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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Ar HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 1, Rua de Leão, Larange FRANCIS CLARE FORD,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rua S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

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THE EMANCIPATION OUESTION.

In the session of the Rio de Janeiro pro vincial assembly of the 29th ult., Deputy Pedro D. G. Paes Leme, who is a prominent planter of this province, took occasion to iscuss the slavery question and more particularly the results of emancipation in the States. The arguments used and statistics given were the same as those used in a communication to the *Jornal do Com-*mercio of November 5, in reply to Minister
Hilliard's letter on the results of American
emancipation. This first article attracted some attention among slave-holders par-ticularly as Mr. Paes Leme prefaced his dis-cussion with the assertion that he had travelled in the United States and had thoroughly studied the question; but it showed so much misplaced knowledge and so little familiarity with the real factors in the discussion that an answer was wholly un necessary. As Mr. Paes Leme has seen fit to revert to this same subject again and in so public a manner as to emphasize hi rs, we shall refer to them briefly,

As to the repeated assertion that Minister Hilliard has unwarrantably interfered in the domestic concerns of Brazil, and that his conclusions on the results of emancipation in the United States are erroneous, we have only this to say: there has been no inter-ference whatever in the domestic affairs of Brazil by the American minister, and his conclusions on the results of emancipation are based upon personal and positive knowledge. Having lived all his life up to the having seen and felt the one great blow which gave freedom to four millions of slaves, and then having seen the work of recovery and assimilation and prosperity g out of the disorganization caused by war and unconditional emancipation, he is exceptionally well fitted to give a correct opinior -and for that opinion his unques tioned integrity of character is a full guar With Mr. Hilliard's statement o causes and results in hand, no one has any need to go to Mr. Paes Leme for infor mation.

As to the results, which are considerately "pernicious effects," Mr. Pa termed Leme asserts that in the question of cotton production "one should study the decade before the war, and the period occurring between 1860 and 1870;" that there was a great increase in pauperism and crime the war; that the sugar industry suffered the greatest prejudice and that "ten years after the war this industry had scarcely reached a third of what it was in 1861;" and that therefore the results of immediate abolition have been "fatal" both to society and to industry. To prove these assertions there are given the criminal and pauper statistics of 1850, 1860 and 1870 in which the increase for the last-mentioned year is clearly apparent; the plantation statistics of 1870 in which the decrease in the acreage and value of the plantations, in the number of horses and cattle, and in public wealth, is shown; the exports of cotton from 1856 to 1868 inclusive, and the production of sugar in the years 1850, 1854, 1861, 1864, 1870 and 1874. Attention is also called to the estimated value of two sugar plantations before the war which sold for a very small part of those values after

the war. With all due respect for the opinions of Mr. Paes Leme we beg to submit that all this is mere statistical juggling. There is not one single argument, not one sound conclusion on the results of emancipation in the whole of his labored arraignment. In the first place he leaves out of consideration the one important fact that during the five years from 1861 to 1865 the South was one great battle-field where a million of men fought for the mastery. During that period the production of cotton and sugar ceased, plantations were destroyed, railways were torn up, provisions were consumed even to the verge of starvation, all business enterprise was suspended, every port was block-aded, and enormous debts were contracted.

At the close of the war in 1865 these enorarmies were disbanded, and as in all similar cases there was an increase in pauperism and crime. That increase was very noticeable in the North which had escaped the ravages of war; it was more so in the South where contending armies had left a once beautiful land blackened and barren. And yet all these sad results of a most destructive war Mr. Paes Leme ascribes to the immediate abolition of slavery-and that, too, in the face of repeated as of prominent Southern statesmen to the effect that the negro has developed into an orderly and industrious citizen. Had Mr Paes Leme studied the question half as wel as he says he has done he would have found that the great majority of the crimes com-mitted in the South just before and following 1870 were not committed by the negroes but by the whites, chiefly through the agency of a secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. And were he wise, he would not have laid down that ridiculous principle that "one should study the decade before the war and the period occurring between 1860 and 1870"-a principle which requires us to draw a comparison between ten years of peace on the one hand, and war and five years of blind endeavor to clear away, the wreck and to rebuild social and political communities on the other hand. Such an assertion is simply puerile; it brands the whole argument as unworthy of serious consideration. It is evident that all comparative statistics based on such a principle are utterly worthless.

The real value of these statistics in which The real value of these statistics in which if we years of peace are contrasted with five years of war and three years of reconstruction, will be seen in the following statement of the cotton production in periods of five years, beginning with the-erop-year-1850-51 and ending with 1879-80—the product of the last year being estimated at 5,675,000 bales 1850-51 to 1854-55 inclusive 14,410,534 bale

,, 18,102,577 3,656,086 1861-62 to 1864-65 inclusive . . . no r

1850-51 to 1859-60 inc. (peace)... 32,513,111 1865-66 to 1874-75,, (reconstruc'n)31,162,604 From these statistics, which show aggregate production of cotton, it will be en that there has been a rapid increase since the war—an increase solely due to the labor of the freedmen. More than that, it will be seen that the product of the ten years immediately following the warperiod when the freedman was learning his first lessons in free labor and self-control the total product lacked only 1,350,507 bales of equalling the product of the years before the war when slavery was at its height and the planter had everything his own way, even to the political control of the

and the same

than industrial causes. Of this we need only iness experience is against them. England quote the following from John W. Forney's campaign biography of General Hancock:

campaign biography of General Hancock:
It is astonishing how much farther hard old-time truth goes than odinary figures of speech, and the tables teaching the philo ophy of the census are far more convincing than any rhetoric. Several dischantments appear. First, the old slaves have worked better in freedom than in slavery. Next, the old slave-owners have got richer in freedom than they did in slavery; next, the increase in the rail-roads of the South has been almost as rapid as the growth of railroads in the West; next, the population has been astonishingly augmented in many quarters; next, popular education is spreading wider and staying more steadily.

AN EXTRA-COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir: The following printed circular, which undoubtedly has been sent to many prominent business houses, has just been placed in my hands.

[Tra

Mr.—

Dar Sirr—From the circular recently published, and which accompanies this, you will readily comprehend that it would be an unpardonable fault on our part, and even an insult to the class which you so nobly represent, to exclude you from that co-operation which the Permanent American Exhibition solicits from all.

On this account, and because the commercial body as deeply interested in the object in question, this board of directors has resolved to select you to represent it in obtaining supporters of this enterprise, and begs to hand you the euclosed list.

As we are well aware of your great influence and your extensive commercial relations, we beg to thank you in anticipation.

Your obedient servants,

João Franklin de Alencar Lina,

João Franklin de Alencar Lima, Visconde de S. Christovão, Domingos Moitinho, Ed. Arthur.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been a merchant in Brazil a great many years and I have seen a great many strange business ventures, but I think I never saw such an amazing piece of impertinence as this. In the first place, I am a British merchant whose b this scheme is designed to destroy, and I am asked to contribute money and influence toward accomplishing that end. In the second place, I am one of those "foreign merchants," whom the projectors of this scheme are advertising in the United States as being Calarmed at the American exhibition" and as "endeavouring to get possession of a majority of the stock issued in order to defeat the purposes of the projectors of the enterprise." And yet, I am now solicited to aid the enterprise and to induce others to take stock in it! Furthermore, I am one of take stock in it? Furthermore, I am one of those who, according to Mr. Hopper, are making "50 per cent." out of the Brazilian public. What am I to do, therefore, with "five per cent." on all sales effected? And And further, the American public is told that "the country [Brazil] is controlled by a few merchants who subject the people of a burden; and yet my tyramical services are solicited in behalf of this beneficent agency through which Brazil is to be emancipated from—mysel! And still further, I am one similar increase since 1865. As the sugar-producing states were occupied by contending armies during the war the plantations could hardly be expected to flourish, and their great depreciation in value is not at all surprising. The domestic production of cane sugar by single years, as given in the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

1860. 119,031 tons 1855. 5,000 1875. 63,50 merchants who subject the people to a

did not build up her trade here, nor e where, by any such clap-trap expedients, but her merchants went out into foreign markets, established commercial houses, invested their money in them, and then by close attention to business and careful study of every special feature and requirement of the market, won the position which they now occupy. It is a good old custom in English houses to send out boys to these foreign markets where they are trained into a thorough knowledge of their peculiar conditions and requirements; and then, in good time, these boys become the managers of the business. Against such a system the Americans must oppose something more substantial than "drummers," speculators, sausanuai tian "drummers," speculators, and sample shows, before they can hope for any substantial success. And more than that, the effort must come directly from themselves as a guarantee of their good purposes, instead of from foreigners, allustrated by the above the same times and the same times are the same times and times are the same times are the as illustrated by the above circular, whose interest in American trade is at best an unknown factor.

age and experience entitles my opinion to some consideration, I can frankly say that we have nothing to fear from such an enterprise as this Permanent American Exhibition-which is really American only in Should it ever be carried into operation-which I do not anticipate in the least-it will result in many severe losses and in the forced sale of large quantities of unsuitable goods-through which our business may be slightly injured for a time.
When it is all over, however, we shall be
the gainers, as American trade will suffer a severe blow through the unbusiness-like character of the enterprise. A sound bus-iness is always benefitted by the failure of an unsound one. As far as regular competition is concerned, we are ready to meet the Americans just as we meet the French and Germans. We are ready to acknowledge their superiority in some lines of goods, and, through proper methods, we are aware that they will win and hold a certain share of foreign trade; but until they settle into permanent, responsible business-like methods of trade, we shall suffer as little as they will gain.

As a British merchant, and one whose

as increased trey will gain.

And as to that "50 per cent." profit which
Mr. Hopper accuses us of making, it is
quite as mythical as his assumed character
of an old merchant of this city. For myself I would be very glad to clear out my whole stock to-day on an average profit of five per cent.; more than that, from present indications, I will be delighted to accept an average profit of five per cent. on my business

for the coming year.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A British Merchant.
Rio de Janeiro, 10th December, 1880.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

e of departure of the American pack nch packet of the 15th., and Royal packet of the 24th. of the month,

ns a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs f the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com teport and price current of the market, a table of treight arters, and all other information necessary to a correc-ent on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1880.

THE crisis brought upon the coffe markets of Brazil by the news on the 8th that several important dealers in New York had failed is the severest that has been experienced for many years. For days the market has been paralyzed and not even a large concession in prices has been sufficient to instill confidence into it. At the same time the exchange market suffered a complete collapse, to open on the 13th inactive and Although it is generally belie ved that the market will soon recover, it will hardly be possible for it to regain confident tone for some time to come. The stocks in the United States are large and the failure of the houses which were "bulling" the market has not only broken down prices to an exceptionally low figure but thas set free so large a quantity of coffee as to prevent any restriction for some time to We may expect, therefore, that low prices will prevail some time yet, the more so as the stocks here are unusually large and the daily receipts still continue excessive The prent state of the market is one which merits serious consideration.

An official circular of the provincial gov ernment of São Paulo, dated the 20th ult. gives the slave population of that province as 164.048. According to official documents the number of slaves matriculated in Sac Paulo under the emancipation law of 1871 was 160,064. In the seven years, therefore closing of the registry books or the 30th of September, 1873, the decrease in the slave population of this province has been only 5,016, or at the rate of 717 per annum. At a rough calculation, upon the annual average of nearly 25 deaths per thousand in the province of Rio de Janeiro in the 5 1/4 years ending Decembe 31, 1878, the total number of deaths in the slave population of São Paulo in the seven years under consideration would be over 29,000. According to the last repor e minister of agriculture the number of slaves freed by the first distribution of the emancipation fund in 1875 was 413; and the number freed by gift and judicial decree from September 28, 1871, to December 31 1877, was 4,555, or at the rate of 729 pe annum. At this rate the voluntary and judicial liberations would aggregate nearly 6,700 to date. It will be seen, therefore that the decrease in the slave population of São Paulo through death and emancipation has been over 36,000, and that the difference between this total and that of the official report of the 29th ult. represents the increase in the number of slaves during the last seven years. It should be remembered however, that São Paulo has imported slaves very largely from the other provinces, and that this result does not necessarily represent an illegal increase. São Paulo is one of the wealthiest and most productive provinces of the empire, and is also one of the most dependent upon slave labor. If it is possible for her to reduce her slave population only 717 a year when the natural decrease is over 5,000, the law of gradual emancipation is certainly accomplishing very little for the extinction of slavery within her borders. The natural result, as demonstrated by the figures above given, will be that under the present law São Paulo will be the last to free her slaves, the last to feel the stimulus of free labor, and one of the two or three provinces which will cling to the transition period longest, and suffer its evils and losses most deeply. This period of transition from slave to free labor can not be one of prosperity and development; it will necessarily be

people of that province whether they will mit the con uance of this inter-provin cial slave traffic with the certain result of being crushed by it at the last. The question is not a mere sentiment: it is as economic question of the most practical and vital importance. The Paulistas have earned the reputation of being among the most intelligent and progressive of Brazilians; this problem of gradual emancipation is one eir thoughtful consideration merits th

Among the many agencies necessary to the comfort, health and convenience of the population of all large cities there are none of greater importance than that of rapid and cheap suburban communication. We were

pleased to commend, in our last issue, the

recent instructions of the minister of agriculture to the director of the Dom Pedro II railway to provide special facilities for the transportation of milk, fruit, vegetables into this city. It was a essentially provident measure; it will open out new fields for industry—and that too among the people who need it most—and it will add largely to the comforts and health of the city. Although the beneficial effect of this policy may not be immediately felt, ew industry like that of small farming for a n is not built up in a day, nothing can be more certain than that it will eventually be one of the greatest benefits that could have been conferred upon this community Prosaic as it may sound, there is more tr statesmanship in an act of this character which adds directly to the material comfort of mankind, than in all the fine-spun theories of political rights, privileges and adminisration that were ever invented. Whateve may be the benefits accruing from the elab orate electoral reform project upon which the Senate has now spent so much time and eloquence, they will be as naught beside the substantial benefits sure to grow out of this unpretending act, in case it is carried out to its legitimate ends. And at the same time that this genuine reform measure is put into operation, it is to be hoped that certain other and no less important private measures will be put into execution. Next to a good and cheap supply of food this city needs easy and cheap communication with the mountainous districts surrounding it. There are but few in this great mass of people who can get away from their daily work even were they able to meet the expense Were there convenient lines of railway run ning out into the surrounding mountains and managed with that liberal spirit which prevails on similar roads leading from other great cities of the world, many of these people would live outside the city and still nore would improve the opportunity to spend their holidays in the fresh air of the mountains or along the sea-shore. It is true that these habits are largely the result of education, and that this community would not profit by the opportunity to the same extent as would the English or French, but happily it is an education which is easily and quickly acquired. Those who have seen the changes wrought by the tramways of Rio will not question the possibilities of suburban railways. There are three such lines already projected which should be constructed at the very earliest day possible one to Petropolis, one down the coast and one to Tijuca by way of Santa Theres and the to Tipuca by way of Santa Theresa and the mountain ridge running westward from the Corcovado. All these lines, particularly the first two, will serve to supply the city with provisions as well as to carry passengers, and the latter will open up some of the healthiest and most desirable localities for suburban residences that can be found in the neighborhood of any city. is possible for a business man to leave his office at three or four o'clock in the after-noon and, within half an hour or so, to get completely away from the sights, sounds and smells of crowded streets, the attractiveness of life here will be immeasurably increased and the lives of commercial men will be very much prolonged. In urging the construction of these railways we are not advocating any special enterprise, nor the construction of expensive roads. For the purposes mentioned the lightest and narrowest of narrow-gauge roads, consistent with safety, will serve every purpose, and if managed well and economically the capital invested in them can not fail to yield a handsome profit.

THERE were over 1,100,000,000 letters ity and development; it will necessarily be one of stagnation and loss. It is therefore a matter of very great importance to the LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The sessions of the Senate continue to be almost wholly occupied with the discussions in and reading of the electoral reform bill. The discussion is now upon Art. XVIII, which is the second of the penal clauses of the bill. As there remain only four more articles it may reasonably be assumed that the and reduing will soon be terminated, after which the extraordinary session will in all probability be adjourned until the close of the hot senson. It is reported that a caucus of conservative senators recently decided upon this course, and also that no opposition should be made to the bill in 3rd. reading except Art. VIII, which grants full political rights to naturalized and non-arthofic citizens, The ultramontane and ultra-conservative element of the party are determined to prevent the bestowal of equal rights upon these two classes, and it will require all the strength and skill of the government to meet their opposition successfully.

require at the strength and skill of the government to meet their opposition successfully.

—The main feature of the electoral reform discussion since our last issue has been upon Art. XVI of the Senate substitute, corresponding to Art. XV of the government project. This article refers to the division of provinces into districts, and the election of departies by districts instead of the XV of the government project. This article refers to the division of provinces into districts, and the election of depaties by districts instead of by a general provincial ticket as at present. The main opposition was that the change was unconstitutional—an argument already worn threadbare in the present discussion—and that the proposed division would result in districts of unequal populations. It was also urged that Counselor Saraiva himself had argued against the promosed system some liventy. argued against the proposous years ago—an argument which the prime minister trankly met with the reply that twenty years in public life often effects changes in one's opinions, and that he had become convinced of the necessity of the projected reform. After a protracted discussion with a programment project was passed on the 10th. argued against the proposed system some twenty years ago-an argument which the prime minister

of the projected reform. After a protacted discussion the government project was passed on the toth.

—On the 4th inst. Senator Mendes d'Almeida, of Marnahão, the leader of the legislative opposition to the American steamship line, presented a petition for papers refative to the affairs between the government and that company. The Chamber hill approving the original contract with the line, still aleeps in a committee pigeon-hole. The supplementary credit of 506,6158565 to the minister of agriculture for colonization, subsidies and railways, received the final approval of the Senate on the 6th. On the same day Barão de Cotegipe made a vigorous attack on the government management of 6th. On the same day Barão de Cotegipe made or vigorous attack on the government management of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway, and asked the minister of agriculture for comparative tables of freights on the various railways subsidized by state and the provinces. On the 11th Senator Silveira da Motta brought up the government coffee speculation of last February again, and asked what had been the results. He also asked concerning the relations between the government and the Bar do Brazil.

do Brazil.

—In the Chamber there has been but one session since our last report, that of the 9th inst. A representation against the further continuance of the inter-provincial slave traffic was received from the Campinas planters'club. The horrors of this traffic have already been pictured by Deputy Marcolino Moura, of Jahia, and the economic dangers by Moura, of Bahia, and the economic dangers by Deputy Moreira de Barros, of São Paulo. In the latter case, the São Paulo deputy fears that the northern provinces, after getting rid of their slaves, will then insist on universal emancipation. The minister of empire on the 9th asked for a supplementary credit of 143,505839 for meeting certain malitaristed exposure. inliquidated expenses in public relief and the nedical school of this city.

LOCAL NOTES

-It is announced that the Pedregulho reservoi will be ready for use sometime next month.

-The quarantine season began at Montevide on the 1st inst. with the moderate dose of three

—The Buenos Ayres Herald of the 7th inst. says that a light quarantine has been imposed at that port on all vessels coming from Brazil.

—The coasting steamer Rio Negro sailed with 109 immigrants for the Southern provinces on the 11th inst. Of these 79 were Germans.

—The manager of the "Exposição Americana Permanente" announces that no subscriber after to day will receive more than ten shares.

-A telegram from Washington on the 7th announces the opening of the Congress of the United States. In his annual message President Hayes recommends measures for the increase and improvement of commercial relations with Brazil.

-The 1st vice-president of the Chamber, Deputy Gavião Peixoto, is credited with the statement that a slave in São Paulo will pay for himself every three years. And yet, abolition is decried as robbery and spoliation.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 11th inst. callttention to the fact that the slaves which were liberated in some municipalities of this provinc through the present distribution of the em und have not yet been set at liberty. The letters of liberty were sent to their masters some time ago, but as the government has thus far failed to pay the money awarded, the masters continue to hold the freedmen an slavery. The government replies that reports have been received from all but three municipalities, and the delay is owing to local officials.

-Decree 7,919, of the 25th ult., authorizes the celebration of a ten years' contract with William Darley Bentley for a steamship line between Ric de Janeiro and Halifax, Canada, with intermediate de Janeiro and Halifax, Canada, with intermediate calls at Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhio, Pará, and St. Thomas. The annual subsidy will be 100,000\$\frac{4}{3}, and the service is to begin within three months from July 1, 1881. The subsidy is contingent on the continuation of certain favors promised in behalf of the Canadian government. Special terms are specified for the transportation of the mails, government officials and colonists. -Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Counselor Joaquim Pereira da Farja, which took place on the 13th inst. He was an old merchant of this city, and was highly esteemed.

The minister of agriculture has issued instructions for the examination of the bar at the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the return of Col. W. M. Roberts from the

—The minister of agriculture issued an official note on the 7th inst. requesting the minister of finance to pay the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. 800,000\$ for services rendered from November, 1877, to June 1879.

1877, to June 1879.

—An official letter of the 3rd inst. from the minister of agriculture to the provincial presidents of Par's and Amazonas, directs that all needful aid shall be given to Mr. J. C. Branner in his search for a vegetable fibre for the Edison electric lamp.

—Decree 7,899, of the 16th ult., continues the imperial authorization to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. to transact business in Brazil. The same decree authorizes the company to reduce its capital stock from £1,000,000 to £750,000, and the nominal value of its shares to £150.

—Dr. Linis, of the Castello Observatory, calculates that the transit of Venus in 1882 will be an interesting phenomenon, and that the sum of 20,000 will cover all his expenses in preparing for it. He, too, wants an observatory on Santo Antonio, and to secure it he proposes to give everyone, who may wish, a good long look at the celestial osculation of 1882.

It is announced that a great loan bank—to be known as the Banco Nacional Hypothecario—is about to be started in this city. The capital is to be very large and to come from abroad. We have as yet no positive information—but it can truly be said that there is now a magnificent opening in Brazil for loans. The recoveries, however, do not present the same favorable aspect.

present the same invortable aspect.

—The new postal card regulations have already come to grief. Many people have been mailing "focal" cards of 20 reis to Nitherohy, and the cards till remain in the postoffice. The regulations require that all cards sent out of the city shall be of the 50-reis denomination, and therefore it costs 2½ times as much to send one across the bay as it does to send it either to the Botanical Garden or to Cajú—a much greater distance.

-The Gazeta de Noticias is inform —The Gasta de Noticias is informed that at a caucus of conservative senators on the 8th instant, it was resolved to adjourn the 3rd discussion of the electoral reform project until the next session, and then to restrict voting to Art. Vitt with a view of suppressing the grant of full political rights to naturalized citizens. A majority of the conservative senators were in favor of rejecting the whole project but owing to some opposition it was not decided to make the attempt. nake the attempt.

*—An account appeared in the Gaseta da Tarde of the 9th inst. of a most horrible crime committed by a man named Amaral on a little girl, only five and one-hall years of age, which had been left in his care. The child was examined by a police justice and was taken to the hospital, and yet no steen have been taken as fire a ween leaven. steps have been taken, as far as we can learn, for the villain's arrest. If guilty this man should receive the severest penalty of the law.

-The new postal cards are selling at the rate of nd a day since their i inst. The clumsy method of handling them, how-ever, is a matter which should receive the early ever, is a matter which should receive the early attention of the director general, as it involves a loss of time in waiting for the counting and is not conducive to the tidy appearance of the cards. Were they to be put up in packages of 25, their sale and good appearance would be very much

—We are requested to state that there are frequent cases of destitution brought to the attention of Mr. Carran, of the Saliors' Mission, and as the funds of that enterprise are very limited the good offices of the charitable are appealed to for aid. There is a constant demand for food, clothing and employment. The regular work of the mission is progressing favorably. Now that the hot season is at hand, with its unavoidable increase of sickness, it is to be hoped that our readers will not forget the need of books, ungustines and newspapers.

—A valiant soldier of the 2nd artillery, named Jose Cupertion Cardsoo, met a Paragusyan woman, named Josepha, in an eating, house on Rua do Cotowello on the evening of the 7th inst. when he bravely tried to kill her. Josepha received three severe knife thrusts in the side. Jose's explanation of the matter was that the woman had severed her relations with him. The frequency of these brutal cutrages by soldiers throughout the whole empire ought to convince even the war department that -We are requested to state that there are free

ought to convince even the war department that some steps should be taken to enfore wholesome discipline. A little shooting or hanging would probably meet the exigency admirably.

—The even tenor of life in the city council was rudely disturbed on the 2nd inst. by an announcement in the Gazeta de Noticias that a settlement ment in the Gazeta de Noticias that a settlement of the accounts of a bankrupt house of this city showed the payment of money to certain aldermen for questionable purposes. There was a great demonstration of offended vitree, and resolutions were at once passed expelling all attendants who had made such a shameful and unaultorized use of their position as to extort money in the name of a city father. Some also impugned the accounts. The production of the books of the firm in question—Pinto, Morado, Bastos & Co.—and the publication of the accounts have wrongth a change, however, and the injured fathers are now unable to get a quorum together in order to denounce the slander. The entries amount to a total of 22,668200, and are described as payments for services rendered in the city council. The parties most implicated are Gervaiso Mancebo, Americo Pereira da Silva and Francisco Assis de Mendonya.

—The decrease in the deposits at the government savings bank during the last half of November was 29,413\$748.

awings namk during the last half of November was 29,413548.

—The appointment of Commendador Carlos Americo Sampaio Vianna as inspector of the custom house of this port, is an act which will receive the hearty commendation of all business men. Inspector Sampaio Vianna has been eating inspector for some months, and he is an officer who holds the entire confidence of this community. Although there may be many and just complaints against the customs laws and regulations, there are none who do not believe but what the new inspector will execute them fairly and impartially. The only regret left is that this deserved promotion takes an efficient man from the perament staff of the custom house, and makes him a political official whose term of service will expire with that of the ministry under which he serves. The vacancy of assistant inspector, made vacant by this promotion, has been filled by the appointment of Commendador Pedro Lopes Rodrigues.

—A meeting of Protestants in a private house in

the appointment of Commendador Pedro Lopes Rodrigues.

—A meeting of Protestants in a private house in Rus de Diogo Antonio de Feijó, on the 5th inst., was attacked by some disorderly characters and holcen up. Sticks and stones were thrown into the house from the rear, and when the three policemen who were guarding the front door were appealed to for protection they replied that their assistance was to guard the front and tild not extend to the rear of the house. When the Protestants left the place they were attacked in the street and several were wounded with stones and clubs, among then some women. This also seemed to be beyond the jurisdiction of these discriminating police mea as not one single arrest was made. There is but one characterization of this whole affair—it was disgraceful in the highest degree. The country is supposed to guarantee protection to them all—it is apposed to guarantee protection to them all—it is agross error. The frequent recurrence of these disgraceful scenes proves that such a thing as full religous liberty is still unknown in Brazil.

—An astronomical festival and breakfast was

fall religious liberty is still unknown in Brazil.

—An astronomical festival and breakfast was given on the Morro de Santo Antonio on the 8th inst., to which all the "seceders" from the "only original" on the Morro do Castello were invited. The affair was a brilliant one and seems to have totally eclipsed the late reception to Jupiter given by the rival institution. There was "roast beef a Pexcentricité," "salade au zénith," "erdé aux antipodes," and "vina aux perturbations,"—everything in fact but one of those tender little melodies from the "People's Muse." The raism d'être of this little "feast of reason and flow of soul" was the mar approach of Madame Venus to Old Sol, over near approach of Madame Venus to Old Sol. over near approach of Madame Venus to Old Sol, over whom she proposes to turn a back hand spring on the 6th of December, 1882. It is thought highly desirable that this eccentric behavior on the part of the celestial beauty should be appropriately observed by the Brazilian public, so the Santo Antonio com-mission, which has no observatory as yet, proposes to ask for the modest sum of 100,000\$ to bring the celestial performance fully before the public.

celestial performance fully before the public.

—The Edison Electric Light Company of New York has commissioned Mr. John C. Branner to visit Brazil and other South American states in search of a vegetable fibre for the Edison electric lamp. Mr. Edison has so far completed his invention that the only thing now wanting is a fibre for the carbon arch which will last longer than the substances that the substances have a leaves it decreased. substances thus far used. He has already discov the kind of fibre needed, but thus far he has been unable to find it in sufficient quantities for practical use. The plant affording this fibre belongs to the endogens, but Mr. Brauner will not restrict himself to collecting samples of this class alone. He will carefully collect samples of all the vegetable fibres that are produced in the country, together with full information as to their location and quantity. Mr. Brauner was an assistant of the late Prod Hartt, and tis exceptionally well fitted to make this exploration. He will first stop at Park whence he will ascend the Amazon to its head waters. In the meantime, he will be glad to receive samples of vegetable fibres, especially those of the bamboo and taquarra, from those who are interested in his mission. The samples may be sent to him in care of the New London and Brazilian Bank, at Park. the kind of fibre needed, but thus far he has been

COMMERCIAL

December 14th, 1880 value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do in U. S. do do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 44 per £1. stg. 54.45 cent

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837

do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 8\$839

EXCHANGE

December 4 — Market weak and inactive. Light transactions in bank paper at 2256' on London, 420 rs. on Paris and 520 rs. on Hamburg; in mercantile paper at 2256 to 11/16d. on London and 47 rs. on Paris. Gold 4/5 per cents (1879) 104 per cent; Navegação Brazileira 1928.

104 per cent; Navegarão Brailéira 1928.

707. 6.—There was declino of Jéd. hoshir nates—the following schedule being adopted by the English Bank and Banco Commercial: 1924. 6 on London, 4 pez 1: on Paris, 393 n. on Hamburg. Transactions light and irregular. Mercansie nates 22 grid to Jéd. on London, and 417 to 42 n. on Paris, 1936 n. on Paris Gold 4/5 per cents 104/5 per cent; sovereigns 105/92 to 105/800, calsh.

to 10\$200, cash.

Orc. 7.—The New London and Bratilian Bank adopted yes
day's schedule. Light transactions in bank paper at 23½
and in mercantile paper at 29½d, on London, 417 and 418
on Paris. No business effected in stocks.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DEC. 3rd, TO DEC. 11th INCLUSIVE.

Shares	Company	Price
100	Banco do Brazil	278\$000
240	ex-div	270 000
200	, last day of trans. (o s.)	280 000
101	,, hyp. notes, (4& 13c.) (0.s.)	901/2 %
42	Predial hypothecary notes	76 %
50		75 12 "/0
100		200 000
50	Banco Nacional	19 500
100		18 000
11		214 000
IC.	Carris Urbanos	210 000
145		209 000
41	(outside sales)	210 000
1.500	S. Christovão tramway (last day of transfer)	320 000
150	l ocomotora tramway (lig) (outside)	4 600
320	Caçapava Mining Co. (outside sale)	10 000
	Navegação Brazileira	192 000
- 10	Fidelidade Insurance Co	135 00
	Integridade " " "	55 00
	Confiança , , ,	40 00
1	Six per cents, Loan of 1868	1,170 00
	6 4 1/2 ,, ,, (1879)	93 %
35	B	104169
. 5	Provincial ,, (200\$)	104 %
	Sovereigns (for cash)	11 10
3,30		11 00
14,00		10 90
60		10 88
1,50		10 85
1,00		10 80
300		10 75
49		10 74
. 30		10 6:
4,00		
1,00		10 70
30	10 ,, ,, 15	

—The directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have deciated an interior dividend for the half-year ended. June 50th last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

—The gold export in November amounted to a value of 84,-8358ya0 in bars and of 4,005860 in dust---all going to England. The shipments of paper money amounted to 10,000 first Philais.

—The manager of the "Companhia Methoraments of Colinded & Santors" has issued a notice that all accounts with that company must be settled prior to the 31% instant, as a transfer cities privilege and property is to be made to an English company on the 1st of January poxt.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco Commercial. Banco do Commercial. Reglish Bank	32.267 10.563 3.356 877 4.638 6.795 1.952	1.226	16.21 32.83 63.86 4.92 62.80
Total	60.448	21.131	34 95

BANK OF BRAZIL	
BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30	, 1880.
ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills. Bills with two resident endorsers. one resident endorser besides others	16, 150,000\$000 12,572,302 450 3,835,976 055
Bills secured by collaterals :	
By commercial documents. By Government bonds and shares. Securities in liquidation. Sundries, balances of various accounts. Bills receivable. National Treasury account current	314,200 000 319,221 000 4,262,130 546 2,711,501 784 1,697,874 368 6,683,136 036
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,523,123 985 1,941,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	.b
Sundry leans Loans to Provincial governments. Real Estate	723,524 94 3,011,337 74
Government Bonds:	
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value 7,204,500\$000 Ditto, National lean of 1879, nominal value 24,000,500\$000 363 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	7,167,007 180 23,351,181 680
563 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail- way Co. 10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C. 3,592 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de Quissaman company. 165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam- pos company.	181,500 000 1,944,000 000 641,088 000 41,250 000 14,649,979 295
São Paulo Branch:	
Account notes in circulation	800,000 000 109,450 00 696,634 21
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates City, at long dates Accounts in liquidation.	22,540,185 22: 6,095,280 tol 1,488,182 96 398,750 73 418,551 40
Cash account:	
In cash	139,571 54 526,200 00
LIABILITIES.	473,347,850 25
Commercial Department:	
Commercial Department.	33,000,000 00
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 Reserve Fund: New reserve fund. Special	3,575,161 25
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank	22,922,770 00 1,017,230 00 28,810,161 5

173,347,850 251 E. & O. E.

nk of Brazil, December 3, 1880.

Youf Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

haardo Brago, Chief. Accountant.

Mortgage Depart Capital supplied by the cor 119,785 310

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, Decemb Coffer.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then the reports from the United States, advising a considerable fall in prices and the suspension of several houses engaged in the coffee trade, combined with the increasing receipts here, caused or dealers to reduce their prices 190 tags relay per 10 kilos. Business to the United States has come to a complete standil, whereas sings needs continue to be effected of Faurope although the advices from that quarter are no more encouraging than those from the United States.

10,830 bags for United States

85,590 ,, , Europe

1,500 ,, , Cape of Good Hope

4,260 ,, , Elsewhere.

Total ... 109,180 bags.

Receipts since the ist instant now average

17,712 bags per day

against	10,494	,,	per usy	in same period	l of	December
"	12,423	,,,	.,,		"	11
. 11	5,371	,,		1 m	**	"
	7,252		11	**	,,	11

Nominal
4\$900 — 5\$150
4\$550 — 4\$650
4\$250 — 4\$350
3\$850 — 4\$000
3\$500 — 3\$700
3\$000 — 3\$200

Our cable advices from Santos under yeste report the market flat at 4\$800 per 10 kilos for su Receipts last week had averaged 5,442 bags stock was estimated at 103,000 bags.

DESTINATION	1880	1879	1878
DESTINATION	1000	10,9	10,0
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	. 664 844	699.785	526.356
Baltimore	. 218.717	248 184	297.464
Hampton Roads f. o	1	7 365	16.000
Richmond	1	3.600	3.500
Charleston	3.500	10 660	
Savannah	. 8 972 5 000	10.700	10.492
Mobile		113 434	53 868
New Orleans		22.258	26 317
St. Thomas f. o		12.800	
at. I nomas a occident			
Total	. 1.035 604	1.134.736	946.237
EUROPE.			
Channel 1. o	. 3 600		8,741
Havre	101 547	34.980	78 342
Antwerp	54-325	21.172	60.242
North of Europe & Baltic	n 121.798		93-533
Liverpool, London & Sout'pt Hordeaux	33 138	7.001	26.205
Lisbori L o		78 053	73 987
Portugal			2.712
Mediterranean		74 396	84.780
Total	729.103	422.584	582.791
ELSEWHERE			7
Cape of Good Hope	41.39	28.750	53.329
River Plate & West Const	25.42	5.805	18.929
Total	66.81	34 - 55	72.258
United States	60		946.23
Europe	220.10	422.58	582.79
Elsewhere	729 10 66 81	34.55	
Total	851.52	3 1.591.92	1.601.28

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 11 months from January 1st to November 30th.

DESTINATION	1880	1879	1878	
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	
New York	1,054,088	1,342,997	873,525	
Baltimore	387,480	460,292	406,415	
Hampton Roads f. o	9,500	16,636	33,180	
Richmond		3,600	3,500	-
Charleston	3,500	7.1	- ,	
Savannah		16,160	15,456	
Mobile	5,000	23,745	30,240	B
New Orleans	177,968	189,390	89,229	R
Galveston	13,800	33.035	29,817	C
St. Thomas f. o	4,000	24,876	_	E
Key West, f. o	,	4,346	_	I
			06-	V
Total	1,668,918	2,115,077	1,481,162	B
EUROPE				N
Channel f. o	18,500	21,787	21,024	B
Havre	154,788	135,117	145,945	l p
Antwerp	103,448		95,330	I N
North of Europe & Baltic	368,617	287,657	159,322	B
Liverpool, London & Sou	th'on 200,748	197,497		١.
Bordeaux			114,282	P
Lisbon t. o	94,947		7,201	15
Portugal	2,909		142,900	1
Mediterranean	183,953	102,000	142,900	ĺι
		1,070,179	985,870	1,
Total	1,193,535	1,070,179	905,070	١.
Elsewhere		60,469	88,638	1 8
Cape of Good Hope	72,421			13
River Plate & West Coas	42,793	112,079	35,000	13
		93,348	124,326	1
Totals	115,21.	33,340	124,320	1,
				11
	1,663,91	8 2,115,077	1.481.162	15
United States				Ιi
Europe	1,193.53			1 5
Elsewhere	115,21	03,34	1245380	13
		2 268 60	2,591,358	1
Total	2,977,00	7. 3,200,000	15/11/23-	113

the market continues very from with a good ucensus as a per dozen.

With Pint,—The arrivals consist of 338,787 feet per Ir.

With from New York, which have been sold at 12 per foot.

The market remains steady at 120—125 reis per foot.

Sprace Pint.—No arrivals. We quote 338000—3450 dozen.

deaten.

**Arvusus...-The arrivals consist of 2,000 cases from the River Plate.

**Market quist at 78600-78800 per case for Devoe's Brillian in first hands.

**Lard...-There have been no arrivals since our last report and the market continues very firm at

380—390 reis per lb. George 370—380 , , , , Jenkins 360—370 , , , , New York unchanged at 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel.

—The lit. six. Nemotos which sailed from Ceará on the sidah alt, direct for Liverpool, took 1,400 bales of cotton, 732 boxes of oranges and 23 bales of rubber.

—There were 13 exactis in River Plate porton the 31th interesting cargoes of Jerketh 1466 Februal. Their cargos regrete 63,000 cells with 1466 Februal. Their cargos fragrate 63,000 cells and 1500 februal 1466 Februal. Their cargos 111,100 dates anomated to 111,100 dates and 111,100 dates and 111,100 dates anomated to control their cargos februal 1467 November, 61,000 of which were for the United States.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 3.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Gray Engle, 442 tons; Lucas; 36 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.
NEW CASTLE--IB: bkt Catherine, 316 tons; Reeve; 49 ds; coal to order.

New Cast Learning on Control of the Control of Control

WESTERRUCK—Sw bk Marin: 234 tons; Geransson; 74 de pins to order.

FORTECOLIS de Electror—Sw bk Addy Fredhalen; 327 tons; December 18 tons; Chapman; 25 de; four to order.

BATTIMOS—Am blt: Spiders; 448 tons; Chapman; 25 de; four to Winglis & Co.

HAVES—Crisk Planteur; 324 tons; Dreus; 60 de; sundries to Decey Rabert & Co.

DEC. 6.

MACAD—Crisk.

Potey Rehest & Co.

**Dec of the Control Lawlers and State Buschenhenker, so date alst to 1.6 Germale & C. Immedia Gordon Lawlers, and to the control Lawlers and Lawler

57 ds; coal to order.

Ammuse — Gr bg Cellmar; 223 tous; Willshusen; 55 ds; sundies to Brandes Kramer & Co.

dries to Brandes Kramer & Co. Artwerer—Gr ble Stephanie; 315 tons; De Boer; 49 ds; sun-dries to Laureys & Co. Acouster—Brip Cavaller; 1,089 tons; Jackson; 58 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

-Br likt Jennie B.; 493 fans; Skinner; 51 ds; coal to D. tro H R. R. ARTH-Brisk Eastern Chieft 401 tons; Young: 51 ds; coal to Alexandre Wagner. Alexandre Wagner.

Bew-Port—Br bk Emma Sims; 417 tons; Stephens; 49 ds;
coal to Dom Pedro H R. R. ced to Dom Pedro II R. R.

New CASTIR—Br lik Haltabarra: 245 tons: Buller; 75 discod to J. Corné Techeco & Co.

Lavairona—Br shy Sara of Brannavich; 1,630 tons: Farrell: 47

sc cod to Rio Gas Co.

Hr bys Sár Robert McChart; 197 tons: Edwards 6a de
andrica to Norten, Magnaw & Co.

Ano—Sw byn Perjetian; 204 tons; Bastrim; 80 de pine to
order.

"So by Fritz: ay tong Hikanssom; 77 de pine to order.

Luto, no MAXO—Gr by Skilla: 193 tons; Meyers 3) de salt to

J. Mirnada Loue.

Pourra ALEGIRE via Rio Grande—Gr sels Sperzhant, too tons

Westerlis 2) dis sundies to J. C. Wigg.

Orourro—Nor by, Preg; 292 tons; Losine; 53 de; sundies to

John Singhad Zealine & Co.

— Puri le Trimopho de Gryn; 46 tons; Arnellas; 38 de;

aundries to J. Mirnada Leone.

sunuries to J. Miranda Leone.

—Port ble Mirandar; 345 tons; Cardia; 39 dis sundries to Mendes d'Olivera & Co. Pernamuco—Port bgn Faurto; 200 tons; Valverde; 12 ds; sugar and aguardente to Manoel Candido da Silva.

CARE on Goon Horre—Gr bgn Filde; ils tome Junglebboe tallollast.

NRW-ORLEASS—Dan lk Alathilide; postome Wallog; carbee,
VALPARAGASO—Blek Alathilide; postome Wallog; carbee,
VALPARAGASO—Blek Alathili, 29 slow McCarry, kallast.
PRIESAMICO—He bk Glebrary; 337 tome Staffford; kallast.
PRIESAMICO—The hp Erick's Gene; 1,559 tome. Vece: kallast
PARAGASO—The hp Erick's Gene; 1,559 tome. Vece: kallast
PARAGASO—The hp Erick's Gene; 1,559 tome. Septemular carlies.
DEC: 10.

BALTHOMO —Am lk Service; 200 tome. Septemular carlies.
DEC: 11.

NEW ORLEASS—Nor lk Ajeria of Status Canachete, kallast.
BALT: LEXAM—Post k Ajeria of Status Canachete, kallast.
BALT: LEXAM-POST k Ajeria of Status Canachete, kallast.

AFRINGASSES AND APPLICATION OF THE APPLICATION OF T

DANIZE AND DUDLIC COMPANIES

١	BANK	S AN	D P	UBL	IC (COM	IPANII	ES			bur	p Star of 13ru Ku n Sir Robert M p Lilian	197	,, 1	III C	ardill i	Norton Megaw & C Norton Megaw & C
ì			· 1		M 1	5 [1	LAST	LAST D	VIDEND	l No.	Asshur.	460 218				Arthur Moss & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co.
	NAMES	CAPITAL	SHARE	ISSUED	VALUE	I I	ISERVE FUND	TION	AM'T	PAID	1 "	DUTCH	- 1		II	1.	0.0.0-
l	Annua		H.	2	2	1		TION	AM T	PAID		n Pax	185	Nov.	27 P	ort Alegre	J. C. Wigg & Co. Watson Ritchie &C
ŀ	BANKS							1			bg	Gostech&Ol't	206		27 4	dasgow	waison Kitchie CC
ļ	Banco do Brazil	2 000 00 D	65,000	All	200\$	All	9,447,527\$864	278\$000	10\$000	July 1880	Ьk	Antoine	295	Nov.	29 T	arragona Sew York	E. J. Albert & Co. C.McCulloch B.&C
				All	200		2,051,768 055 1,657,274 277		9 000	July 1380 July 1880		GERMAN		"	"		SouzaIrmão&Rocha
			50,000	All &	20 /	10			ro sh o≱ooo	July 1880 July 1880 July 1880	tn	n Elegant h Frans Fischer	182	Nov.	6 P	'aysandu	Sza Irmao & Rocha
١	I Carriel - Managertil	4,000,000	20,000	All 5,000	200	All	990,000,5000	205 000	10 000	Inly 1880 Inly 1880	l bi	Levnka	437		BA	darseilles.	Fo order. Bro. Kyamer & Co.
١	Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	4,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	4,512 8601 £ 140,000	129 000	4 000 11 S	July 1880 Oct. 1880	sli	Sophie	985		23	New Castle	To order.
١	New London and Brazilian Bauco do Commercio	£ 1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000	15,000 Å	200	200	302,848\$701	200 003	9\$000	July 1880	bl	et Anina	491		27 1	.iverpool	To order. P.S. Nicolson & Co
1	RAILWAYS	* 000 000\$	5,000	All	200	All	34,783 400	180\$000	10,000	July 1880	lis	an Figer	190	"	2013	Vanctors.	To order
1	Petropolis	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	_	6814 %	616 %	interest	b	k Peter	261				
1	do do debentures	15,000,000	75,000	All	200	250# All	258,691 200	170 000	8 "/0	Aug. 1880	. Б	k Philotea	300	1 ::	Si	Richmond	To order J. Saner & Co. December & Co.
١	Serocabana	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All 59	=	50 000 75 % 60 %	6%	interest	11/	le Planteur	324	Dec.	513	navre	C B. V. Pennen
1	do do	=	12,000	- 11	200	1003	=	245 000	6 %	interest July, 1886	1 10	gn Doctor L'ker g Collmar	22)				
1	Leopoldina	2,440,000	-			2003	=	214 000 25 000	814 %	interest	1.14	k Stephanie	193		10	L de Maio	Laureys & Co. J. Miranda Leone
	do preferred ob	2,000,000 600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Ξ	Nom			N.	h Speculant	100	"	10/1	Fort Alegie	J. C. 1168
	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	10,005,000	53,323	All	200	A11	_	190 eon	7 \$000	Oct 1880	- h	k Salvatora	420	May	16	Ггарані	Fiorita & Tavolara
:		=	= 1	=	-	- 1	=	10 000 Nom	:	June. 1851	1 1 1.	& Paolino g Immacolata C	372	Nov	30	Genoa	To order. Luiz Zignago & Co.
1	União Valenciana	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	31/00 000				b	k Secondo l' F'e	961	6 Free	- Ing	t meenock	To dide.
,		4,000,000	6,000 20,000	16,500 All	200	All All	64,276 465	303Form	13 000	July 188.	1 1	m Maria	13	5 Oct.	. 9	Rio Grande	F. Rego & Co.
3	Botanical Garden	700,000	10,000	All	200	1005		100 000	10.000	July 188	. 1.1	ch Rio	15	i Nov	13	Marseilles	To order. H. N. Breyfus & C.
-		1,200,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	All All	7,471 39	120 000 Nom		July 100	1.5	sk B. M. WERR.	31	7 "	24	Cardiff	To onler
٠,	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	800,000	2,700	3,000 All	200	All	-	20\$900 45 900			1.1	ak Galathéa aga Gymer	21				
	Porte Alegre	2,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	30,163, 06	180 000	4 000	Aug. 138	0 1	og Peggy	21	4 Dec	.7	Oporto Greenock	Phipps Bros. & Co. J. S. Zenha & Co.
1	Montevideo	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	2,800 00	1 .	1		1 1	ogn Grane ok Conrad Hel'g	21	7	11	Greenock	To order To order
	S. Laiz do Aramina. Forte Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas	1,200,000		All	200‡	All	=	Nom 2005 500	8 590	July 188	٠.	dip Lyndsay	55	7	11	Newport	To order E. W. May
	Carris urbanos. do debentures. TOLL ROADS	5,400,000	27,000	-A1	-	500\$	=	88 %	6%	interest		swicorsti bk Jorgen Bruhr	1		1	C	Council for complies
	TOLL ROADS União e Industria	1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	3ec#	180,000 00	105\$000	15 000	June 187	0 1 1	bk Axelbgn Larkan	41	8 No	v. 5	Salt Island	Hartuin W'n & Co.
	Magé e Sapucata	180,000	1,800	All	100	"All	_	Nom	!		- 11	bk Hilda	27		.,	Abo	Hartwig Wil'sn&Co
e	NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Brazileira de Navegação	4,000,000	20,000	All	200\$	All	96,467 75 300,000 00	192500	10 000			bk August bk Emilie	34	4	27	Cardiff	Corréa Pacheco &C D. Pedro H RR.
	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nietheroyense	. 600,000	3,000 1,000	All 912	200 200	160\$	_	Non	1	Dec. III		bk Maria bk A. Fredhalen				Westerwie Stockholm	
	Ferry	. 640,000	3,200	3,168 All	200	All	717 96	Nom 82 00	4 000	July 188	So	he Vritz	2.				
	Paulista	. f, 1,000,00	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	£ 21,321,78:4	d 130‡00	0 6 %	June, 181	- 1	bgn Perpetua . bk J. E. Barck .	7	14 1	, 10	Ano New Castl	e Rio Gas Co.
	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	150,000	750	-	200	100	l	100		July 18:	- 1	srantsu bk Magdalena.				Concordia.	Romaguera & Hijos
	Fidelidade	. 3,000,000	3,000	4,000 All	1,000	250	200,000\$00 300,000 00	01415 00	0 28 000	July 18:	So I	ben Belisario	- 1	79 Se	pt. 3	Salto	Romaguera & Hijos J. M. Frias F's &C
	Garantia	2,500,600	2,500	All	1,000	100	156,500 or 162,660 fc	0 135 00	0 5 000	July 18	8o	pol Dario bg Angelita	. 2	43 36 Oc	i 10	Concordin	J. Romaguera S. Romaguera& F.
	Nova Permanente	. \$00,000	500	All	1,000	100	35,503 00	3 Nom	6 000	Jan 18	So I	stak M. Luisa . bgn Victoria	. 1	43 .	26	Mont'vide Concordia	Miranda & Azevedo J. Romaguera Miranda Azev'o &C
	Confiança	4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	20 50	130,000 dc	0 55 00	0 2 000	July 18	80	pol Acancia bgn P Maristan	al a	68	. 26	Mont'vide	Miranda Azev'o &C
	Argos Fluminense. Garantia. Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confiança. Integridade Previdente. Popular Fluminense. MARKETS	5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	100	122,690 1	3 11 00	0 1 000	Jan. 18 Dec. 18	80 78	nol Felix	. l 1	90	. 27	Paysandú	Miranda Azevo &C. Sonza Ir & Rocha. Freitas & Miranda J. Romaguera Freitas & Miranda To order.
d	Popular Fluminense	1,000,000		1	١.	All		1 .		Inly 18	30 1	pol Dorotéa	1	43 No	ov. 1	Mont vide	o Freitas & Miranda
00	MARKETS Gloria	200,000	1,00	All		All	1	Non	3 000	of Dec. 18	70	bgn Encarnacio	n 1	100		Managarita	Vlavandes Wagner
	Massado Nicthernvense	300,000			100	1005	900 0	1		June. 18	- 1	bgn Union sink Lira de Saj	da i	141	2.	4 Gualegua	y' A. Wagner. Alex. Wagner.
is	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro Nictheroy	. 6 750,00	37,500	36,000	£ 20	Al	-	250\$00	10 6 1 10 2 1/4 2/5	June. 18 July 18	77	bg Winifredo	1	194	, 2 , 2	7 B. Ayres. 8 Mont vide	Souza Irmão & Ra. Alex. Wagner.
115						1	1			1		bg S Miguel A		143 D		B. Ayres.	Alex. Wagner.
	Transporter Marit de Say	600,000	3,00	All 600	200	A1 160	3	Non	6 00	ol 1an. 18	80	bgn Cecilia pol Car. Palmi	ra s	248	,,	6 B. Ayres	To order.
er			50,000	15,000	200	100 Al	-	50\$00	0 4 00	o Jan. 18	So	be Julio		0 1.			S Domoguera & H
he	União Industrial	400,000		o All	200	I AI	=	55 Oc Non	2 00	1		slp Porto Aleg		120	,, 2	r I guape	Reis Guia & Co. de B. Machado & Co.
,,10	Florestal Paranaense	500,000	2,50	o All		1455 A	il –	Non	n	1		lug Angelina.		23	2	8 Penedo.	de Presen & Machada
n	Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	1,200,000	6,00	5,461	200	100		uo 100 O	00 6 00		880 80	sch Clementina lug José	:	650 U	Ct. 1	Macáo	M d'Oliveira & Co.
	Commercio e Lavoura	3,000,00	4,00	o Al	100	A	0 -	1 0	00 80 0	July 1	- 1	lug Bento de I bg Soberano.	8	233 N	ov.	8 Cape-Ver	M d'Oliveira & Co. J M. Monteiro B'a de Braga & Barboza
ort	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense	3,000,00	6,00	o Al	200	150	-	Nor	n.	Jany 1		bk A. Hercula	no	419		9 Salt Islan	d. Braga & Barbosa
			16,00	o Al		A 50	si	450 Nor	n i			bk Margarida . bgn Garibaldi		167	:	25 Aracajú.	nd. Braga & Barbosa To order Arantes & Cardoso nd. J. A. G. Santos Fe W. Chapeaurouge &
	Architectonica		0 10.00		100	A	Ú -	Not	n			bk NovaGóa		714 E	ec.	1 Salt Islan	id. J. A. G. Santos Fé.W Chancaurouge &

	3			
		RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STE	AMERS.
DEC. 11.		1		CONSIGNED TO
GREINOCK—Norbgn Grane; 217 tons; Pedersen; 56 ds; coal to order.	DATE	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO
RICHMOND—Am bkt Hester A. Blanchard; 503 tons; Smith: 67 ds, flour to order. CARDIFF—Br shp Lillian; 1,126 tons; Bennett; 55 ds; coal to	Dec. 3	Humboldt, Br K. F. With'm, Gr		Norton M'w & C Brandes K'r &Co Brandes K'r &Co
Norton Megaw & Co		Hapsburg, Gr Araucania, Br	Valoaniso* 18	Wilson, Sons &C
der. Nor bk Conrad Helberg: 306 tons; Hornman; coal to or-		Savoie, Fr Bourgogne, Fr	Marseilles* 21 Buenos Ayres 5	E. J. Albert & Co E. J. Albert & Co Norton M'w & C
New Castle—Sw bk J. E. Barck; 714 tons; Wallsledt: 59 ds; coal and coke to Rio Gar Co.	.,	Hipparchus, Blg Dom Pedro, Fr	London*, 31 River Plate 7 Santos, 18h	A. Leuba & Co
New Port —Nor shp Lyndsay: 557 tons; Bull: 48 ds; ceal to E. W. May.		Neva, Br Horrox, Blg Umberto I, It	River Plate, 7½d River Plate 8	Norton M'w & C Fiorita & Tavol.
DEC 12. LONDON—Br bk Asshur; 460 tons; Lynch; 52 ds; sundries to	1	Hamburg, Gr Herschel, Br	San tos, 20h Liverpool, 30d Bordeaux* 22	Ed. Johnston &C Norton M'w & C Messageries Mar.
Arthur Moss & Co. Swanska—Brbg Francis John; 218 tons; Stealey; 60 ds; coal	,, i	Niger, Fr Cordillera, Er Humboldt, Br	Liverpool* 24 Santos 18h	Wilson, Sons &C Norton M'w & C
to Wilson, Sons & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.		Sud America, It S. Martin, Fr	River Plate, 5 Santos 18h	Fiorita & T. A. Leuba & Co.
/) DEPARTURES (OF FOREIGN S	TEAMERS
DECEMBER 4. BALTIMORE—Am bkt Adda J. Bonner; 488 tons; Bonner; cof e.		1	1	
BALTIMORE—Am bkt Adda J. Banner; 486 tons; ballart	DATE	, NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
TURKS ISLAND-Br bg Union; 193 tons; Le Dain; ballast.				
BURNOS AVRES-Sp trn Hortensia; 202 tons; Raspail; ballast.	Dec.	3 Neva, Br	Santos	Sundries
PANA—Dan bkt Swanen, 270 tons; Gorensen; sundries.		, Hamburg, Gr	Santos	Coffee
Santos-Br by Queen of Devou; 188 tons; Beale; same as	1 "	e San Martin, Fr	Santos	Sundries
entered.	"	K. F. Wilh'm, G	r/Santos	Sundries
DEC. 5.	"	Humboldt, Br	Santos	Sundries Sundries
Turks Island-Br bgn Robin; 15t tons; Renouf; ballast.		6 Araucania, Br	Liverpool* River Plate	Sundries
New York Aust bk Surpir; 396 tons; Vuccasovich; coffee.	1	, Saroie, Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries
BALTIMOREAm bk New Light; 474 tons; Le Gray; coffee.	21	7 Bourgogne, Fr	" New York*	Coffee
BALTIMORE And the 19110 23gm, 474 tons, the only tons	"	8 Horrox, Blg	Southampton	Sundries
BAHLA-Dutch bgn Catharina; 219 tons; Mulder; sundries.	1 "	Dom Pedro, Fr	Havre*	Sundries
DEC. 7.	1 ::	g Neva, Br	Southampton*	Sundries Sundries
MOBILE-Am trn Eagle Rock; 481 tons; Hammond; ballast.		, Hipparchus, Bl	River Plate	Sundries
Pressacola-Br shp Glenhaven; 1,280 tons; Rees; ballast.	- 10	10 Hamburg, Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
PERNAMBUCO-Port bk Claudina; 419 tons; Corrèa; sundries.		12 Humboldt, Br 12 Cordillera, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
ParanaguaPort bgn D. Antonia; 150 tons; Carvalho; sund	. "	12 Herschel, Br	Santos	Sundries
DEC. 8.		Calling at intermed		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Gr bgn Fide; 181 tons; Junglebloed ballast.		PICK SALLING	VESSELS IN	THE PORT OF
New-Orleans-Dan bk Mathilde; 400 tons; Walise; coffee.	1	RIO DE JANE	IRO, DECEMB	EA 12, 1000.
Manuscripe Deble d legities and tone Mei arry ballast.	-			

	FOREIGN SAI RIO DE J	ANI	TRO,	DECEMB	ER 12, 1880.
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
d.	bgn Chawan bgn Water Witch bk Mendota bg Alice bk Gray Eagle burn Henry T. Wg	466 530 1736 227 238 513 312 442 500	,, 2]	Rangor. New York Cardiff Raltimore. Baltimore. Brunswick Blatimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co J. Sauer & Co. Monteiro H. & Co D. Pedro II RR Wright & Co. Wright & Co. To order. Wright & Co. Phipps Bros & Co. W. Guimaries & C. Wright & Co.
n:	bkt Spotless bk Arcturus bkt Hester A B'd	418 1054 503		Baltimore. Boston Richmond	11. Ferreira da C e
io n-	bg More bk Paladin	195 455	Oct. Nov.	Tujú 6 Darien	M. Azevedo & Co McC. Beecher & C
im	sch Veho bgn Shepherdess sbp Breadalbane. sbp Jane Law	215 1427 1273	Nov. 1	3 Cadiz 3 Cardiff 6 Cardift	. Berla Cotrim & Co J. M. Miranda Leo Wilson, Sons Co Norton, Megaw & D. Berley, H. P.R.
he for- d 6	bki Harry K'ke shp Horoden shp C'y of Mobile bgn Gwendoline bki Brazilian	235		Cardiff 4 Cardiff 5 New Castl Richmond	D. Pedro II RR NortonMegaw&C Wilson, Sons & C Wilson, Sons & C Phipps Bros & C Watson Ritchie &
els. ere	bg Adrian bug Millicent bon Zuhi	221		Cette	I. S. Zenha & C

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bk Harrenan 361

bga Poptane's Car 206

bk James A Mark 364

bga Noptane's Car 206

bk James A Mark 364

bk James A Mark 364

bk Easten Chief 401

bk Harren Sims 447

bk Hattonburn— 425

bk Hys Star 61 Havik 1030

To order.
Francisco Clemente
To order.
Wilson, Sons & Co
Messageries Marit's
Dom Pedro II RR.
A. Wagner.
Dann Pedro II RR.
J. C. Pacheco & C.
Pio Cos. Co.

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PPOVINCIAL NOTES.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice were 13,2754040.

—Twenty-one slaves have been freed at Peloas, Rio Grande do Sal, through the emancipation fund.

—The November receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 238,1558049, and from internal revenue 28,7225642.

-The Regeneração, of Santa Catharina, says that the Santa Cruz light, at the north bar of that harbor, is to be substituted by a red light of higher class.

The provincial budget of Ceará for the fiscal year 1881, appropriates a total sum of 913,590\$, of which 170,700\$ is destined for public instruction. The receipts are estimated at 885,000\$.

—The November receipts of the Bahia custom house were: national 872,080\$975, provincial 119,-292\$695; internal revenue: national 70,135\$210, provincial 40,509\$996.

—According to the Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, the total amount collected in the province of Rio Grande up to date for the relief of the sufferers from the Santa Catharina floods, exceeds 6,000\$.

the score on the Ypiranga duplicates.

—The Provincia, of Pará, of the 13th ult., announces the discovery of a defidention in the post-office of that province. The superintendent, Au-reliano Pinto Lina Gueles, had been suspended. According to the Diarro de Bellim the defalcation recounts Local vicks to. amounts to 23,014\$140.

— The recent case of attempted poisoning at Iti, São Paulo, was that of Maria Leopoldina da Silva Cruz. The guilty party was her husband, Lieut. Carlos Augusto de Vasconcellos Tavares, who has since been arrested, together with a female slave as an accomplice in the crime.

an accomplice in the crime.

—The November returns of the Pernambuco custom house show the following results:

1880

1880

Customs. 1, 320,4288802

Consultaio ... 320,4288802

Reccheloria ... 47,979

400

—The amount collected at Santos from the 1½ per cent. tax on foreign goods shipped from one harding not to another, from the 1st of January to the repeal of the tax in November, was 42,969,765. And for so petty a sum the tate financial light of this country throught himself justified in imposing this vexatious and unjust tax.

—The receipts of the municipal treasury of Pernambuco during the quarter ending September 30 wee 5,005,8504, which added to a balance of 37.

nambuco during the quarter ending September 30 were 50,055\$504, which added to a balance of 27,085\$47 remaining over from the preceding quarter gave a total of 77,083\$641. The expenditures during the quarter were 58,414\$152, leaving a balance in the treasury of 18,669\$780.

in the treasury of 18,669\$789.

A murder occurred on the Villa Rica planta-tion, Campos Frios district, Pernambuco, on the 19th ultr, in which a woman named Josepha Francisca de Brito, broke into the roll of a neighbor, Maria Joaquina de Nazareth, and slabbed her softatly that she died the following morning. A jealousy between the two women was the cause.

—At a meeting of the planter's club of Campinas, Sto Paulo, on the 8th inst. the present anti-slavery movement came up for discussion. After two hours had elapsed it was finally decided to appoint a commission to carefully study the whole question and to formulate an opinion upon the position which commerce and agriculture should assume oward the movement.

—The provincial government of Bahia sirned a

sward the movement.

—The provincial government of Bahia signed a contract with Thomaz Passini on the 23rd ult., for a season of Italian opera during the coming year. The contract specifies the number of artists, the number of pieces in the orchestra, and the operas to be sung. The season will be three months, to begin not later than May 15. The provincial government will pay a subsidy of 20,0008.

—The Grade the Date Alexania.

ernment will pay a subsidy of 20,000\$.

"The Gazeta de Vorte Miggre is pursuing a course in its selection of serial stories which deserves the highest commendation. It has already published Portuguese versions of some two or of three of Dicken's novels, and has just now begun "Nicolas Nickleby." In view of the wretched trash published by many papers, the readers of the Gazeta should consider themselves highly fortunate.

"The November receives of the Santoc scane."

—The November receipts of the Santos custom house were 531,272\$562, as against 525,883\$788 for the same month of last year. The principal

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The No ne November receipts of the Carangola rail-ere 48,258\$340.

—The November recepts of the Canangem and way were 48,285840.

—The minister of agriculture has directed that tenders shall be solicited for the extension of the Dom Perlor II railway.

—The Detober recepts of the Feria de Sant'Anna branch of the Central Bahia railway were 11,5748-780 and the expenditures 11,368490. The number of passengers carried was 2,247.

—The Gazta is informed that the Cantagallo railway is to be sold. The provincial government will not call for tenders owing to the failure of the call at the beginning of the year.

—The October recepts of the Paulista railway were 236,574570 and the expenditures 17,4008-999. For the four months ending October 31 the recepts amounted to 723,603480, and the expenditures 237,8096931, leaving a net balance of 465,7128549.

provincial 40,509\$996.

—According to the Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, the total amount collected in the province of Rio Grande up to date for the relief of the sufferers from the Santa Catharina floods, exceeds 6,000\$\$.

—A woman named Severa was murdered at S. Luiz Gonzaga, Maranhão, toward the close of flat month, by Raynundo Joaquim dos Santos, a solder stationed at that place. The assassin was arrested.

—The municipality of Diamantina, Mirass Gernes, frees 30 slaves with its quota of the present emancipation hand distribution, amounting to 25,450\$\$. To this sam the slaves added 750\$ as the amount otheris swings.

—The Provincia, of Sto Paulo, of the 10th inst, says that two tickets of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000\$\$, have been discovered in Sto Paulo with identical numbers—that of 150,110. That squares the score on the Vpirranga duplicates.
—The Provincia, of Paris, of the 13th alt., announces the discovery of a defalcation in the post-office of that province. The superintendent, Australia and Caldino José de Bessa and Eduardo Kingelhoefer as directors.

—The narrowest of narrow-guage railways in the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the inertical market of the present contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the inertical market of the present contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the inertical market of the present contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the province of the first of the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the inertical market of the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the relief of the contraction of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000 for the relief of the relief of the first of the relief of the relief of the first of the relief of the sold in the form of the new Rio lotter of the market of the present contraction of t

Klingelhoefer as directors.

—The narrowest of narrow-guage railways in the world is the line between Belford and North Billetics, Mass. It has a guage of only ten inches. The road is \$9\times long, has eleven bridges, and in one place has, a grade of 155 feet. The cars seat thirty persons and are marrels of convenience and comfort. The engines weigh eight tons each, and the cars four and a half tons. The trains run twenty miles an hour with perfect safety. The cost of the road was about \$\frac{4}{8}\times 00 per mile.

—In reply to a nettition from the Invanish the world was a state of the road was about \$\frac{4}{8}\times 00 per mile.

—In reply to a nettition from the Invanish the world was a state of the road was about \$\frac{4}{8}\times 00 per mile.

of the road was about \$4,500 per mile.

—In reply to a petition from the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Co, for an
interest guarantee on an additional amount of
capital of \$0.000,000\$ for the construction of a branch
line from Natal to Ceurá-mirian, the minister of
agriculture refuses compliance on the grounds that
there now remains only about one-sixth of the
amount of 100,000,000\$ authorized by law upon
which guarantees can be granted, and there are
some provinces which have not yet received their
just a state of the benefits arising from such favors.

Just snare of the beneats arising from such favors.

The total export of breadstuffs from the United States during the nine months ending September 30 amounted to a value of \$208,679,544, against \$176,399,946 in the same period of 1879. The export of wheat amounted to 106,091,637 bushels, and of flour to 4,506,849 barrels. The export of provisions in the same period amounted in value to \$103,722,559 against \$81,919,055 the year previous. The export of bacon and hams amounted to 597,110,479 pounds. 110,470 pounds.

110,479 pounds.

A NEW industry has sprung up in the state of Louisiana through the production of oranges. In extent, and it has only just attracted attention, may be estimated from the fact that between the 1st and 20th of October there were shipped over one railway for northwestern cities 21,000 harries containing 6,300,000 oranges. The fruit is said to be much superior to the Caba orange and fully equal to that of Florida.

DR. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.

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