distended eyes and covered head. If there

is no real fear, why does "Importer" find it

necessary to go on recounting that assurance

as though he were telling his beads? Methinks

his fears speak louder than his

faith. If "Importer" had implicit reliance

in the figures which he has gone to such

lengths to produce, I can not believe that

he would take such pains to impress them

upon the public in order to prevent its

co-operation in the enterprise. A pre-
determined result needs no such heralding.

And as to the error in nomenclature de-

scribed in my communication, I am surprised

that our doughty champion of a dominant in-

terprise should have even condescended to

notice it. I must confess—and I do it

with a proper sense of my inferiority and

short-comings—that I am not a member

of the ancient and privileged guild of "rag"

traders. It is my misfortune to stand on the

other side of the counter and to be wheedled

into buying deceptively-labelled Manchester

sizing for genuine fabrics, and then to

curse the fates which have thrown me upon

the tender mercies of such upright trades-

men. If it is a sin to call "grey" cottons

"white," then too it is probably quite as

unpardonable to use the terms "starch" and

"size" with relation to the greater part of

the goods placed upon our market. I am

perfectly willing, however, that he shall call

his goods by any name he may choose, even

to that of "pure cottons"—"a rose" by

any other name would smell as sweet"—

but I must reserve my liberty to complain

of his deception and to seek other and better

sources of supplying my needs.

It was with this latter purpose in mind

that I became interested in the project of

establishing a printworks on the Tietê,

near this city. The experiment of such an

enterprise is yet to be made, and although

there are difficulties of no slight magnitude

to be overcome, I firmly believe that it can

be made successful. This much is proved:

several factories have already been estab-

lished in Brazil, even in the interior of Minas,

and have resulted successfully. The import-

ation of grey printers is only a temporary

part of the scheme; the chief object is to

encourage cotton-growing in the neighbour-

hood to such an extent that the works will

be able to manufacture its own cloth as

well as print it. If "Importer" can not

figure a saving in transportation, and in

the commissions or profits of jobbers and

importers out of this, then there is certainly

more Manchester sizing in his texture than

I have thus far given him credit for. And

in taking my leave of him I can cheerfully

say that I am perfectly willing to invest

money in the enterprise, and shall do so

when the opportunity offers, even though

it bring widespread disaster upon the trade

in "rags" and take haggis from the mouths

of "Importer's" own children.

And as to the other textile representative

with the euphonious and singularly appro-

priate title of "Pompador," I can but say

with Shakespeare's "Pericles,"

That thou speakest like a physician, Helicaneus;

Who minister'st aptation unto me,

That thou wouldst triton to receive thyself.

To most readers there's something of

character and signification in the name one

chooses, like the habit he wears. In this

nom de plume, however, and who could

ever dream of such a name coming out of

Lancashire?—what shall we think? Does

it symbolize the frailties of Manchester fabrics

in the person of Louis XV's pretty but fickle

mistress? or does it simply represent a type

of the hair-dresser's art in which paste and

powder form so large a part? or, still further,

that latest novelty in the calico printer's art

—the skillful laying of a precious small

amount of bright color upon a surprising

large amount of dark background? I'm

bound to believe that "Pompador" knows

just what he is talking about—the Mal-

me always did—and all about the

printing trade; in fact, he leaves one no

decent chance for a disclaimer. But, after

all, the main points at issue are still in

doubt, and these are the very points that

we propose to solve in the new printworks.

It makes no difference what it costs to print

goods in Manchester, nor what the import

duties are on the "greys"; the problem to

be solved is the production of cotton and its

manufacture into prints here in Brazil.

We are fully prepared to believe that this

result will save enough in transportation

charges and commissions to meet the extra

expense of manufacture, and we are also

prepared to believe, even in opposition to

"Pompador's" opinion, that there will be

a saving in the use of water power over that

of steam. We may be mistaken, but the

impression is very general that the

amount of coal needed for the various pro-

cesses of printing will be very much less

than that necessary for running a large ad-

ditional amount of heavy machinery.

And furthermore, now that "Pompador"

has resurrected his Todhunter—Pompador

and Todhunter! Ye gods, what an associa-

tion!—will it not inform an anxious

public just how much more it will cost to

produce cotton in this locality and then

manufacture and print it right here on the

spot, over and above the cost of producing

in India or the United States, transporting

it to Manchester where it is manufactured

into cloth and printed, then passing it through

various hands and over five thousand miles

of the Atlantic to Brazil, and then paying

high duties and importer's commissions

before it can reach the regular trade? To

the ordinary mind the elimination of some

of these items of cost will effect a saving,

but as "Pompador" seems to have doubts

on the subject we are yearning for a little

of his residuary wisdom to set us right.

And as to the matter of dyeing—I

believe the Madame was an adept at that

also—"Pompador" does well to fortify

himself behind so high an authority as Dr.

Crace-Calvert. However, as that eminent

authority never set foot on Brazilian soil

and as the knowledge of its productions was

and is yet very limited, I can not accept

even his dictum as final. On this subject

Dr. Joaquim Manoel de Macedo says:

Dyeing, still in its infancy as may be said, avails

itself of the excellence of Brazil wood, of indigo,

of tannin, of the curatê, of logwood, of annatto, and

of other serviceable plants already approved.

And in an official work descriptive of

BRAZILIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

[Special correspondence of the London Times.]

From the time when the heroic Orellana, crossing

the Andes of Ecuador, forced his way down the

cataracts of the Rio Napo into the waters of the

Amazon, and paddled his canoe along that broad

stream to its mouth, in 1539, few attempts had been

made to explore Brazilian rivers, till very recently

the Brazilian government commissioned some of

its engineer and staff officers to survey the country

with a view to establish the navigation of the great

rivers and their tributaries, and eventually to join

them at their sources by canals or railways. In this

official task the Brazilians were aided by European

travellers and scientific men, among whom Hatzfeldt,

two Kellers, Agassiz, Vignolles, Marcy, Lloyd,

and Smith distinguished themselves. The result is

that of the 28 steam navigation companies, native

and foreign, now plying in Brazilian waters, some

with a subvention from the government, a good

number carry on the river trade. There is an

English Amazon company, which, besides following

the course of the main stream up to Tabatinga, on

the frontier of Peru, a distance of 1,800 miles,

owns some of its greatest tributaries, employing

four steamers on the Madeira, four on the Purus,

and two on the Negro; and these travelled last

year along a line, collectively, of 2,746 miles in

length, touched at 120 stations, and conveyed

13,976 passengers and 29,000 tons of merchandise.

The same service is performed by various companies

on other tributaries of the same Amazon and again

on the San Francisco and other streams flowing

into the Atlantic; and, finally, from Montevideo,

on the Plata, the Parana, and the Paraguay, up to

Cuyabá in Mato Grosso.

With respect to railways, there were in 1867 only

six lines running over 427 kilometres. In 1872,

the lines had increased to 14, with 1,026 kilometres;

in 1876, to 22 lines, with

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, 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 consular 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.

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All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April sat. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS—8 Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1880.

WE ARE informed that a commission under Capt. Castro e Silva, vice-director of the lighthouse bureau, has gone to Cape São Thomé, some ninety miles above Cape Frio, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the erection of a lighthouse there. This will be welcome news to mariners as Cape S. Thomé is one of the most dangerous localities along the Brazilian coast. With a low marshy shore, destitute of landmarks and visible for a distance of only four or five miles, and a dangerous sand bank nine miles from shore, the locality is one which fully deserves the bad reputation attached to it. As it lies directly in the course of the coastwise trade and of all vessels bound to this port it is a point which should long ago have been marked by a lighthouse. As it is every vessel is compelled to make an unnecessarily long detour out to sea in order to avoid all possible danger, and that means an aggregate loss of time and expenditure in the course of a year which would more than meet the expense of erecting a suitable light. We are informed that the lighthouse for this station has been in this city for a long time. It is described as an iron structure of the Mitchell system, fifty feet in height, and contains a refracting light of the first order. It was constructed by Barbier & Fenestre, of Paris. Now that the commission has actually gone to examine the place it is to be hoped that no further time will be lost in erecting the structure and marking the dangerous shoals of Cape S. Thomé by a first-class light.

In Brazil the yellow fever appears to be reaping its usual summer harvest, though we are not aware of its having developed with any more than its usual virulence. We are glad to announce in connection with that country, that influential measures are being taken for the abolition of slavery, and that there is every possibility of this reform being soon effectually carried out to the satisfaction of all parties.—Buenos Ayres Herald, Oct. 15th.

It may possibly be a waste of time and space to endeavor to persuade the Herald that it is wholly mistaken in the foregoing, but in view of the fact that there is no epidemic of yellow fever here and that the season thus far has been so good as to warrant the belief that we shall be quite free from it this year, we beg leave to correct the error and to ask our contemporary to give that correction full credit. As there were only five deaths from yellow fever in September, and as the total for October will be about the same, the "summer harvest" to which the Herald refers is certainly not a very large one. Our Platine friends should remember that the endemic form of yellow fever is not at all dangerous, and it is only when in its epidemic form that they need gird up their loins and stand on the defensive. The cases on the Garnet can hardly be charged to the sanitary state of this port, as there were no cases on the other vessels of war, then in port, nor in the mercantile shipping. The cause is due to certain defects in the Garnet, which is an old-style vessel and badly arranged for tropical service. The folly of crediting this port with a yellow fever epidemic every time a death occurs from it, is so manifest that our neighbors will do well to discontinue the practice.

THE MEANS through which the planters in the southern section of the United States are obtaining immigrant laborers to supply the places of the migrating blacks are worthy of mature consideration on the part of Brazilian planters. It is a foregone conclusion that the days of slavery are numbered and that the near future will find the Brazilian plantations stripped of that servile laboring element which has thus far contributed so largely to their maintenance. To overlook this fact would be nothing less than the

blindest of folly. It becomes an all-important question therefore how the places of the slaves shall be supplied on the large plantations. Owing to the excessive and increasing non-laboring element throughout the country there is certainly material enough to supply every need for many years to come, but as in all slave-holding countries this element is wholly unreliable and unobtainable. It becomes, therefore, a matter of prime importance to the planter how he can best meet the emergency without loss or suspension of production. This same problem has been forced upon the sugar and cotton planters of the southern United States owing to the emigration of the blacks to the North and West through political causes. One of the solutions is the introduction of European farm hands under contract. The method employed—and it is purely a private enterprise—is the employment of certain responsible agents to secure a specified number of farm laborers in Europe and to bring them out under definite and liberal terms. The contract between the planter and the agent specifies the number of families and laborers desired, the place and nature of the work, the wages to be paid and the hours of labor. It fixes the term of service at twelve months, and guarantees each family a plot of ground for garden purposes and a good cabin. In case money is advanced to the immigrant for his travelling expenses, such advance is to be deducted from the surplus of his wages over his living expenses. With such an agreement in hand the agent goes to Europe and secures the laborers designated, and delivers them to the planter at the place specified. One agency in New Orleans, whose circular is before us, has already introduced a large number of Portuguese and Spanish laborers in this way and is now securing others to fill orders for the present season. In such an enterprise the government has nothing whatever to do, beyond protecting the rights of all parties under the general law. It may not be that such a scheme would work successfully in Brazil; in fact, similar ones have heretofore resulted disastrously. If the planter will but adapt himself to the essential conditions of free labor and the government will guarantee the fullest measure of personal rights and justice to the immigrants, it is possible that a further attempt will be more successful. It must be remembered, however, that the free laborer can not be subjected to the same conditions and supervision as the slave, and that every provision must be made against his reduction to a servile state. There must be no imprisonment to compel the fulfillment of a hard contract as was practiced years ago with colonists in São Paulo, and there must be no power of punishment, such as whipping, fines and imprisonment, left in the hands of the planter. The immigrant should come under a definite and liberal contract, and he must be treated in every respect as a free man. More than that, to stimulate his industry and ambition, the government should guarantee to him every opportunity for improving his condition and acquiring property in land. Owing to the abuses which have been long practiced it is probable that voluntary immigration will be very limited for some years to come, and that the colonists who do come, will seek homes apart from the large estates which now need their labor. The introduction of laborers on definite conditions, or the employment on liberal terms of those arriving, is therefore the most feasible means of meeting the labor crisis now threatening Brazilian agriculture.

The extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\$ for the imperial navy entered into discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th inst. In asking for this credit the government announced its purpose to build new ships in its own shipyards instead of buying them abroad, thus developing a national industry and fostering a national independence. In theory and on a patriotic basis this proposition is defensible, but in a practical sense and aside from all sentimental considerations, it is fatally mistaken and deceptive. We have no intention whatever to discuss either the advisability or seasonableness of expending this sum of money upon the imperial navy; as long as nations persist in expending large sums upon their armies and navies Brazil will do the same and will justify the expenditures on the grounds of the universal policy of protecting and asserting national rights. No matter what may be the financial state of a nation these measures are always deemed necessary and

unavoidable. In the purpose of building instead of buying new vessels, however, the proposition is justly open to criticism. Why ever may be the desire of the minister of marine to build his own vessels—and it is certainly to his most commendable ambition—it is a step which must be settled by plain, practical common sense, by business principles, instead of by sentimental or patriotic considerations. On this score Deputy Costa Azevedo—a naval officer and the most competent man in parliament to give an opinion on this question—said in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th: The honored minister asks for a credit of only 5,000,000\$. If it were possible to know how much one of the vessels now under construction had cost, it would be seen that it amounts to not less than 3,000,000\$, the plans having been radically altered without the knowledge of the government. If this could happen in this case, it would also occur whenever the plan of the minister is carried into execution. If the substitution of some of the vessels of our marine is urgent, as would be supposed from the petition for a credit, these vessels can not be constructed here because they would cost the double of what their construction would cost in Europe. One of the causes which produces the high price in construction among us is the excessive unskilled personnel, and the patronage employed in the promotions of workmen. Of this I can cite facts of which I have knowledge. If the minister intends to order the construction of vessels here, I would remind him of the utility of not making experiments, so that there may not happen what has occurred with the shaft of the large vessel now under construction, they not being able to cast it although 200 tons of coal have already been expended. Experience demonstrates that we can not construct great vessels; we lack practical knowledge. To vote five thousand counts for the construction of vessels here will result in pure loss, if we continue experiments which are continually failing and enhancing the cost of the work. To avoid this we should limit ourselves to the construction of small vessels, and purchase the large ones in the cheapest market. It is evident from this opinion and from all the essential conditions of ship-building that any attempt to construct the war vessels desired in Brazilian ship-yards would be a fatal mistake. Not only would the cost be enormously increased, but the want of experienced builders, skilled workmen, and all the modern appliances of forge and machine shop would render the completed work highly defective. The construction of a ship in a national yard when nearly all the material, machinery and skill needed must be imported at great cost, is scarcely a proof of a nation's industry and independence, nor of patriotic statesmanship on the part of its government. If it is several first class war vessels that are needed, vessels capable of holding a worthy place in the fleets of the world, then let them be procured where they can be built best and cheapest. In such a case the government must surely wish the best results from the outlay, and to that end the purchase of three or four well-made ships is immeasurably better than the building of two defective ones. If, however, the object of the government be to build up a national industry, then, of course, the character of the vessels must be a secondary consideration and the whole scheme becomes simply another conception of that great economic delusion—protection. In such a case the whole project is indefensible. The building of great war vessels is not an industry which can be imported and put into operation like biscuit-making; it is an industry which depends upon such natural conditions, such experience, and such an advancement in the mechanical sciences that there are but very few nations to-day who are prepared to undertake it. If Russia finds it advantageous to buy her ships in foreign yards then Brazil need not feel humiliated in doing the same. If, however, it be still further urged that by building ships at home the money will be expended in the country and will contribute to the support of Brazilian workmen, then let the idea of a better navy be laid aside, and let the money be appropriated for charity pure and simple. Charity is not an investment, nor a factor in business. To combine it with any practical purpose from which a profit is anticipated is simply to destroy the highest attributes of the one and the fullest realization of the other. If the minister of marine wants first-class war vessels, it is to be hoped that he will buy such ones as will add strength and credit to the imperial navy, and eschew that most visionary of schemes—the building up of a national industry.

The present water supply of New York City is about 100,000,000 gallons a day, or at an average of 75 gallons per capita.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. —The sessions of the Senate since our last have been almost wholly occupied by two subjects—what to the speech from the throne and the project of electoral reform. As to the latter the Senate has undertaken to discuss it article by article, consequently the debate thus far has been on art. 1, which is still in second reading. Some opposition has been shown to the project of direct election but as several conservatives, notably the Barão de Cotepega, have pronounced in its favor, it promises to pass without difficulty. In respect to the question of granting full political rights to non-naturalized and naturalized citizens, the government announces that it can not accept the amendment of the Senate committee striking out that provision. Thus far, however, there has been considerable parliamentary fencing and reserve on both sides, owing to the fact that each seems willing to make concessions but does not care to announce them until it is fully known what the opposite party asks. The two new senators from Parahyba and Pernambuco took their seats on the 14th. On the 16th an adverse report was received from the minister of finance and a Senate committee on the Chamber bill exempting maté from export duties for a term of years. —Two sessions of the Chamber of Deputies were held on the 19th and 20th. In the first session there was a discussion on the extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\$ asked by the minister of marine for increasing the navy, and the minister of justice asked for a supplementary credit of 103,151\$601 to meet deficits in his department. The bill granting 1,352,483\$470 for the emancipation of state colonies, as amended by the Senate, was approved on the 20th.

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURE. —"Brazil is a great agricultural country." This is what our witty friends of the national press call "chafas." We have no equivalent for the word, but it may be rendered into English by the term "stereotype." With a history going back nearly three hundred years, a population of more than ten millions of souls, and a territory greater than the United States, it is singular that the quotation at the head of this paragraph should always be used ironically—"sarkastic" as the late Mr. Ward would put it. Let us see how far the great empire of the Southern Cross deserves to have her "best hold" thus satirized. The correspondent of the London Times thus summarizes her agricultural "output" in a sentence: "Brazilian trade has for the last ten years shown little elasticity, and the exports, if there has been no falling off, have not exceeded the sum of £21,000,000, which they attained in 1873, a trade barely as important as that of Cuba, which exported to the amount of £20,000,000 in sugar alone in this same year of 1873." We have been able to verify the above startling fact and find that besides sugar Cuba exported 1,492 tierces (80 gals. each) of Honey; 9,596 pipes (125 " ") of Rum; 9,240 arrobas of Wax; 13,895,200 pounds of Tobacco; 164,533 thousands of Cigars.

At the low valuation of £1,500,000 for all the exports above given, we have a total of exports from Cuba of £21,500,000. Taking into account also, for the purposes of comparison, the British Australian colonies, including Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, which are purely agricultural countries of recent settlement and are not tainted with slavery, and we have the following result: Country area, Population value of exports in \$1000. Brazil..... 8,332,118 10,000,000 1660 21,000,000 Australia (1875) 8,097,111 2,237,882 3728 44,000,000 Cuba..... 118,833 1,400,000 640 215,000,000

It must be confessed that these figures fully warrant the irony concealed in the phrase "Brazil is a great agricultural country." With such a preponderance of territory and population, and with such an advantage over Australia in her nearness to the great markets of the world, she is able to do no more than to occupy a place second to that of Cuba. In Australia there has been no curse of slavery to dwarf the progress of the country, and to free labor and free institutions is due the magnificent progress which has been made. In Cuba there were 500,000 slaves in 1873, and the number of coolies imported was 60,000. There were also political troubles, misgovernment and vexatious tariffs. At that time Brazil had a slave population of a million and a half and almost a monopoly of one of the most valuable agricultural products of the world. In spite of all this the exports of this whole empire were less than half of those of Australia in value, and less than those of Cuba by half a million sterling.

From these comparisons it is clearly evident that the productiveness of the country has been widely overestimated and that there is something wrong either in its institutions or its government. It certainly can

not be wholly due to soil and climate for of these there is variety enough to meet every requirement. The causes, and they are many, simply revert to those evils to which we have again and again called attention—slavery, export taxes, excessive import duties, excessive railway freights, political inequalities, privileges, and the dominance of the great landholders. Once rid of these evils, the agriculture of Brazil will enter into a new life and the comparisons which we have made to-day will show an essentially different result.

LOCAL NOTES. —Subscriptions are circulating for the relief of the settlers along the Rio Itajhy, Santa Catharina, who recently suffered heavy losses from the overflow of that river. —A conflict took place in Inhamitanga parish on the evening of the 17th between a force of soldiers on duty at the Penha, fatis and a group of some twenty men armed with clubs and scythes. Two soldiers, and several of the roumeiros were wounded. —The chief of police issued orders on the 18th inst. for the discharge of all secret police agents. The service (?) heretofore performed by these men will now devolve upon the regular police force. In view of the abuses committed by the secret police and their improper use by unscrupulous officials, this act of the new chief of police will receive the heartiest commendations. The Gaceta do Tarde has since charged, however, that some of the agents have been re-employed. —On the evening of the 18th inst. a mulatto named Lourenço Soares, living in a house belonging to the imperial property in the suburb of São Christovão, killed his mistress, Guilhermina Moreira. The woman had left his house and had refused to live with him longer. The murder was committed in a house to which she had fled for refuge. The murderer was afterwards captured within the grounds belonging to the imperial palace. —Postage stamps of the denominations of 50, 100 and 200 reis are now printing at the mint in this city and will shortly be in general use. The stamps are printed on inferior paper, which is claimed to be an improvement because of cheapness and the difficulty of removing them after they have been affixed to a letter or parcel. The ink used is said to have been invented by Dr. Sobrany, the director of the mint, and its preparation is guarded as a secret. —The following item now going the rounds in the Brazilian provincial press will be highly entertaining to our American readers: "A MEMBER OF THE SENATE.—Mr. John Kelli (sic), minister of finance of the United States, has been able to pay off the public debt in an extraordinary manner without interruption to municipal works. In the beginning of his administration he had many critics, but, to-day, in view of the facts, his adversaries are silent."

—The translation of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society's manifesto, which appeared in our columns of the 5th inst., has been issued in pamphlet form, and is now being distributed throughout the city. It is designed to give this manifesto the widest possible circulation, and to this end it has been issued in Portuguese, English and French—the latter from the office of our enterprising contemporary, the Messenger da Brazil. Copies can be obtained at the Society's rooms, No. 47 Rua do Carmo. —Judging from the continuous announcements of Dr. Em. Liais' inventions, our old friends Dr. Morris N. Kahn and Counselor Guilherme Schuch de Capanema have found a rival worthy of their stature. With such a triumvirate of inventive genius we shall soon expect to eclipse the world in the multiplicity and ingenuity of our new inventions and discoveries in mechanics and the physical sciences. The only difficulty now observed is that of inducing anyone to pin faith to the inventions. —We have received O Ferro e Os Mestres de Força na Província de Minas Gerais, by Dr. Henrique Gorcex, director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto. This little pamphlet—an abridged translation of which was recently given in our columns—is a valuable addition to the technical knowledge of Brazilian mines and mining, and will be an invaluable work to every one interested in that subject. Dr. Gorcex is thoroughly acquainted with his subject and has treated it with rare clearness and force. —Decree 7,799 of August 26, authorizes an English company entitled "The Brazilian Gold Mines Limited," to transact business in the empire of Brazil. The decree permits the purchase of the Santo Antonio fazenda in Minas Gerais, the purchase or lease of other mines, the reduction of ores, the enjoyment of every right and privilege of a mining company, the purchase or lease of lands necessary for roads, railways, etc., and the disposition of its property by sale, lease, or otherwise. The liabilities of the share-holders are limited, and the capital is fixed at £80,000 in shares of \$1 each. —A large number of planters of the municipality of Valepa have offered their congratulations to Counselor Saxim and Deputy Martinho Campos for their course in suppressing the anti-slavery movement in the Chamber of Deputies. There is an old maxim about the folly of crowing before one gets out of the woods, which seems to have been forgotten in this case. The action of the prime minister and his manager in the Chamber has done more to precipitate the question of abolition, than all the resolutions that could have been introduced into the legislature. If that is a matter for congratulation, then the most should be made of it at once and before the delusion vanishes.

At the low valuation of £1,500,000 for all the exports above given, we have a total of exports from Cuba of £21,500,000. Taking into account also, for the purposes of comparison, the British Australian colonies, including Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, which are purely agricultural countries of recent settlement and are not tainted with slavery, and we have the following result: Country area, Population value of exports in \$1000. Brazil..... 8,332,118 10,000,000 1660 21,000,000 Australia (1875) 8,097,111 2,237,882 3728 44,000,000 Cuba..... 118,833 1,400,000 640 215,000,000

It must be confessed that these figures fully warrant the irony concealed in the phrase "Brazil is a great agricultural country." With such a preponderance of territory and population, and with such an advantage over Australia in her nearness to the great markets of the world, she is able to do no more than to occupy a place second to that of Cuba. In Australia there has been no curse of slavery to dwarf the progress of the country, and to free labor and free institutions is due the magnificent progress which has been made. In Cuba there were 500,000 slaves in 1873, and the number of coolies imported was 60,000. There were also political troubles, misgovernment and vexatious tariffs. At that time Brazil had a slave population of a million and a half and almost a monopoly of one of the most valuable agricultural products of the world. In spite of all this the exports of this whole empire were less than half of those of Australia in value, and less than those of Cuba by half a million sterling. From these comparisons it is clearly evident that the productiveness of the country has been widely overestimated and that there is something wrong either in its institutions or its government. It certainly can

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The city council of S. Paulo has given orders for the pavement of certain streets in that city. It is expected that the city of S. Paulo will be supplied with water from the new Cantareira works in December next.

The provincial legislature of Pernambuco, at its last session, appropriated 5,000 toward the monument to General Osorio.

During the quarter ending September 30, the number of deaths in Fortaleza was 305; same period of 1879, 555; and of 1878, 7,289.

The internal revenue receipts of Ceará during the quarter ending September 30, were 86,518.573 against 129,301,448 in 1879 and 121,073,339 in 1878.

One of the commission in charge of the Ypiranga lottery, Dr. Diogo de Mendonça Pinto, is said to have retired from the scheme in disgust.

The city council of Campinas, São Paulo, has resolved to create a police force of 50 men for that city. The annual expense is estimated at 38,9608.

The "Companhia Cantareira e Esgotamento" of São Paulo, has established telephonic communication between the city and the Cantareira—a distance of about ten miles.

Malignant fevers have broken out along the Biguassá, Santa Catharina, from the late inundations. Many deaths from these fevers had already occurred at last mail advices.

The inundations in Sta. Catharina caused great damage in Itajaly. The streets were gullied out so as to be almost impassable, and an old cemetery was so excavated that many corpses were carried away down the river and others were left exposed.

Law No 2,105, of the Bahia provincial assembly, passed August 23rd, concedes ten lottery drawings each to seventeen different hospitals and asylums, or one hundred and seventy lotteries in all.

The "Provincia de Minas, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, of the 9th inst., announces the disappearance of the internal revenue administrator of Sapucaia-mirim. The province loses 30,0008.

Law 2,136, of the Bahia provincial assembly, passed August 30, appropriates 25,0008 for the establishment of an industrial colony on or near the coast.

The "Jornal da Parahyba" is responsible for the statement that there is a man and wife living at Carris Velhos, Parahyba, who are respectively 103 and 97 years of age and who have been married 79 years.

The Montaverde colony of Rio Grande do Sul, contains six settlements and a total population of 963 individuals. During the year 1879-80 the colony produced tobacco, lard, beans and Indian corn to the value of 119,0008, exported the same to the value of 81,0008, and imported various products to the value of 50,0008.

On the night of the 13th inst. Francisco Manoel de Passos, Jr., of Porto da Ribeira, São Paulo, killed his sister with a revolver and wounded two slaves. His reason for the act, as stated in a letter to the sister's husband, was that she had disgraced the family. He afterwards drowned himself in the Ribeira, where his body was found on the 15th.

A long-standing quarrel between two neighbors, João Caboclo and Jacintho, near the village of Abadia, Bahia, resulted in the murder of the former on the 24th ult. The murder seemed to have been prearranged as Jacintho, accompanied by a friend, attacked Caboclo with a scythe and knife in his own house, and killed him in the most brutal manner before his wife and children. The two murderers were arrested.

The Regenerador of Nazareth, Bahia, states that D. Francisca Maria da Conceição, residing on the Pedra Branca fazenda, called a notary on the 1st of September and freed all her slaves—sixteen in number. To her female slaves she gave various presents on this occasion of their liberation from slavery.

A meeting of planters has been called at Amparo, São Paulo, for the 31st inst., for the purpose of organizing a club. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen interested will devote themselves to something more practical than rural loan banks, government aid to the large estates, Chinese labor, etc.

A Bagé correspondent of the Diarios de Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, writes on the 30th ult. of a murder which had recently occurred at that place. An Uruguanay named Leonel together with his wife Idalina and a child of six years had been missing since the 19th, but had been found on the 23rd in the Rio Negro. Their heads had been cut off and their bodies were horribly mutilated with dagger thrusts.

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

The weakness following long continued fever or any serious illness, is one of the most serious as well as distressing symptoms of convalescence. Alcoholic stimulants are objectionable, as their use is always followed by depression after the stimulating effect has passed off.

The Ceará customs receipts during the quarter ending September 30 were 357,1608.360. The number of slaves exported from Ceará during the quarter ending September 30 was 518.

As two Italians, Caetano and Paulo Cavallero, father and son, were passing through Rua do Presidente Pereira, São Domingos, on the evening of the 15th inst., they were stopped by a patrol who then proceeded to search them. He succeeded in finding 48000 on the person of Caetano, which he at once confiscated.

Paulo then wisely inquired whether this was what policemen were employed for, whereupon two soldiers, named Evaristo and Leopoldo, pounced upon him, gave him an unmerciful beating, and then took him to the lock-up. The poor boy was so terribly beaten that he was afterwards sent to the hospital where he died on the morning of the 17th.

The Italian consul then took up the case and the two soldiers were arrested. In view of the cold-blooded character of this outrage it is to be hoped that the authorities will lose no time in punishing these criminals as they richly deserve.

An English emigration association has recently purchased a tract of 300,000 acres of land in the State of Tennessee, United States, for the purpose of founding an English colony of "tenant-farmers, well-to-do tradesmen, manufacturers, and the younger sons of the gentry."

The performance will commence with the farcical comedy in one act, by JOHN MADDISON MORTON, entitled "DONE ON BOTH SIDES," and will conclude with the MUSICAL TRIUMPHETTA by F. C. BURNAND and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled "COX and BOX."

Theatro Gymnasio RIO THESPIANS SOIREE PARTICULAR

English Amateur Dramatic Performance Friday evening, 29th October, 1880 To commence at 8 o'clock.

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