

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1880

NUMBER 36

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—21, Rua do Marquês d'Aranhas
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,
Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua do
Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua
de S. José. GEORGE THOMAS RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Esplanado da Vigas. Services
at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,
Residence.—Ladeira de São, Larangeira. Chaplain.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday. JAMES T. HOUSTON,
Pastor.

SAILORS MISSION.—16, Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Ser-
vices at 9 p. m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missionary.

PINEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS
107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

PALM & ALLEN,

SHIP-CHANDLERS.
5—Rua Fresca—5
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATETE
WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

JAMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants
113 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

DEPOT OF THE BRITISH AND

FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
71—Rua Sete de Setembro—RIO DE JANEIRO
The Holy Scriptures, sold in all languages.

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL EXPRESS

Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Janeiro
and New-York.
Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Ship.
Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro.

PHILADELPHIA — 1876

EXPOSITION MEDAL
MARC FERREZ'S
BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality
88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

W. R. CASSELS & CO.

RIO DE JANEIRO
Agencies
in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this
market for competition with those of European origin, has been
for many years a specialty of their business, and references to
the various manufacturers they represent, which are kindly
permitted, will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pos-
sess and have successfully employed for this purpose.
Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hard-
ware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc., are
respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)
The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer-
ing enterprises, and to all coordinate subjects which aid in the
industrial development of the country.
It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the
government, and of their administration and condition.
Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of
the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.
Terms:— one year, 12,000
six months, 6,000
each number, 1,000

Advertising terms furnished on application.
Address: Redacção da
REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA,
No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias
Rio de Janeiro.
Caixa no Correio, No. 721.

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 upon
when discussing 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
always been paternal in its treatment of the
slaves, so far as circumstances would allow,
is not likely to order their enfranchisement
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 receive due
consideration.

In your editorial of the 15th of Novem-
ber, referring to the article in the same
issue signed "Justice," you suggest and
urge the "immediate emancipation," with-
out compensation, of all the slaves as the
proper method of terminating slavery. As
this view 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
meet universal approval; but as the act is
to be an act of the government, it will prob-
ably 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 if 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 satisfactory to the
general sentiment of the world in im-
mediate, 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 government
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
the elements 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 neces-
sary for preparation of some kind. It
may 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 any con-
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 consider
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 accompa-
nied by a civil war, though it be not might

here of precisely the same nature, because
the circumstances are unlike. There are,
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 justice—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, prej-
udices, etc., must be met, not with use-
less oburgations, or crimination and recrim-
ination, 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
be, whenever a majority of the people's
representatives can agree upon that step;
but if that step is to take the shape of "im-
mediate emancipation, without any prepara-
tion," a long time may elapse before any
step can be made.

Justice between slave-owners and slaves
implies that each party has rights to be con-
sidered. 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 unjustly, whether
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 slave-
owner 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,
it is not well to consider *what sort of prepara-
tion* 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 Mis-
souri; the legislature was about to doom
slavery and they had assigned a period of
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 free-
ing the slaves is worthy of the deliberate
attention of any intelligent man in the
country.

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

JUSTICE.

THE PROJECTED LOAN BANK

The revival of the scheme for the estab-
lishment 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-

agement were laid down. It has not been
until 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, as
set forth in the plans submitted to the
government for approval, are the following.

Authorization to establish a bank of real-estate
credit under the title "Grande Banco Nacional
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\$ in four
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\$, the third when they reach 100,000,000\$, and
the fourth when they reach 150,000,000\$. When
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., pay-
able semi-annually in the pieces 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
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 exceeding 7 per
cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in advance,
the loans to be redeemed between five and thirty
years.

In default of payment the mortgagee will be
entitled to 90 days' grace, subject to a fine of 5 per
cent. Further default will subject the property
mortgaged to foreclosure and sale by auction.

Valuations upon which loans are effected will
be made by experts nominated and paid by 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 mortgagee can redeem at any time, either
the whole amount, or in partial payments not less
than 10 per cent. of the original loan. Such antici-
pated 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,
these will be emitted on account of the borrower and
their proceeds will be given him in currency according
to the class of the emission. In realizing on
such bills the bank can emit a class of bonds
drawing interest above 7 per cent. on the currency
amount realized from them.

The bank can not maintain mortgage bonds in
circulation in excess of the loan securities held by 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
mortgagee.

Interest will cease on mortgage bonds at the
time announced 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 of
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 annum on the mortgage bonds, such titles being
redeemable within the limits of 5 and 30 years,
and their amount not exceeding ten times the amount
of realized capital. 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.

Within from three to six months from the date of
the concession, the concessionnaire must deposit 200,-
000\$ 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.

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 palpable facts and tendencies
of the times, or of the movements of nations affect-
ing the interests of this republic. A letter appearing
in the *Liberator* a short time since calling attention
to the *Armed* 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 bellicose
than is compatible 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 amicable
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
diplomats, and so able a statesman as Dr. Frigoyen,
the minister of foreign affairs for this republic;
and while we can give them no new light on these
matters, 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
of the Argentine Republic towards Brazil.

We have no intentions on the territory or integ-
rity 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 impos-
sible, 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-
thing we have said, but has sufficient explanation in
our strained relations with Chile, and the appetite
of the latter for conquest 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, tak-
ing in Paraguay 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 there-
with.

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 repub-
lic wants peace, and peace it will have, unless war
is crowded upon us by an insane greed for conquest,
but if war shall be thrust upon her, she will be found
to be no weak foe.—*Boston Ayres Herald*, Dec. 7.

[It is worth while to remember that Buenos Ayres
will make us a call, 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 he
will call the foregoing the biggest joke of his life.—
Eids. News.]

COFFEE PROSPECTS.

We learn by cable from Rio that large purchases
of coffee, amounting to 70,000 bags, have just
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 reis per arroba, driving it up to \$12.87
free on board in Rio. The consequence seems to
be that we may look for higher prices in New
York. The consumption here is vastly increasing
every year, and 75 per cent. of the coffees imported
by us come from Brazil. The quantity entered
rose steadily from 269,000,000 lbs. in 1872 to
443,000,000 lbs. in 1878, and of this last quantity
401,500,000 lbs. were consumed in this country. As
we grow in population the imports will still further
increase, especially if we grow in prosperity at the
present rate. The price, however, is not likely
to rise in proportion to the enlarged demand, for it
is to be hoped that the Brazilian planters, stimu-
lated by our wants, will undertake to supply them by
extending from year to year the area under cultiva-
tion. Thus the high prices of 1879 induced many
planters to increase their production, and for a time
there was a large surplus, resulting in the present
comparatively low prices.—*The Greener*, New York,
Nov. 5.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Table with subscription rates for one year, six months, and three months in Brazil, the United States, and Great Britain.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st 1879.

Subscription and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS—2 Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1880.

"On the 3rd day of February, 1881, in the 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.

The presentation of a substitute for Article VII of the electoral reform bill the first day of its entry upon third reading, in which freedmen, non-catholics and naturalized citizens are debared from the privilege of becoming legislators, is a clear indication that Counselor Sariva has not yet secured the one liberal reform contained in this bill, and that the Senate is disposed to defeat this article if possible.

were they deceived into coming. To be frank with the Barão 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 these privileges 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 undeserving 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 heed 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 dishonorable and disgraceful in the highest degree to take such a step under existing laws.

The Aristia 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 Grande do Sul, and of the advanced position which 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?"

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 São Pedro, disappointed by the former for a new water supply to this city, was finally reappointed on the 15th and 17th inst. The two commissioners appointed by the government gave their opinion that as navigable rivers form a part of the public domain, and as the Rio São Pedro is a tributary of a navigable stream—the Rio Guandu—its waters must therefore be considered public property, and not an object for indemnification. In further support of this position they claimed that the stream is perennial, and that its sources are above the estate of Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co.

The happy results of the abolition of slavery in the southern section of the United States are thus set forth by the Galveston News—the leading newspaper of the state of Texas: "From a crop of 976,843 bales in 1830, production in America has increased in 1879 to 9,074,155 bales. The greatest crop before the war was 4,861,292 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 9,000,000 bales more than was produced in the fifteen years preceding the war. These are extraordinary facts, from which startling deductions may be made. It is discovered likewise that in ratio of increased production has been steadily 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.

such a mixture of clashing opinions, such a leaven of ultramontaniam, feudalism, slavocracy, protection, and other liberal tenets, that the party has no logical claim, whatever, on the name of "liberal." We do not say that the conservative party is any more harmonious in its organization, but one is less surprised to find advanced liberalism in its ranks than the repressive and restrictive principles which many Brazilian liberals openly advocate. Our intelligent contemporary will find this subject a very fruitful one, and were it placed before the public clearly and forcibly we feel confident that it will accomplish some little good through infusing a little more consistency into the pretensions of prominent liberal leaders.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The discussion of the electoral reform bill has finally passed in 2nd reading and entered 3rd reading on the 20th 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, 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 3,802,444-201. To this bill Counselor Sariva offered amendments increasing the total by 3,274,299,956, of which 74,298,956 is for the Cambôia station, 3,000,000 for the Urugayayana railway, and 200,000 for extending the telegraph line from Curitiba, Paraná, to the frontier. On the 22nd Senator Silveira da Motta made further inquiries about the government'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.

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 expense 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 São Pedro, disappointed by the former for a new water supply to this city, was finally reappointed on the 15th and 17th inst. The two commissioners appointed by the government gave their opinion that as navigable rivers form a part of the public domain, and as the Rio São Pedro is a tributary of a navigable stream—the Rio Guandu—its waters must therefore be considered public property, and not an object for indemnification. In further support of this position they claimed that the stream is perennial, and that its sources are above the estate of Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co.

The two commissioners chosen by Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co. took no account of 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 litres for a period of 20 years. This supply at 1.8 reis per barrel—10 per cent. below the regular minimum price of 368 per per cent. of 1,200 litres per day—will give a sum of 1,890,000 per annum, or 37,778,000 for 20 years. Deducing the entire cost of the construction, preservation, administration and waste of the water works for the 20 years, amounting to a total of 24,972,000, the commissioners found a balance of 3,205,000 which they adopted as the sum which the government should pay for the property appropriated.

The fifth commissioner, appointed by the government, rendered his report on the 17th, and adopted the latter valuation, which awards the sum of 3,205,000 for the property. Whether the government will contest this award is not yet known. Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co. have announced their willingness, in case the government declines to pay it, to take the whole water works as they now stand for a gross sum of 20,000,000 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 slavery in the southern section of the United States are thus set forth by the Galveston News—the leading newspaper of the state of Texas:

"From a crop of 976,843 bales in 1830, production in America has increased in 1879 to 9,074,155 bales. The greatest crop before the war was 4,861,292 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 9,000,000 bales more than was produced in the fifteen years preceding the war. These are extraordinary facts, from which startling deductions may be made. It is discovered likewise that in ratio of increased production has been steadily 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.

The staple has settled down upon an apparent basis of something like twelve cents. It is estimated by experts and statisticians that cotton now enters so largely into such a variety of manufactured articles that increased demand keeps fully up to the increased production. This assures prices. The American crop of 1879 realized \$228,326,975. The same crop for the year 1846 realized but \$79,039,475—a difference of \$149,297,500. The two years selected will serve as an illustration, as they appear to strike about an average. With this system of wealth creation, how long will it take the South to recover herself? Taking cognizance of the fact also that the South is now more self-sustaining in articles of home consumption than she was in years before the war, it must be apparent at a glance that she is on the high road to a magnificent future. Should the value of exports from Texas this year reach \$100,000,000, as it is expected they will do, it is safe to say that \$25,000,000 of this amount will remain as a clear profit of capital to the state. These aggregates in a few years will become so great that money in the South will be covered in abundance, the sequence of which will be that in all directions will spring up manufacturers and kindred enterprises, the establishment of which is assurance of a steady and solid independence. The lessons of emancipation to the South may have been bitter in their times and methods, but who will say that after all they may not prove a right royal benefaction? The South is more prosperous to-day than ever before in her history. As matters stand, to what may she not aspire twenty 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 at that station. 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.

Table with population statistics for South Carolina in 1880, 1870, 1850, and 1850, showing total population, white, and colored.

South Carolina has long been a relatively decadent state. During the ten years ending with 1860, the increase in its population was only 5.25 per cent. while the gain for the whole United States was 35.7 per cent. During the decade ending with 1870, the increase was strictly nominal, being only about 1/4 of one per cent., while the increase for the Union was 22.63 per cent., the rate of progress having been 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 gain in the former being 6.06 per cent. and in the latter 4.66 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 is at least the moral of the figures for this one state; and we know of no special reason for regarding South Carolina as 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 completed its labors on the 13th inst. The number of slaves to be freed in the capital is 362. —The monitor January is to be fitted up with telephones. 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 the Rio São Pedro water privilege. —Decree 7,939, of the 11th inst., grants a mining privilege to Antonio Leopoldo da Silva Campista within the municipality of Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro. The privilege endures two years. —An attempt was made to rob the Dutch schooner Gumo 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. —A bazaar was opened in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional on the 17th 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. —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 instructions 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 time for some of those senators who are standing out against the foreigner and the non-catholic.

The government has decided to send the immigrants which shall arrive here during the present hot season, to São Paulo instead 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. Laiz, 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.

It is announced that the drawing of the Ypiranga lottery is to be postponed until the provincial assembly reassembles and decides whether this particular enterprise 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 true that these gigantic evils were suppressed?

The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. José Agostinho Moreira Guimarães, Thomas José Pinto de Serqueira and João Wilks de Mattos, to inquire into the present state of the steamship companies seeking a renewal of their subsidy contracts. The commission 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 25.5, or an annual average of 28.6 per thousand. For November the daily average was 23.6, and the annual average 26.5 were thousand. In the fifteen days in question there were 9 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 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 certificates of membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London.

The closing exercises of Miss Eleanor Leslie's school for girls—known as the "Collegio Progresso"—took place at the Conservatory of Music on the evening 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 credit on the excellent discipline and management of the school, and afford a happy augury for its future success.

The Gazeta da Tarde caused a genuine surprise on the 23rd inst. by the statement that a trial of the Poireguilo 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 Gazeta 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 Correio denied the report and 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 proofs against the guilty parties in the recently discovered case of aldermanic corruption; and then, secondly, 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 tribunals. It was a severe and heroic remedy, but the fathers 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 on the last steamer, and more material will be received in January. Already a sufficient number of voluntary subscribers have been secured to insure 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 business men, and there can be little doubt of the result here. It is not at all likely that Rio de Janeiro will be the one city of the world where an improvement of this character will not be appreciated.

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 10th and 11th, the water invading the houses and stores, destroying property and leaving the streets, grounds and lower floors of the buildings covered with a heavy deposit of silt. 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 mud, happily averted that misfortune. The acting president of the municipal council sent a telegram to the president of the province, confessing helplessness and asking for aid.

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

The journal is informed that the defaulting superintendent of the Port postoffice has been dismissed from the public service.

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

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

The remarkable claim of Counselor Guilherme Schuch de Capanea for a ten years' privilege on the manufacture of lithophane of carbon, the principal ingredient in his formula Capanea, received an adverse committee report in the Senate on the 18th inst.

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

The mixed commission now sitting at Washington under the presidency of the Barão de Arinos will decide some 2,000 claims, involving \$300,000, 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 totaled for 86,438\$ for 73 emancipations in Valença, 20,000\$ for 21 emancipations in Araruama, 16,350\$ for 16 emancipations in Nova Friburgo, and 15,050\$ for 15 emancipations in Maricá.

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 carrier of every dog caught is brought to a happy termination, this act of the outgoing party cannot be considered as the most brilliant and statesmanlike in all his long term of service.

As a feeble indication of our support and appreciation of this measure, we shall hold ourselves ready at any hour of the day to give full and specific information to the whereabouts of a regular "bonanza" of dogs—and they'll make splendid anatomical specimens, every one of them!

COMPANHIA CAFFARELLA & FIGLIOS. Long 48° 49' W. Greenwich. Height of barometer 2,933 ft. above mean sea level. Do rain gauge 2,338 ft. do. Mean pressure at sea 30.27 inches at 9 p.m. 27.67 inches. Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 30" Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 p.m. 29.20 inches at 20.20 inches.

COMMERCIAL. Per value of the Brazilian mil reis (December 27, 1880) do do do do in U. S. coin at 84 per cent. 54 cents.

EXCHANGE. December 14.—The following exchange was general with all the banks: and on London, 43 to 43 1/2, on Paris, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2, on Hamburg, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2.

Paris, 50 to 51, on Hamburg. Transactions very light. 1200 lbs. of mercantile paper at 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 on London, and 41 to 42 on Paris. No business is noted beyond a sale of 100 shares of the bankrupt Banco Nacional at 20,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DEC. 12th, TO DEC. 20th, INCLUSIVE. Shares. Company. Price. Banco do Brazil 278,000 278 000

PORT OF PARÁ. During the month of October the exports from the Port of Pará amounted to 577,724 kilos of rubber, 4,880 kilos of coffee, 87,950 kilos of castanhas, 1,474 kilos of salt, 67,471 kilos of green hides, 5,296 kilos of deerskins, 5,566 kilos of cotton, 429 kilos of sugar, 9,208 Chili tea, and miscellaneous articles to a value of 59,099,279.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 27. CASPER PAERLMOEDER—Br. brig Columbia; 155 tons; Butler: 35 tons coffee to H. H. Zehn & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 28. CASPER PAERLMOEDER—Br. brig Columbia; 155 tons; Butler: 35 tons coffee to H. H. Zehn & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 29. CASPER PAERLMOEDER—Br. brig Columbia; 155 tons; Butler: 35 tons coffee to H. H. Zehn & Co.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1880. Coffee.—The active demand for European, noted in our last report on the 14th inst., has since then continued unabated and a very brisk business has likewise been done.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1880. Coffee.—The active demand for European, noted in our last report on the 14th inst., has since then continued unabated and a very brisk business has likewise been done.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1880. Coffee.—The active demand for European, noted in our last report on the 14th inst., has since then continued unabated and a very brisk business has likewise been done.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

ENTERS CHIEF. 602 Enters Chief, 604 Emma Smith, 606 New Castle, 608 City of Brunswick, 610 Sir Robert de Clare, 612 Grace, 614 Lilian, 616 Conrad Helberg, 618 W. E. Harck, 620 Francis, 622 Francis John, 624 Rinaldo, 626 Detroit, 628 Ravenshurst, 10,775 tons coal & 83 tons coke.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 14. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 15. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 16. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 17. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 18. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 19. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 20. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 21. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 22. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 23. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 24. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 25. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 26. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 27. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 28. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE. NAME. WHERE FROM. CONSIGNED TO. Dec. 29. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 13. CASPER PAERLMOEDER—Br. brig Columbia; 155 tons; Butler: 35 tons coffee to H. H. Zehn & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 14. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 15. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 16. V. de Santos, Fr. Havre, 2nd. A. Leish & Co.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The November receipts of the Maceio custom house were 106,319\$133. 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 inst. The Diario de Santos of the 17th inst. denies the truth of the report that yellow fever has appeared at that port. The November receipts of the Parã custom house were 485,314\$043, and of the internal revenue office 247,193\$843. The November receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 231,952\$832, and of the provincial treasury 51,899\$541. The minister of agriculture has promised imperial aid in the improvement of the Rio Branco, province of Amazonas. The hull of a new steamer for the ferry company of Rio de Janeiro was launched at S. João da Barra on the 6th inst. A young man named José Mariano da Cunha was killed by lightning on the 16th inst. at Pouso Secco, near Rio Claro, São Paulo. A commission has been organized in Parã for the purpose of raising money to build a monument in honor of the late Visconde do Rio Branco. The subscriptions in Parã for the benefit of the colonists who sustained losses through the Itapajim inundations in Santa Catharina, have reached a total of 2,821\$. The Fortaleza, Ceará, gas company was fined 2,160\$ 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 completed last month, and Colonel Roberts left for Maranhão on the 10th. His opinions on the improvement 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 guns. 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 detachments of the national guard. During the senatorial elections 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 to persons wounded, and at Baturité the juiz de direito reports 40 or 50 persons wounded, two of them mortally. An assassination took place at Peres, Pernambuco, on the 7th inst., from which a Portuguese named Joaquim Gomes Saravia, was killed in his own house by three cattolons whose enemy he had aroused. Two of the assassins were afterwards captured. Her name is Antonia, and she had left 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 Provincia de São Paulo from Ytá says that in the Tavares poisoning case one female slave swears positively to seeing Tavares put a white powder in a morning 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. On the 8th inst., near Boqueirão, Rio Grande do Sul, Zefereino José Ribeiro attacked Antonio Francisco Duarte on his return from a church festa 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. The Provincia de São Paulo, of the 18th inst., says that the machine for the drawing of the Ypiranga lottery has been finally completed at the Ypanema iron works. Public trials of the apparatus are to be made on Christmas day. A meeting of the commission in charge of this lottery scheme will be held in São Paulo on Sunday next 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 council 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 characters, among them some well known ruffians, suddenly gathered at the Luz, and began demolishing 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 absence. In view of 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 dispute and their zeal in performing a good day's work, and the strange apathy of the police—in view of all this there would seem to be a fomenting wrong at Athens. The public would like to hear from the council.

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 railway were 25,709\$167, and the expenditures 16,007\$081, leaving a net balance of 9,742\$086. The September returns of the S. Paulo Railway Co. show that the receipts were 381,207\$860 and the expenditures 110,504\$880, leaving a net balance of 272,703\$100. The number of passengers carried was 11,919. According to the Provincia de São Paulo the contract for the construction of the Mogiana railway extension from Casa Branca to S. Simão has been awarded to Mr. Squire Sampson. The contract, which was signed on the 16th inst., requires the completion of the road led 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 Herculanio Velloso Ferreira Penna, Honorio Bicalho and Carlos Corrado de Niemeyer, to examine the Lisas patent axle, and permission is given for experiments with it on the Dom Pedro II railway. The heavy rains of the past three weeks have caused considerable damage to the railway between Nova Friburgo and Cantagalo. There have been frequent landslides along the mountain slopes, some of which have interrupted traffic for days. A telegram from Nova Friburgo on the 18th says that two extensive landslides had occurred between Bom Jardim and Macuco, and that it is impossible to say how soon the line will be again in operation. The October report of the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway shows that the receipts of the month were 11,574\$790 and the expenditures 11,366\$490. The number of passengers carried was 82,417 and the freight traffic amounted to 615,620 tons of merchandise and baggage, and 5,137 head of animals. The total cost of the road, including the Peira de Sant'Anna branch, up to the end of October has been 5,327,781\$466. 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 Mato Grosso route. The government desires the construction of this line to Mato 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 lots. 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 decree (N. 7933) of the 11th inst. provides for the creation of such a department. It will be subordinate only to the director of the line, is 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\$.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY
Export and Commission Merchants.
41 AND 43 WALL STREET
NEW YORK
P. O. Box No. 2364

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS
Capital £ 1,000,000
Divid. paid up £ 500,000
Reserve Fund £ 140,000

RUBBER HAND STAMPS
For Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, are taking the place of every other kind of stamp.
S. T. LONGSTRECH, Manufacturer, 8 Rua de S. Pedro

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE.
Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails, Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of S. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia.
Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Table with columns: Steamer, Commander, Arrive, Depart. Includes entries for City of Pará, City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pernambuco, City of Bahia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1880
Table with columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Dec 24 and Jan 5.

LIDGERWOOD M'FG. CO. (LIMITED)
Successors of MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD, Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills.

THE TELEPHONE CO. OF BRAZIL
Henry Sturgis Russell, President, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Chas. Paul Mackie, Vice President, Rio de Janeiro.
Frank W. Jones, General Supt., Rio de Janeiro.

CAPITAL \$300,000. BOARD OF MANAGERS: Henry Sturgis Russell, Boston, U. S. A., President, Continental Telephone Co.—Wm. H. Forbes, Boston, U. S. A., President, American Bell Telephone Co.—Chas. Paul Mackie, Rio de Janeiro, C. P. Mackie & Co.—Thos. N. Vail, New York, General Manager, A. R. T. Co.—Jos. H. Howard, Boston, U. S. A., Treasurer, Continental Telephone Co.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OFFICE: 149, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ENGRAVES AND PRINTS BANK NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its constitution with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies: A. G. GODDALL, C. L. VANZANT, JAS. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD, J. T. ROBERTSON, GEO. STANLEY, THEO. H. FRELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, I. K. MYERS, Act'g Secretary and Treasurer.

C. P. MACKIE & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Materials and supplies for Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work. Locomotives, Cars, Bridges, Turn-tables, Switches, Car fittings, tools and railway equipment at large. Street cars, frogs and crossings, shop supplies. Machinery, engines and portable railroads for sugar and coffee plantations and mines. Hydraulic machinery, and appliances. Estimates and Plans for special work furnished in application. All orders filled at manufacturers' own prices, and all work thoroughly guaranteed. AGENTS IN BRAZIL For the following manufacturers. THE GILBERT & BUSH Co. TROY, N. Y., U. S. A. Railroad cars of every description, and of the best material. Street cars of the most serviceable quality, and elegant designs. Special attention given to foreign work.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Safety railroad switches, frogs and crossings. Street railway work of all kinds.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A. Chilled iron carwheels for passengers, freight and street cars. Chilled iron castings of all kinds.

EDGE MOOR IRON CO. WILMINGTON, Del., U. S. A. Light portable railways for plantations and mountainous districts.

H. K. PORTER & Co. PITTSBURGH, U. S. A. Light Locomotives for narrow gauge and plantation railways, of any grade up to 1 per cent. Will burn any fuel.

HOOKS SMELTING CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Trimmings and fittings for railway and street cars. Tools and machine supplies of all kinds. Telegraph materials.

CULMER SPRING CO. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A. Railroad and street car springs of all descriptions.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Westinghouse Automatic Railway Brake. Instantaneous stoppage of railway trains from any car, or from the engine.

GEO. K. TRYON, SON & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Anti-friction journal bearings for railroad and street cars and general machinery, of phosphor-bronze, lullbit metal and brass. Bronze work of all kinds.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co. TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A. Iron and steel rope, wire netting, telegraph wire, &c. Sixty strand bridges of all sizes. Manufacturers of cable for S. Thereza Inclined Plane.

JANNEY CAR COUPLER CO. The simplest, safest and most economical system of couplers and buffers for freight and passenger cars. BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. Stone and ore breakers for use with steam, animal or hand power. For mines, railroads and road-making generally. THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING CO. LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A. Constructors of water works, pumping, draining and irrigating machinery. RIO DE JANEIRO 115 RUA DA QUITANDA

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA RIO DE JANEIRO Caixa no Correo No. 115. Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York House in the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess unparalleled facilities.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL AND MONTEVIDEO. Capital £ 1,000,000 Capital subscribed " 500,000 Capital paid up " 450,000 Reserve fund " 140,000

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. (Established 1831) BUNNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors. These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable. Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Agent for Brazil, O. C. JAMES, No. 8, Rua São Pedro, Rio de Janeiro.

JACKSON & SHARP COMPANY WILMINGTON, DEL. Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars. This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Itanua, the Mogiana, Metcheroupe and other narrow gauge railways in Brazil are from these well-known works. CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOB H. JACKSON, Treasurer, President. AGENT FOR BRAZIL, O. C. JAMES, 8, Rua São Pedro, Rio de Janeiro.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS. (Established 1849) Collonville street, sixteenth or seventeenth streets, Philadelphia, Penn. Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process) for railways, street cars, and mines. Axes of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Agent for Brazil, O. C. JAMES, 8 Rua São Pedro, Rio de Janeiro.

MAURICIO SWAIN, Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ. GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, LIBRARIAN. No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers. For Sale: BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS: edition of 1879, by J. C. Fleischer. 10\$000 CAMOES' LUSIAD: adapted to English readers, by Jean Jacques Aubertin. 7\$000

THE RIO NEWS Published three times a month for the American and European mails. TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... 6\$ and 10\$000 Advertisements, 12\$ per inch per quarter. Business cards, 1/2 inch, 10\$ per quarter. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS —8 Rua São Pedro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS —Caixa no Correo, No 721.