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### REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

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No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias ied by a civil war, though it be not might

#### EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Editor:- The emancipation of the slaves in Brazil is an eminently practical question. It has sentimental sides, too but these need not be specially dwelt upor ing methods for bringing freedom to the slaves. The work is to be done according to law, or under the sanction of the government; which, though it has been paternal in its treatment of the slaves, so far as circumstances would allow, is not likely to order their enfranchisemen mainly on sentimental grounds.

Since slavery is doomed, and as it is only a question as to the time and manner of freeing all the slaves in Brazil, every plan that may be proposed should recei consideration

In your editorial of the 15th of Nov ember, referring to the article in the same issue signed "Justice," you suggest and urge the "immediate emancipation." without compensation, of all the slaves as the proper method of terminating slavery. As this way clearly relates to the "time and manner" of effecting emancipation, it is worthy of consideration, even though the reasons you assign may not be generally approved. No plan and no reasons will eet universal approval; but as the act is to be an act of the government, it will probably require a considerable, perhaps a very long time to obtain a majority of the people's representatives willing to sanction that par ticular act. Possibly, a majority of the representatives may never entertain the opinion that that is the most desirable way of freeing the slaves, so that it the great question were left to be carried through upon that issue emancipation, instead of becoming a fact within a reasonable time, might be indefinitely deferred, leaving it to come of itself in some objectionable, or dangerous form.

It is the duty of a statesman to look at all sides of every question, and allow due weight to the advantages and disadvantages of any public scheme. While there may be some advantages to the country and to humanity, and something sactisfactory to the general sentiment of the world in immediate, unconditional emancipation, there are also some disadvantages, not only to the owners and the slaves themselves, but to the country, in such a course-even supposing it were possible to induce the govern to take that step. Now, if it be true that there is no reasonable probability that the government will ever pass an act of that kind, it follows that "time" must be one of ements to be considered in connection with the subject. And if time is to be an element, it can only be so in view of a necessity for preparation of some kind. It be the preparation of the slave, of the slave-owner, of the people generally, or of

all of these in view of the desired event.
Unconditional emancipation, at a future period, to be designated by law, might imply preparation for it. It should do so. The question is not so simple that all of the people or their representatives can at once unite upon any scheme of emancipa-tion; but the more thoroughly different plans are publicly discussed, the sooner will the matter be understood. Probably at the present moment only a comparatively limited number have come to clusion, either as to the advisability of emancipation, or the mode of bringing it about. It is, as a whole, like immediate emancipation, a suggestion to be calmly and dispassionately studied. Nevertheless, to those who will take the trouble to reflect upon past, and especially modern history, in connection with slavery, and to conside that the first step has already been taken by Brazil, it will appear that it may be a wise course to prepare for other steps which are certain to follow.

The example of immediate, unconditional emancipation, without compensation, that occurred in the United States, cannot be adduced with propriety as the pattern for Brazil, since it would have to be accompan-

here of precisely the same nature, because and there will continue to be opponents of emancipation in Brazil on various grounds; some from a feeling of personal pecuniary interest; some from a pure love of ustice—looking at justice thorough different personal glasses; some from an apprehension of public trouble and general disorder; some from a fear that the freedmen will not work, and that the country will be ruined, or greatly injured thereby.

All of these several views, feelings, prejdices, etc., must be met, not with useless objurgations, or crimination and recrim nation, but with patient arguments based on sound reasoning.

In view of the circumstances of Brazil and in view of the step that has already been taken by the act making all children born since 1871 free, it may be a proper course for the government to arrange, at an early day, for the second step, whatever that may whenever a majority of the people's be, whenever a majority of the people's representatives can agree upon that step; but if that step is to take the shape of "immediate emancipation, without any preparation," a long time may elapse before any can be made.

Justice between slave-owners and slaveimplies that each party has rights to be, considered. Abstract rights of men are very vague things when they come to be ranged under or alongside of human laws, without which society could not exist. Holding slaves may be ever so wrong as an abstract consideration; so are many of the ways of society. Eating one's neighbors, to us appears excessively wrong, yet to some people, differently brought up, it may seem all right,

The legislation of Brazil, in many impor-tant respects, is the action of the people of Brazil. It is becoming more so every year. Suppose it to be wholly so, the people of Brazil cannot desire to act injustly, whethe it be toward a slave, or toward a slave-owner, and surely they will not wish to do an act of injustice to both. Now it would appear that immediate, unconditional emancipation would be cruelly unjust both to the slaveowner and the slave, as well as a positive injury to the people generally of the country.

A man's tooth can be knocked out with a

blacksmith's hammer, but it is better to have a little preparation, a quiet seat in a chair and a chance to howl, at least so a dentist would advise.

Probably, however, there is not the least danger of the passage of an act of immediate emancipation, without preparation. If so is it not well to consider what sort of preparation for the inevitable it is best to make? Let the advantages and disadvantages of any suggested plan be fully discussed, including that of immediate emancipation. In a mul-titude of counsel there is wisdom.

Twenty-five years ago this subject was intelligently discussed in the state of Missouri : the legislature was about to doon slavery and they had assigned a period o fifteen years for its accomplishment. In view of the step already taken in Brazil, such a period may be too long here. That is a point which should be most carefully studied. Not only the time, but the manner of freeing the slaves is worthy of the deliberate attention of any intelligent man in the

"Let justice be done, though the h ens fall," may be sound, but it is hardly necessary to cause the heavens to fall ir order to do

#### TUSTICE.

#### THE PROJECTED LOAN BANK

The revival of the scheme for the establish nent of a great national loan bank, from which an abundance of money is to be distributed throughout the empire on easy terms and at low rates, is now claiming no small share of public attention. It has long been one of the dreams of Brazilian states manship to create some great institution of this character, and for that end laws were passed in 1864, 1865 and 1875 by which the general plans of organization and man-

gement were laid down. It has not been ntil recently, however, that these plans have taken a definite shape in the project of establishing the "Grande Banco Nacional Hypothecario,

The principal features of this scheme, a set forth in the plans submitted to the government for approval, are the following. Authorization to establish a bank of real-estat edit under the title "Grande Banco Hypothecario do Imperio do Brazil" and in accord ance with the laws of 1864 and 1875.

Its capital to be fixed at 20,000,000\$ eries of 5,000,000\$ each—the first to be sul series of 5,000,000\$ each—the first to be subscribed at the organization of the bank, the second when the mortgage bonds shall amount to 50,000,000\$, and the fourth when they reach 100,000,000\$, and the fourth when they reach 150,000,000\$. When the subscribed the sum total of 200,000,000\$ the these bonds reach the sum total of 200,000,000\$ the these bonds reach the sum total of 200,000,000\$ the bank shall, at the request of the government, increase its capital to 40,000,000\$ by the further emission of four series of 5,000,000\$ each—the purpose being to increase its loans to the highest amount authorized by law.

The mortgage bonds will be emitted in Europe at an annual interest of 5 to 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the places of emission or through authorized agents of the bank. The redemption of these bonds will be made by lot and at their par value.

The mortgage bonds will be divided into

at their par value.

The mortgage bonds will be divided into series according to the terms of interest and redemption, and, as far as possible, upon similar mortgage conditions.

The bank will make loans upon real estate security at an interest charge not executing 7 per cent. per ansum, payable semi-damually inadvance, the loans to be redeemed between five and thirty years.

the tonus to be redeemed between five and thirty years.

In default op payment the mortgageor will be entitled to go days' grace, subject to a fine of 5 per cent. Further default will subject the property mortgaged to forteiture and sale by acaction.

Valuations upon which loans are effected will be made by experts nominated and paidby the bank. Loans will be effected only upon first mortgage security, and shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the above valuation of the property.

The mortgageor can redeem at any time, either the whole innount, or in partial payments not less than to per cent. of the original loan. Such anticipated redemption will entitle the bank to an indemnity of 3 per cent.

Loans and redemptions will be made upon a basis of 27 pence to the milreis.

In the contingency that loans will be made in bills. In the contingency that loans will be made in the top to the service of the top the service of the service of the service of the top the service of the top the service of the serv

their proceeds will be given him in currency ac ing to the class of the emission. In realizing or such bills the bank can not emit a class of bond drawing interest above 7 per cent. on the currency amount realized from th

The bank can not maintain mortgage bor The bank can not maintain mortgage bonds in circulation in excess of the cancellation of mortgages, the bank. In case of the cancellation of mortgages, the amounts realized will be carried to the redemption fund, and corresponding bonds will be called in by lot at the times stipulated by law. Mortgage debtors will pay the bank an annual commission of 1½ per cent, on the terms established for payment of interest and redemptions. All expenses for the drawing up and cancellation of mortgages will be made at the expense of the mortgageor.

Interest will cease on mortgage, bonds, at the

Interest will cease on mortgage bonds at the

time aunounced for their payment.

The minimum value of real estate upon which loans are made will be 2,000\$ and the loan 1,000\$.

The maximum loan will be 200,000\$.

The bank will be administered by a directory o 11 members, with its seat at the imperial capital. The president will be chosen by the government, six directors by the shareholders and four by the holders of mortgage bonds.

The Brazilian government guarantees 5 per cent. per anum on the mortgage bonds, such titles being redeemable within the limits of 5 and 30 years, and their annount not exceeding ten times the amount of realized eaplytail. The government pledges itself not to grant any similar favor for a term of 40 years.

The bank will deposit in the national treasury in government bonds a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of its emission as a guarantee. The bank is author-ized to emit bonds not based on hypothecations to the amount of such deposit.

the amount of such deposit.

Besides the government guarantee, the emission of mortgage bonds will be guaranteed by the loans of the hank, by the property attained by the foreclosure of mortgages, by a reserve fund established by law, by the capital of the bank both realized and pledged, and by the deposit of government bonds in the national treasure. onds in the national treasury

The bank will be permitted to make loans on specific crops of determined years to a fifth part of its capital at annual rates of 5, 6 and 7 per cent, the conditions and regulations of such loans to be here-after submitted to the government for its approval. The banking company must be organized, in accordance with this concession, within nine months from the date of the decree confirming it; and the

rom the date of the decree confirming it, and the ank must be in operation within three months

Within from three to six months from the date of the concession, the concession are must deposit 200, coods in government bonds in the national treasury, such deposit to be forfeited to the state in case the bank is not organized in accordance with the terms specified in the preceding paragraph.

The reserve fund and other reserves created for meeting differences in exchange, will be employed as provided in the statutes of the bank, and the proceeds will be distributed as a supplementary dividend. Within from three to six months from the date of

#### BRAZIL AND HER AMBITION.

It has never been our intention to have these columns the organ of alarmists, nor have we changed from this policy now; and yet it would be foolishness to shut our eyes to the plaphel facts and tendencies of the times, or of the movements of nations affecting the interests of this republic. A letter appeared in the Libertad a short time since calling attention to the arming of Brazil, and since then we have quoted in these columns a report of the proceedings in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, in which the language and spirit were rather more beligerent than is compatible with the best interests of peace. It has been desired that the resis any cause for

than is comparable with the best interests of peace. It has been denied that there is any cause for attention to the course of Brazil, or to the aminable relations between that empire and this republic, and that the policy and interest of Brazil is peace. This will deceive no one who has any occasion to know the real facts in the case, and much less so old diplomatists, and so able astateman as Dr. Irigoyen, the minister of foreign affairs for this republic; and while we can give them no new light on the beam atters, we can, perhaps, give our readers to understand the true state of the case. It is a well-known fact that Brazil has been quietly but diligently strengthening her armament, by sea and land, ever since the beginning of the war on the Pacific, and continues even with greater diligence to do so at the present moment. This is not without reason, and this reason is not to be sought for in the attitude the present moment. This is not without reason, and this reason is not to be sought for in the attitude and this reason is not to be sought of the Argentine Republic towards Brazil.

of the Argentine Republic towards Brazil.

We have no intentions on the territory or integrity of Brazil, nor do we want to meddle with Paraguay or Uruguay. We have no policy or motive whatever for this. Our boundaries and relations with them are such as to make such a policy preposterous, and Brazil knows this very well. The policy of this republic is peace; true, she has a question with Chile, but that is of such a character as to afford good grounds and hope that it will be solved by peaceful means, and whether so or not, it cannot affect Brazil. To no action or policy of the Argentine Republic as foreshadowing aggression, can we attribute the action of Brazil. The increase of the Argentine army and navy does not contradict any. Argentine army and mavy does not contradict any-thing we have said, but has sufficient explanation in our strained relations with Chile, and the appetite thing we have said, but has sufficient expansions our strained relations with Chile, and the appetite of the latter for conquered territory. This, Brazil very well knows, but makes it a pretext to prepare for any chance that may offer to secure her traditional desire to extend her boundary line to the Plate, taking in Paragusy and Uruguay. This Brazil will attempt, whenever a favourable moment arrives, as for example in the event of a war between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the possibility of which has caused the before mentioned activity in arming. Of the truth of this there is no room for doubt, and it becomes us to shape our policy in accordance therewith.

Brazil will not be allowed to do this, and in our opinion she would find that an attempt would show this republic strong enough to settle the question of territorial aggrandizement by conquest. This republic wants peace, and peace it will have, unless war is crowded upon us by an insane greed for conquest, but if wars shall be thrust upon her, she will be found to he no weak foe.—Benens Ayres: Iterath, Dec. 7.

[If our wide-awake contemporary of Buenos Ayres will make, as cell, we'll agree to show him the terrible preparations for war now making here, and the amazing strength and discipline of the Brazilian army and navy—after which we are confident be will call the foregoing the biggest joke of his life.—Eds. NEWS.] Brazil will not be allowed to do this, and in our

will call the f Eds. News.]

#### COFFEE PROSPECTS.

We learn by cable from Rio that large purchase of coffee, amounting to 70,000 bags, have just been made there for the United States. This been made there for the United States. This sudden demand, coupled with a diminished supply from falling receipts, has advanced the price of coffee 400 roise per arroba, driving it up to \$12.87 for the price of the state of th sudden demand, coupled with a diminished supply

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the conot and price current of the market, a table of treights, and all other information necessary to a correct n Brazilian trade.

EDITORIAL ROOMS:- 8 Rua São Po

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1880.

"On the 3rd day of February, 1881, in th city hall, [at Valença] in presence of the judge of orphans, will be opened the proposals" for the purchase of some 83 slaves belonging to the estate of Benjamin Franklin & Sogra An examination of the official list as pub lished in the Jornal do Commercio and signed by an escrivão, shows that of this number fifteen are native Africans imported since the anti-slave trade act of 1831, and nine are the free children of slave mothers under the emancipation law of 1871. It is not the first time that we have called attention to the open and illegal sale of Africans who are entitled to their freedom under a law of the empire, but it certainly is the first time that we have seen the open sale of free children advertised over the signature of a public official. These children range from two to nine years of age, and their valuation from 10\$ to 250\$. There is shame enough in the authorized sale of freemen who have en held as slaves during a lifetime, but that these free children—free under the operation of a recent emancipation law-should be placed upon the market for sale, tickted with valuations and descriptions like their unhappy parents, is more than a shame, it is a damning disgrace. We know of no provisions of the emancipation law which permit such a sale: we do know that it is slavery in all its terrible aspects o servitude and sale.

THE presentation of a substitute for Article viii of the electoral reform bill the first day of its entry upon third reading, in which freedmen, non-catholics and naturalized citizens are debarred from the privilege of becoming legislators, is a clear indication that Counselor Saraiva has not yet secured the one liberal reform contained in this bill, and that the Senate is disposed to defeat this article if possible. The absence of some liberal senators leaves the question in a very critical state, and it now seems not at all improbable that the conservative majority will yet be able to defeat a measure which is demanded by every material and mora interest of the empire. At this era of civilization, it is inexplicable how otherwise intelligent men will persist in these intoleran restrictions. The nations who have made the greatest advancement in civilization are those who have long since outgrown this petty intolerance, but the highest legislative assembly of Brazil still persists not only in retaining it, but also in emphasizing it by fresh legislation and by the inclusion of an other prohibited class—the freedmen. The step is simply suicidal. Brazil needs fresh blood and new life more than anything else, but these elements she will never get as long as such shameful restrictions remain upon her statute books. The time for using soft words and gentle admonition has long since gone by, and we do not hesitate to assert that this country neither deserves, nor will she get any considerable class of immigrants as long as such a narrow, intol erant spirit actuates her legislation. No people, however poor and downtrodden they may be, will knowingly come to a country where such restrictions are placed upon them. Such legislation is simply an advertisement to the world that Brazil does not want men who will thoroughly identify themselves with her highest and best inter ests, but that she wants simply an inferior class of laborers who will be content to till the soil like voke-cattle, and thank God that there is a ruling class above them. We know the best class of immigrants well enough to assert that such a country offers them no inducements whatever, and we also know them well enough to feel certain that the best of them would not remain here even With the great mass, however, there is

were they deceived into coming. To be frank with the Bardo de Cotegipe, who is the author of this new substitute, in what does his personal superiority consist over the hundreds of foreigners who are living in this empire? Has he a higher grade of intellect? is there anything remarkable in his physique? or, does he even stand upon a higher moral plane? For what special reason does he deny to the naturalized Brazilian the right to become a legislator? Has the Almighty endowed the native-born Brazilian with special capacities for legislation and administration that he should reserve the sperivileges to himself exclusively? Is it not a gross insult to the men whose labor, and skill, and capital Brazil is to-day seeking to thus brand them with the undeserved ignominy of a foreign birth and a dissenting religion? How can any man who respects himself become a Brazilian citizen under such conditions? The plain truth is—and we trust that the Barão de Cotegipe will give heat to it—that there is many a foreigner in this country who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step for the most of the sectoral reform bill has hould research that the Barão de Cotegipe will give heat to it—that there is many a foreigner in this country who would honor it by becoming a Brazilian citizen, but who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step for the mister of agriculture for 3,800-464 and many foreigner in this country who would be more than the conservation principles of the first many brazilian citizen, but who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step foreigner in this country who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step foreigner in this country who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step foreigner in this country who would consider it dishonoable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step ful in the highest degree to take such a step under existing laws. He will not accept an inferior place with restricted privilege at any price—and the sooner the Bah understands this, the better,

Ture Artista of Rio Grande is discussing the "past, present and future of the liberal party." We are well aware of the strength of this party in the province of Rio Grand

do Sul, and of the advanced position which

We are well aware of the strength

many of its leaders hold, but at the same time we can not avoid the conclusion that it would be far more pertinent and timely to give a candid consideration to the query "In what does true liberalism consist, and have we any real liberal party?" However liberal, in a comparative sense, the people of Rio Grande may be, how much in advance of their party associates of other provinces, there can be no doubt that there is nothing in the national liberal party bu the name. We have been accustomed to read of the issues and election contests between conservatives and liberals, and we have seen elections carried by the one or the other; but in no single case have we seen the triumph of a single principle which can be considered general throughout either party. As the ascendency of a party is not determined by election results as in Eng-land, it can not be said that any definite principle or policy has been imposed upon itother than that which has been outlined by the Emperor himself. In the main the contests are based upon the simple desire to rule. In regard to issues there is neither the unanimity nor homogeneity in either party upon which to base a general issue. Notwithstanding the existence of a soi disant liberal party, Brazil is indebted to a conservative administration for her emancipation law of 1871, and notwithstand-ing the universal and well-known character of liberal principles we find the stoutest and most bitter advocates of slavery among the leaders of this same liberal party. And upon all the principal questions which are before the country, what position does the leaders of this party occupy? One is known as the advocate of the great proprietorships, the coolie system, the establishment of rural loan banks throughout the empire for the benefit of a privileged class, and the expenditure of vast sums on public enterprises. Another is the recognized advocate of the non-catholics and naturalized cit-izens in their demands for full political rights, but is an avowed enemy of the move-ment to secure the abolition of slavery. Another is a pronounced abolitionist, but is an avowed ultramontane and opponent to the abrogation of existing political disabilities. Another is a republican and an advocate of equal political rights, but is an ultra-protectionist. Another is the leader of the pro-slavery party, but is an antiprotectionist. Another is, or was a republican of the extreme type, and yet hi is recorded against the granting of full political rights to non-catholics and naturalized citizens. And so on through a long list. There is not one important question before the country upon which there is an accord of opinion among the liberal leaders; there is not one great principle upon which they could unanimously agree. There are those in the party, it is true, who are liberal in sentiment as well as in name, but these

—The discussion of the electoral reform bill has finally passed in and reading and entered 3rd reading on the zoth inst. An effort was made to adjourn the discussion to the next session of the Senate, but the attempt failed. A large number of amendments was presented by the Barão de Cotegipe, among which was one restricting the political privileges of freedmen, non-catholics and naturalized citizens. —On the 16th the Senate took up the special credit to the minister of agriculture for 3,802,4445—20. To this bill Counselor Sarviav offered amendments increasing the total by 3,274,239\$956 is for the Gamboia station, 3,000,000 for extending the telegraph line from Curityba, Parand, to the frontier. On the 22nd Senator Silveira da Motta made further inquiries about the governent's coffee speculation. The prime minister replied that the accounts were not yet liquidated, but that he had applied to Messrs. Figueredo & Co. for them. for them.

for them.

—The only session of the Chamber since our last was held on the 22nd inst. The extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\$ for the navy, and 4,000,000\$ for the army was finally passed. The minister of empire asked a supplementary credit to meet the expenses of the present extraordinary session.

#### THE SÃO PEDRO ARBITRATION.

The commission appointed by the government and Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co to fix a valuation by arbitration upon the property of the latter along the Rio Sko Pedro, disappropriated by the former for a new water supply to this city, was finally rendered on the 15th and 17th inst. The two commissioners on the 15th and 17th list. The two commissioners appointed by the government gave their opinion that as navigable rivers form a part of the public domain, and as the Ric São Pedro is a tributary of a navigable stream—the (Ric Gandd—its waters must therefore be considered public property, and not an object for indemnification. In unterhe support of this position they claimed that the stream is perennial, and that its sources are above the estate of Messrs, Finnie Brothers & Co. Their valuation of the property is therefore lassed wholly upon the land which they assert to have cost the present owners 100,000\$. The price to be paid by the government is fixed at 321543, pt acquarter, which would give a total indemnification of 108,388\$q0 for the whole estate of 337.09 afquiries owned by Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co.

3318543 per adqueve, which would give a total indominification of 108,3888920 for the whole estate of 337.09 adqueirs owned by Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co. The two commissioners chosen by Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co. took to account of the valuation of the land, but based their opinion upon the valuation of the land, but based their opinion upon the valuation of the water supply after its delivery in the city. They claimed that the waters of the Rio São Pedro form a natural monopoly and must be considered the principal element in the valuation of the property. The sum awarded is based upon a daily supply of 70,000,000 titres for a period of 20 years. This supply at 1.8 reis per harrif—to per cent. below the regular minimum price of 36% per penstod of 1,200 litres per day—will give a sum of 1,889,000 per annum, or 37,778,000 fter for 20 years. Deducting the entire cost of the construction, preservation, administration and waste of the water works for the 20 years, amounting to a total of 34,072,000\$ the 20 years, amounting to a total of 34,072,000\$ the commissioners found a balance of 3,706,000\$ which they adopted as the sum which the government should pay for the property disappropriated.

should pay for the property disappropriated. The fifth commissioner, appointed by the government, rendered his report on the 17th, and adopted the latter valuation, which awards the sum of 3,705,0005 for the property. Whether the government will contest this award is not yet known. Messrs. Finine Brothers & Co. have announced their willingness, in case the government declines to pay it, to take the whole water works as they move stand for a gross sum of 20,000,0003 and will bind themselves to supply the city at rates much below those now charged. This offer is one which the government should maturely consider.

#### EMANCIPATION RESULTS

The happy results of the abolition of slaver, the southern section of the United States are set forth by the Galveston News—the leading a paper of the state of Texas:

"From a crop of 976,845 bales in 1830, produc-tion in America has increased in 1879 to 5,074,155 bales. The greatest crop before the war was 4,861,bales. The greatest crop before the war was 4,861,ago bales—the greatest in the history of the country
was 5,074,155 bales in 1878-79. Free labor has
produced in the fifteen years since the close of the
war 9,600,000 bales more than was produced in
the fifteen years preceding the war. These are extraordimy facts, from which startling deductions may be
made. It is discovered likewise that in ratio of
increased production has been steadly maintained an
increased ratio in price. From the year 1839 up to
the year 1860 the average price paid in New York
for middling cotton was not quite equal to eight and
a half cents. From 1865 up to 1879 the price paid
has averaged upward of twenty-two and a half cents.

wenty or thirty years hence?"

#### AN EX-SLAVE STATE IN 1880.

"Census Bulletin" No. 8 gives complete returns of population for the state of South Carolina—the first Southern state from which we have had any figures indicative of the course of population in that section. The following figures show the population, white, colored and total, in that state in 1880, to which we have added the corresponding data for 1870, 1850 and 1850. 1880 1870 1860

Total population 995,306 705,606 703,708 668,507
White ,, 391,071 289,667 291,300 274,563
Colored ,, 604,235 415,814 412,320 393,944 White , 301,071 289,667 201,300 274,659. Colored , 604,235 415,244 213,230 393,944. South Carolina has long been a relatively decadent state. During the ten years ending with 1860, the increase in its population was only 5.45 per cent. while the gain for the whole United States was 35½ per cent. During the decade ending with 1870, the micrease was strictly nominal, being only about 1,6 of one per cent., while the increase for the Union was 22.65 per cent.; the rate of progress having bega seriously interfered with by the war. Within the last ten years, however, population within this state has taken a bound that will be generally regarded as surprising. From a total of 705,606 in 1870, the number has risen to 995,306 in 1880—an increase at the rate of 41.05 per cent, or considerably larger than the average rate for the whole-country is-likely to prove. Of this increase, 101,404 has arisen in the white population, and 188,421 in the colored; or, to state the facts in percentages, the increase in the white has been 35 per cent. and in the colored 45,31 per cent.

During the decade ending with 1860, the white race in that state was increasing more rapidly than the colored the ratio in the forms, being 6,66 ner.

race in that state was increasing more rapidly that the colored, the gain in the former being 6.06 per cent. and in the latter 4.66 per cent.; whereas, the colored, the gain in the former being 6.00 per cent; whereas, during the last ten years, the comparison is reversed, the colored having gained very considerably upon the white. It is impossible to evade the conclusion to be drawn from these facts as to the effects of the abrogation of slavery. Instead of the colored race proving to be unable to take care of themselves and decaying in the absence of the supervision of white ownership, their emancipation has been followed by an amazing development of fecundity and growth, suggestive of new reflections as to the possible destiny and importance of the negro race on this continent. This at least is the moral of the figures for this one state; and we know of no special reason for regarding Soith Carolina se exceptional to the South at large; on the contrary, complaints of the sufferings of the negro have been more general from this state than any other.... The gain has occurred, for the main part, in the agriculture of the state, which is almost entirely dependent on the colored population. — New York Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 4.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—The emancipation commission of this city con pleted its labors on the 13th inst. The number of claves to be freed in the capital is 362.

...The monitor Javary is to be fitted up with elephones. This important improvement will enable the commandant to direct the movements of the ironclad in action from the hold.

-A petition was circulated in the Commercial Association rooms on the 18th inst., protesting against the recent award to Finnie Bros & Co. for

against the recent award to Finnie Bros & Co. the Rio São Pedro water privilege.

—Decree 7,939, of the 11th inst., grants a m ing privilege to Antonio Leopoldo da Silva Co. pista within the municipality of Nova Fribur, Rio de Janeiro. The privilege endures two yea

—An attempt was made to rob the Dutch schooner Gruno on the morning of the 17th inst. There were three thieves in the party and their object was to steal coffee from the vessel's cargo.

object was to steak come from the vessel's cargo.

—A bazan was opened in the rooms of the Typo-graphia Nacional on the ryth inst. in aid of the German Benevolent Society of this city. It was under the direction of the ladies' committees of the society, and was admirably arranged and managed. It was very largely attended.

It was very largely attended.

—An attempt to break into the postoffice was made on the night of the 16th inst. In view of the circumstance that a military guard occupies a part of the building and that one or more patrols are supposed to be passing around the building during the night, there seems to be something a little crooked about the affair,

The chief of police has issued special instruc-ons for the preservation of order during the Christmas festivities, particular attention to be given to the morning services at the churches. This is a good item for some of those senators who are standing out e of those senators who are standing out against the foreigner and the non-catholic.

against the foreigner and the non-catholic.

—The government has decided to send the imigrants who shall arrive here during the present hot season, to Sao Paulo intstead of Barra do Pirahy as was done last season. It is thought that by the new arrangement the immigrants will have less opportunity to return to this city, and better opportunities for obtaining employment.

—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Dr. Lais, the director of the Observatory, has perfected a new model for ships, by which he claims to give them a greater speed. The eminent astronomer seems to be browsing around through the whole world of invention, so much so that Edison is rapidly dropping into the background. is rapidly dropping into the background,

is rapidly dropping into the background.
—It is amounced that the drawing of the Vpiranga lottery is to be postponed until the provincial
assembly reassembles and decides whether this paritudar enterprises shall pay the ordinary tax on lotteries. And in the meantime some four or five thousand
contos will remain locked up in this wretched business, to the detriment of commerce and all industrial
enterprises. Is it not quite time that these gigantic
evils were suppressed?

evus were suppressed?

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. José Agostinho Moreira Guimaries, Thomaz José Pinto de Serqueira and João Wilkins de Mattos, to inquire into the present state of the steamship companies seeking a renewal of their subsidy contracts. The commission is also to proport worth means a demand.

ing a renewal of their subsidy contracts. The com-mission is also to report upon the means deemed necessary for the improvement of the service.

—There has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths in this city during the first fifteen days of the present month. The total number of deaths from all causes was 382—a daily average of 255, or an annual average of 286. per thousand. For November the daily average was 23,6, and the an-nual average 265, per thousand. In the fifteen days in question there were of deaths from yellow fever, a number just equal to the total for November. The total number of deaths from yellow fever from the 1st to the 20th was 11.

—A difficulty having arisen in the new regula—

ist to the 20th was 11.

—A difficulty having arisen in the new regulations of the department of agriculture relative to the
employment of foreign engineers, surveyors, etc., who
have no diplomas from recognized colleges or schools,
the minister of agriculture has directed that in the
case of engineers from England whose engineering
schools do not grant official diplomas, the government will accept in place of such degree their
ecriticates of membership in the Institution of Civil
Engineers, of London.
—The closing exercises of Miss Eleanor Leslie's

Engineers, of London.

—The dosing exercises of Miss Eleanor Leslie's school for girls—known as the "Collegio Progresso"—took place at the Conservatory of Music on the extension of the 18th inst. The substantial success which this school has won during the brief period since its establishment in this city was well attested by the variety of the exercises and the excellence with which they were rendered. In every sense they reflect the greatest credition the excellent discipline and management of the school, and afired a liappy augury for its future success.

ment of the school, and affird a happy augury for its future success.

—The Grateta da Tarde caused a genuine surprise on the 20th mst. by the statement that a trial of the Pedregulho reservoir was made on the Saturday previous which resulted in a second failure, the water escaping from it on all sides. An engineer informed the Grateth that the reservoir was simply worthless. This report was apparently confirmed by the rigid exclusion of visitors from the works. On the following day, however, the Craceiro denied the report and stated that no trial had been made.

—There was a pacting of the city causeil on the

stated that no trial had been made.

—There was a meeting of the city council on the 18th. and the city fathers sat upon themselves with truly Spartan fortitude. It was resolved first that search be continued for profis against the guilty parties in the recently-discovered case of aldermanic corruption; and then, second, that "the council having taken all the measures in its power with relation to the parties whose names are involved in the Morado & Co. question, nothing more be done on the part of the illustrious city council," the question being referred to the competent tribuns, It was a severe and heroir remedy, but the fathers endured it without flinching.

—We are informed that Messrs. C. P. Mackie &

endured it without flinching.

—We are informed that Messrs. C. P. Mackie &
Co. have nearly completed their arrangements for
putting their "telephone exchange" into practical
operation. A large quantity of material, together
with experts for putting up the lines and instruments,
came out on the last steamer, and more material will
be received in fanture. Alexander up official with be received in January. Already a sufficient n of voluntary subscribers have been secured to the inauguration of the enterprise, and no time will be lost in bringing it into early use. The great success of these exchanges in American and European cities has fully demonstrated their practical utility to cities has tuly demonstrated that the doubt of the business men, and there can be little doubt of the result here. It is not at all likely that Rio de Janeis will be the one city of the world where an improv-ment of this character will not be appreciated. little doubt of the

—The Correio, of Cantagallo, of the 16th, relates that the late rains have caused enormous damages through that locality. The railway has been so seriously damaged that it will not be running again for a long time, roads have been ruined, bridges have been carried away, and the coffee plantations have suffered incalculable losses. In, Cantagallo, the streets were flooded during the night of the froth and 11th, the water invading the houses and stores, destroying properly and leaving the streets, grounds and lower floors of the buildings covered with a heavy deposit of silk. Aside from the damages, a pestilence was threatened for a time, but the generous aid of some neighboring planters who sent their slaves to clear away the much hapoly -The Correio, of Cantagallo, of the 16th, relates eges, a pesulence was threatened for, a time, but the generous aid of some neighboring planters who sent their slaves to clear away the mud, happily averted that misfortune. The acting president of the municipal council sent a telegram to the pre-ident of the province, confessing helplessness and axting foraid.

The director of the Doy Pedro II railway has sent the national museum 86 samples of granite found along that line.

The Yornal is informed that the defaulting su-perintendent of the Pará postoffice has been dis-missed from the public service.

missed from the public service.

—The electoral reform project entered upon its 3rd reading in the Senate on the 20th inst. All attempts to scene an adjournment failed.

—The German steamer Energien, which arrived at this part on the 18th inst., brought out 678 Italian immigrants. They were at once sent te Santos by the coasting steamer America, whence they go to the new immigrants quarters at São Paulo.

The remarkable claim of Counselor Guitherme Schuch de Capanema for a ten years' privilege on the manufacture of bisulphidg of carbon, the principal ingredient in his Fornitiala Capanema, received an adverse committee report in the Senate on the 18th inst. The committee characterizes the privilege demanded as excessive, illegal and unprecedented.

—The heavy rains of the senate of the senate of the country trains of the senate of the

demanace as excessive, integra and unprecedented.

—The heavy rains of the past month have been of inestimable benefit to this city, both in affording an abundant supply of water and in cleaning the streets and drains. Though this means, and with no thanks to an indifferent board of health, the health of the city continues exceptionally good for the season.

season.

—The mixed commission now sitting at Washington under the presidency of the Barão de Arinos will decide some 2,000 claims, involving \$30,000.000, which France brings against the United States for losses sustained during the rebellion, and which the United States brings against France for losses during the French occupation of Mexico.

—The recent complaints of the non-payment of the emancipation fund under the present distribution brought out several orders on the treasury on, the 14th inst. for the quotas assigned to various municipalities. These orders balled for 86,438 for 73 emancipations in Valency. 2 0,005 for 21 emancipations in Naravama, 16,305 for 15 emancipations in Nova Friburgo, and 15,000 for 15 emancipations in Marick.

Nova rroungo, ann 13,0,000 for 13 emancipations in Marick.

—The president of the city council has graciously granted permission to two servants of the National Museum to seize upon the vagrant dogs in the streets for the use and behoof of the anatomical laboratory. As the public career of every dog caught is brought to a happy termination, this act of the outgoing patter conterfit must be considered as the most brilliant and statesmanlike in all his long term of service. As an feeble indication of our support and appreciation of this measure, we shall hold ourselves ready at any hour of the day to give fall and specific information to the whereabouts of a regular "bonanza" of dogs—and they'll make splendid anatomical specimens, every one of them!

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of November, 1880, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Total ratifalt for two Maximum fall of ratin in one day (pxl), 0.99 Maximum fall of ratin in one day (pxl), 0.99 Maximum fall of the partial of the fall of the partial of the fall of the partial of the fall of the partial partial

A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

#### COMMERCIAL

				December	3rd, 1880
Per	value	of the Brazi	lian mil re	is (1\$000), gold	27 d.
	do	do	do	do in U. S.	
			oin at \$4 !	B4 per £t. stg.	54 45 cents
	do			Brazilian gold.	1\$837
	do	of £1.	stg. in Bra	zilian gold	8\$880

Value of £1 sterling "... 105667

EXCHANGE.

December 14.—The following schedule was general with all the banks: 240. Can leaded, 320 to 320 st., on Paris, 435 rt. on Hamburg. There was a fair amount of business transacted at 240, hank paper, and 7440, mercantile paper, on London, and at 430 rt. bank, and 444 and 458 rts. mercantile paper cont. Joseper cont.

Dec. 15.—Market former but with little doing. Small transactions in mercantile paper on London at 274 (to 2396.) Get per cents 1,046; sovereigen v5950 and 1v5960, cash; Bancodo Brazil shares 3758.

Dec. 15.—Market opened firm and experienced two elevations in rates during the day, 221½ and 281½. Go bank paper. The coloning quotations were 231½ on 1000da, 247 and 450 rt. on Paris, 330 rt. on Banks 150; 530; 640. In London; and 450 rt. on Paris, 330 rt. on Banks 251½ on 10 redox 100 started were also some small transactions on Paris at 450 rt. Six per cents 1,040 and 1,043 %.

per cents 1,00\$ and 1,01\$.

Det 37.—Market opened at 223/d, at the two English banks and 23/d, at the Blaco Commercial, but later in the day the later to became general. The market closed at the bolwing quotations: 23/d. on London, 247 a. on Paris, 539 s. on Hamburg. Large transactions effected. Mercantile areas on London 25/t to 23/t on 25/t on 18/t on 25/t on 25

beyond a sale of 100 shares of the bankrupt Banco Nacionat at 205000.

Dre. 20 —Ne change in quotations. Duniness limited to light to another the sale of 100 states of 10

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DEC. 12th, TO DEC. 21st, INCLUSIVE.

Shares	Company	Price
15	Banco do Brazil	279\$00
210		278 oc
40	, ex-dividend	270 O
750	n n for lan. 14	260 oc
23	" Predial hypothecary notes	77 9
100	0 0 0 0 0 0	76%
130		76 0
72		200 oc
. 2		199 oc
		250 00
70	" Commercial	228 oc
1,858	Banco Mariant Communication	228 Oc
1,050		20 00
.,050	Leopoldina RR. debs.	20 00
- 77		215-00
	" " (outside sale)	214 00
1 15	Caçapava Mining Co. (outside sale)	214 00
. 1	Fidelidade Insurance Co.	135 00
100	Previdente	11 00
5.440\$	Comp. Mutualidade, rent bonds	30 %
44	Six per cent apolices	1,045 00
21		1,040 00
. 20	u u (mutside sale)	,045 00
5	Six per cents, Loan of 1868	1,175 00
93	4½ ,, (1879)	10514 7
100	_ n n n (outside sale)	05 %
3,000	Sovereigns (for cash).	10 96
10,000	" " " "	10 95
1,000		10 67
5,000		10 66
1,000		10 60
5,000	(iii) ii iii	10 56
4,000	, or or other than the state of	10 52
3,000	" " (outside sales)	10 44
2,000		11 00
4,000	2 2 2 2 2	10 96
5,000		10 95
5,000		10 93 10 90
2,000	", Dec 31 v/v "	10 90
2,000	3. 77 3	10 90

-The London correspondent of the Jornal states that the Rio Verde railway shares were at a premium of 15 shillings on the 4th ult.

Allo s'ette railway santest were at a promission or 3 simulary on the 4th uit.

—Large sales of 4/5 per cent, gold bonds have been made for London during the present month. Many of these are purchased for remittances.

—It was reported in Change on the 17th that the firm of Arnold & Co., of New York, whose late fallow had so paralyzed the coffee market, had come to an understanding with its creditors and had resumed business. The failure of a Liver-pool house was reported the same for the same form of the control of the same choices of the bankrupt Banco Notional on the each inst, at which 89 shareholders, representing 29, and the bank. The following gentlemen were chosen the affair of the bank. The following gentlemen were chosen of effect that result: Messs. Theodore Duviver, Job Baptist Vanna Drummond and João de Riine Silva.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Januiro, December 23vd, 1880.

Coffee....The active demand for Europe, moticed in our last report on the 14th instant, has since then continued unlabated and a very brisk business has likewise been done to the United States, the chief cause of this being the more flowrobile advices from both quarters.

Prices first receded 30 reise per 10 kilos and ason after advanced 250—200 reis, no that to-droy's quotations are non-zero reise per 10 kilos and ason after advanced 250—200 reis, no that to-droy's quotations are non-zero reise per 10 kilos and 450 reise per 10

the rise in exchange.

The total sales since the 14th inst., amount to 251,530 bags, viz:

A 16		0.5	100	¥1.	
13	118,010	bags	for	United States	4
- 1	117,290		٠,,	Europe	
	7,000	n	,,	Cape of Good	Hop
	9,230	,0-	,,	Elsewhere.	
-					

Total... 251,530 bags. Receipts, although they show a slight decrease, are still on a large scale for this season of the year, the daily average since the ist instant being todolina.
Lido preferred ob...
Ciclieroyense.
Cic

against	10,032	,,	in same	period (	of Dece	mber	1879
,,	11,444	,,	,	, ,	,	,,	1878
11		**	**		,	,,	1877
**	6,821	,,	,	, ,	,	,,	1876
Stock is es	timated	to-day	y at 100,0	oo bag	i.		
We quote							
	Washed	l		No	minal		
	Superio	r		5\$150	- 5\$4	00	
	Good f	irst		4\$800	-480	100	
	Regular	first.		4\$500	- 4\$6	00	
	Ordinar	y firs	t	4\$000	4\$2	00	

er foot.

Flow.—The arrivals have been
4,315 brls. per Templar trom Baltimore
2,891 ", Resolute ", Richmond
2,575 ", Winifred ", Baltimore

•		
Ė	Gallego	21\$000
	Haxall	22 000
	Dunlop	,,
	Crenshaw	20 000
	Richmond	. 19 000
	O'Danse	19 000
	McCanse	19 000
	Baltimore	17 000-20 000
	St. Louis	18 500-21 500
	Chit	** 000

Coal.—The arrivals since the 1st instant co

73	tons per	Fortuna	from	Liverpool
,800	1000	Prince Eugene		Cardiff
626	.,	Barreman	,,	Greenock
503	**	Catherine 1 .	,,	New Castl
543	,,	James A. Mark	,,	New Port
,452		Secondo Tre Franciula	¥ ,,	Greenock
,514	**	Cavalier	,,	Cardiff
726	"	Jennie B.	,,	,, .

Eastern Chief
Emma Sims
H
Star of Brunswick
Six Robert Mc Clur Grane
Lilian
Courad Helberg
J. E. Barck
Lynday,
Francis Yohn
Ramelino
Detroit
Ada
Rasensbourne 674 348 2,319 15 315 1,715 483 300 796 392 632 2,144 576 628 New Castle New Port Swansea New Castle Cardiff Shields & 83 Cardiff ons coal & 83 tons coke.

#### PORT OF PARA.

During the month of October the exports from the Fort of Part amounted to 757,72 x kilos of rubber, 4,88 kilos of cacko, 75,90 x kilos of catabhas, 1,16 kilos of six hilds, 6,747 kilos of green hildes, 5,96 kilos of deenkins, 5,656 kilos of cotton, of green hildes, 5,966 kilos of deenkins, 5,656 kilos of cotton, 47 kilos of sugar, 9,708 Chili hista, om miscalamous articles to a value of 39,9965929. The total value of the month's exports was 1,752 to 7592, with the following destinations.

orts was 1,735,170\$792, with the follow	wing desti	nations
New York Liverpool South Brazilian ports	715,361 27,513	878
LisbonCayenne	17,133 3,545	
ha total	1,735,170	

1,735,170\$792 2,558,903 446 1,406,420\$810 1,230,720 285 1,345,795\$543

From the 1st of January to the 3sth of November 146
ressels were dispatched from Rio Grande for northern ports
with 2,230.9 tons of jerked beef.

—The November receipts of sugar at Pernambuon were 308,836 bags, and of cotton 6,014 sacks. During the same month of 1879 the receipts were 267,524 bags of sugar and 3,886 sacks of cotton.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 13.

GASPII via Pernambuco—Br bg Cormicopia, 155 tons; Butler; 53 ds. cod-fish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.

NEW CASTLE—Br bk Ramolino; 393 tons; Johnson; 81 ds. coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

ю wison, sons & Co.

Oronto—Port is Alliança; 548 tons; Barbosa; 40 ds; sundries

DEC. 14.

BALTIMORE -Am bk Templar; 391 tons; McLean; 43 ds; flour to Wright & Co.

Banco do Brazil.

Rural e Hypothecario...
Commercial do Rio de Ji
English (limited).
Industrial e Mercantil.
Mercantil de Santos.
Banco Predial.
New London and Brazilii
Banco do Commercio...

RAILWAYS
Petropolis.

Petropolis ...
Macahé e Campos ...
do do debe Paulista ...
Sorocabana ...
do debenture do do Leopoldina ....

Botanical Garden.
S. Paulo.
Pernambuco
Pelotas
S. Luiz do Maranhão.
Porto Alegre.
Villa Izabel.
Montevideo.

Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ce

Fidelidade
Argos Fluminense.
Garantia.
Nova Permanente.
Nova Regeneração.
Confiança

Mercado Nictheroyense.
Gas COMPANIES
Rio de Janeiro.
Nictheroy.
MISCELLANEOUS
Transportes Marit. de S'v
Bonds Maritimos.
Docas de Pedro II.
Bra'il Industrial.
União Industrial.
Florestal Paranaense.
Melhoramentos de Santos.

Florestal Paranaense...
Mélhoramentos de Sar
Carruagens Fluminens
Commercio e Lavoura.
Economia (lavanderia)

Economia (lavanderia).
Associação Commercial
Tritão Fluminense.
Minas de Caçapava.
Architectonica.
Petropolitana
Economica Auxiliar.
Indust. Flum. (kioseaPastorii A

Montevace Nictheroy. Bruxellas . Carris urba do

CAPITAL

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All 200\$
200
200
All 2 200
All 2 200
10,200
15,000 2 200
15,000 2 20
30,000 200

All 14,380

3,000 All All 7,000

All

All 300\$ 300\$ All

All 200\$ All 200 3,168 200 All 200 42,500 £ 20 200

36,000 £ 20 All £ 10

15,000 All All All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400

All 160\$ 110 All All 100\$

All All 100\$ 200\$ 200 100 All All

All All

All 160\$
100
All All 100\$
All 100\$
All 150\$
All 50\$
All 50\$
All 50\$

5,000 37,500

75,000 20,000 12,000 10,000 3,300 53,325 4,000

6,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000

27,000 1,800,000 6,000 1,800

> 8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 50,000 4,000 All All All All 10,000 20,000 25,000 All

3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000

£ 750,00 37,500 7,500

4,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 800,000 1,200,000 2,000,000

10 All All All 10 200\$

All 250\$ All All

MAPSHILARS—Br ble Lizette; 349 tons; Owen: 72 ds; sundries to Berla Cotrim & Co.
CARDIFF—Am slip Detroit; 1,494 tons; Adams; 43 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.
DEC. 15.

BEC 15.

GASTERÍO Permanducco—Hr Igny 7. L. B. 148 tons: Robon 50 dis codishi to Hima, Zenha & Silvetia. Richington 15 de Republica 15 de Repu

to C. Admanches & Co. DEC 17.

CADIZ—Nor bgin Finnviid; 258 tons; Johnsen; 37 ds; salt to captain.

SHIRLES—B: bk. Adm; 431 tons; Ford; 46 ds; coal and coke to Watson Ritchio & Co.

Pernambuco -- Port bgn D. Pedro V; 200 tons; Santos; 9 ds; sugar to F. Figueiredo & Co. DEC, 18.

SIGNAL OF P. FIGURIERO & C.S.

DEC. 18.

CARDIFF—B: bls. Ravenshume; 440 tons: Brown; 56 ds; coal
to order.

NEW YORK—Am bigs. Marrena; 425 tons; Hammond; 54 ds;
sandries to Arthur Moss & C.

BAULA—Port lug Ris. Grande; 236 tons; Lemos; lumber and
coco-anists of. J Minnals Lemos.

DEC: 19.

OPONTO rist Lisbon—Port lik Clotilde; 84 tons; Pacheco; 52 ds; sundries to J. Miranda Leone.

N.B.—The Br str Noveman of the Western & Brazilian Telegraph service arrived to-day.

DEC: 20.

ILHA DR MAIO-It bgn Generale Cambiaso; 213 tons; Gherzi 28 ds; salt to Fionta & Tavolara.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 14.

PERRAMECO—Belde Harry Keslake, 253 tons; Veysey; bal't.
DEC 15.

HAMITON ROAUS—Belde Harrillian; 239 tons; Milior; coffee.
DEC, 16.

PERRAMECO—Sp bgs Belliaris; 179 tons; Pugés; ballast.
PARRAMECO—Sp bgs. Niguel: A remps; 143 tons; Mentorey ballast.

ARAGAMENTAL BY A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE

Nourines Fours—Belgan Rossoy Marys: 149 tons; Palloti, Sai's Ancacqia—Nor Box (Paretr): 145 tons; Degrees each ballest.

Lasson—Br lagan Condary; 181 tons; Lu Conteur; codice,
THILISTE—Nor Ide R. M. Widdle; 17 tons; Stromblohu; coffee.
MACIGO—Nor Deg Handf; 28 Stons; Holesen; Italians;
Rio Giazaniu no Stu—Port lagan Lifer; 174 tons; Quarcona; sundices.

PRINABURGO—Dutch sch Gruno; 140 tons Rapp; ballast.
MACHG—H bk Tearna, 48 tons Gomber; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO GLA—H ship Brondulbane; 1,427 tons Wilson:
ballasts.
DEC. 20.
CHARLESTER —Sp pd Darie; 143 tons Abins; coffee and ball".
CHARLESTER —Sp pd Darie; 143 tons Abins; coffee and ball". Rio S. Francisco Andrea; ballast

Andrées ballast

DRC 21.

MARSHLIMS—Hr sch Vehr, 193 tons: Lanzed coffee.

LISBON—Hr bgn Shepherders, 215 tons; Cook; coffee.

MACRIO—Sw bk Azek 418 tons; Svensen; ballast

—Mail advices of the 8th inst. from Pernambuco report the Br. lokt. Argory aground on the rects off Barra Grande. The Argory left this port on the 16th ult. with 4,000 bags of coffee for New York.

for New York.

—According to the \*Jornal do Recife\* of the 12th inst. the Br. bk. Clfy of Ch Towne (Cify of Chardetteton) was aground on the Titiry rocks, Panhyla, on the 14th inst. The vessel hald acrgo of 5,00 bags of stager and to suckes for other. The master of the vessel had aked for sid in discharging.

#### ARRIVALS OF FORFICM STRAMERS

1500	marana or	POREIGN 311	SHIMEKD.
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
, 14 , 15 , 16 , 18 , 18 , 18	Congo, Fr	London*, 30d Southampton* 24 Bremen* 20½ River Plate 4 River Plate*, 7 Hambure* 30	A. Leuba & Co. Messageries Mai Norton M'w & 6 Brandes K'r & C. Norton M'w & 6 E. W. May Brandes K'r & C. Norton M'w & 6 Ed. Johnston & 6 Ed. Johnston & 6 Wilson, Sons & 6

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

-			
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	. CARGO
31 13 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	S. Martin, Fr Herschel, Br K. F. Wilh'm, Gr Tycho Brahe, Blg V. de Santos, Fr Maskelyne, Br	River Plate Santos	Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 21, 1880

0;	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
	AMERICAN bkn David Cwen bk S. A. Staples bgn John Sher'd shp J'es Nesmith bgn Chowan bgn Water With bk Mendota bg Alice bk Gray Eagle bgn Henry T. Wg bk Spothess bk Arcturus bk Henster A B'd bk Templar shp Detroit. bgn Murena ARGERNIN	466 530 1736 227 238 513 312 442 500 418 1054 503	" 23 " " 25 " " 28 " 29 Dec. 3 " 4 " 5 " 11	Hangor. New York Cardiff Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Cardiff.	Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. W. Guimarães & Co Wright & Co. B. Ferreira da C e S
	bg Moro bk Paladin	195 455	Oct. 9 Nov. 6	Tujú Darien	M. Azevedo & Co. McC. Beecher & Co

Sept.—Port logs Lifer, 174 times, Quarennia, some plants, the street of the control called a control called

-The Rio Madeira has been falling up to the 2nd

instant, when the regular rise began.

—The new custom house at Santos was formally occupied by the customs authorities on the 15th

-The Diario de Santos of the 17th inst. denies the truth of the report that yellow fever has appear

the truth or unevened at that port.

—The November receipts of the Pará custor house were a§5,3148043, and of the internal revenu office 247,1298423.

use were 231,952\$832, and of the provincial sury 51,899\$541.

—The minister of agriculture has promised im-perial aid in the improvement of the Rio Branco province of Amazonas.

—The hull of a new steamer for the ferry com-ny of Rio de Janeiro was launched at S. João Barra on the 6th inst.

—A young man named José Mariano da Cunha was killed by lightning on the 16th inst. at Pousc Secco, near Rio Claro, São Paulo. —A commission has been organized in Pará for the purpose of raising money to build a monument thonor of the late Visconde do Rio Branco.

The subscriptions in Paraná for the benefit of the colonists who sustained losses through the Itajahy inundations in Santa Catharina, have reached a total of 2,821\$.

—The Fortaleza, Ceará, gas company was fined 2, 106\$ for an insufficient quantity and bad quality of gas during the month of November. Gas companies seem to be becoming good sources of revenue.

—The examination of the port of Ceará was com-pleted last mouth, and Colonel Roberts left for Maranhão on the 10th. His opinions on the im-provement of the harbor of Ceará will not be made public until the rendering of his report.

—Mail advices of the 15th instant from Rio Grande report the departure for S. Gabriel of a field battery of Krupp gaus. The troops of the line stationed throughout the interior of the province are to be sent to the frontiers, their former stations to be occupied by detacliments of the national guard.

—During the mental talkings in Grand Stationary of the company of the company of the province of the company of the company

to be occupied by detachments of the national guard.

—During the scandorial electrons in Ceará on the 5th inst. there were several armed conflicts, resulting in some deaths and many wounds. At Fortaleza the chief of police reports 19 persons wounded, and at Baturitt the juiz de direito reports 40 or 50 persons wounded, two of them mortally.

-An assassination took place at Peres, Pernamnamed Joaquim Gomes Saraiva, was killed in his own house by three cutthroats whose enmity he had aroused. Two of the assassins were afterwards captured. Her name is Antonia, and she had left of the assassins some two years before.

one of the assassins some two years before.

—A telegram from the president of Sergipe on the 17th inst. reports an election fight at Santa Luzia on the morning of the 16th. Some 17 persons were wounded in both parties. The occasion was a municipal election on the 16th, and the fight grew out of the usual attempt to get possession of the parish church in order to organize the election board. A justice of the peace led one of the parties.

—A communication to the Previncia de S. Paulo from Ytá says that in the Tavares poisoning case one female slave swears positively to seeing Tavares put a white powder in a moringa of water in his wife's room, but that she foiled the attempt by telling her mistress. The second effort was the one so nearly fatal and was effected by putting strychnine in some biscuit. It is said that the accused will be discharged because the testimony of slaves will not be received.

of saves will not be received.

—On the 8th inst., near Boqueirlo, Rio Grande do Sul, Zeferino José Ribeiro attacked Antonio Francisco Duarte on his return from a church fyeiza with his wife and child. Ribeiro fired at Duarte with a gun which, missing him, instantly killed the child. Duarte returned the fire, severely wounding Ribeiro in the left side. The encounter grew out of a law suit which had been decided against Ribeiro. At last accounts the authorities had taken no notice of the affair. notice of the affair.

Detro. At last accounts the authorities had taken no notice of the affair.

—The Provincia de São Panla, of the 18th inst., says that the machine for the thraving of the Ypringia lottery has been finally completed at the Ypanema iron works. Public trials of the apparatus are to be made on Christians day. A meeting of the commission in charge of this lockery scheme will be held in São Paulo on Sandapanest to consider the project of building a university instead of a monument. There is an indefinite idea that the first drawing will take place after the next provincial assembly meets.
—The Luz suburb of São Paulo was the scene of considerable disorder on the 18th. A question had arisen between the water-works company and the city consoil relative to certain steps taken by the former to preserve their works at the Luz, and the company had been served with an embargo. On the morning of the 18th some two hundred disorderly haracters, among them some well known ruffans, suddenly gathered at the Luz, and began demolish-phraceters, among them some well known ruffans, suddenly gathered at the Luz, and began demolish-giang the company's work. They all worked like well-paid laborers—and probably they were well paid—and succeeded in destroying much of the work accomplished toward supplying the city with water. The police were conspicuous by their sheene. In twe wolf the public-character of the works, the hostility of the city fathers, the sudden gathering of a desperate class of men wholly uninterested in the view of the publicharacter of the works, the nosti-ity of the city fathers, the sudden gathering of a desperate class of men wholly uninterested in the dispute and their zeal in performing a good days' work, and the strange apathy of the police's in view of all this there would seem to be something or the strange and the world like to their w of all this there would seem to be something ong at Athens. The public would like to hear

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—The inauguration of work on the D. Thereza Christina railway at Laguna, Santa Catharina, took place on the 19th inst. —The total number of passengers carried on the New York elevated railway during the year ending September 18 was 60,386,073.

The November receipts of the Baturité rail were 25,709\$167, and the expenditures 16,007\$ leaving a net balance of 9,742\$086.

—The September returns of the S. Paulo Railway
Co. show that the receipts were 383,207\$980 and
the expenditures 110,504\$880, leaving a net balance
of 272,703\$100. The number of passengers carried

—According to the Provincia de S. Paulo the contract for the construction of the Mogyana railway extension from Casa Branca to S. Simdo has bee awarded to Mr. Squire Sampson. The contract, which was signed on the 16th inst., requires the completion of the road bed on the 1st of March, 1882.

pletion of the road bed on the 1st of March, 1882.

—The railway lines of the world, according to Baron Kolb, have cost in round numbers \$16,000,000,000, and would reach eight times round the globe, although it is but a little over half a century since the first railway worked by steam was opened between Darlington and Stockton, England.

—The government has nominated a commission consisting of the engineers Herculano Velloso Fer reira Penna, Honorio Bicalho and Carlos Conrado de Niemeyer, to examine the Liais patent axle, permission is given for experiments with it or Dom Pedro II railway.

Dom Pedro II railway.

—The heavy rains of the past three weeks have caused considerable damage to the railway between Nora Friburgo and Cantagallo. There have been frequent land sides along the mountain slopes, some of which have interrupted traffic for days. A telegran from Nova Friburgo on the 18th says that two extensive land slides had occurred between Bon Jardit and Macuco, and that it is impossible to say how soon the line will be again in operation.

—The Orthography report of the fixed particular of the property of the property of the fixed particular of the particular of the fixed particular of the property of the property of the fixed particular of the property of the fixed particular of the property of the property of the particular of the property of

-The October report of the fiscal engine the Bahia Central railway shows that the recei the istana Central railway shows that the receipts of the month were 11,5748796 and the expenditures 11,3868490. The number of passengers carried was 2,427 and the freight traffic amounted to 615,6 tons of merchandise and haggage, and 5,137 head of animals. The total cost of the road, including the Feira de Sant'Anna branch, up to the end of

The total cost of the road, including the Feira de Sant'Anna branch, up to the end of Cetober has been 5,327,818406.

The minister of agriculture has applied to the president of São Paulo for information relative to the extension of one of the railway lines of that province to the Rio Paraná, on the Matto Grosso route. The government desires the construction of this line to Matto Grosso, and wishes to know whether any of the São Paulo lines will construct an extension to the Paraná for a moderate kilometrical subvention and a grant of public lands in alternate lois.

—The defalcations in the Paraná control public lands in alternate lois.

atternate loss.

—The defalcations in the administration of the Dom Pedro II railway between November 1879 and August 1880, into which a commission has been slowly making examinations for some months, led the minister of agriculture to recommend the creation of a department of audit in connection with the line. This recommendation has been adopted, and an imperial deerge (N. 7,932) of the 11th inst. provides for the creation of such a department. It will be subordinate only to the director of the line, its empowered to inspect, revise and authenticate all accounts, rates, etc., and to take charge of all matters involving losses, liabilities, receipts, revenue, expenditures, and reports upon the condition and needs of the road. It will comprise 40 officials and employees, and its annual cost is fixed at 79,100\$.

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