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SLAVE LABOR - FREE LABOR

SLAVE LABOR — FREE LABOR.

All parties in Brazil regard the labor question as one of the most important to the future of the country, and many believe it to be indeed paramount to all other issues, even including that of electional reform. That slavery is doomed, not only in Brazil but in all civilized lands, no longer admits of a doubt. It is not now in Brazil whall our country be free from the incubus of slavery, "for that is a foregone conclusion; but "show, in what particular manner, shall slaves be made free mea?" How shall property be changed into free agents, who may themselves acquire other property? It would be foolish to deny that slaves in Brazil are to-day legally property—property which, like cattle, may be legally bought and sold and, in some extreme cases, killed, with equal impanity from the law or the penalty of the law. The law of 1871, which brought nominal freedom to all children born after the date of its passage, was certainly a step toward the alsolition of slavery. The possibility of enacting such a law, in a slave-holding country, is the best possible evidence that there must be a strong public sentiment in favor of abolishing slavery. At the same time, reflecting men must perceive that in a country like Brazil, civilized and to a considerable extent cultivated, and yet founded, so to speak, upon slavery as its corner stone, the problem of removing this corner stone is not entirely simple or casy. It must not be removed until some proper provision is made for supplying its place, either by the laws, or by voluntary action on the part of a large number of slave-owners, or by both as the case may be.

the laws, or by voluntary action on the part of a large number of slave-owners, or by both as the case may be.

There is now ample proof in the world that the free labor of those who have once been slaves, may, under proper management, yield more to a country than the slave shor of the very same individuals. If this proposition be sound, it is obvious that Brazil, with her slaves changed into free men, can produce more than she does now with the labor of the slaves. She may do this, provided the change be wisely brought about upon just principles, and provided the freed people be judiciously managed during and after the process.

A peremptory law that all slaves should be free to-morrow, or in one year, or even in two years, without some other important enactments, would not only be unjust to the present owners, but very unjust to the slaves themselves. It would be unstatesmanlike and wicked to declare all the slaves at once free—even if the country were able and willing to remunerate the owners for the loss of their property; still more if without any remuneration. It is evident that the slaves themselves are not yet able to take the initiative in behalf of freeing themselves. They can do nothing in that respect to benefit their condition, except by friendly co-operation with the slave-owners and others who honestly desire the real good of the country. The time would, nay will come when the rising generation, the children of slaves, now born free, will be a power in the land to assist in guiding movements of the slaves themselves in the direction of freedom; but as only nine years have yet passed since the first slave child was born free by the law, it would be at least a decade more before that agency could be brought to bear practically in the case; and it might be longer.

Meanwhile, what are the real difficulties in Brazil in the way of an early, universal emancipation? If there are difficulties, let us meet them and discuss the methods of overcoming them. One very married difference between Breail and mos

the weathry and most influential families, are not brought up to any but special pursuits—carefully avoiding any thing that savors of mechanical employment. This, in a large degree, is one natural concomilant of slavery. Where labor is degraded and men are made like unto mere beasts of burden, and men are made like unto mere beasts of burden, the free children of slave-owners are naturally trained from infancy to manhood to despise mechanical pursuits, to avoid labor. The young men of Brazil are scarcely to be censured for preferring only a professional life of some kind; for it has been bred in their very bones. There is really no proper occasion for censure in the case, since it is but no proper occasion for censure in the case, since it is but a natural result of a long-continued slavery system. It is even questionable whether many of the present generation of owners should be specially censured for following the only teaching they have had from childhood up. Besides, it is quite unnecessary, while condemning slavery as a relic of past barriam, to upbraid the families who have been born and made to be a part of the system by law and custom. Instead of censuring, or upbraiding, it is much wiser to look the difficulty of the future in the face, and provide a remedy.

Two things are obvious: the slaves are not yet prepared for immediate, unconditional freedom; and the present free men of the country, as a rule, are not qualified by habit or education to manage the slaves successfully if they were so freed. the free children of slave-owners are naturall

the slaves successfully if they were so freed.

It is true that there are numerous persons

the slaves successfully if they were so freed.

It is true that there are numerous persons unconnected in any way with slavery, who are engaged in all kinds of mechanical employment; though, unfortunately perhaps, but few comparatively in Brazil are farmers or cultivators of the soil. However good, or well adapted to their own particular calling they may be, these men have not the proper experience to enable them to guide an ignorant, suddenly-freed negro population in the right path. In fact, many of them may be disposed to regard the freedmen with more or less jealousy, as rivals in the labor market. The country cannot, there-

ore, look to, or lean upon them for the proper nanagement of the future freedmen.

fore, took to, or lean upon them for the proper management of the future freedmen.

The intelligent, well-to-do people of Brazil who have heretofore governed, slave-owners and non-slave-owners, must continue to govern. It would not only be folly, but it would the positively criminal to suddenly free a million or more of ignorant slaves, and at once endow them with the privilege of voiting; thus abruptly transforming them from children to rulers. Time thus the allowed in order that these ignorant people may be taught to know the meaning and the value of good government. True, the United States may be pointed to osa an example where four millions of slaves were in an instant made free and endowed, even more liberally than the free whites; as voters. That, however, was not the deliberate cat of the people of that country. Firstly, it was a war, measure, to hasten the termination of a bloody and terrible civil war; secondly, it was the net of a political party, cauningly designed, by thus enfranchising a million or more of colored voters whom they could handle as they pleased, to miniatin their political future control of the government. There is no proper example in that for the people of hrazil to follow. It led to huge evils; and to an almost utter demoralization of the whole country. Common sense is a better guade than political prejudices for Hravil, or any people. Common sense tells us that it would be an injury to those who are now free to suddenly invest ignorant, unprepared slaves with any such political power; and a still greater injury to the slaves themselves. The men of this country who have made Brazil what it is, sunder a constitutional government, grandly sustained by an intelligent, conscientious ruler who has often had to contend with great difficulties, must still govern Brazil. How can it be otherwise? Changes may and naturally will be made in the methods of elections; but the vital principle of representation must still be maintained, whether the number of voters be few or many, and whatever th

land an abundant supply of professional men— physicians, elegymen, professors, lawyers, and offi-cers of the army and navy. No fear need be entertained on that score. Now, in Europea and in the United States, an immense number of persons are engaged in agricultural, mechanical and commercial pursuits, without detracting from their standing as men, or lowering their social or politi-ical status.

Looking forward to the near approach of that day when slavery shall be declared at an end in Brazil—for nothing can be more certain than is, rapid approach—the young men, who are soon in the natural course of events to take the control of Brazilian affairs, should be prepared to meet and accommodate themselves to the coming new condition of the country. It is a duty of the older and more experienced men to teach them this. They should be taught not to be afraid of work; They should be taught not to be a failed of work; they should learn to do things themselves. Many, indeed, are already learning this; but it is not yet general, practically. Older persons, born and brought up, as they have been, surrounded by slaves and all the conditions which a system of slavery naturally involves, cannot be expected to change their life-long habits and customs in a day. It would be quite unreasonable to expect anything of the kind. Nevertheless the human mind has great pliancy, and can soon conform itself, and the body it controls, to new things with much facility.

at controls, to new things with much facility.

Much has been said on the subject of a "substitute" for slave labor in Brazil—many persons seeming to take it for granted that the present slaves, when freed, will not work. This might be to some extent the case, if they were not in any way prepared in advance to act and, labor as free men. At present, their labor certainly not only supports themselves and their families, but those of their owners too: providing the latter with move. their owners too; providing the latter with many comforts and luxuries which the laborers themselves their owners too; providing the latter with many comforts and luxuries which the laborers themselves it do not have. This being the case, they are obviously abc to work; and the transformation of their social status from that of slaves to that of free men cannot destroy this ability to labor. The idea, then, must be that they will not work, because they will be not compelled, as before, to work; that they will only do the little that, in this councily, it is sufficient to keep body and soul together; and hence that their labor would be useless to the country. In answer to this it might be asked, why does any free man do more work than merely enough to keep body and soul together? He is not compelled to do it. It is because there is something else belongs to civilized free manhood besides the mere brute instinct of staving off starvation. Let the slave be taught that he is soon to be made a free man; and let him be encouraged by the prospect of an improved condition in which he can earn not merely a base existence, but money which, will comanand many comforts for himself and family. The slave-owner is the man who must

teach this, and h a practical manner, and in such a way that when his slaves become free they will be both willing and able to work for him for wages, and do well for him and for themselves.

Is there anything Utopian in this suggestion? Far from it; it is eminently practical and attainable. Let him begin at once by an agreement with each slave to *hoy* something, be it ever so little affirst, for his faithful labor; and in proportion somewhat to his actual labor. For instance, to credit him month-lay with a certain amount that may thus become his actual labor. Per instance, to credit him monthly with a certain amount that may thus become his due, not by vitue of any compulsory law, but by vitue of the voluntary action of the owner. Let this amount be credited to the slave, so that if he be sold the amount thus earned shall belong to the slave. Let this monthly credit be gradually increased, if the slave shall continue to work faithfully, so that after a time it should amount to a fair share monthly of the full value of the labor performed. When freedom comes, as come it will, that freedom an will know the value of labor, and he will be inclined to work to secure the jay.

The slave-owner having thus, in a considerable measure, trained the slaves to appreciate the pecaniary value of their labor, may depend upon their ability and their willingness to work as freemen for fair weges, and to give a quild pro quo in labor for

ability and their willingness to work as freemen for fair wages, and to give a quid pro quo in labor for the wages they will receive.

There may be more or less trouble, in some cases, attending the carrying out of any such system as the above. No great good can be secured without some trouble; but this particular trouble will be small compared with that likely to arise should freedom come (as it may) to the slaves without any previous preparation.

freedom come (as it may) to the slaves without any previous preparation. It is to be considered, that while slavesand slave-owners form a very important part of the population and while slave-owners have a very large interests well as influence in the country, that there are numerous other educated and influential men, of all classes, who are not slave-owners, besides a large free colored population, all of whom have a deep personal interest in the country, whose voice will not only demand but command attention. It is to be considered that, whatever may be the natural wishes of slave-owners in regard to the natural wishes of slave-owners in regard to the

natural wishes of slave-owners in regard continuance of slavery, the circumstances of the world are such as to call loudly for its early extin-

It is to be considered that the desire for its continuance, beyond a reasonable period in the future, may not long be sustained by the popular feeling in Brazil.

It is to be considered that the vital question

In Brazil.

It is to be considered that the vital question is not at all as to the continuance of slavery, but wholly as to home its to be abelithed. This is the true keynote to the proper discussion of the question; and it should be discussed coolly and disposionately, and with a view to practical results.

When such an important issue has arisen, it would be weak, and even criminal, to fold the hands and say "let well enough alone," because such a course is no longer possible. Slavery, as a question, cannot be let alone. It will not down at any man's bidding. The fiat of mankind has gone forth, and cannot or will not be retracted. Slavery, on earth, must cease. And because it must soon tesses in Brazil, her people should prepare to render its abolishment a blessing instead of a curse; and this can only be done by preparing the slaves for freedom.

this can only be done by preparing the slaves for freedom.

The idea of substituting any other labor in Brazil for the labor of the slaves who are to be made free, is truly Utopian. Other laborers may come in, as an adjunct, when all labor shall be free; but never as a substitute for that of the freedmen.

The termination of slavery in Brazil can and when slave-owners become clearly convinced that its abolishment is not a mere figment of the imagination, but a practical, inevitable reality, see long to be consummated, self interest should lead them to shape the laws and the treatment of the interest view of their early freedom so as to make them useful laborers afterward.

Always, the government of Brazil has been more paternal in behalf of the slave than was that of the United States before the civil war. The verdict of bistory will probably be that that civil war was

paternal in behalf of the slave than was that of the United States before the civil war. The verdiet of history will probably be that that civil war was brought on thorough lack of statesmanship, aided in part by sectional animosity; and the fact that the constitution, although authorizing slavery, did not make the general government in any respect paternal in behalf of the slave. The circumstances in Brazil; but if a do-nothing policy shall be allowed to prevail in Brazil, the circumstances will every year more nearly resemble those that existed in the United States. This will be eminently the case should the slave-owners, as a body, unite in an attempt to defeat or unreasonably delay emancipation. If ever there should be in Brazil two great political parties, one working for emancipation and the other to uphold slavery, the result can easily be foretold. If it should come about that only slave-owners, and about that only slave-owners advocated slavery, and all others should be not the order to suppose that the other to suppose the property of the prope

foretold. If it should come about that only slave-owners alvocated slavery, and all others should be bent upon securing emancipation, it would be un-fortunate for the peace and happiness of the whole country; because it would be likely to culminate in a litter conflict, the end of which no man could see. Whereas an amicable interchange of views, a calm estimate of the conflict of the conflict of the conflict state of the conflict of the conflict of the conflict easier to do justice to the tild conflict of the conflict and to the non-slave-holder, should lead to the en-artment of public measures and to private action on the part of slave-owners, and in a peaceful settle-ment.

CALL CALL

PARAGUAY.

The wealth of Paraguay might spring from every kind of tropical produce, and especially from coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The land might equally yield cotton, maize, rice, mandioca, etc. But there are cotton, maize, rice, mandioca, etc. But there are none of these articles absolutely and exclusively toctom, manze, rice, mandioca, etc. But there are none of these articles absolutely and exclusively peculiar to this country, unless it be the math, or Paraguny tea, which is, however, also extensively cultivated in the Argentine province of Corrientes and in some parts of Brazil. In almost anything that Paraguay might muster in sufficient quantity for exportation she has to contend with countries fertile in the same produce, and so situated as to command a more open, shorter, and cheaper conveyance of their goods to the world's markets. The only outlet for Paraguay is the river; and this less, at its mouth, at the discretion of the Plate republies, which, however strictly bound by treaties to respect its neutrality, have managed hitherto to hamper the Paraguayan trade, and subject it of larcet or indirect to randing texastion. Immediate intercourse between this country and Europe there is none; for hamper the Paraguayan trade, and subject it to direct or indirect baxes in mediate intercourse between this country and Europe there is none; for Paraguay has no river steamers of her own, and the transfer of goods from the river craft to the ocean vessels is curried on by the intermediary of Buenos Ayres or Montevideo merchants, who levy heavy tolls on them in the shape of commission. The Anglo-Paraguayan Agency and the German Lloyd have, indeed, some scheme in hand for establishing a direct steam communication, both by sea and river, between some European ports and Assuncion. Great importance is also attached to the railway lines which some speculators propose to construct for this country, opening an inter-course with Bolivia in the north-east and with Brazil in the west. Were it possible to continue the line from Assuncion to Paraguay as far as Villarica and the Parana, to carry it across that the line from Assuncion to Paraguay as far as Villarica and the Parana, to carry it across that river and hence to Santos, Porto Alegre, or some other port in South Brazil, Paraguay would undubtelly have as econd shorter and more direct communication with the outer world, besides that of the Parts and shorter and shorter and more direct communication. doubtelly have a second shorter and more direct communication with the outer world, besides that of the Platé, and a better outlet both for her own and for Bulivian merchandise. And there would be this additional advantage, that, while she has equally to contend with Brazilian and with Argentine jealousy and Ill. will, she might easily enlist the interests of one of her rivals in antagonism to the other, and profit by their competition. All these undertakings, however, and each of them, as well as the institution of an Anglo-Paraguaya Bank, require capital, and Paraguay, in her reduced circumstances, has less than nothing to contribut to its outlay.

circumstances, has less than nothing to contribut to its outlay.

For the present the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and cotton in Paraguay is almost in its infancy. Tobacco is more extensively produced, and although the home consumption is enormous (some, women, and children all smoke), its containant of the produced and some Paraguayan eigars sent to London as samples have determined some considerable demand for more. Another sum of the considerable demand samples have determined some considerable demand for more. Another sum of \$400,000 arises from the exportation of mati; and this with several millions of oranges, some timber, and about 40,000 ox-hides makes up the \$1,000,000 or £200,000 which Paraguay sells to her neighbours, the hides and timber alone finding their way to Europe, while the trade of the other articles has hitherto been almost exclusively limited to the Argentine Republic and Uraguay. One may doubt, however, how far even an extended demand for Paraguayan goods and increased lacilities for exportation might to any extent stimulate the productive powers of this country. President Barrico, in his recent message, congratulates the Chambers on the fact that the number of cattle within these has four or five years had nearly doubled. But it must be message, congratulates the Chambers on the fact that the number of cattle within these last four or five years land nearly doubted. But it must be remembered that the wars of Lopez had equally laid waste the herds and their pastures, and as cultivation made at first little progress and more land lay fallow, the cattle had every chance of thriving. There were in 1877 only 200,525 heads of horned cattle and £668 sheep (for the land there is not favourable to the growth of facks). Even twice such numbers, however, would not be more than sufficient for home consumption; and, in fact, Paraguay has no natuders, exports neither like stock nor meat, but only those 40,000 hides, which are highly appreciated in England, but only yield about £20,000. As a mere pastoral community, shut up on all sides by neighbours who deprive her of the sight of the see, Paraguay might no doubt, be a happy community—a kind of South American Arcadia, wanting nothing from her neighbours and grudging all to then; such a state precisely as Dr. Francia endeavoured to make it the tending of cattle seems to be the only occupation for which her present population are fit.

THE net profits of the Western Union Telegraph Co., of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, were \$5,146,639.45. The dividends paid to stockholders during the year amounted to

THE export of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of August amounted to an aggregate of \$31,498,415 in value, as agains \$29,758.650 for the same month of last year. The total export of breadstuffs during the eight months ending August 31 amounted in \$181,856,766 in sequence, against \$137,914,047 for the same period of last year.

THE RIO NEWS

2

he eve of departure of the American packet French packet of the 13th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the connertial report and price current of the murket, a table of treig and charters, and all other information necessary to a corningment on Brazilian reads.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1880 Some sixteen months ago we called

ittention to the fact that the slave traffic still existed in Brazil along the Amazon and its tributaries, and that large numbers of Indian children had been reduced to slavery and were bought and sold all the way down the river, even in the provincial capitals of Manãos and Pará. This shameful state of affairs had been recorded by various travelers, and the traffic had been carried on under the very eyes of Brazilian officials who knew that it was a crime against Bra-zilian law. On the 1st of May last the Jornal do Commercio confirmed the charge which we had made almost a year before and urged that the government should take steps to suppress the horrible traffic. We are not aware, however, that one single Indian slave has been set at liberty, that one single trader has been prosecuted or punished, that one single official has been dismissed for permitting the traffic, or even that one single inquiry has been made by the government as to the truth of the various charges made. We now give an extract from the Diario do Gram Pará, of the 3rd ult., which not only repeats the charge but proves it by an official document of a Colombian prefect. It is incomprehensible that this barbarous crime should have been so long permitted, and that too in times razil is posing before world in the rôle of a slave-emancipating country. 'Over ten thousand Indians" have been redu ed to slavery on the plantations of the Amazon, says this Colombian prefect; and yet there is not one instance on record where the crime has been punished, not one attempt, that we can discover, to suppress the traffic. We trust that the government will lose no more time in dealing with this great crime against humanity, not only by suppressing the traffic and punishing offenders, but also by liberating every Indian slave along the Amazon.

THERE are general complaints among business men that collections in the province of São Paulo have become very difficult. Debts of long standing continue unpaid overdue accounts remain unsettled, and the amount of money available for business pur poses is very limited. Every disposable milreis is held for investment in the great Ypiranga lottery, even to the sums owing or edged to other purposes. All classes, from the wealthiest to the poorest, are pouring their money into this gigantic pool where it will remain locked up for many weeks to the great inconvenience and loss of all regular and legitimate business. In view of this circumstance can it be doubted any longer that lotteries are sources of loss and permitted? This one single lottery in are permitted? São Paulo absorbs 5,000,000\$ of capital, of which a very large proportion in taken from people who have little or no means of support, and who are obliged to stint themselves, to cheat their creditors, and even to steal, in order to secure the amounts necessary to invest in the slender chance of winning a fortune. This enormous sum of money is wholly withdrawn from business the injury of every man who seeks an honest living. In the great majority of cases the money rightfully belongs to creditors who will be compelled to wait still evil, and in a moral sense it is even worse than the average drawing because of its greater promises and the facilities which it offers to people of narrow means. To a certain few it will bring either wealth or something more than repayment; but for little savings it has nothing but disappoint-ment and loss. Great as are the losses

and evils of ordinary lotteries, they are even greater in this huge scheme to raise mone to build a monument to commemorate the independence of Brazil. Even should there be a happy issue to the scheme, which is certain, the monument will commemorate a national evil rather than national glory. The patriotic tributes of a people to the great events of their history are always worthy and noble when the spring from generous and grateful impul ses, but when they spring from the greed and weaknesses of a people they dishono the marble upon which their false preten-sions are written. The country in which lot-teries are as numerous as the days of the year, in which a provincial assembly authorizes on hundred and seventy lotteries in one act, in which to-day another assembly is discussing a series of gigantic lotteries of 5,000,000\$ each, in addition to the many smaller ones already authorized, and in which the na tional government encourages the demoralizing practice because of the revenue which it affords, such a country certainly stands in no enviable light before the civilized world of to-day. Whatever may be the petty gains, they are infinitely small beside that great loss in personal character, industry and business enterprise. It is a revenue drawn from the very life-blood of the nation

emancipation, upon which our corres-pondent "Justice" dwells to some length

in another column, is clearly the vital issue in the anti-slavery discussion now occupying so much of public attention. There is no question as to the ultimate fate of Brazilian avery: it is doomed to a final extinction both by enacted laws and the spirit of the age. The duration, however, of the tranition from slave to free labor, and the means to be employed in accomplishing that result, are questions upon which there is unavoidably a wide divergence of opinion and on these points our position is widely at variance with that of our dispassionate correspondent. Instead of protracting the transition period for an indefinite time as in the law of 1871, or until 1800 as proposed by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, or until 1887 as suggested by Minister Hilliard, or to any time in the future whether near or remote, we believe that the great evil should be abolished now and forever, and that too without any onus or condition which shall place e entranchised race at a disadvantage in the free and full enjoyment of all their rights as free men. We admit that there will be a crisis in labor, that there will be a period of confusion in adjusting these new elements to their proper places in society, and that there will be severe losses both it property and industry—but as these results inevitable whichever course may be pursued, it certainly seems to be the better policy to meet the emergencies to-day and have done with them once for all. It is undeniable that slavery now rests upon Brazil like a nightmare, repulsing immigration, crippling enterprise, exhausting the soil, infusing stagnation and decadence into every productive industry but one, and breeding corruption and weakness throughout all the social and political life of the nation. The losses thus far entailed upon Brazil, as compared with what she might have accomplished with tree labor, are simbeyond all computation. The losses ply and disadvantages resulting from it day by day are so great that no sacrifice, whatever it may be, can more than counterbalance The decadence and disasters sure to come with its further continuance are such that the very life of the nation itself will be placed in jeopardy. In view of thes facts what can the losses of immediate emancipation be beside those greater ones of the past, present and future which have grown and are growing out of this great evil. Stamp out the vice today and to-morrow the country will begin to adapt itself to the new conditions and to repair its losses. Leave it until some future day and the hideous canker will go on eating into the heart of the nation and longer because of these investments. In every business sense this lottery is proving when the inevitable day of abolition shall when the inevitable day of abolition shall come. It is no more a principle of sound economy to compromise with an economic evil and to postpone its radical expiration, ply demands his freedom-and that freedom must not be withheld. than it is in surgery to toy with and delay the amputation of a gangrenous limb Great social and political evils demand the great mass who are investing in it their prompt and radical remedies. Aside from the

against the loss of a few thousand contos now invested in human flesh by the wealthy and most favored classes of Brazil, the plain economic facts of the case teach that as long s slavery exists just so long will there be stagnation in industry, decadence in busenterprise, checks in ness, uncertainty in national development, and that when it shall be abolished then and not until then will there come that true and permanen ty which the country so much We agree with our correspondent that some preparation is needed, but it is not the preparation of further slavery, of tutelage, of special laws, of restricted privileges, nor of All that the freedman needs is simple justice, equality before the law.

If he goes wrong he will do no more than the thousands of whites who now live in idleness and vagrancy throughout the empire; but if he does right and lives a peace able, industrious life—as the great mass of them will do if treated well—then give him the freest and fullest enjoyment of that life. Penal laws should be made only for criminals, not for honest men. The freedmen of the United States, in spite of prophecies to the contrary, have settled into as quiet and industrious a class of men as any country could wish, and besides accumulating property for themselves they have produced more and added more largely to the wealth of the South as freedmen THE question of immediate or gradual than they ever did in twice the same period as slaves. And our correspondent remember that there were the same conditions of society there as here, the aversion to manual labor on the part of the whites the same traditions and education as to the justice and privileges of slavery, the same ambition for political life. Our correspondent will also remember that when slave was freed and the dominant classes were thrown more upon their own resources they met the emergency in most cases with out flinching and with a success that reflects the highest credit on their courage and manliness. There was no special legis lation for this class; they needed it far less than the men who had been trained in dependence and servitude. This being the result of immediate abolition there, may we not expect in some degree a similar resul here? Is it true that the dominant class in Brazil can not cope with their slaves in an open field and that they must continue to we special laws and special privileges in order to retain their present position? Does it reflect credit upon them when, after so many years of supremacy, education every possible advantage that a man can have, they meet this demand upor their humanity and patriotism with the complaint that it will cause a pecuniary loss, that it will endanger their income that it will ruin them and reduce them to beggary? What right have such men to these privileges over others less favored by birth and fortune? What right has one man to say to another "my position and comfort demands that you shall be my slave?" And yet this is the very position now assumed by the slave-holding element and enforced by them upon the country with all the arrogance of wealth and powe It is a law of nature that weak men shall go to the wall; if the Brazilian slave-holder proves weaker than his black slave then h richly deserves that fate, and the sooner it comes the sooner will the world be rid of a man upon whom wealth and education and power have been literally thrown away. That such a helpless speciman of humanity should stand between one million and half of slaves and their liberty-their free dom to breathe God's pure air and drink in God's bright sunshine, to love and labor for wife and children, to use the senses and faculties which God gave them for their own advancement and well-being, to have ambition, and hope, and place in the toils and profits of life, to be men in every sense of the word-that such a man should stand between these slaves and all these privilege is so gross a mockery of justice and human ity that the civilized world will listen to it with patience but for a brief time longer. It is no special privilege, not even the ballot, that the slave now asks from the hands of the Brazilian slave-holder; he sim-

—"In any case it is at least premature for Brazil to be discussing the principles of protection and free traces—— N. Y. correspondence of the Jornal de Commercie.

And yet Brazil is essentially an agricultural country!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The discussions on the project of electora reform are still absorbing much time and attention in the Senate. Up to the present time only fou articles have been passed in 2nd reading and the fifth article is now under discussion. Some amend ments have been made both to the project as it came from the Chamber and also to the changes proposed by the Senate committee. The result thus far has been very largely a compromise between the government and the opposition. The supplementary credit to the department of finance passed 3rd. reading with amendments on the toth. The extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\(^2\) asked by the minister of marine with which to increase the naval force entered into discussion on the roth, and has since drawn out several warlite speeches from senators who see aggression in the military preparations of the Platine republies. The most notable speech was that of Senator Silveria Martins on the 10th, in which he showed the defenseless state of Biratl and the growing strength of her southern neighbor. its have been made both to the project as it can

was that of Senator Silvenia Alarius on the 1001, in which he showed the defenseless state of Brazil and the growing strength of her southern neighbor. He urged the building of the Urequayana railway for strategical purposes, and the strengthening of the army and navy. The situation seemed so grave to the Senate that no opposition to the credit was made and on the 12th Senator Junqueir moffered 'an amendment appropriating 4,000,000\$ for the department of war.

—In the Clamber much time has been occupied with incidental discussions on the slavery question—the pro-davery party being disposed to suppress discussion and to outlaw all sholitionists, and the latter being determined to keep the question—the fore the public and force an issue. On the 9th Deputy Joaquim Serra called the attention of the government to advertised sales of Africans under 49 years of age, which is proof that they had been imported since the law of 1831. Deputy Martinho Campos objected to a consideration of the question and which Daviess Senati he niched the section. Campos objected to a consideration of the question and asked Deputy Serra if he wished "to sacrifice the population of the empire for a half dozen brutal and savage Africans?" On the 11th the minister and savage Africans?" On the 11th the ministration of finance asked for a supplementary credit of finance aske 72,665667 to meet deficiencies of last year, a large part of which had been spent to by his predecessor in gifts to his subordinates. The American steamship subsidy contract finally reached a vote on the that and was passed. The port of Maranhão was excluded from the list of Brazilian ports.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The composer Carlos Gomes left for Europe on the Royal Mail packet Guadiana on the 9th inst. In a letter to the public he promises to maintain the high expectations of his friends and admirers.

-The first steam launch for the navigation of the Rio das Mortes, Minas Geraes, between Invernada and Ibiturna, arrived on the last American packet, the City of Para.

—Anassination took place some days ago near the Morro do Cavallão, Nitherohy, in which a man named Manoel was killed by one José dos Perús. The assassin had not been captured at last accounts.

—Decrees 7,879 and 7,880, of the 3rd inst., con-cedes a ten year privilege to Emmanuel Liais and Sebastião Gomes da Silva Belfort for a new model of axle and adjustments known as the "Liais

-Cable co munication with Bahia was again broken on the 8th inst. The Norseman i repairing the cable between Rio Grande and Mon tevideo and will not return here until that work i

-According to the budget recently passed by the General Assembly and sanctioned on the 5th inst., the "additional tax" of 50 per cent which was removed from dry and common wines by decree 7.555, of November 26, 1879, is re-established, and to operation three months from the date o

—The sub-manager of the New London and Brazilian Bank, Mr. T. Wilkinson, returned to England on the 9th instant with the purpose of not returning to Brazil because of ill health, Mr. Wilkinson has been long and most favorably known nere and his departure is a source of keen regret to

—We are glad to see our old friend Morris N. Kohn once more to the front. Decree 7,885, of the 9th inst., grants him a privilege for an improvement in wire mattresses—an invention which, could it but speak, would now exclaim in the words of

"We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep."

"The budget bill for the fiscal year 1831-82, as it finally passed the General Assembly and became law, appropriates a grand total of 114,280,673\\$ for the various departments of the government. The receipts of the same year are estimated at 16,592,003\\$, which leaves an estimated surplus of 2,311,37\\$. As there will be a few extraordinary and sundementary credits to provide for, and as and supplementary credits to provide for, and as the revenues are not at all likely to meet official expectations, this surplus will be quite sure to figure as a large deficit before the end of 1881-82

in reached.

—Another unseemly discussion has broken out between the church and the masonic order, as to whether or not the Visconde do Rio Banco abjurced masoner in this last moments. The viear general and the irrepressible Frei Fidelis affirm the abjuration, and masses for the soul of the illustrious dead are therefore permitted. On the other hand the son of the determination and many of the individual control in the control of the con therefore permitted. On the other hand the son of the deceased and many of his friends who were with him during his last moments, emphatically deny any such abjuration. As the dying man was delirious from the goth ult, up to the moment of his death, with but two or three lucid intervals, the claim of abjuration would certainly seem to be based on very unsub-stunial grounds, even were it not opposed by the unqualified denials of persons present.

—The supplementary credit of 464,802\$878 recently passed by the General Assembly received the Emperor's sanction on the 10th inst.

A

—Amendments were offered to Bill 61 in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th inst., authorizing 38 lotteries for various purposes throughout the empire. It is needless to say that they were all

-A private telegram received at the American —A private telegram received at the American Legation on the 12th inst. announces that the recent presidential election in the United States resulted in a majority of 57 in the electoral college in favor of James A. Garfield, the republican candidate. The republicans also carried the House of Repre-

—The amateur dramatic performance of the Rio Thespians—"positively the last of the season"—took place on the 5th inst. There was not a "crush" though the house was well filled. We are glad to say that the performance was not too long; and that there was a very general satisfaction expressed with it. We can not go into a minute, analysis of the plays and the dramatic talents of the several artists who appeared before the footlights, but we shall show no partiality in saying that the rendering of "Cox and Box" by Messrs. Fitchugh, Benjamin and Oliver was well done and offered hearty/amusement to all. Mr. Fitchugh was especially happy as "Mr. Cox," and brought down the house with a frequency that would have filled even and old stager with envy.

—A fire was discovered in the hold of the Italian -The amateur dramatic performance of the Rio

-A fire was discovered in the hold of the Italian —A ne was assovered in the nod or the Italian steamer Panna, just arrived from the River Plate, on the evening of the 6th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated in the coal bunkers whence it was communicated to the cargo. Measures were at once taken to extinguish the flames, and asat once taken to extinguish the flames, and as-sistance was called in from some Bratilian naval vessels. All efforts proving fruitless the steamer was beached at the Gambba on the morning of the flth, where a part of the cargo was removed, over 300 men being at one time employed in this work and in the effort to save the vessel. The fire continued all day and accomplished the total destruction of the steamer on the morning of the 8th. The Parpa was a Genoa-built steamer of 906 tons and belonged to the Marseilles and Genoa line of which Mesers. Fiorita & Tavolari, of this tons and belonged to the Marseilles and Genoa line of which Mestrs. Fiorita & Tavolari, of this city, are the agents. Her cargo consisted of 23,000 hides, 500 bales of wood, 2,666 bags of coffee, and sandry other articles, a large part of which was avoid. The total value of cargo was 400,000\$, of which about 8,000\$ is the estimated loss. The vessel and cargo was insured in the Venezia insur-ance company, and others, for 300,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

November 13th, 1880

er value of the Brazilian mil resis (2000, gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.,
coin at \$4 a by re £t s stg. 4 4 5
do \$1,00 U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$837
do of £t, stg. in Brazilian gold. \$839
ank rate of exchange on London today ... 29½ (4 created with the standard of the standard o

EXCHANGE.

Networker 4 ... Market inactive at 23 ½d. on London for bank paper, and 23 516 to 23 ½d. on London, 405 rs. on Paris and 502 rs. on Hamburg for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,040% lean of 1879, 102½ per cent: Banco do Brazil shares 278.

eigns 10\$540 and 10\$550, cash.

reigns 105420 ano 102520, 1888.

Area of Confined weakness and uncertainty in the mather two English hanks declining to draw at 2546.

Banco of Brazil continued to draw at last quanties, can life rates on London 23 276 to 25544. Rates on week of 8.75 for hank paper and 6.67 for for mercantile pc Six per cents 1,038 to 1,048 4% per cents, 10515 per cents 1,038 to 1,048 4% per cents, 10515 per cents 1,038 to 1,048 4% per cents, 10515 per cents 1,0515 per cents 2,0515 per cents 2,

Nov. 8.—The Banco do Brazil did not draw to-day. There were some light transactions on London at 23d. for bank paper and 23 dd. for mercantile paper

for. 9 .-Market paralyzed. The only schedule reported was the following, issued by the English Bank: 23d. on London, 413 rs. on Paris, 512 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1, 039\$ and 1,040\$; sovereigns 10\$550 and 10\$600, cash.

Nov. 10—A regular amount of business reported at 23d. on Landon for bank paper, and 23 to 23 yild. on Landon, 69 mild 26 n. on Paris for mercantile paper, The English Bank withdraw from the masket soon after middoy. Sk per cents 10 per cents 10 per tents 10 per cents 10 per cen

Nov. 11.—The English Bank and Banco Commercial issued the following schedule after midday: 23%d. on London; 418 rs. on Panis, 517 rs. on Hamburg. Light operations in mercan tile paper at 22 right on 24. Six per cents, 1038§ to 1,040§ 4½ per cents 103½ per cent; Banco do Brazil shares 260§

4½ per cents 10½ per cent; Banco do Brail shares 300\$, Wert to—All the Banco do Brail shares 300\$, Wert to—All the Banco do Brail, adopted the following schedule: 20½(d. on London, 4t6 and 415 m. on Paris, 14 m. on Hamburg. There was a limited amount of broisease effected at 20½ for bank poper and 2 15 10½(d. for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,0.0\$ and 1,0.43°, sover-eigns 10,70 co.05.

—The export of precious metals in October, according to customs returns, amounted to 123,833\$350 worth of go bars, and 19,703\$190 of gold dust—all for England.

—The London directory of the English Bank of Rio de anciro declared a dividend of tour shillings a share on the total sst., payable on a capital of £500,000.

-The October custom receipts of this port as comp hose of the same month last year, show the following

1879 2,850,908\$733 T 1,261,544 547 4,070,736 868 4,112,453 280

Comparing these items it is seen that there is a falling off of 148,956%34 in the receipts from imports, and an increase of 107,240\$272 in the receipts from exports.

***		THE KIONEWS		
OVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM OCT. 22nd TO NOV. 11th, INCLUSIVE.	MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, November 13th, 1880.	-On the 20th ult there were 16 vessels in River Plate ports receiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	<u>.</u>
res Company Price	Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. On the fol- lowing day our dealers reduced their quotations 200—400 reis	aggregated 71,900 quintals. —According to the <i>Diarrio</i> , of Santos, the coffee exports from	. NOVEMEER 3. New-Orleans—Nor bk Calch; 500 tons; Jobson; coffee.	London Liverpool
12 Banco do Brazil	per to kilos but, in view of the unfavorable advices from consum-	that port in October amounted to 125,080 bags, of which 2,661 went to domestic ports. The total export from July to October	Buenos Avres—Sp trn Velasar; 183 tons; Vila; ballast. NOV. 44.	Antwerp
154 ", ", hypoth notes (3c) 93 %	ing countries, the market remained inactive and only a lim- ited amount of business was transacted.	31 inclusive, was 339,891 bags, against 332,408 in same period	Lisnon—Sw trn Thor; 283 tons; Andersen; coffee. NOV. 5.	Bordeaux
20 , , , , , , , , (4c)	On the 11th instant, however, a very active demand set in again and 48,000 bags were sold on that day alone.	of 1879, 382,332 in 1878, 208,493 in 1877, and 147,296 in 1876. —The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco	PORTLAND (Oregon)—Am shp Canada; 1,100 tons: Trow- bridge; same as entered.	Marseilles New York 6
100 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	Since then the activity has continued and the market closes firm at our quotations.	during the last five years were as follows:	Assu—Bring Emulous; 172 tons; Hudson; ballast. NOV. 6.	Numpp as
200 Runca Nacional ", (out. sale). 79½ %	The sales since the 4th instant amount to 118,480 bags, viz:	October Sugar Cotton 1880 129,759 bags 5,317 sacks	CADIZ-Br bgn G. D. F.; 118 tons; Carcond: ballast.	ARRIVAL. NUMBER 33
00 marco Nacional	43,440 bags for United States 66,670 ,, ,, Europe	1879 47,723 ,, 2,123 ,, 1878 35,934 ,, 565 ,,	BALTIMORE -Br bgn Kansom; 224 tons; Swaine; coffee. PORT-ELISABETHBr bg Isra; 293 tons; Knight; coffee.	DATE NAME ount upon his health which
20 , , , (outside sale)	2,800 ,, Cape of Good Hope 5,670 ,, Elsewhere.	1877 36,622 ,, 3,086 ,,	NRW ORLRANS—Br bgn Leader; 196 tons; Date: coffee. PRRNAMBUCO—Fr bk Angele; 393 tons: Barbeyron; ballast.	ecarious.
36 ,, ,,	Total 118,580 bags.	1876 89,934 ,, to,929 ,,	NOV. 7.	Nov. 3 Poitou, Fr ted battalions which we sti
58 ,, , ,	Receipts since the 1st instant average 13,958 bags per day,	SHIPPING NEWS.	ANTONINA—Sp bgn Pefe; 150 tons; Marti: sundries. NOV. 8.	", 7 Thales, Br River 1 number they are few
65 ,, ,, 220 000	13,193 bags in same period of November 1879	Smirme 142ms.	VANCOUVER—Am shp Yohn C. Potter; 1,044 tons; Colcard; ballast.	7 Thales, Br 7 Guadiana, Br 8 Buenos Ayres, Gr 9 Gronde, Fr 9 Gronde,
8 ,, Rural 248 000 5 ,, 247 000	8,666 ,, ,, 1877	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	New York—Am trn Mathilde Kranz; 751 tons; Rich; coffee. Antonina—Sp pol Isabelita; 179 tons; Millet; sundries.	,, to Nemnon, Br Santos 23 produced the
20 ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Stock is estimated to-day at 241,000 bags.	NOVEMBER 3.	NOV. 9. LAGOAS (Africa)—Aus pol Fanny S.; 234 tons; Nicoline; ba't.	,, 11 Bessel, Br Santos 23 Net y South
	We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed	Boston—Am bk: Antickh; 987 tons; Hemmingway; 56 ds; ice and apples to Bernardino F. da Costa e Souza.	PRENAMERCOBr bk Ziba; 513 tons; Perry; ballast. Br bk Ada Melmore; 569 tons; Sewell; ballast.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS
30 ,, , obligations(out.s.) 69 %	\$uperior	O Porto—Port lug Bento de Firilar; 233 tons; Lopes, 42 ds; sundries to Manoel José Monteiro Braga.	NOV. 10.	DEPARTORES OF POREIGN STEMBERS
68 % 10 , (outside sale) 65 000 10 Carangola R. R. debs. (outside sale) 195 000 50 S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro R. R., with sub'y 200 000	Regular first 4\$500 — 4\$650 Ordinary first 4\$000 — 4\$200	NOV. 4. CARDIFF—Br bg Rosario; 278 tons; Borland; 58 ds; coal to	CALCUTTABr shp Prince Regent; 1,330 tons; Brass; ballast. LisbonPort lug Gil; 302 tons; Nobre; sundries.	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
47 Carris Urbanos 210 000	Good second 3\$600 — 3\$800	Thomas Hudson & Co.	LONDONBr bk Port Royal; 323 tons; Duck; old iron. NOV. 11.	0.7
40 ,, ,, 20g 000 17 ,, 208 000	Ordinary second 3\$200 — 3\$400 Our cable advices from Santos under yesterday's date report	ROSARIO DE STA. FR.—Dan bkt Spianen; 270 tons; Svanen; 17 ds; alfafa to Backheuser & Meyer.	BARDADORS—Am bk Wm. H. Deite; 487 tons; Endicot; bal- last.	Nov. 3 Salier, Gr Bremen* Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries
22 ,, , , (future delivery) 206 000	the market quiet at 4\$800 per to kilos for superiors. Receipts last week averaged 4,300 bags per day and since	Banta—Nor bk Azors, 243 tons; Tonnessen; 10 ds; salt to J. Miranda Leone & Co.	Рокто Аледя́в—Gr sch A. Homan; 232 tons; Schollen; sund.	4 Memnon, Br Santos Sundries
0 ,, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the beginning of this week the daily average had been 5,481 bags.	NOV. 5.	-The Nor. bgn. deliv, bound from Montevideo to this	" Santos Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries
50 , Paulista 82 000	Stock was estimated at 73,000 bags.	SALT ISLAND—Sw bk Axel; 418 tons; Sveneson; 31 ds; salt to order.	port with a cargo of jerked beef, ran aground on the Ilha das Flores shoals on the evening of the 16th ult. The crew was	,, 7 Kepler, Blg River Plate Sundries
130 000	Torrat, clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during	NOV. 6. DARIEN—Arg bk Paladin; 455 tons; Jenks; 59 ds; lumber to C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co.	rescued, but the vessel sprung a leak and will probably prove a total loss.	,, g Guadiana, Br Southampton* Sundries
no ,, ,, ,, (outside sales) 135 000 previdente ,, ,,	the 4 months from July 1st to October 31st.	C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co. Buenos Avnes—Gr bgn Albrecht; 150 tons; Chapp; 22 ds; flour and bran to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co.	-During the month of October there were 40 vessels entered	11 Memon Br South pton* Sundnes
00 ,, ,, (outside sales) 10 000 10 (integridade ,, ,, 55 000	DESTINATION 1880 1879 1878	flour and bran to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co. Montevidro—Sp smk Venturita; 153 tons; Maristany; 16 ds; jerked beet to Freitas & Miranda.	at the port of Santos from foreign ports, and so from domestic ports. Of these 20 were steamers from foreign ports, and 9	", 11 Colombo, It Marseilles" Coffee Sundries
51 Six per cent apolices		PAYSANDU via Montevideo-Gr sch Franz Fischer; (6) tons;	from domestic ports. The number of foreign vessels in port on the 6th instant was 32, of which 6 were steamers.	* Calling at intermediate ports.
02,, ,, ,, (outside sale),,040 000	UNITED STATES. Bags. Bags. Bags. New York. 572 022 604 765 382 908 Baltimore. 201 705 227 251 249 586	Kajebein; 15 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. Rosario de Sta. Fe—Gr bk Delphim; 231 tons; de Jonge; 21 ds; alfafa to order.	-On the 20th ult the master and six seamen of the Br. bg. Heiress, bound from Liverpool to Maranhão with a general	Canning at intermediate ports.
05 ,, ,, small den., 1025\$ to 1,030 000	Hampton Roads 1. 0 7. 355 12 000 Richmond 7 600 3 500		cargo, arrived at the latter place in a small boat. They report	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
103 % 188 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	Savannah 8 042 to 660 to to	GENOA-It bk Immacolata Concesione: 470 tons; Demaviosi;	ed the loss of the Heirress on the Sant'Anna banks, near the lighthouse, on the 22nd ult. and that they abandoned the	RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.
50 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Mobile 5.000 12.200 8.022 New Orleans 116.014 95.957 38.073 Galveston 7.000 18.258 18.317 St. Thomas f. o. 4.000 12.800	92 ds; sundries to Luiz Zignago & Co. ——via Bahia—Dutch bgn Catharina; 219 tons; Mulder; 70 ds; sundries to Fiorita & Tavolara.	vessel on the morning of the 23rd. The customs authorities sent a steamer to the place to save as much of the cargo as	
\$,, ,, 93 %		VALPARAISO-Gr bg Sirius; 323 tons; Metz; 54 ds; flour to	possible.	NAME Z FROM CONSIGNED
Sol Sovereigns (for cash) (outside sales) 19 750	Funone	NOI'. 8.	—During October there were 128 shipping entries at this port from foreign ports of which 121 were foreign and 7 Braz-	F 2
67 " " " 10 580 10 56	Channel t. 0	MARSEILLES—Gr bk Levuka; 437 tons; Hausie; 52 ds; salt to order.	ilian. Of these 48 were steamers and 90 were sailing vessels. The departures were 100, of which 95 were foreign and 5	bkt D. Babcock. 487 Oct. 11 Bangor W. Guimarães
000 ,, ,, ,,	Antwerp	RICHMOND—Sw bgn Oden; 188 tons; Petersen; 48 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.	Brazilian. Of these 46 were steamers and 54 were sailing ves- sels. In the coasting trade there were 139 entries and 136	bk D. Pedro II 490 , 27 Baltimored Wright & Co.
10 476 10 460	Bordeaux	CABO-VERDE via Bahia—Port bg Soberano; 274 tons; Sar- mento; 53 ds; salt to Braga & Barbosa.	departures, of which 14 entries and 28 departures were foreign vessels, and 44 entries and 43 departures were steamers.	bk Antioch 987 Nov. 3 Doston B. F. da Costa
00 ,, ,, ,,	Portugal 757 567 677 Mediterranean 87.011 61 350 72 584	BUBNOS AVRES-Gr sch Elise; 80 tous; Falck; 25 ds; jerked beef and flour to Alexander Wagner,		bg Moro 195 Oct. 9 Tujú M. Azevedo & bk Paladin
50 future delivery, 10\$650 to 10 530 00 for gash (outside sales) 10 650 00 10 10 600	Total 501.283 347.672 481.923	NOV. 9. SAUT ISLAND wit Bahia—Port bk d. Herculano, 419 tons,	VESSELS LOADING.	bk Sospir 396 Oct. 20 Trapani To order
2001	Cape of Good Hope 34.292 23.750 48 820	Ramos: 52 ds; salt to Braga & Barboza.	Hamburg and Antwerp—Gr str Baltimerre: 12,000 bags coffee and sundries; 557 and 507. Channelf, 0.—Sw sch Odor; 3,000 bags coffee; 409. Lisbon f. 0.—Dan sch Marie: 3,000 bags coffee; Norton, Me-	BRITISH
200 11 11 11 11 11 10 400	River Plate & West Const 21.805 5.254 14.87: Total 56.097 29.004 63.701	D	Lisbon f. o.—Dan sch Marre; 3,000 bags coffee; Norton, Me- gaw & Co.; 45). New York—Hr str Bessel; 17,000 bags coffee and sundries; 60	bk Silas Curtis. 699 Oct. 6 London . B. Wright & I bk Nile
BANK STATEMENT		PERNAMBUCOPort bgn Pinheire, 192 tons; Gonçalves: 10 ds;	ets. Be low dispress a non-bars coffee. Trinks. Munch & C.:	sho Alumbagh. 1118 , 21 Liverpool. Rio Gas Co.
ortion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and hort notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on 30th October, 1880.	United States. 918.213 992 856 723 391 Europe. 501.283 347 672 481 92 Elsewhere. 56.697 29 004 63.70	NOV. 11.	Baltimore—Am bk Dom Pedro II; 200	bkt Argosy
he official balances published on 30th October, 1880.	Total. 1475.5931.369 5321.269 02	SUNDERLAND - He on Greeney; 337 tons; Stattord; coal to Lage	GalvestonGr sch Friede; 3,300 bags coffee; F. Sauwen & Co.; £250. Cape of Good HopeBr bg Silver Cloud: 3,000 bags coffee	lug Ulster
BANKS Deposits Cash Propor in contos balances tion pe of rois do. cent.		MARSHILLES-Gr bkt Ernst: 353 tons: Piener: 60 ds: salt to	and sundries. EXPECTED TO LOAD,	sch Velio 100 ,, 28 Cette Berla Cotrim
BANKS in contos balances tion pe of reis do. cent.	TOTAL plearances of coffee from Riq during the 10 months from January 1st to October 31st.	I Ed. Johnston & Co.	London—Br str Ptolemy: 6,000 bags coffee: 60. Antwerp—Br str Herelline: 4,000 longs coffee: 50. —Br str Pliny: 50.	bgu Shepherdess bk Northern Star bg Akestis
20 do Brazil	DESTINATION 1880 1879 1878	Banna-Br pleasure yacht Falcon; Knight.	Br str Pliny; 50.	by Silver Cloud. 135 , 1 Cape G. H. Norton, Meg-
o Industrial 3.158 685 21 6	UNITED STATES Bags. Bags. Bags.	BANKS AND PHI	BLIC COMPANIES	bg Rosario
co Commercial	New York. 961,266 1,247,977 730,07 Baltimore 370,468 430,350 358,53	BINKS IN 101		bk Mathilde 400 Oct. 30 Liverpool J. J. Oliveira bkt Syanen 270 Nov. 4 RosarioSFé Backeuser &
London & Brazilian Bank 2.400 442 18 4 Total 64.645 18.995 29 3	Charleston 3,500 - 3,50	NAMES CAMITAL Z	RESERVE FUND QUOTA- TION AM'T PAID	sch Gruno t40 Oct 27 Comax'tiba Costa & Gallo
	Savannah	BANKS	TION AM'T FAID	bgn Catharina 219 Nov. 7 Genoa Fiorita & Tav FRENCH bk Félicité 447 Aug.31 London Arthur Moss bk Cité d'Aleth 350 Oct. 29 Liverpool Phipp Bros.
BANK OF BRAZIL	New Orleans 151,211 171,913 73,431 Galvestin 7,000 24,876 22,31		11 200\$ All 9,447,527,8864 280\$000 10\$000 July 1886	bk Cité d'Aleth 300 Oct. 29 Liverpool Phipp bids
BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 30, 1880.	Key West, 1 0			
ASSETS.	Total 1,531,527 1,973,147 1,258,32 Eurove 14,900 21,787 21,02	Rural e Hypothecario \$,000,000 40,000 A	11 & 20 & 10 & 140,000 110 000 10 sh July 1886	bg (tisstav. 181 oug.) - 181 o
mmercial Department:		4. Mercantil de Santon 4,000,000 20,000 5,000 10,20 New London and Brazilian 7,000,000 50,000 15,00	10 400 1 All 4,512 800 129 000 4 000 1119 1880	bg Bessel 249 , 26 Richmond Phipps Bros- bk Agnes 912 Nov. 6 B. Ayres W.deChapea bgn Albrecht 150 Nov. 6 B. Ayres W.deChapea
mail Treasury bills	North of Europe & Baltic 313,952 279, 169 159,67	5 RAILWAYS 12,000,000\$ 00,000 30,00		sch Frans Fischer 161 " 6 Paysandú. Sza Irmão &
Te received by collaterals:	Bordenia	5 Macahé e Campos		
onmercial documents	Portugal 1,250 0,205 5,10 Mediterraneau 139,281 149,620 130,70	4 Paulista 15,000,000 75.000 A	[11] 2-0 [Au] 250,001 200 170 000 0 70 110g. 1000	bk Levnka 437 , 8 Marseilles To order Sch Elise 80 , 8 B Ayres Alexander W bk Ernst 333 , 11 Marseilles Hamann & 6
receivable	Figure 507 5551-17 5651-17	2 da dehentures	54 / 50 - 75 % 6 % interest	ITALIAN N
ortgage Department :			200 All 245 000 7 100 July 1880 25 000 27 000 July 1880 27 000 27 000 July 1880 27 000	
tal account	Totals 104,495 77,797 115,76	- Nicheroyense. 2,000,000 10,000 A 9 Campos a S. Sebastião 600,000 3,300 A S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. 10,665,000 53,325 A	200 All	
counts Current, guaranteed:		de de with right to subsid. shs. — — —	200 000l	NORWEGIAN
s to Provincial governments	Elsewhere 104,495 77,798 115,76	2 União Valenciana	50 200\$ All 64,276 465 303\$000 13 000 July 188	8 trn Maria 135 Oct. 9 Rio Grande F, Rego & C bk Henrich Bjorn 374 15 Cardiff O. C. Jame bk Stabil 249 20 New Castle Wilson, Sont
overnment Bonds:	Total	4 Botanical Garden 2,000,000 20,000 A S. Paulo 700,000 10,000 A	11 200 100\$ — 100 000	bk Stabil 249 " 20 New Castle Wison, Sons trn Hyartan 340 " 21 Westerwick Hartwig W'i bk Jembuen 271 " 27 Memel Hartwig Wil
38,500\$000 7,797,717 94		Pernambugo		bgn Spica 177 , 26 Cardiff To order. sch Rio 151 Nov. 1 Cardiff To order. bk Azov. 243 , 4 Bahla M. Leone &
debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	0,000 birren Kichnong	Villa Izabel	200 100\$ - 45 000 10 200 Alt 30,163 063 180 000 4 000 Aug. 188	
oo shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C. 1,944,000 00	2,480 ,, Saint Louis 10,410 ,, Chili	Nietherov 1,200,000 10,000 7,00	00 200 All 2,800 000 5 000	an Edicat
uissaman company	22,090 Daireis.	Carris unanos 5,400,000 27,600 A	200 All	bk Jorgen Bruhn 720 , 30 Cardill Entered for s bk Axel 418 Nov. 5 Salt Island To order.
os company	Richmond 205000—225000	União e Industria	M 300\$ 3560 180,000 000 103\$000 15 000 June 187	bgn Oden 188 , 8 Richmond. Phipps Bros. 9 bgn Emanuel 198 , 10 Richmond. Phipps Bros.
ñão Paulo Branch:		Magé e Samicaia		SPANISH
apital account	Market quict.	Brazileira de Navegação 4,000,000\$ 20,000	11 200\$ All 96,467 753 192\$000 10 000 July 188	bgn A. Fomento 207 Aug. 11 Mont video Romagueira

Market quick.

Cost.—The arrivals have been
15 tots per Cité d'Adel from Liverpool
36 , Mathilité do
499 , Alexetts do
429 , Alexetts , Sanderts
427 , Alexetts , Cartiff
427 , Alexetts , Gardett
428 , Alexetts , Cartiff
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429 , Alexetts , Cartiff
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427 , Alexetts , Cartiff
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429 , Cartiff
420 , Ca

New Castle. 10\$000 Cardiff. 20 0000 Sundries. 14 000— Coke. 27 000— Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 200,000 feet om Darien, which had been sold at 38\$000 per

PRAC Print — The arrowat comessue response to the from Darlew, which had been sold at 1850m per doren h arrival.

Market from at \$8\$000−39\$000 per doren,

Withit Print—There have been no arrivals and the det continues good at 159−150 experts \$6\$000 per doren.

Swedith Print—No arrivals. Value \$4\$000 per doren.

Swedith Print—No arrivals. Value \$4\$000 per doren.

Swedith Print—No arrivals. We quote 30\$000−150 expert doren according to quality.

Kressues.—Gordinates quiet at \$7\$000−18\$000 per case Devor's Beilliant in first hands.

Kressues.—Gordinates quiet at \$7\$000−18\$000 per case per dity of Parsa from New York.

Land.—Owing to this small supply and a specialitie tee prints have advanced to response per life.

\$300−390 in Jenissa.

\$400−390 in Jenissa.

No arrivals.

41,250 000 13,804,240 59 800,000 000 111,550 000 2,487,387 846

22,615,043 670 6,133,505 316 1,492,354 970 401,250 730 418,551 496

71,115 934 461,200 000

25,523,123 925 1,941,123 340 4,049,600 000 79,174 711 179,323,495 136

Account current.

Mortgager:

(strain, at long dates..., short ...

(ity, at long dates..., short ...

Accounts in liquidation.

Cash account:

1

1

LIABILITIES.

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, November 4, 1880.

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

Educardo Braga, Chief- Accountant.

8 3 1 2	SAUT INAME 1991 THE MARINES 35 ME AND 15 ME AN	tons; Ahmai 192 tons; Go iro Braga & tons; Staffor tons; Pieper;	n; 67 ds; nçalves; Filhos. d; coal to 69 ds; s	flour to ds; Lage salt to	and s Channe Lisbon gaw New Vo ets.	undries; 1 f. o.— f. o. # Co.; # Co.; # Co.; # Co. f. o. # Co. # C	intwerp—Gr str. 53/ and 50/. 53/ and 50/. 38/ sch Oden; 3, an sch Marrie; 3/5/. 51/. 51/. 51/. 51/. 51/. 51/. 51/.	600 bags ,000 bags 00 bags c gs coffee; 11; 20; ,000 bags her Clor	coffee; 40/ coffee; N offee and s Trinks, M coffee; F. uf: 3,000	Norton, Messundries; 60	BR SOSPIT BRITISH In Silan Curtis. In Nile BRID B	1333 1490 494 1138 263 1559 350 281 1280 100 8 215	, to , 13 , 21 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 23 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 28	Rangoon Cardiff Rangoon Liverpool New Port Liverpool I de Maic Marseilles Antwerp Cardiff Cette Cette Sunderland Cape G. H	B. Wright & De Co To order. Norton Megaw&Co Beo Gas Co. To order Rio Gas Co. Miranda Rabello&C Berla Cotrim & Co. M. Rodrigues da C Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Norton, Megaw & Co. Norton, Megaw & Co. Norton, Megaw & Co.	
777	BANI	KS AN	ĮD F	PUBI	LIC	co	MPANI	EŚ			bk Mathilde	337	", 1	Gaspe		
6	NAMES	CAPITAL	SHARES	1880180	VALUE	PAID, UP	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID	sch Grung	. 141	Oct 2 Nov.	7 Comax'tiba Genoa	Costa & Gallo Fiorita & Tavolara	
4 7	BANKS				200\$						bk Félicité bk Cité d'Aleth.	. 360	Uct. 2		Arthur Moss & Co. Phipp Bros & Co.	
3 4 5 4 2 5 2	Commercial do Río de Janeiro. English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Sanus Bança Predial. New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio. BALLWAYS	33,000,000\$ 8,000,000 12,000,000 £1,000,000 4,000,000 £1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000 50,000 30,000 20,000 20,000 50,000 50,000	All 5,000 10,200 15,000 30,000	200 200 200 200 200 200	All	9,447,527\$864 2,054,768 055 1,657,274 277 £ 130,000 goi,000\$000 175,669 816 4,512 860 £ 80,000 302,848\$701	220 000 110 000 220 000 205 000 129 000 200 000	10 000 4 000 3 ½ ° o 9\$000	July 1880 July 1880 Dec. 1878 July 1880	bg Gustav bk H. Upmann. trn Elegant bgn Friede sch Anna &Gez bg Bessel bk Agnes bgn Albrecht sch Frans Fischt lik Dielphim	e 13: 244 91: 15: 16:	Nov.	6 Paysanda Kichmond Hamburg 6 B. Ayres 6 Paysanda	José Romaguera. Trinks Munch & C. Souzal Irnão Rocha. Watson Ritchie & C To order. Phipps Bros. & Co. Brandes Kramer & C W. de Chapeaurouge Sza Irnão & Rocha To order. W. Guimarães & C	
64	Petropolis	7,500,000 15,000,000 4,000,000	37,500 75,000 20,000	All All	200	250\$ All All	258,691 200	65 000 68½ % 170 000 50 000	8 % 8 %	interest Aug. 1880	bg Sirius bk Levnka sch Elise bk Erast	. 43 8 35	, , ,	8 B. Ayres. 1 Marseilles	W. Guimarães & C To order. . Alexander Wagner . Hamann & Co.	
2 28 1 - 9 - 32	Superabana da dobentutres da do bentutres da do preferred ob. Nichteroyenes Campos a S. Sebastino S. Paulo e Rio de Janega do do withfugneto subsidi shx. dig dig subsidiary shares Umao Valenciana S. Christografia	2,400,000 2,000,000 500,000 10,665,000	12,000 10,000 3,300 53,325	All All All All All All	200 200 200 200 200 200 200	50 1008 All 2008 All All All All 	=	75 % 60 % 245 000 211 000 25 000 Non. 190 000 200 000 15 sem Nom	6 % 7 000 81/2 %	interest interest July. 1880 interest Oct. 1880 June. 1878	bk Salvatore lug Bianca bk Paclino bg Immacolata (Fiorita & Tavolara o Fiorita & Tavolara o To order. Luiz Zignago & Co.	
¥.	Bogonical Garden 5. Poulin Fernambuco Polotas S. Laiz do Maranhão Potto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas Carris miseros	4,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 5,400,000 5,400,000	6,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000 10,000	16,50b All All All All All 3,000 All All All 7,000 All	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	All All 100\$ All 100\$ All 100\$ All 100\$ All 100\$	84,276 465 	303\$000 Nom. 100 000 100 000 150 000 5 000 Nom. 20\$000 180 000 5 000 88 0/o	4 00u	July. 1880 Aug. 1880	bk Henrich Bjot bk Stabil trn Hyartan bk Jernbuen bgn Spica sch Rio bk Azov swedistt bk Union bk Jorgen Bruh bk Axel bgn Oden	. 34 27 . 17 . 15 . 24	Nov.	7 Memel	e F. Rego & Co. O. C. James. e Wilson, Sons & Co. Hartwig Win & Co. Hartwig Win & Co. Hartwig Wilson&C. To order. To order. M. Leone & Co. k Hartwig Willu'n&C. Entered for supplies d To order. Phipps Bros. & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co.	!
	Unito e Industria. Magé e Sapincial. Mayé e Napincial. MAYKATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. Unito Nichteroyense. Ferry. Paulista Amagga Seam Navigation. Firo: do Espirito Santo (Ceará).	1,800,000 180,000 4,000,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 150,000	20,000 1,800 20,000 1,000 3,200 2,500 50,000	All All All 912 3,168 All 42,300	200	366.\$ All 166.\$ 110 All All All	717 960 £ 21,321,78: 40	105\$000 Nom 192\$000 100 000 Nom Nom 82 000 130\$000 106 000	15 600 10 600 7 600 4 600 9 sh	July 1880 Dec. 1878 July 1880 Dec. 1877	bgn Entanuel. SPANISH bgn A. Foment bk Magdalena trn Prodente. trn Hortensia. bgn Belisario. bgn Indio. pol Dario. bk Esportador	0 20 - 24 - 19 20 17 - 17	7 Aug. 1	Mont'vide Concordia Mont'vide Concordia 3 Salto B. Ayres. 3 B. Ayres.	o Romagueira & Co. Romaguera & Hijoo F.de Figueiredo & C. J. Romaguera & F. J. M. Frias F's & C. J. Romaguera & F. J. Romaguera	s C F C F
n re	Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense MARKETS	\$,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000	4,000 All All All 10,000 20,000 25,000 All All All	1,000 1,000 1,000 200 200, 150, 200 200\$	125# 250 100 250 100 20, 50 100 All	200,000\$000 300\$000 000 155,500 000 152,000 601 33,593 96; 130,000 000 122,690 17; 184,426 740	415 000 135 000 400 000 Nom 38\$000 55 000 10 000 50 000 Nom	28 000 3 000 15 000 6 000 20 ⁷ / _C AH. 2 000 1 000 5 000 1 500	July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 Jan. 1880 Dec. 1878	bg Dous de M bg Angelita trn Isabel smk M, Luisa bgn Victoria, pol Acancia bgn P, Maristar pol Felix pol Dorotéa smk Venturita.	0 21 23 17 10 14 16 19 28	3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Mont' vide Mont' vide Concordia Mont' vide Mont' vide Tualeguay	Freitas & Miranda	e e
ıd	Harmonia Mercado Nictherayense FAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro	300,000 £ 750,000	3,000	36,000 All	£ 20 £ 10	All All	900 000	7 000 250\$000 65 000		June. 1880 June. 1877 July 1880	slp Montenegra	. 13	May a	Mont'vide	o J. M. Frias & Co. S. Romaguera & H Reis Guia & Co.	
oo ar	MISCRLLANEOUS Transportes Marit. de Sav Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II.	600,000 600,000 10,000,000	3,000 3,000 50,000	All 600 15,000 All	200 200 200 200	All 160\$ 100 All	96,544 534	Nom 50\$000	6‡000 6 005	June 1880	bg Julio	17	Sept.	ri Iguape 20 Tujú 20 Rio Granc 22 Salt Islan 28 Penedo	Reis Guia & Co. Miranda e Azevedo le B. Machado & Co. d. Mendes d'Oliv'a&C Evaristo & Co. le Braga & Machado J. Gonçalves des S' d. Miranda Leone	
nd	Brazi Industrial. Uniao Indistrial: Uniao Indistrial: Florestal Paranaemos Carruagens Fluminense. Carruagens Fluminense. Caronomi (Javanderia). Associação Commercial. Tratia Fluminenas. Minas de Lycapava. Architectomica. Petropolitipaa. Petropolitipaa. Petropolitipaa. Lindust. Flum. (klosqres).	400,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 400,000 400,000 800,000 800,000 1,800,000 4,000,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 5,000 16,000 9,000 10,000 8,000	All All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400	200 200 200 200 200 100 500 200 500 200 100 100	All 145\$ All 100\$ All 150\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$ All	90,000 out	20 000 Nom. 4\$000 Nom. Nom. Nom. 62\$000	2 000 8 000 6 000	July 1880 Jan. 1880 July 1880	bk Africa bg Claudina bgn D. Antoni lug Bento de F bg Soberano. bk A. Hercular bgn Pinheiro.	61 61 3 11 8 2 10 4	30 Nov.	20 Macáo 22 Oporto 23 Oporto 30 Aracajú 3 Oporto 8 Cape-Ven 9 Salt Islan 10 Pern'inbu	M d'Oliveira & Co Mont-Braga& Filb Mendes, Oliv'a & Co Arantes & Cardoso J. M. Monteiro B' de Braga & Barbosa d. Braga & Barbosa 'o Monteiro B & Filho	ь. 10 С,
	Jadust. Flum. (kiosqres) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Ai	208.497 49	Nom	1		bkt Tres Maria	S 2	Sept.	4 Mont'vide	eo Sanchez Ram &Co	

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THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

he eve of departure of the American per French packet of the 15th., and Ro Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of new and a review of Brazilian aftairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the connected report and price current of the market, a table of trights and charters, and all other information necessary to a containing the state of the property of the state of the

		(Cash invariably in advance)	
Sub	scriptio	n for one year in Brazil20\$00	×
	do	for six months do10\$00	×
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All :	ubscrip	tions must run with the calendar year.	
Back	numb	ers supplied at this office from April 1st, 187	ıç
Subs	cription	is and advertisements received at the	
		AL ROOMS - 8 Rus São Pedro	

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1880.

Some sixteen months ago we called attention to the fact that the slave traffic still existed in Brazil along the Amazon and its tributaries, and that large numbers of Indian children had been reduced to slavery and were bought and sold all the way down the river, even in the provincial capitals of Manaos and Pará. This shameful state of affairs had been recorded by various travelers, and the traffic had been carried on under the very eyes of Brazilian officials who knew that it was a crime against Brazilian law. On the 1st of May last the Jornal do Commercio confirmed the charge which we had made almost a year before and urged that the government should take steps to suppress the horrible traffic. We are not aware, however, that one single Indian slave has been set at liberty, that one single trader has been prosecuted or punished, that one single official has been dismissed for permitting the traffic, or even that one single inquiry has been made by the government as to the truth of the various charges made. We now give an extract from the Diario do Gram Pará, of the 3rd ult., which not only repeats the charge but proves it by an official document of a Colombian prefect. It is incomprehensible that this barbarous crime should have been so long permitted, and that too in times zil is posing before world in the rôle of a slave-emancipating country. "Over ten thousand Indians" have been reducrôle ed to slavery on the plantations of the Amazon, says this Colombian prefect : and yet there is not one instance on record where the crime has been punished, not one attempt, that we can discover, to suppress the traffic. We trust that the government will lose no more time in dealing with this great crime against humanity, not only by suppressing the traffic and punishing the offenders, but also by liberating every Indian slave along the Amazon.

THERE are general complaints among ness men that collections in the province of São Paulo have become very difficult. Debts of long standing continue unpaid, overdue accounts remain unsettled, and the amount of money available for business purposes is very limited. Every disposable nilreis is held for investment in the great Ypiranga lottery, even to the sums owing or pledged to other purposes. All classes, from the wealthiest to the poorest, are pouring their money into this gigantic pool where it will remain locked up for many weeks to the great inconvenience and loss of all regular and legitimate business. In view of this circumstance can it be doubted any longer that lotteries are sources of loss and discredit to every country in which they are permitted? This one single lottery in São Paulo absorbs 5,000,000\$ of capital, of which a very large proportion in taken from people who have little or no means of support, and who are obliged to stint themselves, to cheat their creditors, and even to steal, in order to secure the amounts necessary to invest in the slender chance of winning a fortune. This enormous sum of money is wholly withdrawn from business the injury of every man who seeks an honest living. In the great majority of cases the money rightfully belongs to creditors who will be compelled to wait still longer because of these investments. In every business sense this lottery is proving an evil, and in a moral sense it is even worse than the average drawing because of its greater promises and the facilities which Toa it offers to people of narrow means. certain few it will bring either wealth or something more than repayment; but for the great mass who are investing in it their little savings it has nothing but disappointment and loss. Great as are the losses freedom of a million and a half of men

and evils of ordinary lotteries, they are even greater in this huge scheme to raise money to build a monument to commemorate the independence of Brazil. Even should there be a happy issue to the scheme, which is not at all certain, the monument will commemorate a national evil rather than a national glory. The patriotic tributes of a people to the great events of their history are always worthy and noble when they spring from generous and grateful impul ses, but when they spring from the greed and weaknesses of a people they dishonor the marble upon which their false pretensions are written. The country in which lotteries are as numerous as the days of the year in which a provincial assembly authorizes on hundred and seventy lotteries in one act, in which to-day another assembly is discussing a series of gigantic lotteries of 5,000,000\$ each, in addition to the many smaller ones already authorized, and in which the national government encourages the demoralizing practice because of the revenue which it affords, such a country certainly stands in no enviable light before the civilized world of to-day. Whatever may be the petty gains, they are infinitely small beside that great loss in personal character, industry, and business enterprise. It is a revenue drawn from the very life-blood of the nation.

THE question of immediate or gradual

emancipation, upon which our corres-pondent "Justice" dwells to some length in another column, is clearly the vital issue in the anti-slavery discussion now occupying so much of public attention. There is no question as to the ultimate fate of Brazilian slavery; it is doomed to a final extinction both by enacted laws and the spirit of the age. The duration, however, of the transition from slave to free labor, and the means to be employed in accomplishing that result, are questions upon which there is unavoidably a wide divergence of opinion and on these points our position is widely at variance with that of our dispassionate correspondent. Instead of protracting the transition period for an indefinite time as in the law of 1871, or until 1890 as proposed by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, or until 1887 as suggested by Minister Hilliard, or to any time in the future whether near or remote, we believe that the great evil should be abolished now and forever, and that too without any onus or condition which shall place the entranchised race at a disadvantage in the free and full enjoyment of all their rights as free men. We admit that there will be a crisis in labor, that there will be a period of confusion in adjusting these new elements to their proper places in society, and that there will be severe losses both in property and industry-but as these results are inevitable whichever course may be pursued, it certainly seems to be the better policy to meet the emergencies to-day and have done with them once for all. It is undeniable that slavery now rests upon Brazil like a nightmare, repulsing immigra tion, crippling enterprise, exhausting the soil, infusing stagnation and decadence into every productive industry but one, and breeding corruption and weakness throughout all the social and political life of the nation. The losses thus far entailed upon Brazil, as compared with what she might have accomplished with tree labor, are simply beyond all computation. The losse and disadvantages resulting from it day by day are so great that no sacrifice, whate it may be, can more than counterbalance them. The decadence and disasters sure to come with its further continuance are such that the very life of the nation itself will he placed in jeopardy. In view of these be placed in Jeopardy. In view of these facts what can the losses of immediate emancipation be beside those greater ones of the past, present and future which have grown and are growing out of this great evil. Stamp out the vice today and to-morrow the country will begin to adapt itself to the new conditions and to repair its losses. Leave it until some future day and the hideous canker will go on eating into the heart of the nation and diminishing its chances for speedy recovery when the inevitable day of abolition shal come. It is no more a principle of sound hands of the Brazilian slave-holder; he simeconomy to compromise with an economic ply demands his freedom-and that freedom evil and to postpone its radical expiration must not be withheld. than it is in surgery to toy with and delay the amputation of a gangrenous limb. Great social and political evils demand prompt and radical remedies. Aside from the monstrous injustice of counterbalancing the

against the loss of a few thousand contos now invested in human flesh by the wealthy and most favored classes of Brazil, the plain economic facts of the case teach that as long as slavery exists just so long will there be stagnation in industry, decadence in bus-iness, uncertainty in enterprise, checks in national development, and that when it shall be abolished then and not until then will there come that true and permanent prosperity which the country so much needs. We agree with our correspondent that some preparation is needed, but it is not the preparation of further slavery, of tutelage, of restricted privileges, nor of special laws. All that the freedman needs is simple justice, equality before the law If he goes wrong he will do no more than the thousands of whites who now live in idleness and vagrancy throughout the em pire; but if he does right and lives a peace able, industrious life—as the great of them will do if treated well-then give him the freest and fullest enjoyment of that life. Penal laws should be made only for criminals, not for honest men. The freedmen of the United States, in spite of prophecies to the contrary, have settled into as quiet and industrious a class of men as any country could wish, and besides accumulating property for themselves they have more and added more largely to the wealth of the South as freedmen than they ever did in twice the same period as slaves. And our correspondent remember that there were the same conditions of society there as here, the aversion to manual labor on the part of the whites, the same traditions and education as to the justice and privileges of slavery, the same ambition for political life. Our correspondent will also remember that when the was freed and the dominant classes were thrown more upon their own resources they met the emergency in most cases without flinching and with a success that reflects the highest credit on their courage and manliness. There was no special legislation for this class; they needed it far less than the men who had been trained in dependence and servitude. This being the result of immediate abolition there, may we not expect in some degree a similar result here? Is it true that the dominant class in Brazil can not cope with their slaves in an open field and that they must continue to have special laws and special privileges in order to retain their present position? it reflect credit upon them when, after so many years of supremacy, education, wealth. every possible advantage that a man can have, they meet this demand upon their humanity and patriotism with the complaint that it will cause a pecuniary loss, that it will endanger their incomes that it will ruin them and reduce them t beggary? What right have such men to these privileges over others less favored by birth and fortune? What right has one man to say to another "my position and comfort demands that you shall be my And yet this is the very position now assumed by the slave-holding element, and enforced by them upon the country with all the arrogance of wealth and power. It is a law of nature that weak men shall go to the wall; if the Brazilian slave-holder proves weaker than his black slave then he richly deserves that fate, and the sooner comes the sooner will the world be rid of a man upon whom wealth and education and power have been literally thrown away. That such a helpless speciman of humanity should stand between one million and a half of slaves and their liberty.—their freedom to breathe God's pure air and drink in God's bright sunshine, to love and labor for wife and children, to use the sense and faculties which God gave them for their own advancement and well-being to have ambition, and hope, and place in the toils and profits of life, to be men in every sense of the word—that such a man should stand between these slaves and all these privileges is so gross a mockery of justice and humanity that the civilized world will listen to it with patience but for a brief time longer. It is no special privilege, not even the ballot, that the slave now asks from the

—"In any case it is at least premature for Brazil to be discussing the principles of protection and free trade when she still imports her onions and latin corn." — N. Y. correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio,

And yet Brazil is essentially an agricultural country!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The discussions on the project of electral reform are still absorbing much time and attention in the Sonate. Up to the present time only four articles have been passed in and reading and the fifth article is now under discussion. Some amendments have been made both to the project as it came from the Chamber and also to the changes proposed by the Senate committee. The result thus for has been very largely a compromise between the government and the opposition. The supplementary credit to the department of finance passed 3rd, reading with amendments on the toth. The extraordmary credit of 5,000,000\$ asked by the minister of marine with which to increase the naval form for marine with which to increase the naval for the carrier of unaverse with which to increase the naval for the results of a naval warning and the specific of the supplementary or the supplementary or the supplementary credit of 5,000,000\$ asked by the minister of marine with which to increase the naval for the carrier of the supplementary or the property of the supplementary or who see aggression in the military preparations of the Platine republics. The most notable speech was that of Senator Silveira Martins on the 10th, in which he showed the defenseless state of Brazil was that of Senator Surveit adaption to the Octa-in which he showed the defenseless state of Brazil and the growing strength of her southern neighbor. He urged the building of the Uruguayam railway for strategical purposes, and the strengthening of the army and navy. The situation scened so grave to the Senate that no opposition to the credit was made and on the 12th Senator Junqueira offered an aneudnent appropriating 4,000,000\$ for the department of war. —In the Chamber much time has been occu-pied with incidental discussions on the slavery question—the pro-slavery party being disposed to suppress discussion and to outlaw all abolitionists, and the latter being determined to keep the question before the public and force a issue. On the 9th Deputy Joaquiin Serra called the attention of the government to advertised sales of Africans under

government to advertised sales of Africans under 49 years of age, which is proof that they had been imported since the law of 1831. Deputy Martinlo Campos objected to a consideration of the quantion and asked Deputy Serra if he wished "to sacrifice the population of the caprice for a half dozen brutal and savage Africans?" On th: 11th the minister of finance asked for a supplementary credit of properties of the properties of last year, a large part of which had been spent by his predecessor in gifts to his subordinates. The American steamin gifts to his subordinates. The American steam-ship subsidy contract finally reached a vote on the 11th and was passed. The port of Maranhão was excluded from the list of Brazilian ports.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The composer Carlos Gomes left for Europe on the Royal Mail packet *Guadiana* on the 9th inst. In a letter to the public he promises to maintain the high expectations of his friends and admirers.

—The first steam launch for the navigation of the Rio das Mortes, Minas Geraes, between Invernada and Ibiturna, arrived on the last American packet, the City of Pard.

-Anassassination took place some days ago near the Morro do Cavallão, Nitherohy, in which a mam named Manoel was killed by one José dos Perús. The assassin had not been captured at last accounts.

—Decrees 7,879 and 7,880, of the 3rd inst., con-cedes a ten year privilege to Emmanuel Liais and Sebastiao Gomes da Silva Belfort for a new model of axle and adjustments known as the "Liais

—Cable communication with Bahia was again broken on the 8th inst. The *Novseman* is now repairing the cable between Rio Grande and Monrideo and will not return here until that work is inished.

innshed.

—According to the budget recently passed by
the Generol Assembly and sanctioned on the 5th
inst., the 'additional tax' of 50 per cent which was
removed from dry and common wines by decree
7,555, of November 26, 1879, is re-established, and
will into operation three months from the date of
the decree.

—The sub-manager of the New London and Brazilian Bank, Mr. T. Wilkinson, returned to England on the 9th instant with the purpose of not returning to Brazil because of ill health. Mr. Wilkinson has been long and most favorably known here and his departure is a source of keen regret to a host of triends.

-We are glad to see our old friend Morris N. oth inst., grants him a privilege for an improvement in wire mattresses—an invention which, could i but speak, would now exclaim in the words of Prospero:

As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep."

The budget bill for the fiscal year 1881-82, as it finally passed the General Assembly and became law, appropriates a grand total of 114,280,673* for the various departments of the government. The receipts of the same year are estimated at 110,592,0005, which leaves an estimated surplus of 2,311,3278. As there will be a few extraordinary and supplementary credits to provide for, and as the revenues are not at all likely to meet official expectations, this surplus will be quite sure to figure as a large deficit before the end of 1881-82 in reached.

in reached.

—Another unseemly discussion has broken out between the church and the masonic order, as to whether or not the Visconde do Rio Branco abjured masonry in his last moments. The viear general and the irrepressible Frei Fidelis affirm the abjuration, and masses for the soul of the illustrous dead are therefore permitted. On the other hand the son of the deceased and many of his friends who were with him durine his last moments. Emaberishly deeps any him during his last moments, emphatically deny any such abjuration. As the dying man was delirious from the 30th ult., up to the moment of his death, with but two or three lucid intervals, the claim of abjuration would certainly seem to be based on very abjuration would certainly seem to be based on very unsubstantial grounds, even were it not opposed by the unqualified denials of persons present.

The supplementary credit of 464,802\$878 recently passed by the General Assembly received the Emperor's sanction on the 10th inst.

-Amendments were offered to Bill 61 in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th inst., authorizing 38 lotteries for various purposes throughout the empire. It is needless to say that they were all accepted.

-A private telegram received at the American —A private telegram received at the American Legation on the 12th inst. announces that the recent presidential election in the United States resulted in a majority of 57 in the electoral college in favor of James A. Garfield, the republican candidate, The republicans also carried the House of Repre-

-The amateur dramatic performance of the Rio Thespians—"positively the last of the season"—, took place on the 5th inst. There was not a "crush" though the house was well filled. We are glad to say that the performance was not too long. that there was a very general satisfac and that there was a very general satisfaction expressed with it. We can not go into a minute, analysis of the plays and the dramatic talents of the several artists who appeared before the Bouliphts, but we shall show no partiality in saying that the rendering of "Cox and Box" by Messrs. Fitzhugh, Benjamin and Oliver was well done and offered hearty amusement to all. Mr. Fitzhugh was especially happy as "Mr. Cox," and brought down the house with a frequency that would have filled even and old stager with envy.

-A fire was discovered in the hold of the Italian —A fire was discovered in the hold of the Italian seamer Paurha, just arrived from the River Plate, on the evening of the 6th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated in the coal bunkers whence it was communicated to the cargo. Measures were at once taken to extinguish the flames, and assistance was called in from some Brazilian naval vessels. All efforts proving fruitless the steamer was beached at the Gambóa on the morning of the 7th, where a part of the cargo was removed, over 0.00 was being at one time encolored in this work. 300 men being at one time employed in this work and in the effort to save the vessel. The fire continued all day 'and accomplished the totel destruction of the steamer on the morning of the 8th. The Panpa was a Genoa built steamer of 906 tons and belonged to the Marseilles and Genoa line of which Messrs. Fiorita & Tavolari, of this city, are the agents. Her cargo consisted of 23,000 hides, 300 bales of wood, 2,666 bags of coffee, and sundry other articles, a large part of which was saved. The total value of cargo was 400,000\$5, The wessel and cargo was insured in the Venezia insurance company, and others, for 300,000\$5. 300 men being at one time employed in this work and in the effort to save the vessel. The fire

COMMERCIAL

November 13th, 1880

Per value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 8 per £1: stg. 54 45

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold... 8\$889

do of £1, stg. in Brazilian gold... 8\$889 and the state of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.50 for \$2.50 for \$2 22% d 847 rs gold, stg. 45.79 cents. currency (paper).......

EXCHANGE.

forember 4 ---Market inactive at 233/d. on London for bank paper, and 23 3/16 to 233/d. on London, 405 18. on Paris and 502 18. on Hamburg for mercantile paper: Six per cents 1,040% loan of 1879, 102/2 per cent: Banco do Brazil shares 278%.

Nov. 5.—No changes from yesterday's quotations, the market remaining weak and inactive. Six per cents 1,038\$; sover eigns 10\$540 and 10\$550, cash.

eigns 105460 and 105550, can, the two English banks declining to draw at 254d. The Banco do Brasili continued to draw at lass quotations. Mercanille rates on London 253761 to 235d. Rates on Paris were 408 rs. for bank paper and 406 rs. for mercanilic paper. Six per cents 1,258 to 1,268. 45d per cents, 10536 per cent

for. 8.—The lance do Brazil did not draw to-day. There were some light transactions on London at 23d, for bank paper and 23¼d, for mercantile paper

for. 9 --Market paralyzed. The only schedule reported the following, issued by the English Bank: 23d. on Lon 413 rs. on Paris, 512 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1, and 1,040\$; sovereigns 10\$550 and 10\$600, cash.

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Wer 1:—A regular amount of business reported at 2nd, on London for bank paper, and 23 to 23 yield, on London for bank paper, and 23 to 23 yield, on London, 407 and 608 for son Paris for mercantile paper. The English Bank withfrew from the masket soon after middeny. Six per cents 1: 0,102, 14, 19 or cents 1: 03 per cents operated sooverelgas 1: 0,203, 14, 19 or cents 1: 03 per c

form. I.—The English Bank and Banco Commercial issued the following schedule after midday: 23½d. on London; 418 rs. on Paris, 517 rs. on Hamburg. Light operations in mercanile paperat 22 174fo 29d. Six per cents 16,938 to 1,0408; 4½ per cents 10,3% per cents. Banco do Brazil shares 280\$.

43 per cents 103,5 per cent. Hanco do Brazil shares 2005.
Writ 12.—All the banks, except the Banco do Brazil, adopted the following schedule: 102fd, on London; 416 and 415 rs. on Parls, 314 rs. on Hamburg. There was a limited amount of bordones efficient at 22fd, for bank paper and 23 to 23 fd. for mercanile paper. Six per cents 1,040\$ and 1,042\$; sover-eigns to/20 co.b.

The export of precious metals in October, according to the ustoms returns, amounted to 123,833\$350 worth of gold in ars, and 19,703\$190 of gold dust—all for England.

—The London directory of the English Bank of Rio de anciro declared a dividend of tour shillings a share on the 10th st., payable on a capital of £500,000.

-The October custom receipts of this port as compares of the same month last year, show the following n

1879 2,850,968\$733 1 1,261,544 547 4,070,736 868 4.172.451-280 A

Comparing these items it is seen that there is a falling off of 148,956\$654 in the receipts from imports, and an increase of

. Alexander de la companya della companya de la companya della com		THE KID ME WE		
MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM OCT. 22nd TO NOV. 11th, INCLUSIVE.	MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, November 13th, 1880.	-On the 20th ult there were 16 vessels in River Plate ports	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	<u>.</u>
Shares Company Price	Coffee :- Our last report was on the 4th instant. On the fol- lowing day our dealers reduced their quotations 200-400 reis	aggregated 71,900 quintals. —According to the <i>Diario</i> , of Santos, the coffee exports from	NOVEMBER 3. NEW-ORLEANS-Nor bk Caleb; 500 tons; Jobson; coffee.	London Liverpool
12 Banco do Brazil	per 10 kilos but, in view of the unfavorable advices from cousum- ing countries, the market remained inactive and only a lim-	that port in October amounted to 125,080 bags, of which 2,661 went to domestic ports. The total export from July to October	BURNOS AVRES—Sp trn Velasar; 183 tons; Vila; ballast. NOV. 4 Lisson—Sw trn Thor; 283 tons; Andersen; coffee.	Antwerp Hamburg
831 " " " " (4c) 89 % 831 " " " " (12c) 93 % 93 %	ited amount of business was transacted. On the 11th instant, however, a very active demand set in	31 inclusive, was 339,891 bags, against 332,408 in same period of 1879, 382,332 in 1878, 208,493 in 1877, and 147,296 in 1876.	NOV. 5. PORTLAND (Oregon)—Am shp Canada; 1,190 tons; Trowbridge; same as entered.	Bordeaux Marseilles New York 6:
13 , , , hypothecary notes	again and 48,000 bags were sold on that day alone. Since then the activity has continued and the market closes firm at our quotations.	—The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the last five years were as follows:	bridge; same as entered. Assu—llr lug Emulous; 172 tons; Hudson; ballast. NOV. 6.	_
200 Hanco Nacional. ", (out. sale). 79½ % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	The sales since the 4th instant amount to 118,580 bags, viz:	October Sugar Cotton 1880 129,759 bags 5,317 sacks	CADIZ—Br bgn G. D. F.; 118 tons; Carcond; ballast. BALTIMORE—Br bgn Ransom; 224 tons; Swaine; coffee.	ARRIVAL:
700 , , , , (outside sale)	66,670 ,, ,, Europe 2,300 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope	1879 47,723 ,, 2,123 ,, 1878 35,934 ,, 565 ,, 1877 36,622 ,, 3,086 ,,	PORT-ELISABETH-Br bg Isra; 293 tons; Knight; coffee. New Orlrans-Br bgn Lender; 196 tons; Date; coffee.	DATE NAME
20 , do Commercio. 198 000 198 000 198 000 199	5,670 , , Elsewhere. Total 118,580 bags.	1876 89,934 ,, 10,929 ,,	PERNAMBUCO—Fr bk Angele; 393 tons: Barbeyron; ballast. NOV. 7. Antonina—Sp bgn Pepe; 150 tons; Marti; sundries.	Nov. 3 Poitou, Fr 6 Kepler, Big 6 Valparaiso, Br Val
158 ,, 195 000 24 , (outside sale) 195 000 40 , Industrial 221 000	Receipts since the 1st instant average 13,958 bags per day, against	SHIPPING NEWS.	NOV. 8. VANCOUVER—Am shp John C. Potter; 1,044 tons; Colcard;	, 7 Thales, Br River i
55 ", (outside sale)	13,193 bags in same period of November 1879 12,077 , , , , 1878 8,666 ,, , , , 1877	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	New York—Am tru Mathilde Kranz; 751 tons; Rich; coffee.	7 (Guadiana, Br Santos, 2- 8 Buenos Ayres, Gr San tos, 20 9 Gironde, Fr Bordeaux* 20 9 Ville de Bahia, Fr Santos 20h 10 Nemnon, Br Santos 23
5 ,, , , 247 000 20 , , Commercial (outside sale) 225 000 40 , Commercial (outside sale) 225 000 150 Leopoldina R.R obligations 211 000	tt,059 ,, 1876 Stock is estimated to-day at 241,000 bags.	NOVEMBER 3.	Antonina—Sp pol Isabelita; 179 tons; Millet; sundries. NOV. 9. LAGOAS (Africa)—Ans pol Fanny S.; 234 tons; Nicoline; ba't.	, 10 Nemnon, Br Santos 23 , 10 Colombo, It Santos 24 , 11 Bessel, Br Santos*23 Nc.
	We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed	Boston—Am bk Antioch; 987 tons; Hemmingway; 56 ds; ice and apples to Bernardino F. da Costa e Souza. O routo—Port lug Bento de Freilar; 233 tons; Lopes; 42 ds; sundices to Manuel Los Montein Braza.	PRINAMBUCOBr bk Ziba; 513 tons; Perry; ballast. ——Br bk Ada Melmore; 569 tons; Sewell; ballast.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS
42 ", " debentures 210 000 19 Macahé e Campos R. R obligations/out.s.) 65 000 20 ", " obligations/out.s.) 68 % 20 ", " (outside sale) 65 000 10 Carangola R. R. debs. (outside sale) 65 000 20 S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro R. R., with sub v 200 000	Good first	sundries to Manoel José Monteiro Braga. NOV. 4.	NOV. 10. CALCUTTABr shp Prince Regent; 1,330 tons; Brass; ballast. LISBONPort lug Gil; 302 tons; Nobre; sundries.	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
147 Carris Urbanos 210 000	Ordinary first 4\$000 — 4\$200 Good second 3\$600 — 3\$800	CARDIFF—Br bg Rosarie; 278 tons; Borland; 58 ds; coal to Thomas Hudson & Co. Rosario de Sta. Fr.—Dan bkt Svanen; 270 tons; Svanen; 17	LONDONBr bk Port Royal; 323 tons; Duck; old iron. NOV, 11.	Nov. 3 Salier, Gr Bremen* Coffee
42 206 000	Ordinary second 3\$200 — 3\$400 Our cable advices from Santos under yesterday's date report the market quiet at 4\$800 per 10 kilos for superiors.	ds; alfafa to Backheuser & Meyer. BAHIA-Nor bk Azov; 243 tons; Tonnessen; 10 ds; salt to J.	BARBADORS—Am bk Wm. H. Deitz; 487 tons; Endicot; bal- last, PORTO ALEGRE—Gr sch A. Homan; 232 tons; Schollen; sand.	3 Poitou, Fr River Plate Sundries 3 Ville de Bahia, Fr Santos Sundries 4 Memnon Br Santos Sundries
10 211 000	Receipts last week averaged 4,300 bags per day and since the beginning of this week the daily average had been 5,481	Miranda Leone & Co. NOV. 5.	-The Nor, ben, eletic, bound from Montevideo to this	,, 4 Baltimore, Gr Santos Sundries ,, 5 Bessel, Br Santos Sundries
100 Navegação Brazileira 192 000 50 , Paulista \$2 000 10 , (outside sales) 95 000	Stock was estimated at 73,000 bags.	SALT ISLAND—Sw bk A.rel; 418 tons; Sveneson; 31 ds; salt to order. NOV. 6.	port with a cargo of jerked beef, ran aground on the Ilha das Flores shoals on the evening of the 16th ult. The crew was rescued, but the vessel sprung a leak and will probably prove a	,, 7 Kepler, Blg River Plate Sundries Southampton* Sundries
16/10 ,, ,, ,, (outside sales). 130 000	Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 4 months from July 1st to October 31st.	DARIEN—Arg bk Paladin; 455 tons; Jenks; 59 ds; lumber to C. Mc Culloch Beecher & Co.	total loss. During the month of October there were 40 vessels entered	,, to Buenos Ayres, Gr Hamburg* Sundries to Gironde, Fr River Plate Sundries
300 - ,, ,, ,,	DESTINATION 1880 1879 1878	Buenos Avres—Gr bgn Albrecht; 150 tous; Chapp; 22 ds; flour and bran to Wissner de Chapeaurouge & Co. MONTRYIDEO—Sp smk Venturila; 153 tous; Maristany; 16 ds; jerked beet to Freitas & Miranda.	at the port of Santos from foreign ports, and 20 from domestic ports. Of these 20 were steamers from foreign ports, and 9.	, 11 Menunon, Br , 12 Colombo, It , 1 V. de Bahia, Fr Havre* Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries
32 , , , , ,	United States. Bags. Bags. Bags.	jerked beet to Freitas & Miranda. PAYSANDU via Montevideo—Gr sch Franz Fischer; 161 tons; Kajebein; 15 ds; Jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.	from domestic ports. The number of foreign vessels in port on the 6th instant was 32, of which 6 were steamers.	· Calling at intermediate ports.
402 , , , (outside sale)	New York 572.022 604 765 382 908 Baltimore 201.705 227 251 249 586' Hampiton Roads f 0 27 251 249 586'	Rosario de Sta. Fe-Gr bk Delphim; 231 tons; de Jonge; 21 ds; alfafa to order.	On the 26th alt the master and six seamen of the Br. bg. Heiress, bound from Liverpool to Maranhão with a general cargo, arrived at the latter place in a small boat. They report	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
164½ , , , , of 1879 103½ % of 1879	Savannah. 3.500 — 3.50	NOV. 7. GENOA—II bk Immacolata Concesione; 470 tons; Demaviosi;	ed the loss of the Hebrest on the Sant'Anna banks, near the lighthouse, on the 22nd ult. and that they abandoned the	RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.
150 , 101 /	Mobile	92 ds; sundries to Luiz Zignago & Co. ——via Bahia—Dutch bgn Catharina; 219 tons; Mulder; 70 ds; sundries to Fiorita & Tavolara.	vessel on the morning of the 23rd. The customs authorities sent a steamer to the place to save as much of the cargo as possible.	NAME Z WHERE CONSIGNEE
346 ,, , , , (outside sales) . , 92 '/'', 30 , , (outside sales) . , 92 '/''' . 1280 Sovereigns (for cash)	Total	VALPARAISO—Gr bg Sirius; 323 tons; Metz; 54 ds; flour to Wencesido Guimardes & Co.	During October there were 128 shipping entries at this port from foreign ports of which 121 were foreign and 7 Braz-	NAME Z Z WHERE CONSIGNER
867 " 10 580" 10 560 13 867 " 10 560	Europe. 54 071 31.231 58.897 Antwerp 37.542 18 363 47.076	MARSEILLES-Gr bk Levuka; 437 tons; Hausie; 52 ds; salt to order.	ilian. Of these 48 were steamers and 90 were saiting vessels. The departures were 100, of which 95 were foreign and 5	AMERICAN bkt D. Babcock. 487 Oct. 11 Bangor W. Guimarães & C
10,000 ,, ,, ,, 10 550, 7,000 ,, ,, ,, , 10 550, 7,131 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	North of Europe & Baltic 157 825 101.722 125 501	Richmond—Sw bgn Oden; 188 tons; Petersen; 48 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. Cabo-Verde via Bahia—Port bg Solverano; 274 tons; Sar-	Brazilian. Of these 16 were steamers and 54 were railing ves- sels. In the coasting trade there were 139 entries and 136	AMBRICAN A87 Oct. 11 Bangur. W. Guimaräes & C trn R. Robinson. 487 Oct. 18 Bangur. To order trn R. Robinson. 487 19 Rosario. To order 18 10 Petro I 499 29 Idalimore. Wright & Co. 18 Avinch I. 187 188 29 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
11,000 ,, ,, ,	Bordeaux	mento; 53 ds; salt to Braga & Barbosa. Buenos Ayres—Gr sch Elie; 80 tons; Falck; 25 ds; jerked beef and flour to Alexander Wagner,	departures, of which 14 entries and 28 departures were foreign vessels, and 44 entries and 43 departures were steamers.	bk Antioch
1,000 10 420 22,450 1, future delivery, 10\$650 to 10 550		NOV. 9. SALT BLAND was Bahla-Port bk A. Herculano; 419 tons;	VESSELS LOADING.	bk Paladin 455 kt. o Daniel To order bk Sospir 396 Oct. 10 Trapani To order
4,000 ,, für gash (outside sales). 10 050 6,000 , 10,001 , 10 600 10,001 , 11 , 11 , 15 550 10,000 , 11 , 10 400	ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope 34.292 #3.750 48.829 River Plate & West Coast 21.805 5.234 14.872	Ramos; 52 ds; salt to Braga & Barboza.	Channel f. o.—Sw sch Odon; 3,600 bags coffee; 40/.	bk Silas Curtis 699 Oct. 6 London B. Wright & De C'o
BANK STATEMENT	Total 56.097 29.004 63.701	RICHMONDSw bgn Emanuel; 198 tons; Ahman; 67 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.	gaw & Co.; 45). New YorkBr str Bessel; 17,000 bags coffee and sundries; 60 ets.	bk Nile
Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on 30th October, 1880.	United States 918.213 092.856 723.398 Europe 501.283 347.672 481.923 Elsewhere 56.097 29.004 63.701	PERNAMBUCoPort bgn Pinheire, 192 tons; Gonçalyes; 10 ds; aguardenteand sundries to Monteiro Braga & Filhas, NOV. 11.		BRI Argosy 203 " 21 Tew Police Co.
the official balances published on 30th October, 1880. Deposits Cash Propor-	Total 1 475.593 1.369 532 1.269 022	SUNDERLAND. For the Charry, 337 tons; Stafford; coal to Lage Filling & Ca. MARSHILLESGr bkt Ernst; 353 tons; Pieper: 69 ds; salt to	Cape of Good HopeBr bg Silver Cloud: 3,000 bags cotice	bk Paraguay. 350 , 221 de sata birmana Radende lug Ulster. 281 , 23 Marseilles. Berla Cotrim & Co. bkt Caroline. 282 , 27 Antwerp. M. Rodrigues da C sp. Glenhaven. 1280 , 27 Cardiff Wilson, Sons & Co.
BANKS in contos balances tion per of reis do.	TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 10 months from January 1st to October 31st.	Hamann & Co. GASPG—Br sch Develrop; 101 tons; Renouf; 64 ds; cod-fish to Ed. Johnston & Co.	EXPECTED TO LOAD,	I soli Valor I roof 28 Cette Heria Cotrim & Co.
Banco do Brazil. 33 959 13.875 40 86 Banco Rural. 11.084 970 8 84 Banco Industrial. 3.138 685 21 69	DESTINATION 1880 1879 1878	BantaBr pleasure yacht Falcon; Knight.	London—Br str Ptolemy; 6,000 bags coffee: 6q. Antwerp—Br str Herelius; 4,000 bags coffee; 5q. ——Be str Pliny; 5q.	by Silver Cloud, 155 ,, 1 Cape G. H. Norton, Megaw &C
Banco do Commercio	New York 961,266 t,247,977 730,077	BANKS AND PUR	BLIC COMPANIES	5g Rosario. 27g 4 Cardiff T. Hudson & Co. 6k Glenroy 337 15 Sunderland Lage Filhos & Co. sch Drewdrop 101 11 Caspe Ed. Johston & Co. DANSHI 16 Mathilde 400 Oct. bkt Svanen 27g Nov. 4 RosarioS F Blackeuser & Meyer
	Baltimore 370,468 439,339 358,537 Hampton Roads f. o 9,500 16,636 29,180 Richmond – 3,600 3,500 Charleston 3500 –	NAMES CAPITAL S S	B 5 RESERVE FUND QUOTA-	role Grupo tao Oct 27 Comax'tiba Costa & Gallo
Total.,,,,,,, 64.64s 18.995 29 38	Savannah 73,552 10,160 15,450 Mobile 5,880 10,1243 25,822 Naw Orlgans 157,211 27,013 22,424	BANKS	RESERVE FUND QUOTA- TION AM'T PAID	ble Felicité
BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 30, 1880,	New Orlgaps	Banco do Brazil 33,000,000\$ 165,000 A Rural e Hypothecario 3,000,000 40,000 A Commercial do Rio de Janeiro 12,000,000 60,000 20,000	III 200 All 2,447,527 \$864 280 \$000 10 \$000 July 1880 All 2,051,768 055 248 000 9 000 July 1880	bg Gustav 181 Aug. 9 Paysandú. José Romaguera.
ASSETS. Commercial Department:	Total 1,531,527 1,973,147 1,258,323 EUROPE 14,900 21,787 21,024	Industrial e Mercantil	10 200 All 1,657,274 277,220 000 10 000 July 1880 10 5 20 6 10 6 140,000 110 000 10 sh July 1880 11 200 All 901,000\$\$000,220 000 9\$000 July 1880	bk H. Upmann
Bills discounted:	Antwerp 86,665 94,308 82,364 North of Europe & Baltic 212,022 22, 103	Banca Prediat 4,000,000 20,000 10,20 New London and Brazilian £ 1,000,000 50,000 15,00	100 2000 All 4,512 860 129 000 4 000 July 1880 100 6 10 6 80,000 — 1352 0 Dec. 1878	
Bills with two resident endorsers. 12,103,049 381 , , , one resident endorser besides others 4,135,569 034	Liverpool, London & South on 124,806 182,990 150,005 Burdenux 43,960 37,527 69,192 Lishqii a 83,578 101,293 100,575	Petropolis	11 200\$ All 34,783 400 180\$000 10\$000 July 1880	his Agnes. 1
By commercial documents		Paulista 75,000 A Superaballa 11,000,000 20,000 A	11 200 All 258,691 200 170 010 8 "J., Aug. 1880	
National Treasury account current 9,870,491 626	Cape of Good Hope	do do	— 100\$ — 60 γ ₀ 6 γ ₀ interest 200 All — 245 000 7 000 July, 1880	bk Salvatore 429 May 16 Trapani Fiorita & Tavolara
Mortgage Department: Capital account	Totals 104,495 77,797 175,769	Nietheroyense 2,000,000 10,000 A	200 All - Non Non Oct 1880	bk Salvatore
Accounts Current, guaranteed: Sundry loans. 12,955,143 054	United States 1,531,527 1,973,147 1,258,323 Europe 965,715 995,267 883,002 Elsewhere 104,495 77,792 115,769	do do with tight to subsid. shs	200 000	Norwegian
Government Bonds:	Total 2,681,7371 3,046,211 2,259,994	Campos a S. Selassilia. (60,000 3,300 A. S. Patio R. Rio Editaria. (70,55,000 5),215 A. C.	56 200\$ All \$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value 7,838,500\$000	male rate a			bk Jembuen. 271 - 27 Meinet - Harrwig Wilsinkelo bgn Spica 177 - 28 Cardiff - To order sch Rio 151 Nov. 1 Cardiff - To order bk Azov. 243 - 4 Bahia - M. Leone & Co
363 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	4,000 parreis Richmond	S. Luiz do Maranhão. 800,000 2,70%, 3,00 Porto Alegre 1,200,000 4,400 A Villa Izabel. 2,000,000 6,000 6,000 A Montevideo. 2,000,000 10,000 7,00	III 200 All 30,163 063 180 000 4 000 Aug. 188c 10 200 All 2,800 000 5 000	SWEDISH
Quissaman company. 643,167 000	22.800 harrels	Nichteroy	200\$ All	bk Union 346 Oct. 12 Westerwick Hartwig Willa'n&C bk Jorgen Bruhn 750 30 Cardiff Entered for supplies bk Axel 48 Nov. 5 Sak I Jaland To order ben Oden 388 8 Kskmond Phipps Bros & Co. hgn Emanuel 368 10 Rehmond Phipps Bros & Co.
Cash	We quote: Richmond 20\$000—23\$000 Baltimare 17 000—20 \$000 Baltimare 18 000—20 \$000 Baltimare 18 000—20 \$000 Baltimare 19 000—10 \$000 Baltimare 19 000—10 \$000 Baltimare 19 000 Baltimare		- 500\$ - 88 % 66 % interest	
São Paulo Branch: 500,000 600 Capital account 111,550 000 Account notes in circulation 2,487,387 846	Market quict.	Brazileira de Navegação. 4,000,000\$ 20,000 A	All 96,467 753 192\$000 10 000 July 188	bgn A. Fonsento 207 Aug. 11 Mont'video Romagueira & Co.
Mortgages 22.615.043 610	15 tons per Cité d' Aleth from Liverpool, and 50 tons coke	Paulista 500,000 2,500 A	200 140 — Nom Nom Nom Nom Nom Nom Nom No	bgn A. Fonento bk Magdalena. 240 n. 12 Concordia. Romagueira & Co. tra Prudente. 158 n. 31 Mont video Romagueira & Hijos tra Prudente. 158 n. 32 Mont video F de Figueirdo & C tra Hostensia. 202 Sept. 2 Concordia. J Romagueira & F
City, at long dates 1,492,354 94c	499 ,, Alestis ,, Sunderland ,, 117 ,, 230 ,, Rio ,, Cardiff , Cardiff , 197 ,, Rosario ,, 19	Amazar, Sessai Navigation £ 1,000,000 50,000 42,30 Fuv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará) 150,000 730 INSURANCE 8,000 8,000 4.00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	tm Prudente 198 3 Mont video F de Figueiredo & C tm Hortensta 200 Sept Concordas 1 Romagnera & F bgn Beksirno 175 3 Salto M Fras F & &C bgn Indo. 175 1 R Ayres J, Romagnera & F ki Esperador 201 6 Mont video J, Romagueira bgn Dusse M 201 20 Mont video S, Romagueira & C
Cash account:	1,189 tons coal and 223 tons coke We quote:	Argos Flummense	00 1,000\$ 125\$ 200,000\$000 130\$000 to con July 1886 III 1,000 250 300\$000 to 415 000 28 000 July 1886 III 1,000 100 150,500 000 135 000 July 1886 III 1,000 250 162,660 621 464 000 13 000 July 1886	bgn Dous de M'o 219 220 Mont Video S. Romagueira F&C bg Angelita 236 Oct to Concordia. S. Romagueira F&C tm Isabel 170 to Mont Video Freitas & Miranda.
Hypothecary notes	New Castle	Contiança		smk M. Laisa, 102 , 10 Mont video Miranda & Arevedo bgn Victoria. 143 , 20 Concordia. J. Romaguera pol Acancia 108 20 Mont video Miranda Arevo & C
	Pitch Pine —The arrivals consist of 200,000 feet per Paladin	Previdente 5,000,000 50,000 25,00 Popular Fluminense 1,000,000 25,00 A	20 150 10 122,690 173 10 000 1 000 Jan. 188.	legh Indis. 77 5 18 Ayres. J. Reonaguera & Feyn Diaris vi. 41 9 18 Ayres. J. Reonaguera & Feyn Diaris vi. 42 19 18 Ayres. J. Reonaguera & Feyn Diaris vi. 42 19 18 Ayres. J. Reonaguera & Feyn Dietside M. 19 18 Argentin vi.
Capital: 155,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 33,000,000 000 Reserve Fund. 3,573,903 8d6		Mercado Nictherayease 300,000 3,000 A	All 200 All — Nom. 3 600 Dec. 187 All 100 100\$ 900 000 7 000 376 June. 188.	PORTUGUESE
Special	White Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the demand	Rio de Janeiro £ 75,000 37,500 A	00 £ 20 All = 250\$000 £ 1 June 187	slp Montenegro. 134 May 26 Mont video I. M. Frias & Co. bg Julio. 183 June 5 Concordia. S. Romaguera & H. db Parto, Meerr 125 21 Liguabe. Reis Gui & Co.
Bills payable for fixed deposits 30,649,081 at Accounts current 33,959,113 244 Sundries, balances of various accounts 16,917,889 956	Sweath Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 30,000—30,000	MISCELLANROUS Goo, Goo 3,000 Process Maritimos Goo, Goo 3,000 Process de Pedro II 10,000, 900 50,000 15,000	March March 96,544 531 120 000 6\$000 June 188- 00 200 160\$ — Nom 6 000 Jan 1880 00 200 100 — 50\$000 4 000 Jan 1880	bgn Adelina 150 Sept. 20 Tuju Miranda e Azevedo. lgn Lice 174 20 Rio Grande B Machado & Co bk Sultana 41 22 Salt Island. Mendes d'Oliv a& C
Bills payable. 530,594 73: **Dividends:** **Unclaimed dividends. 124,669 314	Kérosaus Continues quiet at 7\$800-8\$000 per case for Devoe's Brilliant in first hands.	Brazil Industrial 1,000,000 5,000 A Uniau Industrial 400,000 2,000 A Florestal Paranaense 500,000 2,500 A	All 200 All — 55 000 55 000	lug Angelina. 23 , 28 Penedo. Evaristo & Co sch Clementina. 96 Oct 9 Rio Grande Braga & Machado lak N. Silencio. 359 11 Oporto. J Gonçalves dos S's
Morigage Department:	Receipts 1,000 cases per City of Para from New York.	Commercio e Lavoura 3,000,000 12,500 7,50	All 200 All 58,793 327 170\$000 8 000 July 188	bk P. Borges 229 11 Salt Island. Miranda Leone tm Coriolano 174 12 Pernamb'o M. Bragå & Filho lug José 650 20 Macao M d'Oliveira & Co
Capital supplied by the Commercial departs as 25,523,123 pg. Supplemental loan do 1,941,123 344 Hypothegary Notas in circulation 4,049,600 ob Accounts current. 70,174 72	prices have advanced to 360-370 reis per lb. George	Economia (lavanderia) 400,000 4,000 A Associação Commercial 3,000,000 6,000 A Tritão Fluminense \$60,000 4,000 A	All 500 150\$ — 1 000 150\$ — 20 000 8° 0 July 188	bgn D. Antonia 150 30 Aracajú Arantes & Cardoso 10 Bento de Fis 222 Nov. 8 Oporto Mendes, Oliva & C. 10 Bento de Fis 222 Nov. 8 Oporto Arantes & Cardoso 10 Bento de Fis 222 Nov. 8 Oporto 4 M. Montains D'.
179,323,495 130	Receipts 125 kegs per City of Para from New York	Petropolitana 1,000,000 10,000 5,0	00 266 50\$ — Nom. 00 100 All — Nom.	sch Chementina. 99/Oct. 9 Kus Grande Braga & Machable K N. Shencho. 351 — 11 Option. 1 — Georgeoide Sch S. Sch
Bank of Brazil, November 4, 1880. A	Rezin.—The market has become quiet and prices have receded to 8\$500—9\$000 per barrel.	Economica Auxiliar 4,000,000 40,000 7,5 1,000 1,00	00 50 All 37,866 000 62\$000 6 000 June 188	URCGUAYAN bkt Tres Marias 243/Sept. 4 Mont'video Sanchez Ram &Co.
Eduardo Braga, Chief- Accountant.	No arrivals.		- who	19

¥.,

that on the ale the highelling Indians

s slaves, i much attention from the govern-outies, it received aps it did not credit d by reliable informa-

on is laboring to establish oscial classes, and even here the of September, 1871, has

th of September, 1871, has are of progress, at the same time now no one can be born a slave, were born free are being reduced to the control of the control

every comment which we might oppose to it.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA STATE OF CAUCA, Prefecture of the District of Caquetá. Mocoa, February 22, 1880.

To Secretary of the Government, Popayan:

To Secretary of the Government, Popayan:

In various communications which I have before
directed to the government. I have spoken incidentally of facts which unreal. I have spoken incidentally of facts which unreal to the common composition of the lilicit and cruel traffic incident. I
by foreign merchants along the Rio Caquette
by foreign merchants of the Rio Caquette
indicated the manner of suppressing this evil an
agriculture as effective means of giving life to this
rich tegion.

by oreign increasings along the two chapters of the well and papers increased the manner of suppressing this well and papers and the two carbon means of giving like to this rich region.

Along the margins of the Rio Caquetá there are many tribes of savages, among others the Ganages, Mirnāns and Huitotos. The two last, more numerous than the others, wander about the forests like wild beasts, living upon unclean animals such as roll than the same of the same o

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The opening of traffic on the "Estrada de Ferro do Oeste" of Minas takes place to-day.

-The October receipts of the Carangola railway were 54,314\$100.

—The August receipts of the Cantagallo railway and Rio Bonito branch were 143,756\$624. —The telegraph line of the Limociro (Pernambuco) railway is in operation as far as the village of Espirito Santo.

-The September receipts of the "Recife ao São

railway were 52,658\$776 and the ex-

penditures 41,396\$933.

—The September receipts of the Baturité railway were 21,763\$086, and the expenditures 13,808\$548, leaving a balance of 7,954548.

—The French bark Brazileiro arrived at Pará from Nantes on the 28th September with a cargo of cars, locomotives, etc., for the "Benevides a Partico" of cars, locomotive Bemfica" railway.

-The September receipts of the Paulista railwa — The September receipts of the Paulistr railway were 219,4690 and the expenditures 65,026887. This gives for the quarter ending September 30 a total receipt of 487,028730 and a total expenditure of 186,3998/32, leaving a net balance for the quarter of 300,6288798.

THE cultivation of jute has been tried with great success in the state of Lousiana, United States. The new product promises to add largely to the agricultural wealth of the Gulf states, and to furnish a good check on the over-production of cotton.

THE number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of August was 50,508. Of this total 14,210 were from Great Britain, 13,506 from Canada and 11,918 from Germany.

PPOVINCIAL NOTES.

—The September receipts of the Uru custom house were 45, 327\$672.

-The October receipts of the provincial postoffice of São Paulo were 26,319\$070.

—In Maranhão 39 slaves will be freed un present distribution of the emancipation fund

-Late advices from Parahyba report delayed crops, principally that of cotton, because of the winter.

—It is reported that the province of Ceara will soon abolish its tax of 150\$ on the export of

in some parts of the province, and that the outlook for the sugar crop is good.

-The October receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 1,178,919\$801, of the provincial consulado 281,062\$895, and from internal revenue 89,180\$030.

—The sale of Ypiranga lottery tickets at São Paulo began on the 5th inst. There was such a rush for them that the sale was interrupted and the police were called in to maintain order.

—The October receipts of the Santos custom house were 673,36\$\$953, of which 307,739\$129 were from imports and 333,353\$623 from exports. The internal revenue receipts were 150,704\$981.

—The S. Paulo papers are bestowing unstituted praise upon a planter at Mogymirim who has purchased Vpiranga lottery tickets and distributed them among his slaves with the condition that should any of them draw a prize of sufficient amount he shall purchase the freedom of his comrades.

-The judicial authorities at Uruguayana, Grande do Sul, have recently cleared one João Man-oel Palacios from the charge of assassinating Boni-acio Verdum on the ground that the crime was committed during an attack of insanity. Another accused murderer, Manoel Lopes Machado, was also set free because there were no other proofs than those of a circumstantial character.

than those of a circumstantial character.

—A Tatulty, Sio Faulo, paper asys that the cotton crop of next year will be very light in that vicinity. The August and September rains have done great damage to the plants, for which reason the yield will be greatly reduced. Besides that the low prices paid have caused a large falling off in the area planted. The same sheet complains there is now to one buyer at Tatulty, and that the price is only 1\$\frac{2}{3}\cop \text{per}\$ or Tatulty, and that the price is only 1\$\frac{2}{3}\cop \text{per}\$ or Tatulty, and that the price is now 1\$\frac{2}{3}\cop \text{per}\$ or Tatulty, and that the price is now 1\$\frac{2}{3}\cop \text{per}\$ or pround. pound.

pound.

—A slave woman named Avelina entered a complaint with the police authorities at Campos on the 1st inst. against her master, Manoel Vicente da Penha, for cruelty to her two free children, Ignacia and João. Ignacia, who was only three years old, had been so barbarously whipped that herbody was covered with brutses and cuts. João is a child of ten months and suffers from the rickets. He had been very cruelly treated and was in a horrible state of destitution and neglect.

—The opera season at Pará has not passed off with that smoothness and harmony which ope is accustomed to expect from the traditional influence of music. "Music hath charms" but in Pará they eem to arouse rather than soothe the sayag seem to arouse rather than soothe the savage breast, judging from the frequent disturbance which have occurred even during performances. The prim dana, Philomena Savio, has been indee fortunate in winning a host of enthussastic friend-and admirers, and she has been equally unfortunate in making some very bitter enemies.

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following gentlemen was a water National and Continental promote its consolidation with the National and Continental promote its consolidation of the National Nation on.

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City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará	Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	Nov. 28 Dec. 28 Jan. 28 Feb. 28	Jan. Feb.

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DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION				
Nov. 24	Elbe	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.				
Dec. 9	Neva	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.				

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New York, Pedrugy 6, 1870. ne and ore breakers for use with steam, animal

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